IBM Advanced Interactive Executive/370 (AIX/370) Messages Reference Version 1.2

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Messages Reference

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Subtopics

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About This Book

This book contains the messages that may be displayed when you use the Advanced Interactive Executive (AIX) Operating System. For each message that is displayed, this book explains why you received the message and what you should do as a result of receiving the message.

Unless specifically stated in an individual message, the term "AIX" refers to both AIX/370 and AIX PS/2 Operating Systems.

Subtopics

Who Should Read This Book

This book is for anyone who uses the AIX Operating System and wants to know what caused a message to be displayed and what corrective action, if any, needs to be taken.

How to Use This Book

This book has three chapters. We suggest that you first read Chapter 1, "Introduction", which tells you how to find messages in this book and what to do about them once you find them. Then, whenever you receive a message, refer to Chapter 2, "Displayed Messages (Alphabetic)" or Chapter 3, "Displayed Messages (Numeric)".

This book contains two types of messages: application program messages and kernel messages. Application program messages appear in the language you specify as part of your locale. Kernel messages, on the other hand, always appear in English.

From time to time, you may get messages that are not documented in this or any other IBM AIX Operating System book. These messages are usually self explanatory prompts or informational messages that are generated by the operating system.

Subtopics
PREFACE.2.1 Highlighting

Highlighting

This book uses different type styles to identify certain kinds of information. General information is printed in the standard type style (the type style used for this sentence). The following type styles indicate special information:

New terms
Each time a new term is introduced, its first occurrence is printed in bold italic type (for example, "the AIX Operating System ***file system***").

System parts
The names for keys, commands, files, and other parts of the system are printed in boldface type (for example, "the **fsck** command").

Variable information
The names for information that you must provide are printed in italic type (for example, "type **yourname**").

Variable information that appears in system messages is also printed in this type style, for example, "**Can't read filename**". In this case, the italicized word (**filename**) that is used in this book is replaced by the actual name of the file when the system displays the message. Therefore, you would see something like "**Can't read myfile**".

When numerical variables appear in the system messages, this book uses the following conventions: **number**, **nnn**, or #. In all three cases, what the system supplies on the screen is an actual number that you can use to determine the cause of the problem. Similarly, in the case of alphabetic variables, this book uses the characters **xxx** or **yyy**.

Special characters
Any characters that have a special meaning are printed in monospace type (for example, "the **&** and **&&** operators have different uses").

Information that you are to type or that appears on your screen
Information that you should type (in response to a message) is also printed in monospace type (for example, "type **yes** and press **Enter**").

Also, when this book refers directly to a message that appears on the screen, this type style is used. An example of such a message is "**Enter password**."

Related Publications

For additional information, you may want to refer to the following IBM AIX Operating System publications:

AIX Operating System Command Reference, SC23-2292 (Vol. 1) and SC23-2184 (Vol. 2), lists and describes the AIX/370 and AIX PS/2 Operating System commands.

AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide, SC23-2076, describes the INmail/INet/INftp/Connect programs and shows how to use these programs to send mail to and receive mail from local and remote computer systems. This book also shows how to transfer files to and from other computer systems installed on the network.

Installing and Customizing the AIX Operating System, SC23-2290, provides step-by-step instructions for installing the AIX/370 Operating System and related programs. This book also shows how to customize the operating system to suit the user's specific needs and work environment.

Managing the AIX Operating System, SC23-2293, describes such system-management tasks as adding and deleting user IDs, creating and mounting file systems, backing up the system, repairing file system damage, and setting up an electronic mail system and other networking facilities.

AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface, SC23-2304, describes the programming environment of the AIX Operating System and includes information about operating system tools that are used to develop, compile, and debug programs.

AIX Operating System Technical Reference, SC23-2300 (Vol. 1) and SC23-2301 (Vol. 2), describes the system calls and subroutines a programmer uses to write application programs. This book also provides information about the AIX Operating System file system, special files, miscellaneous files, and the writing of device drivers.

AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference, SC23-2039, provides general information about running Usability Services commands on the PS/2 and working with the fixed disk-based system.

Using the AIX Operating System, SC23-2291, shows the beginning user how to use AIX Operating System commands to do such basic tasks as log in and out of the system, display and print files, and set and change passwords. It includes information for intermediate to advanced users about how to use communication and networking facilities and write shell procedures.

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1.1 Contents

1.2 About This Chapter

This chapter explains how to read a message on the display screen, how to find the message in this book and how to read the message description in this book.

Note: The messages shown in this chapter are for illustration only. They may not actually exist on the system.

1.3 How to Read a Message on the Display Screen

A displayed alphabetic message can appear as follows and does not start with a number:

```
  Internal line too long
```

A displayed numeric message can look like this:

```
  046-004   You pressed a key that is not valid.
            Please press another key.
```

Or, a displayed numeric message might look like this:

```
  090-046   The "gettext" command cannot read input file "filename".
            Make sure you specified the correct file name, then try
            the "gettext" command again.

            Time=18:30.  Severity=2.  Error Number=062222.
```

Figure 1-1. A Sample Message.

As Figure 1-1 shows, the different parts of the message are:

- Message numbe
- Message tex
- Tim
- Severit
- Error number

The message text is always displayed, but the other parts of the message are only displayed for certain messages. See the following material for detailed descriptions of the other parts of these messages.

Subtopics

1.3.1 Message Number

If the message starts with a number, use the first three digits to find where the message is located within this book, and then use the last three digits to locate the message within that section (see "How to Find a Message in This Book" on page 1-5).

If a message does not start with a number, it could be listed under the name of a program (see "How to Find a Message in This Book" on page 1-5).

Note that some messages without numbers may not be documented in this book or any other AIX Operating System book. For example, some prompts are alphabetic responses from the system--that is, a "message" that asks you to enter a value. Most prompts are designed to be self-explanatory, and are not included with the alphabetic messages. Also, some alphabetic messages from the AIX Operating System may not be documented.

1.3.2 Message Text

The message text is what actually appears on the screen along with the message number (if there is one). This text gives you a general idea of what happened and how you can correct the error. You can get more detailed information from the written explanations in this book.

Note: Some message text includes the phrase "Help is available". For these messages, you can press the **Help** key to get more information about the message.

1.3.3 Time

The time is displayed for some messages, but not for others. The time tells you when the system discovered an error and gave you the error message. Note that this time runs on a 24-hour clock. For example, 18:30 represents 6:30 PM.

1.3.4 Severity

A severity code is displayed for some messages, but not for others. It is a single digit that tells you how serious the error is. The following table explains the meaning of each severity code:

Severity Code	**What it Means**
1	The system must end abnormally. You cannot recover from the error, and the system cannot recover from the error.
2	The application must end abnormally, but the system will keep running.
3	You should attempt recovery from the error.
4	The application program will recover from the error. You should not try to recover from the error.

1.3.5 Error Number

The error number is displayed for some messages, but not for others. Do not confuse the **error number** with the **message number** -- the error number appears below the message text, and the message number precedes the message text.

You do not have to understand the error number in order to respond to a message. However, be sure to report the error number whenever you follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems

The first two digits of the error number tell you where the system detected the error. The following table explains the meaning of these first two digits.

Note: The leading zero may not appear.

First Two Digits of Error Number	What They Mean
00	The system cannot determine the origin of the error.
01	An AIX Operating System device driver found the error.
02	The AIX Operating System kernel found the error.
03	An AIX Operating System shell command found the error.
04	An AIX Operating System runtime service or daemon found the error.
05	An application above the AIX Operating System Application Programming Interface found the error.

The last four digits of the error number mean different things for different messages. If the message has an error number, look at the written explanation of the error to find out what the last four digits mean.

1.3.6 Panic Messages

Certain system messages will occasionally appear on your screen indicating a panic condition. The message will begin with the word **Panic:** and then the details of the message will follow. The basic meaning of this system response is:

Panic: An error message generated by the kernel indicating that an error has occurred which is sufficiently severe to prohibit kernel recovery.

When these messages occur, you should carefully follow the instructions listed in this book or get someone who is more knowledgeable with the system to help you.

1.4 How to Find a Message in This Book

The system shows messages on the display screen, which you then locate either alphabetically or numerically in this book.

Subtopics
1.4.1 Messages From the Display Screen

1.4.1 Messages From the Display Screen

If the message is on the display screen, the message either starts with numbers (a numeric message) or with words (an alphabetic message).

Subtopics
1.4.1.1 How to Find Numeric Messages in This Book
1.4.1.2 How to Find Alphabetic Messages in This Book

1.4.1.1 How to Find Numeric Messages in This Book

Numeric messages should start with a six-digit number like this:

```
123-006
```

If the message has such a number, look at the first three digits of the number. These first three digits indicate where the message is located within the "Displayed Messages (Numeric)" section. In the example shown above, 123 would be found after 122 and before 124. All the numeric messages have their first three digits listed in ascending numerical order (but not necessarily continuous numerical order). For example, the numeric messages in this book might be listed as follows; **000-nnn**, **006-nnn**, **013-nnn**, **040-nnn**, and so on.

The last three digits tell you where the message will be listed within the first three digit section. The messages are listed in ascending numerical order (but not necessarily continuous numerical order). For example, the messages beginning with 110 might contain message numbers **110-002**, **110-004**, **110-005**, **100-008**, and so on.

If the numeric messages are part of the AIX Operating System, then the messages are in this book. If the numeric messages are part of a separately purchased program, the messages should be printed with the book for that program.

1.4.1.2 How to Find Alphabetic Messages in This Book

If a message does not start with a number, and if the message is documented, then the message could be listed in one of four places:

In this book, under "Displayed Messages (Alphabetic)"

In this book, under the name of that program

In a program book, under the name of that program

In a program book, unreferenced

Note that some alphabetic messages start with a variable field. A variable field is a word or words that can change every time the message is displayed. In this book, alphabetic messages starting with a variable field are listed under the first letter of the first unchanging word of the message.

For example, you might get a message that says:

```
colin is logged on more than one place
```

In this case, **colin** is a variable field. It might be different the next time that message is displayed. Therefore, you will not find this message listed under "c". Instead, this message is listed under "i" because "i" is the first letter of the first unchanging word of the message.

Sometimes the message has several variable fields before the real message begins. For example,

```
btt, sms: unrecognized configuration parameters
```

In this case, the message is listed under "u" (for **unrecognized**).

Sometimes messages appear with a command name in front. For example,

cat: no such file or directory
panic: hard mcerr

You cannot always tell how the message will be alphabetized just by looking at the message. That is, the first word of the message could be a variable field, or it could be fixed message text. In the example shown above, **cat: no such file or directory** is found under "n" (for **no**), but **panic: hard mcerr** is found under "p" (for **panic**).

Sometimes the same word is a variable field in one message, but not in another. For example, consider these two messages:

```
tar: cannot create /dev/rmt8
INIT: Execution error in initialization shell file
```

In the first message, **tar** is a variable. That is, the **cannot create /dev/rmt8** message could begin with a word other than **tar**. Therefore, the first message is listed under "c" (for **cannot**). In the second message, however, **INIT** is not a variable. Every time you see this message, it will begin with the word **INIT**. Therefore, the second message is listed under "i".

If you are not sure which part of the message is a variable field, look up

the first word of the message, then the second word, and so on.

1.5 How to Read a Message Description in this Book

You may be able to determine what to do by just reading the displayed message. If you need more information, though, look up the message in this book. For example, suppose a message **159-007** appeared on the display screen. In this book, that message would look like this:

159-007 The command-name command cannot complete because the combined length of the argument and environment lists exceeds 10240 bytes. Reduce the size of one or both of the lists, and try again.

Cause: The AIX Operating System could not complete your task because of an inconsistency in the system's customization information. Specifically, a program issued one of the **exec** system calls, but the parameter list and the environment list total more than 10240 bytes.

Action: If you wrote the *command-name* or program, change the program so that the two lists total less than 10240 bytes at execution. If you did not write the program, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems. Be sure to report the error number that is displayed below the message. This error number reports internal information only; the error number does not indicate an action.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **E2BIG**.

Notice that **command-name** is highlighted in italics. This means that the actual word *command-name* does not appear on the screen. Instead, the name of some command appears.

Subtopics

1.5.1 Cause and Action

Anyone who looks up a message should read "Cause" and "Action". For some messages, the Action may require you to have superuser authority. If you are unable to get superuser authority, contact your system administrator. If you do not understand the Action, see *Using the AIX Operating System*.

Note: The Action may refer to a key or keys (for example, "press **Enter**"). These are key names as shown on the keyboard that is shipped with the AIX Operating System console. If you have a different keyboard, the key names may not be the same.

1.5.2 Technical Information

Some messages have a heading called "Technical Information". This technical information either:

- Gives a technical explanation of why the error occurred and how t correct the error, or
- Gives additional information not directly relevant to the Cause o Action.

The technical information is written for people who have detailed knowledge about the way the system works. If you need this technical information but you cannot understand it, you may decide not to correct the error yourself. Instead, you can ask someone for help, or consult one of the books listed under "Related Publications" on page **iv**.

2.0 Chapter 2. Displayed Messages (Alphabetic)

A bridge was found and executed for lppname

Cause: This message is for your information only. A ***bridge*** is a compilation of code which adapts an LPP (Licensed Program Product) written for AIX release 1.1 to be used on an AIX release 1.2 system.

Action: No action is needed. This message will normally be seen during the installation of a release 1.1 LPP on a release 1.2 system.

Aborted

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **connect** command stopped because it received an interrupt from the keyboard.

Action: No action is needed.

Aborting in name: Cannot allocate memory

Cause: The **users** command cannot continue because the *name* subroutine cannot find enough working memory.

Action: Try the **users** command again. If you still get this message, use the **pwck** command to check the **/etc/passwd** file for damage, and use the **grpck** command to check the **/etc/group** file for damage.

Aborting in name: Cannot link

Cause: The **users** command cannot continue, because the *name* subroutine cannot link to a file that the **users** command needs.

Action: Make sure that the directory that contains your home directory (for example, **/u**) has read, write, and execute permission. If you still get this message, check the permissions on the files listed under "Files" under the **users** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

Aborting in name: Cannot open input

Cause: The **users** command cannot continue because the *name* subroutine cannot open the configuration file. You may have specified this file on the command line, or the **users** command may have tried to use a default configuration file.

Action: Make sure that the superuser and system group have access permission to the configuration file. By default, the configuration file is named **/usr/adm/user.cfile** (see the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details).

Aborting in name: Cannot open output

Cause: The **users** command cannot continue because the *name* subroutine cannot create one of the files that the **users** command needs. You may not have the proper permission for the files, or there may not be enough space to create the files.

Action: Make sure that the superuser and system group have access permission to the **/etc/group** and **/etc/passwd** files. If the permissions are all right, use the **df** command to check whether the fixed disk is running out of room. You can also try the **ps** command to check whether any processes are proliferating.

Aborting in name: Cannot open temp file

Cause: The **users** command cannot continue because the *name* subroutine cannot create one of the temporary files that the **users** command needs. You may not have the proper permission for the files, or there may not be enough space to create the files.

Action: Make sure that the superuser and system group have access permission to the **/etc/ogroup** and **/etc/opasswd** files. If the permissions are all right, use the **df** command to check whether the fixed disk is running out of room. You can also try the **ps** command to check whether any processes are proliferating.

Aborting in name: Cannot open working file

Cause: The **users** command cannot continue because the *name* subroutine cannot create one of the working files that the **users** command needs. You may not have the proper permission for the files, or there may not be enough space to create the files.

Action: Make sure that the superuser and system group have access permission to the **/etc/group** and **/etc/passwd** files. If the permissions are all right, use the **df** command to check whether the fixed disk is running out of room. You can also try the **ps** command to check whether any processes are proliferating.

Aborting in name: Cannot read specified file

Cause: The **users** command cannot continue because the *name* subroutine cannot read the configuration file that you specified as a **users** command flag.

Action: Make sure that you spelled the file name correctly on the command line. Also make sure that you have read permission to the configuration file.

Aborting in name: Cannot unlink

Cause: The **users** command cannot continue. Normally, this command calls subroutines to link and unlink from working files. However, the *name* subroutine cannot unlink from one of these files.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Aborting in name: Default group does not exist

Cause: The **users** command cannot continue, because the *name* subroutine found that the default group name is missing from the **/etc/group** file.

Action: Put the default group name into the **/etc/group** file, then try the **users** command again. See *Installing and Customizing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Aborting in name: No free IDs

Cause: The **users** command cannot continue. The *name* subroutine needed a new user ID or group ID, but found that all user or group IDs were already assigned.

Action: Increase the number shown at the **maxid** entry of the configuration file, then try the **users** command again. See *Installing and Customizing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Accounts are locked... try again later

Cause: The **users** command cannot continue now. Someone else is trying to use the **users** or **passwd** command.

Action: If you want to use the **users** command now, you must make sure that no one else is using this or the **passwd** command. See *Installing and Customizing the AIX Operating System* for details.

addgfs: Fails no free entries

Cause: No memory was available to allocate a mount entry.

Action: Try again later, verify system has enough memory, or increase the value of the **v_mount** or **v_pmount** system call.

addgs: Invalid gfs #

Cause: The active site in topology, attempted to add this invalid global file system (gfs) entry to the **gsmount** table.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Address already in use

See message **000-067** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Address family not supported by protocol family

See message **000-066** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Address not specified

Cause: The **connect** command could not continue because an address was not specified in the **/etc/ports** or **connect.con** files.

Action: Edit one (or both) of these files, and add an address attribute. See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for details.

addsym (): Error in adding to strings table

Cause: The **addsentry** internal function failed to add into the strings table.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

All devices are busy

Cause: The **connect** command cannot complete because it tried to use a device that does not exist on the system, or you tried to send mail to a port that is in use.

Action: Make sure that a correct device was specified, and that the desired port is not being used.

Ambiguous abbreviation

Cause: You entered an abbreviation of a **users** subcommand. However, the abbreviation that you entered is too short for the **users** command to recognize the subcommand that you intended.

Action: Enter a longer abbreviation.

Ambiguous field name

Cause: You entered an abbreviation of a field name for a **users** subcommand. However, the abbreviation that you entered is too short for the **users** command to recognize the field name that you intended.

Action: Enter a longer field name.

Arg list too long

See message **000-007** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Arg -- out of range

Cause: The **csplit** command gives this message when a parameter does not reference a line between the current cursor position and the end of the file.

Action: Try the **csplit** command again, and specify a valid number for the parameter or parameters.

arp: All zeros lan address

Cause: An address resolution protocol (arp) packet with a source hardware address of all zeros (0) has been received. This is an illegal hardware address.

Action: The offending machine should be removed from the net and the hardware or software on that machine should be corrected. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: This message is produced by the address resolution protocol (arp).

arp: lan address is broadcast for IP address #!

Cause: An address resolution protocol (arp) packet with a source hardware address of all ones (1) has been received. This is an illegal hardware address.

Action: The offending machine should be removed from the net and the hardware or software on that machine should be corrected. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: This message is produced by the address resolution protocol (arp).

Assert error

Cause: During transmission with the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program, you received an error in your **/usr/spool/uucp/.Admin/errors** file. This usually indicates a system problem.

Action: Find the error message in the **errors** file and refer to it in this manual for the appropriate recovery. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

attach_devpg: No "ptep/dbdp" for #

Cause: A recoverable internal error occurred in the DOS-Merge subsystem.

Action: Note what DOS-Merge users were doing on the system. If the message is reproducible, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

attach_devpg: No "pvsp" for #

Cause: A recoverable internal error occurred in the DOS-Merge

subsystem.

Action: Note what DOS-Merge users were doing on the system. If the message is reproducible, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Attempt to reset "iucv" handler for conn #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

AUX BOGIED

Cause: This message indicates a minor internal consistency problem in the DOS-Merge subsystem.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems and report any related behavior in DOS processes.

AUX: cmd buff full

Cause: A DOS-Merge process using the ***mouse*** did not run for a while and the mouse was moved. Mouse "events" will be lost because the queue used to record these events is full.

Action: This is not a serious problem, but the user should not expect an arbitrary number of mouse button pushes to be "remembered" if his DOS process is stopped.

AUX: cmd stacking

Cause: Mouse commands (button pushes) are being saved in a buffer because the DOS process using the mouse is not being run.

Action: No action is needed. The events will be delivered when the DOS process is allowed to continue executing.

Bad address

See message **000-014** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Bad #address line -- section must start on a multiple of 0n100000

Cause: An invalid address in the **#address** directive was found in the library specification file.

Action: Modify the illegal address to be a multiple of 0**n**100000.

Bad auth_len, gid #, str #, auth #

Cause: An error occurred while generating UNIX-style credentials for an Network File System/Remote Procedure Call (NFS/RPC) request.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

badblkinit: Bad magic

Cause: The Virtual Table of Contents (VTOC) information contained a bad magic number and was presumed to be invalid.

Action: Correct the VTOC information with the **minidisks** program.

badblkinit: I/O buf allocation error for drive #

Cause: The attempt to allocate an I/O buffer for the bad block list (for the indicated minidisk) failed.

Action: Increase the available memory, or follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

badblkinit: List allocation error for drive #

Cause: The attempt to allocate a bad block list for the indicated minidisk failed.

Action: Increase the available memory, or follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

badblkinit: Read error, dev=#, error=#

Cause: The indicated error occurred trying to read the bad block information from the indicated device.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Bad block blk, inode inum

Cause: The **fsck** command checks each block assigned to every file against the file system size parameters stored in the super block.

Action: Whenever it finds a block number that is greater than the number of blocks in the file system or lower than the end of the inodes, the **fsck** program generates this error message. The message identifies the invalid block number (**blk**) and the inode number (**inum**) of the file that includes it.

Technical Information: The presence of an invalid block in a file is usually symptomatic of a more serious problem. The inode may have been overwritten or an indirect block may have been allocated in duplicate. These conditions are not likely to happen simply as a result of halting the system improperly. The file that contains the invalid blocks is seriously corrupted and threatens the rest of the file system. Later in the check, the **fsck** command will ask permission to destroy this file and all links to it.

Bad block number is already allocated

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with the **-b** flag so that it would find bad blocks. The **fsck** command found bad block *number*, but it is allocated to a file. The **fsck** command cannot allocate this block to inode 1, the inode designated for bad blocks.

Action: No action is needed. The **fsck** command continues, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Bad block number is not within file system

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with the **-b** flag so that it would find bad blocks. The **fsck** command found bad block *number*, but it is not allocated to a file. The **fsck** command tried to allocate this block to inode 1, the inode designated for bad blocks. However, the bad block's *number* is not within the range of valid block numbers as defined in the super block. The **fsck** command cannot designate the block as bad.

Action: No action is needed. The **fsck** command continues, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Bad block number is within inodes

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with the **-b** flag so that it would find bad blocks. The **fsck** command found bad blocks, but they are not allocated to a file. The **fsck** command tried to allocate those blocks to inode 1, which is the inode designated for bad blocks. However, the bad block *number* falls within the range of the numbers designated for inodes. The **fsck** command cannot designate the block as bad.

Action: No action is needed. The **fsck** command continues, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Bad blocks in free list

Cause: This message is for your information only. It appears when there are bad blocks on the free list and the **-p** flag has been specified.

Action: No action is needed. The free list blocks will be resolved later in phase 5.

cnt bad blks in free list

Cause: This is a summary message, printed at the end of phase 5. It tells the operator how many (**cnt**) invalid blocks, if any, were found during the check of the free list.

Action: No action is needed.

Bad checksum from site #

Cause: This message indicates that a Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) packet was dropped because the computed checksum of the TCF message did not match the checksum included in the header.

Action: If this message occurs infrequently, it is not of major importance and can be ignored. If it occurs more often, then the checksumming configuration should be verified on all sites in the TCF cluster. If the checksumming configuration is correct, the network most likely has a hardware problem which should be reported.

Bad checksum # received #, message type # (type)

Cause: This message indicates that a Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) packet was dropped because the computed checksum of the TCF message did not match the checksum included in the header.

Action: If this message occurs infrequently, it is not of major importance and can be ignored. If it occurs more often, then the checksumming configuration should be verified on all sites in the TCF cluster. If the checksumming configuration is correct, the network most likely has a hardware problem which should be reported.

Bad "connect.con" format

Cause: The **connect** command cannot continue because of an error in the **connect.con** file.

Action: Edit the **connect.con** file and make sure that it has the correct information. See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for the format of this file.

Bad count on dev number1, number2

Cause: A task cannot complete because of a problem with the file system.

Action: Run the **fsck** command.

Technical Information: The kernel mapped a device number to the in-core copy of a file system, but found that the count of free inodes or free blocks in the super block was out of range. The *number1* is the major device number, and the *number2* is the minor device number. The counts of free inodes and blocks were set to zero (0). You may get a "**no space left on device**" or "**bad free count on dev**" message.

command-name: directory name: Bad directory

Cause: You requested a task that uses the *command-name* command and it tried to use *directory name*, but could not. The directory may not exist, or you may not have access permission to it. In some cases, *command-name* may be the name of a file that has *directory name* as an entry. This error may cause other errors to occur. For example, if the *command-name* is **/etc/rc**, the system will not be able to start.

Action: If you accidentally misspelled the *directory name*, try to request your task again, and type the directory name correctly. If you get other messages in response to this error, respond to those messages as well.

If you did not misspell the *directory name* or if you never typed it, make sure that you have access permission to the *directory name* directory. If you have access permission but you still get this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Bad/dup file

Cause: This message is for your information only. It is displayed if there is a bad (or duplicate) inode on a non-primary pack of a replicated file system. Since the primary pack stores the complete file system, these bad inodes are automatically deleted. The low water mark is reduced so that they will be re-propagated later when this cluster site rejoins the cluster. This message is followed by an Inode-Description.

Action: No action is needed.

Bad file number

See message **000-009** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Bad final count in "cardio" read #, k=#

Cause: This message is for your information (only for the operation of the card reader and card punch).

Action: No action is needed.

Bad freeblk count

Cause: The **fsck** command checks the free list for structural correctness and completeness. While checking blocks in the free list, it found that a block contained an invalid count of the total number of blocks. This means that the free list is probably damaged. The **fsck** command stops checking the free list.

Action: No action is needed now. Later, the **fsck** command will ask for permission to rebuild the free list.

Bad free blk count (FIX)

Old count cnt, New count cnt

Cause: The free block count was recorded in the super block by the actual number of available blocks.

Action: Possible responses to the FIX prompt are:

Enter **yes** to replace the count in the super block by the actual number of available blocks.

Enter **no** to ignore the erroneous free list. This will cause the **fsck** command's exit code to indicate unrepaired damage. Do not allocate any new files or write to any files on this file system until the free list has been reconstructed!

Bad free count on filesystem

Cause: An inconsistency has been detected in the free count on the file system that was named in this message (by its mount point as **filesystem**). This prohibits writes to the file system until the problem is corrected.

Action: Unmount the file system and run the **fsck** command on it to correct the errors.

Bad free inode count (FIX)

Cause: Having examined every inode in the file system and checked them all for proper connectivity, the **fsck** command knows how many inodes are allocated and how many are free. This number might disagree with the free inode count maintained in the super block, if the system was incorrectly halted while an inode was being allocated or freed. If the number recorded in the super block does not agree with this, the **fsck** command will issue this warning message and request permission to correct the erroneous count in the super block.

Action: Possible responses to the FIX prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to replace the count in the super block by the actual number of free inodes.

Enter **no** to ignore this error condition and leave the super block count in error. This will cause the **fsck** command's exit code to indicate unrepaired file system damage.

Bad free list (SALVAGE)

Cause: The **fsck** command found that the free list is damaged.

Action: Possible responses to the SALVAGE prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to build a new free list. The new free list will contain all the unallocated blocks in the file system.

Enter **no** to ignore the damaged free list. The **fsck** command

will keep running, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Warning: If you enter **no** and the system lets you restart, you will be running on a file system that has a damaged free list when you restart the system. You will probably lose data. Do not allocate any new files or write to any files on this file system until the free list is rebuilt.

Bad header checksum (site #?)

Cause: This message indicates that a Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) packet was dropped because the computed checksum of the TCF message header did not match the checksum included in the header.

Action: If this message occurs only infrequently, it is not of major significance and can be ignored. If it occurs more often, then the checksumming configuration should be verified on all sites in the TCF cluster. If the checksumming configuration is correct, the network most likely has a hardware problem which should be reported.

Bad line

Cause: Normally, you should not have to specify a line or device. This specification is made when the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) is installed. In this case, the **/usr/adm/uucp/Devices** file or the **/usr/adm/uucp/Systems** file contains an incorrect line or insufficient arguments.

Action: Check with your system administrator for the device names that should be used. Make sure that the correct device names are in both the **Devices** file and the **Systems** file. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Bad line speed

Cause: An unsupported or bad line speed appears in the **/usr/adm/uucp/Devices** file or the **/usr/adm/uucp/Systems** file. The default rate is set in the **Devices** and **Systems** files when the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program is installed.

Action: Ensure that the transmission speed on both the local and the remote systems is the same in the **Devices** and **Systems** files. Then, try transmission again. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Bad login/machine combination

Cause: A remote system attempted to communicate with your system, but failed because the remote system is not listed in the **/usr/adm/uucp/Systems** file. The remote systems that you can access are identified when the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) is installed.

Action: Use the **uuname** command to identify compatible remote systems. Update the **Systems** file to include this remote system if it is not listed. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Bad login_uid

Cause: Your system tried to communicate with another system by using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program, but was not successful for one of the following reasons:

The user ID or login is not in the **/etc/passwd** file.
The file system is corrupted.
The **fsck** command is not running properly.
The file name is incorrect.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Ensure that the user ID or login is in the **/etc/passwd** file.
Ensure that the file system is not corrupted.
Check the file name.

Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

command-name: filename: Bad magic

Cause: Several AIX Operating System commands give this message when the object *filename* does not have a valid "magic number" in its header. Or, the *filename* is not an object file.

Action: Recompile the *filename*, then try the command again. See the "File Formats" chapter in *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for an explanation of the "magic number".

Bad namelen "length" (SHORTEN NAME)

Cause: The namelen (name length) of a directory specified is greater than 255 or less than zero (0) characters. A "**Directory Mangled**" message is also displayed with this message to indicate the directory in which this error occurred.

Action: Possible responses to the SHORTEN NAME prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the namelen value to be changed to be the strlen (string length) of the field entry itself.

Enter **no** to continue without changing the directory entry.

Bad namelen "length", strlen "length" (ADJUST NAMELEN)

Cause: The namelen (name length) field of a directory entry is not the same as the actual length of the name in the directory entry. A "**Directory Mangled**" message is also displayed with this message to indicate the directory in which this error occurred.

Action: Possible responses to the ADJUST NAMELEN prompt are:

Enter **yes** to change the namelen field in the directory entry to be the same as the strlen (string length) of the name in the directory.

Enter **no** to continue without changing the directory entry.

Bad namelen, not NULL terminated "length" (NULL TERMINATE)

Cause: The name field of a directory entry does not contain a null at the end. A "**Directory Mangled**" message is also displayed with this message to indicate the directory in which this error occurred.

Action: Possible responses to the NULL TERMINATE prompt are:

Enter **yes** to add a NULL to the end of the name specified in the directory entry.

Enter **no** to continue without changing the directory entry.

Bad phone number

Cause: The **connect** command could not complete because the command could not use the given phone number, or the modem was not connected properly.

Action: Make sure that the phone number is in the proper format, and that the modem is connected.

Bad PPI command "ms_ppi"

Cause: If this message appears, it would indicate a minor internal consistency problem in the mouse driver.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Bad return from "TRANSMIT_DIR_COMMAND" in unit # : #

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Bad site specification

Cause: See message **000-098** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Bad sym table entry

Cause: The **ldgetname** function failed to retrieve the symbol name.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Bad -t option

Cause: This message indicates that the file name was missing following the **-t** parameter. It is a fatal error which causes the **fsck** program to terminate immediately.

Action: Run the **fsck** command again using the correct file name specification.

Bad uid

Cause: Your system tried to communicate with another system with the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program, but was not successful for one of the following reasons:

The user ID or login is not in the **/etc/passwd** file.
The file system is corrupted.
The **fsck** command is not running properly.
The file name is incorrect.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Ensure that the user ID or login is in the **/etc/passwd** file.
Ensure that the file system is not corrupted.
Check the file name.

Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Bad watermarks in primary pack lwm lmark, hwm hmark

Cause: If the high water mark (**hmark**) or low water mark (**lmark**) values are still invalid for the primary pack replicated file system being checked, then this message is displayed. This

message is fatal if the **-p** flag is set. If the **-p** flag is not set, the **fsck** command will continue checking other file systems specified.

Action: Try the command again without the **-p** flag.

Bcopy number1, number2, number3

Cause: This message is for your information only. A programmer has changed the kernel code to provide extra debugging information.

Action: No action is needed.

BD 00 # - Mouse hardware problem suspected. Run mouse diagnostics

Cause: The problem is most likely with the mouse hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the mouse. Otherwise, Follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

BD AA # - Mouse hardware problem suspected. Run mouse diagnostics

Cause: The problem is most likely with the mouse hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the mouse. Otherwise, Follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

BD ACK # - Mouse hardware problem suspected. Run mouse diagnostics

Cause: The problem is most likely with the mouse hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the mouse. Otherwise, Follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

Begin follow 0 ... #, recs=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

Begin sort

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

Blk blocknum already in "badblocks" file

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with the **-b***blocknum* flag to search for bad blocks. However, this command has already found *blocknum* to be bad.

Action: No action is needed.

Blk blocknum bad I=inode-number

Cause: You requested the **fsck** command with the **-b***blocknum* flag to search for a bad block. The **fsck** command found *blocknum* (the bad block you specified). The file that refers to this block has the *inode-number* shown in the message.

Action: No action is needed now. Later, the **fsck** command will prompt you to remove all references to the file.

Blk Block-number dup I=inode-number

Cause: The **fsck** command found that block *block-number* is allocated to the file denoted by *inode-number*. However, this block is already allocated to another file. The **fsck** command will now try to find the first file that referenced the duplicated block.

Action: No action is needed now. Later, the **fsck** command will prompt you to delete the affected files and all links to them.

Blk Block-number invalid I=inode-number

Cause: While examining the file denoted by inode *inode-number*, the **fsck** command found that block *block-number* is not within the range of blocks possible for that file system. The inode may have been overwritten, or an indirect block may have been allocated twice.

Action: No action is needed now. Later, the **fsck** command will prompt you to delete this file and all links to it. See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

cnt blk(s) missing

Cause: This is a summary message, printed at the end of phase 5. It warns the operator about the number (**cnt**) of unaccounted-for blocks (if-any) that should be in the free list. Unaccounted-for blocks are another common result of an improper system halt.

Action: No action is needed.

Block blk allocated in non-stored file, ino inum (CLEAR BLOCK POINTER)

Cause: The **fsck** command checks to make sure that the block pointers in an inode (that is not in **user**) are all zero (0). If not, then this error message indicating the block (**blk**) and inode number **inum** is printed.

Action: Possible responses to the CLEAR BLOCK POINTER prompt are:

Enter **yes** to set all the block pointers for this inode to

zero.
Enter **no** to leave the block pointers for this inode alone.

Block number designated as bad

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with the **-b** flag so that it would find bad blocks. The **fsck** command found bad block *number* and allocated it to inode 1, the inode designated for bad blocks.

Action: No action is needed.

Block device required

See message **000-015** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

blockno (number)=pageaddr+dumplo+partoff ##+#+#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

Block number out of range on dev number1, number2

Cause: To complete a task, the system tried to get a block number. However, this block number is out of range. The *number1* is the major device number of the device with the invalid block number, and *number2* is the minor device number. Valid block numbers are those after the inode list and before the end of the file system. This message usually means that one of the following occurred:

A file system was damaged, or
The image of the operating system mounted in core memory was damaged.

Action: Unmount file system **hd***number2* with the **umount** system call, then run the **fsck** command on the file system. If the file system is the root file system, then run the **fsck** command in maintenance mode. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* and *Managing the AIX Operating System* for information about the **fsck** command.

number blocks missing

Cause: The **fsck** command checked the free list for structural correctness and completeness. However, this command found that *number* blocks should be in the free list, but are not in the free list. The blocks are probably missing because the system was stopped improperly.

Action: No action is needed now. Later, the **fsck** command will ask permission to rebuild the free list.

bodygetxfile: Unknown "ldtype" #

getcoff: .lib section too big!

readcoff: Data not aligned

readcoff: Text not aligned

Cause: All of the above relate to incorrectly constructed shared libraries or object modules.

Action: Rebuild the object module or shared library so that it is in the correct format.

Bogus command in "auxwrite"

Cause: A DOS process has attempted an invalid operation on the mouse.

Action: Report to the supplier of the specific DOS application.

Branch table entry errors. Unable to proceed

Cause: The branch table specification lines are erroneous.

Action: Consult the manual for the proper format of the **#branch** directive.

Branch table entry for function-name was not resolved

Cause: The function name was not found in the symbol table of the object files.

Action: Remove the branch table entry containing the unresolved symbol in the library specification file.

Branch table for the #branch directive is missing

Cause: The **#branch** directive is missing branch table specification entries.

Action: Enter branch table specification lines in the **#branch** directive.

Branch table slot number is multiply specified

Cause: In the **#branch** directive, the same position cannot be specified more than once.

Action: Edit the library specification file, modifying the position number of the branch table entry that is at fault.

Branch table slot number is not specified

Cause: In the **#branch** directive, every position from one to the highest given position must be accounted for.

Action: Edit the library specification file, modifying the position number of the branch table entry that is at fault.

Broadcast message from login-name

Cause: This message is for your information only. The person who logs in as *login-name* has used the **wall** command to send you some text. That text appears immediately after this message.

Action: No action is needed.

Broken pipe

See message **000-032** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Callback required

When the remote machine is called by the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program's **uucico** command, it must make a call to the local system for all transfers.

Action: Modify the **/usr/lib/uucp/Permissions** file on the remote machine to allow calls. Then, have the remote machine initiate calls.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Cannot allocate indirect block for "badblocks" file

This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with the **-b** flag so that it would find bad blocks. The **fsck** command tried to allocate those blocks to inode 1, the inode designated for bad blocks. However, the file corresponding to inode 1 is too full to receive any bad blocks. The **fsck** command tried to extend the file by adding an indirect block to it, but the indirect block cannot be added.

Action: No action is needed. The **fsck** command cannot designate any more blocks as bad. The **fsck** command continues, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Cannot awaken qdaemon (request accepted anyway)

Your print request was queued, but it cannot complete. One of the commands that the **print** command uses is not working properly.

Action: Make sure that the printer and the printer adapter card are working properly. Run diagnostics on the adapter card. Documentation shipped with the printer may explain how to check the printer itself. If the printer is working, get superuser authority, and run the **ps** command. If any qdaemons are running, use the **kill** command to get rid of them. Finally, restart the **qdaemon** command by entering **/etc/qdaemon**. If you still get this

message, follow the procedures shown in *Managing the AIX Operating System* to keep the **qdaemon** program running.

command-name: cannot create filename

Several commands give this message when they need to create *filename*, but cannot. If the *filename* represents a device, the device may not exist, may not be connected, or may not be working properly. If *filename* represents a file, there may not be enough room to create the file, or you may be in the wrong directory to create a file.

Action: If *filename* represents a device, make that sure the device exists, and that it is powered on and physically connected. You can also make sure that the device is properly customized in the various system configuration files (see *Installing and Customizing the AIX Operating System* or *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*). Finally, check the device hardware.

If *filename* represents a file, make sure that you are in the proper directory. If you are out of space, you may get other messages as well.

Cannot do journaling now

See message **000-105** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Cannot exec dialer

Cause: The **connect** command cannot complete because it cannot get to the **dialer** program. Specifically, the **connect** command opened the **dialer** program, but did not have permission to execute it.

Action: Check the permissions specified for the dialer in the **connect.con** and **/etc/ports** files. See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for details.

Cannot fork

Cause: Several AIX Operating System commands can give this message, especially when running on a heavily loaded system. The command cannot complete because the command used the **fork** system call, but the system call failed. For example, the **fsck** command gives this message when you specify the **fsck** command with the **-p** flag, which checks separate groups of file systems at the same time. The **fsck** command cannot check some group of file systems, but continues to check other groups.

Action: Try the **fsck** command again. If the command involves a diskette, be sure the diskette is inserted in the proper diskette drive. If you keep getting this message, the person who manages your system can try to reduce system load (reduce the number of background jobs, reduce the number of users logged in, and so forth).

It may also be possible to change the values for the **maxprocs**, **procs**, or **kprocs** entries in the **/etc/system** file, although doing so may change the performance of your system. *Managing the AIX*

Operating System discusses **maxprocs** and **kprocs** in the section about generating a new kernel; the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* discusses **procs** in the section about **/etc/master**. If the error persists, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Cannot get enough free memory

Cause: The **fsck** command dynamically allocates memory for the tables that are used to check the file systems. If there is insufficient memory to allocate those tables, this message will be printed. This error condition is unlikely to arise, and may indicate serious system problems if it does. It is a fatal error which causes the **fsck** command to terminate immediately.

Action: Make certain that your system memory is configured properly. If not, then reconfigure it. If it is properly configured, install more memory (your system needs at least 36K bytes).

device-name: Cannot open, reason

Cause: The **fsck** command cannot continue because it cannot get to the *device* on which a file system resides. Specifically, the **open** or **fstat** system calls failed because of the *reason* given in the message. The *reason* may be another message.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* the system calls failed. Look for the *reason* under the messages within this book. If the *reason* is not listed, see the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for details.

Cannot open device-name

Cause: The **fsck** command cannot continue because it cannot get to the *device* on which a file system resides. Specifically, the **open** or **fstat** system calls failed because of the *reason* given in the message. The *reason* may be another message.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* the system calls failed. Look for the *reason* under the messages within this book. If the *reason* is not listed, see the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for details.

Cannot open filename

See the "**filename: Cannot open**" message, below.

command-name: filename: Cannot open

See the "**filename: Cannot open**" message, below.

Cannot open filename for writing

Cause: The **fopen** function failed to open an internal file for writing.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

filename: Cannot open

Cause: Several AIX Operating System commands can give one of these messages. Either you requested the command and specified a file, or the command requested the file on its own. In either case, the system cannot access *filename*. Note that the *filename* can represent a device. Possible causes are:

If you specified a full path name, you specified the wrong directory to access the file.
If you specified a relative path name, you are in the wrong directory to access the file.
You do not have access permission to the file.
The file does not exist on the device that the system expects, or the file does not exist at all.
If the file is a device, something is wrong with the device hardware. If the file is not a device, something is wrong with the hardware on which the file resides.

Action: Do one (or more) of the following:

Make sure that you typed the file name correctly.
Make sure that you specified the proper path for the file. Use the **cd** command to go to the file's directory, then enter **ls -l**. If the file is not listed or is a dangling symbolic link, create the file or try the command again with an existing file name. If you do not have proper access permission to the file, ask the owner to give you access.
Make sure that the file exists on the proper medium. For example, if the system expects a file to be on a diskette, make sure the proper diskette is inserted in the diskette drive and that the file exists on that diskette.
If the file is a device, check the device hardware. If the file is not a device, check the device on which the file resides. If necessary, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Cannot open device

Cause: You requested a command that needs to use a device. However, the command could not open that device. The device may be misspelled, or may have incorrect access permissions.

Action: Make sure that the device name was specified correctly (the device name may be given in a configuration file for the command). Also, make sure that you have access permission to the device.

Cannot open dialer

Cause: The **connect** command could not use the program that dials a remote location.

Action: If you wrote your own **dialer** program, your program may have an error. For example, you may not have given the **dialer** command correct access permissions. If you did not write the **dialer** program, check the dialer stanza in the **connect.con** or **/etc/ports** files.

Cannot read: blk number (CONTINUE)

Cause: The **fsck** command cannot read the block *number* from its scratch file or from the file system being checked. This is probably a hardware problem.

Action: Possible responses to the CONTINUE prompt are:

Enter **y** to continue processing the **fsck** command. If the read problem is confined to a single block in the file system being checked, it may be possible to check the rest of the file system. However, the **fsck** command may not return meaningful data. If the read error was on the scratch file, the **fsck** command will ignore your **y** response; it will send you another error message, and stop processing.

Enter **n** to stop processing the **fsck** command.

In any event, you should check the device that contains the file system or scratch file, and make sure that the device hardware is working properly.

Cannot read section header number section-number

Cause: The **ldshread** function failed to read the named section header number.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Cannot seek: blk number (CONTINUE)

Cause: The **fsck** command cannot seek the block *number* for its scratch file or for the file system being checked. That is, the **lseek** system call failed. The cause could be a hardware error or an error in the **fsck** code.

Action: Possible responses to the CONTINUE prompt are:

Enter **y** to continue **fsck** processing. However, the **fsck** command may not return meaningful data.

Enter **n** to stop processing the **fsck** command.

You may want to check that your hardware is working properly. See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for information on the **lseek** system call.

Cannot "stat" root: reason

Cause: The **fsck** command cannot complete because it used the **stat** system call to determine the device the root directory is on. However, the **stat** system call did not complete because of the *reason* given in the message. The *reason* may be another message.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* the system call failed. You will probably have to run the **sync** command and restart the system. If you keep getting this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Cannot write: blk number (CONTINUE)

Cause: The **fsck** command cannot write the indicated block *number* to its scratch file or to the file system being checked. This is probably a hardware problem.

Action: Possible responses to the CONTINUE prompt are:

Enter **y** to continue the **fsck** command processing. If the write problem is confined to a single block in the file system being checked, it may be possible to check the rest of the file system. However, the **fsck** command may not return meaningful data. If the write error was on the scratch file, the **fsck** command will ignore your **y** response; it will send you another error message, and stop processing.

Enter **n** to stop processing the **fsck** command.

In any event, you should check the device that contains the file system or scratch file, and make sure that the device hardware is working properly.

Cannot write section header number section-header

Cause: The **ldshwrite** function failed to write the named section header number.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Can't access device

Cause: You attempted to access a device that is not currently available or does not exist. The devices available on the local system to establish an indirect connection to a remote system are included in the **/usr/adm/uucp/Devices** and **/usr/adm/uucp/Systems** files.

The remote systems available are in the **Systems** file. The remote systems that you can access are identified when the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) is installed.

Action: Use the **uuname** command to identify compatible remote systems with which you can communicate using the BNU program. Then, take the appropriate action:

If the device is currently in use, try transmission again later.
If the device is not in the file, add it to the proper file. Then, try transmission again.

Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Can't allocate

Cause: The system memory resources are low.

Action: Verify that the system has sufficient memory to continue running your processes. This could be a warning that the system is running out of memory. Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Can't "alloc" buf for "cpcmd"!

Cause: The **lcs** device cannot be attached because the memory allocation failed.

Action: Try the **attach** command later, when more memory is available.

Can't allocate message buffer

Cause: There is a problem with the system customization. The "message buffer" in the error message refers to messages the system sends to itself, not messages you see on the display screen.

Action: Take the action discussed in the following "Technical Information" section.

Technical Information: Too much memory was allocated for messages, and buffer space is not available in the kernel data space. To recover, get superuser authority and check the **msgseg** and **msgsegsize** entries in the **/etc/master** file, the **/etc/system** file, or both (entries in **/etc/system** override those in the **/etc/master** file). The **msgseg** is the number of segments to allocate for messages; **msgsegsize** is the number of 4-byte words that each segment should occupy.

The product of **msgseg** and **msgsegsize** is the amount of memory that is allocated for messages. If this amount is greater than the amount of memory currently available on the AIX Operating System, the "**Can't allocate message buffer**" message is displayed at system initialization. Adding more memory may prevent this message from appearing. Or, you can reduce the amount of space allocated for messages by changing **msgseg**, **msgsegsize**, or both, and then generating a new AIX Operating System kernel. See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Can't assign requested address

See message **000-668** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Can't "chdir"

Cause: The **chdir** command cannot complete for one of the following reasons:

You do not have the proper permissions.
The directory does not exist.
The directory name you used is incorrect.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Get the proper permissions.
Make sure the directory exists.
Use the correct directory name.

Try the command again. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Can't "chmod"

Cause: The **chmod** command cannot complete for one of the following reasons:

You do not have the proper permissions.
The file does not exist.
The file name you used is incorrect.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Get the proper permissions.
Make sure the file exists.
Use the correct file name.

Try the command again. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Can't close

Cause: You cannot close the file because you have a software problem.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Can't create

Cause: You cannot create a new file because you do not have proper permissions or you do not have enough inodes available.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Get the proper permissions.
Remove unnecessary files.

Create a new file system with more inodes.

Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Can't create scratch-file

Cause: The **fsck** command is unable to create the scratch-file specified. The **fsck** command stops verifying the file system for which the error occurs, but will attempt to verify other file systems specified.

Action: Run the **fsck** command again and specify a scratch file that can be opened.

Can't exec command-name: reason

Cause: The system cannot run the *command-name* command because of the *reason* shown in the message. The **exec** system call failed.

Action: Your action depends on the reason why the **exec** call failed. The *reason* may be listed in this book.

Can't find name

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **chparm** command cannot find the node *name* in the kernel image that you specified. Other AIX Operating System commands may also give this message.

Action: No action is needed. See the command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

Can't "fork"

Cause: This message is for your information only. An attempted **exec** system call (from a **fork** system call), failed. The current job will be attempted later.

Action: No action is needed.

Can't get memory

Cause: The **fsck** command dynamically allocates memory for the tables that are used to check the file systems. If there is sufficient memory to allocate those tables, this message will be printed. This error condition is unlikely to arise, and may indicate serious system problems if it does. It is a fatal error which causes the **fsck** command to terminate immediately.

Action: If a problem does occur, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Can't link

Cause: You cannot link because you do not have proper permissions or sufficient disk space.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Get the proper permissions.
Remove unnecessary files.
Create a new file system with more disk space.

Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Can't lock

Cause: Another Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) process is using the device you tried to access.

Action: When this process is complete, it will unlock the device. You can start your process again at that time.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Can't move to "corruptdir"

Cause: You were unable to move some bad **C.** or **X.** files to the **/usr/spool/uucp/.Corrupt** directory (when using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program) for one of the following reasons:

The directory is missing.
You do not have proper permissions to access the directory.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Make sure that the directory exists.
Get proper permissions to access the directory.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Can't open device

Cause: The **fsck** command attempts to open the special file, on which the file system to be checked, resides. If the open system call fails, the specified device cannot be used and the file system cannot be checked. This message identifies the device that was to be checked. This error is not fatal, so the **fsck** command will continue to check other file systems (if specified).

Action: Run the **fsck** command again with a user ID that can open the device.

Can't open filename

Cause: Several AIX Operating System commands can give one of these messages. Either you requested the command and specified a file, or the command requested the file on its own. In either case, the system cannot access *filename*. Note that the *filename* can represent a device. Possible causes are:

If you specified a full path name, you specified the wrong directory to access the file.
If you specified a relative path name, you are in the wrong directory to access the file.
You do not have access permission to the file.
The file does not exist on the device that the system expects, or the file does not exist at all.
If the file is a device, something is wrong with the device hardware. If the file is not a device, something is wrong with the hardware on which the file resides.

Action: Do one (or more) of the following:

Make sure that you typed the file name correctly.
Make sure that you specified the proper path for the file. Use the **cd** command to go to the file's directory, then enter **ls -l**. If the file is not listed or is a dangling symbolic link, create the file or try the command again with an existing file name. If you do not have proper access permission to the file, ask the owner to give you access.
Make sure that the file exists on the proper medium. For example, if the system expects a file to be on a diskette, make sure that the proper diskette is inserted in the diskette drive and that the file exists on that diskette.
If the file is a device, check the device hardware. If the file is not a device, check the device on which the file resides. If necessary, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Can't open "alias" file

Cause: The **qftp** command gives this message when the **/etc/alias** file is missing. The **qftp** command needs this file to distribute mail properly. The problem may be temporary.

Action: If you keep getting this message, do one of the following:

If you have installed the **mkalias** command into the **/etc/rc** file, then restart your system. When the system restarts, the **/etc/rc** file automatically runs the **mkalias** command, which automatically creates the **/etc/alias** file.

If the **mkalias** command is not in the **/etc/rc** file, you should run this command explicitly (manually).

See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for details.

Can't open checklist file "/etc/filesystems"

Cause: The **fsck** command could not open the **/etc/filesystems** file

when the user wanted the default set of file systems to be checked. This is a fatal error which causes the **fsck** command to terminate immediately.

Action: Create the **/etc/filesystems** file and then run the **fsck** command again.

Can't open new VT: number

Cause: You (or a command) requested the system to open a new virtual terminal. This message probably means that the maximum number of virtual terminals are already open.

Note: The *number* is an internal error code (in *AIX PS/2 Usability Services*, a virtual terminal corresponds to a window).

Action: Close one or more existing virtual terminals before opening a new virtual terminal.

Can't read filename

Cause: Several AIX Operating System commands give this message when the **read** system call fails on the *filename* file, or when this file cannot be opened with read permissions. If the *filename* file can be opened but cannot be read, then some or all of the contents of this file may be missing.

Action: Do one (or more) of the following:

Make sure that you typed the file name correctly.
Make sure that you specified the proper path for the file. Use the **cd** command to go to the file's directory, then enter **ls -l**. If the file is not listed or is a dangling symbolic link, create the file or try the command again with an existing file name. If you do not have proper access permission to the file, ask the owner to give you access.
Make sure that the file exists on the proper medium. For example, if the system expects a file to be on a diskette, make sure that the proper diskette is inserted in the diskette drive and that the file exists on that diskette.
If the file is a device, check the device hardware. If the file is not a device, check the device on which the file resides. If necessary, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Can't read inode two -- giving up

Cause: The **fsck** command needs to check each file system to see if it uses 16-byte long directories or the Berkeley Software Distribution (BSD) 4.3-style directories. In order to do this, the **fsck** command looks at the root inode to determine what style directories are being used. If the **fsck** command is unable to read the root inode, this error message is displayed and the command terminates.

Action: The file system is probably severely corrupted and will

have to be restored from a backup (AIX/370 backup will be on tape; PS/2 backup should be on diskette).

Can't send after socket shutdown

See message **000-077** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Can't "stat"

Cause: You attempted a **stat** system call while using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program, but the call could not complete because you do not have the proper permissions or the file does not exist.

Action: Get the proper permissions and make sure that the file exists. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems. For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Can't "stat" name

Cause: File system names specified on the command line can be the names of block or character special files. The **statx**(s) system call is used to determine if the device name is valid. This message is displayed to warn the operator that the **statx** system call failed. Hence, it was not possible to perform the requested check, and the **fsck** command's exit code will indicate an error. This problem is not fatal, however, and the **fsck** command will continue on to check the other specified file systems.

Action: Correct the invocation of the **fsck** command to specify valid file system devices only.

Can't "stat" root

Cause: The **fsck** command uses the **statx**(s) system call to determine which device the root directory is located on, so it can treat that file system with special care. If the **statx**(s) system call on the root fails, this error message is displayed along with the reason for the failure. This error condition is unlikely to arise, and may indicate serious system problems if it does. It is a fatal error which causes the **fsck** command to terminate immediately.

Action: The file system is severely damaged and will have to be restored.

Can't unlink

Cause: You cannot remove a file from a directory because you do not have proper permissions or the file does not exist.

Action: Get the proper permissions and make sure that the file exists. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Can't write

Cause: You cannot write to a file within a directory because you do not have proper permissions or the file does not exist.

Action: Get the proper permissions and make sure that the file exists. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Can't "zap" ino inum

Cause: The **fsck** command can not delete an inode (**inum**) in the primary pack of a replicated file system. This is a fatal error and the **fsck** command will terminate if the **-p** option is specified. If the **-p** option is not specified, the **fsck** command continues verifying the file system.

Action: Run the **fsck** command again without the **-p** option and correct any errors.

ceti I/O error on unit 0

Cause: This message indicates a hardware error. The ceti unit tried to contact the network device but was unable to. This message is accompanied by a coredump and another message that indicates the ceti Channel Status Word (CSW). The CSW is a string of digits that should be carefully noted because it is used to further identify the problem and determine the necessary action.

Action: Save the coredump and note the CSW. Then follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

cetircv: Disabling adaptor

Cause: This message is for your information only. It informs you that the Ethernet adaptor was disabled.

Action: Use the **ceti** command to re-enable the adaptor after the problem is resolved.

cetircv: Ethernet frame alignment error

Cause: This message is for your information only. It informs the user that the Ethernet adaptor received a packet that had a frame alignment error.

Action: No action is needed.

cetircv: Excessive Ethernet collisions

Cause: This message informs the user that the Ethernet adaptor is detecting an excessive number of Ethernet collisions. This is usually due to a defective network or related component problem.

Action: Correct the network or device problem.

cetircv: Out of window Ethernet collisions

Cause: This message informs the user that the Ethernet adaptor has detected an out of window Ethernet collision. This is usually due to a defective network or related component problem.

Action: Correct the network or device problem.

cetircv: Shorted Ethernet

Cause: This message informs the user that the Ethernet adaptor is detecting an excessive number of Ethernet collisions. This is usually due to a disconnection between the adaptor and the Ethernet transceiver, or a defective network or related component problem.

Action: Correct the connection or network problem.

cetircv: Unexpected error message -- msg

Cause: This message is for your information only. An unexpected error message was generated by the adapter.

Action: No action is needed.

cetisnsanal: ioaddr #, sense data ####

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that sense data was read from the adaptor.

Action: No action is needed.

cetixmit: Unknown internal work type #

Cause: The adapter driver detected an internal inconsistency with a work item.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting hardware or software problems.

ceti_ipc_output: Cannot handle address family #

Cause: Network traffic was generated for this device and found an address family that is not currently supported.

Action: Do not generate network traffic for unsupported address families.

ceti_mdr: Store subchannel information failed, result=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It informs the user that an error has occurred while logging an miscellaneous

data record (mdr).

Action: No action is needed.

ceti_obr: Store subchannel information failed, result=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It informs the user that an error occurred while logging an outboard recorder (obr) record.

Action: No action is needed.

ceti_obr: Unknown type=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the driver attempted to log an outboard recorder (obr) of an unknown type.

Action: No action is needed.

Changes to mounted file systems (REBOOT)

Cause: The **fsck** command finished checking file systems and found that one or more mounted file systems were changed. There was probably something wrong with the mounted file system before you ran the **fsck** command.

Action: Possible responses to the REBOOT prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to restart the system.

Enter **no** if you want the **fsck** command to stop without restarting the system. Immediately after the **fsck** command stops, you must restart the system manually. If you do not restart the system immediately, some repairs will not take effect.

check_timeouts: lun mismatch # #

Cause: During a watchdog timer interrupt, the logical unit number (lun) table contained a command block for another lun table.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

check_timeouts: x.25 software crash -- aborting

Cause: During a watchdog timer interrupt, the state of the driver noticed that the x.25 onboard software had crashed.

Action: Reload the x.25 software.

Checking device (label)

Checking device (label) MOUNTED FILE SYSTEM;

Checking device (label) WRITING SUPPRESSED;

Cause: These messages are for your information only. The **fsck** command produces these messages when checking the *device* on which a file system resides and the *label* (if any) on that file system. The message is "**MOUNTED FILE SYSTEM**" if the file system is mounted. The message is "**WRITING SUPPRESSED**" if you specified the **-n** flag, or if the **fsck** command cannot open the *device* with write access.

Action: No action is needed. If the **fsck** command cannot open a device, you may want to find out why the device cannot be opened, or you may specify another device.

checksvrs: LEAVING NET!

Cause: A condition has occurred in which there are no server processes capable of responding to special messages in a reasonable period of time, so this site is leaving the cluster to prevent topology bottlenecks.

Action: Check that the number of server processes that is set by a minimum number of server processes (MINSVRPROC) is sufficient for system utilization and then unblock any stopped terminal.

chkfunc: Can not open filename

Cause: The **ldopen** function failed in opening an internal file. This occurred in the **chkfunc** internal function.

Action: This is a warning. Remove one of the entries containing the same function name, in the **#branch** directive.

ckd disk type disktype at disknumber is unknown

Cause: An unknown **ckd** device is attached, and is being treated as a 3380.

Action: Verify the Virtual Machine (VM) configuration and acceptability of the **ckd** device, and if everything is valid, report the problem as a device support problem.

ckddiag: diag20 gave return code #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates the return information provided from the diag20 Virtual Machine (VM) interface.

Action: No action is needed.

ckddiaga4: dev # return code=#, blkct=#, devst=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates the return information provided from the diaga4 Virtual Machine (VM) interface.

Action: No action is needed.

ckddiaga4: dev # sense data=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates the sense data provided from the diaga4 Virtual Machine (VM) interface.

Action: No action is needed.

ckddump: Bad partition dev #, disk #

Cause: The dump partition refers to an invalid minidisk.

Action: Correct the dump file configuration or the system dump minidisk.

ckddump: "ckd" disk number # is not "alive"

Cause: The dump device is not an active minidisk.

Action: Correct the dump file configuration or the system dump minidisk.

ckddump: dev # is read-only

Cause: The dump device is attached to the Virtual Machine (VM) read only.

Action: Correct the VM linkage of the disk that stores the dump device minidisk.

ckddump: # errors while writing dump

Cause: The number of errors indicated occurred while writing a system dump to a **ckd** disk device.

Action: Verify disk and system configurations, as they pertain to the dump device.

ckddump: Invalid "ckd" disk number #

Cause: The dump device is not a valid **ckd** disk.

Action: Correct the dump file configuration or the system dump minidisk.

ckddump: Physical memory exceeds dump space

Cause: The dump device minidisk is not large enough to store the entire system dump.

Action: Make the system dump minidisk larger or else reduce the size of the Virtual Machine (VM).

ckddump: Read

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ckddump: Write

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ckdenque: Invalid "ckd" disk number #

Cause: The I/O was queued for a disk that is not a valid **ckd** disk.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

ckdfree: dev #, inv bp fi=#, dp=# # #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ckdfree: dev=#, bp=buffer pointer, fi=file pointer, count=#, bcount=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ckdfree: Device offline dev #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ckdfree: Uncorrectable error dev #, blk #

Cause: An uncorrectable error on the device occurred while attempting to access the block indicated in the message.

Action: Correct the hardware problems with the device. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

ckdinit: No space for CCW work areas

Cause: The space for Channel Control Word (CCW) work areas could not be allocated.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

ckdintr: dev #, channel control check

Cause: The I/O to the indicated device caused a channel control check.

Action: Correct the hardware problems with the device. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

ckdintr: dev #, offline

Cause: The I/O to the indicated device failed because it is offline.

Action: Bring the hardware online and try again.

ckdintr: dev #, sense data=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that sense data was read from the device.

Action: No action is needed.

ckdintr: dev #, unrecoverable error

Cause: The I/O to the indicated device caused an unrecoverable error.

Action: Correct the hardware problems with the device. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

ckdintr: "sense" command failed

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates the **sense** command to the device failed.

Action: No action is needed.

ckdkeysetup: # too many blocks (CCWs)

Cause: This message indicates that the Count Key I/O failed because there were too many blocks used for Channel Control Words (CCW).

Action: Try again with a Count Key I/O that is less complex.

ckdkeysetup: # too many blocks (IDAWs)

Cause: This message indicates that the Count Key I/O failed because there were too many blocks used for Indirect Addressing Words (IDAWs).

Action: Try again with a Count Key I/O that is less complex.

ckdopen: Open disk #, R/c with # blocks

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the opening of a new Virtual Machine (VM) minidisk occurred.

Action: No action is needed.

ckdretry: dev=# -- can't retry blk=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the I/O reattempt for the block cannot be reattempted.

Action: No action is needed.

ckdretry: dev=# -- retry failed

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the I/O reattempt failed.

Action: No action is needed.

ckdretry: dev=# -- retry okay

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the I/O reattempt succeeded.

Action: No action is needed.

ckdretry: dev=# -- retry required blk=#, cnt=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an I/O reattempt is required.

Action: No action is needed. This could be an early sign of a hardware problem.

ckdsetup: CCW chain too long

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the Channel Control Word (CCW) chain for an I/O exceeded the maximum length.

Action: No action is needed. Report this as a potential

programming error.

ckdsetup: Loop dev=#, cur=#, next=#, count=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ckdstart: Nothing on queue

Cause: This message is for your information only. It means that the **start** routine was called with nothing on the queue.

Action: No action is needed.

ckdvtread: No "kmemalloc" memory!

Cause: The attempt to read a Virtual Table of Contents (VTOC) from a disk failed because the allocation of the data area failed.

Action: Try this operation again when more memory is available.

ckdvtread: Query virtual # gives message

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that querying the Virtual Machine (VM) about this device resulted in an unrecognized return from the query.

Action: Correct whatever problem there is with VM as opposed to AIX configuration.

Cleaned up clean file system

Cause: This message indicates that the file system was changed by the **fsck** command but that it was marked clean.

Action: The **fsck** command will terminate at this point if the **-p** flag is set, and will continue if this flag is not set.

Cleanup (): Memory allocation failure

Cause: The **cleanup** internal function failed to "malloc" memory.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Cmp: EOF on filename

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **cmp** command issues this message when *filename* is different from the other file that you specified for the **cmp** command. The *filename* in the message is shorter than the other file, but the two files are otherwise alike.

Action: No action is needed.

cndooutfmt: Bad return code on hard copy "sio". rc=#

Cause: The **sio** (start channel I/O) routine on the console hard copy printer device failed.

Action: Correct the Virtual Machine (VM) configuration of the console hard copy device. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

cnhcintr: Bad status on #, csw=#, #

Cause: The I/O on the console hard copy printer device failed.

Action: Correct the Virtual Machine (VM) configuration of the console hard copy device. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Command canceled -- unrecoverable failure: #

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Communication failure

Cause: The **connect** command could not communicate with a remote site. The communications line may be bad, or the remote host may not be operating properly.

Action: Make sure that the communications line and the remote host are operating properly. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Communication protocol error

Cause: You requested a task that involved communication with another machine. However, your task could not complete because of an error in communications. The error may be temporary.

Action: Try the task again. If you still get this message, the sending and receiving site may not be using the same communications protocol, or there may be a problem with the remote or local hardware. Check the local and remote hardware, and follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: A request made by a local machine to a remote machine (or vice versa) was not in the expected syntax. For example, the remote machine told the local machine that a

requested directory was scanned. However, the remote machine did not receive the expected **close file** request from the local machine.

Config ERROR -- Mag tape # at # -- INVALID DEV TYPE message

Cause: The device attached at the configured tape address is not a valid tape device type.

Action: Correct the AIX configuration or the Virtual Machine (VM) configuration. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Connected

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **connect** command gives this message when a successful connection was made.

Action: No action is needed.

Connecting "devgic" to "dma" #, #

Cause: This message is for your information only. A DOS process attached a device with a specific Direct Memory Access (DMA) channel.

Action: No action is needed.

Connection has gone down

See message **000-058** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Connection refusal

See message **000-079** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Connection timed out

See message **000-078** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

command-name: Console has been disabled -- check it for noise

Cause: A communications task could not complete because of a problem in the communications line between the console and the modem.

Action: Check the modem and line hardware. If necessary, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: The logger detected noise on the line, and interpreted the noise as a series of **open**s. For every **open** detected, the logger timed out, and a new logger was created. The resulting series of logins caused this message to appear. For details, see **penable** in the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide*.

field-value contains separator (x)

Cause: The **users** command produces this message when the *field-value* in the **/etc/passwd** or **/etc/group** file contains the invalid separator character *x*.

Action: Correct the invalid character in the **/etc/passwd** or **/etc/group** file.

Conversation failed

Cause: Your local system successfully started transmission with a remote system (when using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program), but the transmission stopped. The transmission stopped for one of the following reasons:

Your local system went down.
The remote system went down.
Your program stopped abnormally.
The link was dropped.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Check your local system.
Check your program.
Check the link.

Then, reinitiate the transmission. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems. For more information on BNU, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Copying . . . done

Cause: This message is for your information only. You started the standalone shell from the maintenance diskette. The maintenance file system was successfully copied from the diskette into memory.

Action: No action is needed.

Copying . . . error number

Cause: You started the standalone shell from a maintenance diskette. The system tried to load the maintenance file system into memory, but the load did not work properly. The *number* is an internal error code. The system may continue to operate, even though the standalone shell software was not properly loaded.

Action: Check *Managing the AIX Operating System* to make sure that you followed the correct procedure to start the standalone shell. If you still get this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Could not find section-name symbol in symbol table of file filename

Cause: The named section is missing from the symbol table of the named internal file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Could not find section section-name in symbol table

Cause: The named section is missing from the symbol table of an internal file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Could not read section-name section header in file filename

Cause: The **ldnshread** function failed to read the named section header in the named file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Could not write back into symbol table of file filename

Cause: The **putsym** internal function failed to write a symbol table entry in the named file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Could not write in symbol table in file filename

Cause: The **putsym** internal function failed to write section name in the symbol table of an internal file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Could not write section-name section header in file filename

Cause: The **ldnshwrite** function failed to write the named section header in the named file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Could not write section section-name in symbol table

Cause: The **putsym** internal function failed to write the named section in the symbol table of an internal file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

CP response: message

Cause: This message is for your information only. It only regards the operation of the card reader and card punch.

Action: No action is needed.

CP response was: message

Cause: This message is for your information only. It gives information about the operation of the printer.

Action: No action is needed.

"cpcmd" attached

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **cpcmd** driver is attached.

Action: No action is needed.

"cpinit nunits"=#, should be 1

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that more than one **cpcmd** units were configured (only the first can be used).

Action: No action is needed.

Create failed, no inodes free on filesystem

Cause: This message appears on the user's terminal if the file system named (by its mount point as **filesystem**) has run out of inodes. No new files or directories can be created in it until one or more old ones are deleted. The system call returns an error code of **ENOSPC**.

Action: Delete unnecessary files or directories to free-up inodes. If the problem persists, the system administrator should consider rebuilding this file system with more space allocated to inodes.

Cross-device link

See message **000-018** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

csslock: "nfs_open" fails #

Cause: The operating system was not able to obtain attributes from the Network File System (NFS) server.

Action: Verify that the NFS server machine is reachable and that the NFS service is running.

Technical Information: A failure occurred during an internal open of an NFS file.

Dash is missing in branch directive

Cause: A dash was missing in a specification for a range of positions for a branch table entry.

Action: Enter a dash in the branch table entry causing the error.

Deadlock detected

See message **000-049** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Dead phone

Cause: The **connect** command cannot complete because your telephone (or the remote site's telephone) is not working.

Action: Check both telephones and try again.

Default free list spacing assumed

Cause: This is an advisory message informing the operator that at least one of the parameters following the **-s** or **-S** option was invalid, and that the default cylinder size and default step size are being used.

Action: No action is needed.

Delete filename? (y)

Cause: The **del** command gives this message when you request it to delete a file.

Action: If you want to delete the *filename*, press **Enter** (or, you can type **y** or **Y** and press **Enter**). If you do not want to delete the *filename*, type anything except **y** or **Y**, and press **Enter**.

Deleted ino, namelen "length" !=0 (CLEAR)

Cause: A length value that is non-zero (0) appears in a 16 byte section of a directory entry where the corresponding inode number field is zero. This indicates that a directory entry was deleted here, but the **namelen** (name length) was not cleared. A "**Directory mangled**" message is also displayed with this message to indicate the directory in which this error occurred.

Action: Possible responses to the CLEAR prompt are:

Enter **yes** to clear the **namelen** field in the specified inode.

Enter **no** to continue without changing the directory entry.

deletegfs: gfs # not found

Cause: The operating system requested deletion of a mount entry that is not in the current mount table.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Destination address required

See message **000-058** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

detach_devpg: No "pte/dbd" for #

Cause: A recoverable internal error occurred in the DOS-Merge subsystem.

Action: Note what DOS-Merge users were doing on the system. If the message is reproducible, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

detach_devpg: No "pvsp" for #

Cause: A recoverable internal error occurred in the DOS-Merge subsystem.

Action: Note what DOS-Merge users were doing on the system. If the message is reproducible, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Device # out of range -- ignored

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

Device device-name "died" running your request filename which is still queued

Cause: The *filename* cannot print because something is wrong with *device-name*. You may get other messages that give more information about the problem.

Action: Check the device hardware (if the device is a printer, documentation shipped with the printer may explain how to run diagnostic tests on the printer itself). When the device is working properly, enter **print -du**, to reprint the *filename* file.

Device failed

Cause: Your local system was unable to open the device for the remote system using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program for one of the following reasons:

The device name is incorrect.
The device is not recognized by your local system.

A default device is established usually when BNU is installed.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Check for the correct device name in the **/usr/adm/uucp/Devices** file.
Check that the device is in the **/usr/adm/uucp/Systems** file.
Check that the remote system is correct in the **Systems** file.

Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Device: inode inum commit count cc: commitcnt missing

Cause: This message is to inform you that commit count **cc** is missing for inode **inum** in the commit list. This message is displayed only once to indicate that there is at least one commit count missing from the commit list. The **fsck** command keeps checking the file system.

Action: No action is needed.

Device locked

Cause: The device that you requested for use with the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program is currently being used by another process or it is not accessible by your system.

Action: Wait a few minutes and then try the transmission again. If the problem persists, check the **/etc/locks** directory. If a lock file with the same name and date resides in that directory, delete it from the directory. Be careful not to delete an active lock file. Then, try the transmission again.

Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Device not ready

See message **000-046** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

device (NO WRITE)

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **fsck** command cannot write on the device specified. This message only occurs if this command is not preening (that is, if the **-p** flag is not specified).

Action: No action is needed.

device (NO WRITE ACCESS)

Cause: The **fsck** command cannot write on the device specified. This message only occurs if this command is preening (that is, if the **-p** flag is specified), and is a fatal error that causes the **fsck** command to terminate immediately.

Action: Run the **fsck** command as a user who can write to the device. If a problem occurs, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Device or resource busy

See message **000-016** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Dial failed

Cause: Your local system attempted to communicate with a remote system using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program, but the remote system did not answer. The modem information or the telephone number could be incorrect.

Action: Check your modem and the telephone number you used in this transmission. Make sure that the modem information is correct in both the **/usr/adm/uucp/Devices** file and the **/usr/adm/uucp/Systems** file. The telephone number should be correct in the **Systems** file and the **Dialcodes** file. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Dialer script failed

Cause: Your local system attempted to communicate with a remote system (while using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program), but the remote system did not answer. The modem information or the telephone number could be incorrect.

Action: Check your modem and the telephone number that you used in this transmission. Make sure that the modem information is correct in both the **/usr/adm/uucp/Devices** file and the **/usr/adm/uucp/Systems** file. The telephone number should be correct in the **Systems** file and the **Dialcodes** file. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Dir I=inode-number-1 connected. Parent was inode-number-2

Cause: The **fsck** command reconnected a detached directory to the **/lost+found** directory. The reconnected directory had the parent *inode-number-2*. The reconnected directory is now named **/lost+found/***inode-number-1*.

Action: No action is needed. However, you may want to look in the **/lost+found/***inode-number-1* directory to see if it contains

anything valuable.

Directory entry exceeds file size: pathname

Cause: The **fsck** command found a record length in a directory entry (within a directory **pathname**) that was larger than the size remaining in the path name. This error terminates checking of the directory specified by path name, but allows the **fsck** command to continue checking other directories.

Action: Correct whatever problems there are in the directory by using the **fsdb** command.

Directory directory name, '.' entry is missing
Directory directory name, '..' entry is missing

Cause: The **fsck** command found that the indicated entry does not exist in the *directory name* directory. The **fsck** command continues, but when it stops, its exit code shows unrepaired damage to the file system.

Action: Do not take any action now. After the **fsck** command finishes, use the **link** and **unlink** commands to correct the error. See *Managing the AIX Operating System* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

Directory entry not NULL padded (CLEAR)

Cause: The name of a directory entry does not contain a NULL at the end. A "**Directory Mangled**" message is also displayed with this message to indicate the directory in which this error occurred.

Action: Possible responses to the CLEAR prompt are:

Enter **yes** to add NULLs to the end of the name specified in the directory entry.

Enter **no** to continue without changing the directory entry.

Directory "mangled": pathname

Cause: This error message occurs whenever a directory contains bad data which was not corrected by the **fsck** command. This message is preceded by another message which further indicates what data (in the specified directory) is valid. This message is fatal if no correction was made to the preceding error message. The **fsck** command attempts to fix this path name if corrections were made.

Action: Run the **fsck** command again and correct all file damage.

Directory not empty

See message **000-087** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Directory size error I=inode-number

Cause: The **fsck** command found that the directory associated with *inode-number* has an invalid size. The directory size is not an even multiple of 16 bytes, or the directory size is less than 32 bytes.

Action: No action is needed. An invalid directory size is not harmful in itself, but the **fsck** command may later find that this directory has other problems.

Disc quota exceeded

See message **000-088** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Diskette write protected

Cause: You requested a task that needs to write to a diskette. However, the diskette is write-protected.

Action: Try again. If the write-protection was defeated, check the diskette drive hardware.

docga: "egamodeinit" failed: cvtmode #, modecntl #

Cause: An attempt to put the graphics monitor into an Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA) mode, failed.

Action: Diagnose and resolve problems with the monitor adapter card. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

[Double fault. Type Enter to continue:]

TRAP # in mode

ax=#, bx=#, cx=#, dx=#, si=#, di=#

bp=#, fl=#, uds=#, es=#

pc = # : #, ksp = #, uss: usp = # : #

Cause: The AIX Operating System kernel has received an unexpected program interrupt while executing privileged or unprivileged mode. If the optional first line occurred, then the situation reoccurred in servicing the initial program interrupt. The **mode** indicates whether the failure occurred in privileged or unprivileged mode. Under some circumstances, additional information may be provided with this message in order the further identify the particular state surrounding the failure (like an invalid address for an addressing fault).

It is possible that the error resulted from an improper system configuration or a locally installed driver. If there is a second failure in performing the dump, the system will reboot after the user presses **Enter**.

Action: Reboot and try again. If the problem reoccurs, run the previous version of the kernel. If the problem still persists, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems. Before trying the new system again, check the **master** and **system** files and correct any errors. See the sections on system configuration in *Managing the AIX Operating System*, **config** in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*, and **master** in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*. If you have recently installed or changed a device driver, see also the documentation on adding new device drivers.

If the problem occurs again, run with the previous version of the AIX Operating System kernel. Save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, references to the **master** and **system** files and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Dump header #>\# bytes; can't dump, sorry

Cause: This message indicates a non-user fixable misconfiguration of the kernel.

Action: Record the numbers displayed and then follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Dump succeeded, number blocks

Cause: This message is for your information only. An AIX Operating System dump is complete. The *number* represents the size of the dump. You can get this message either from a dump that you requested, or from a dump that the system generated automatically.

Action: No action is needed.

dumpcore: Zero based segment? (type #)

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

dumpmem: Dump byte count # not aligned

Cause: This message indicates a non-user fixable misconfiguration of the kernel.

Action: Record the numbers displayed and then follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

dumpmem: Improperly aligned dump address

Cause: This message indicates a non-user fixable misconfiguration of the kernel.

Action: Record the numbers displayed and then follow your local

procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

cnt dup blks in free list

Cause: This is a summary message, printed at the end of phase 5. It tells you how many (**cnt**) duplicate allocated blocks (if any) were found during the check of the free list.

Action: No action is needed.

Dup block blk inode inum

Cause: The **fsck** program maintains a bitmap to keep track of which blocks are allocated to files. Whenever it finds a reference to a block (which was already known to be allocated to some other file) it displays this warning, thereby listing the duplicated block number (**blk**) and the inode number (**inum**) of the affected file. If a duplicate block is detected, phase 1b of the **fsck** program will be invoked to find the first file that referenced the duplicate block.

Duplicate block allocation is a serious error that can threaten the entire file system. If an indirect block (or directory block) is also allocated as a data block to some other file, it is possible for the indirect block (or directory block) to be overwritten.

This condition is not likely to happen simply as a result of halting the system improperly, but could occur if a file system that was damaged (as a result of a system crash) is used without first checking it with the **fsck** command. All files that reference the affected blocks are seriously corrupted. Later in the check, the **fsck** command will ask permission to destroy these files (and all links to them).

Action: Repair damage by using the **fsck** command.

number dup blocks in free list

Cause: The **fsck** command checked the free list for structural correctness and completeness. However, this command found that *number* blocks existed in the free list, but were also allocated to files. The duplicate blocks were probably created when the system was stopped improperly.

Action: No action is needed now. Later, the **fsck** command will ask permission to rebuild the free list.

Dup table overflow (CONTINUE)

Cause: The **fsck** command makes its own table to keep track of duplicate blocks (blocks that are allocated to more than one file). However, this table has run out of space, and the **fsck** command cannot tell when the last reference to a duplicate block was removed.

Action: Possible responses to the CONTINUE prompt are:

Enter **yes** to continue processing. The **fsck** command cannot check the whole file system, but will restart part of the file system check. The **fsck** command gives this error message every time it finds another duplicate block.

Enter **no** to stop the **fsck** process immediately.

See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Dup/bad/inv dir I=inode-number, owner=owner, mode=mode, size=size, mtime=time (CLEAR)

Dup/bad/inv file I=inode-number, owner=owner, mode=mode, size=size, mtime=time (CLEAR)

Cause: The **fsck** command found a file or directory with duplicate blocks, bad blocks, or invalid blocks. All references to this file or directory were already deleted. The **fsck** command is now prompting you to remove the file or directory.

Action: Possible responses to the CLEAR prompt are:

Enter **yes** to fill the damaged file or directory's inode with zeroes (0). This will effectively delete the file or directory.

Enter **no** to ignore the error and leave the damaged file or directory intact. The **fsck** command will continue, but when it stops, its exit code shows unrepaired damage to the file system.

Warning: If you enter **no**, damaged files and directories will remain on the system. Do not allocate new files or write to any files on this file system until you repair or delete the damaged files. If the system is ever stopped improperly, and these damaged files remain on the system, you will probably lose large amounts of data.

Dup/bad/inv I=inode-number, owner=owner, mode=mode, size=size, mtime=time, dir=pathname (REMOVE)

Dup/bad/inv I=inode-number, owner=owner, mode=mode, size=size, mtime=time, file=pathname (REMOVE)

Cause: The **fsck** command already found all the files that refer to invalid, duplicate, or bad blocks. Now the command has found a directory entry that refers to one of these files. The **fsck** command is prompting you to remove the directory entry.

Action: Possible responses to the REMOVE prompt are:

Enter **yes** to remove the directory entry for the damaged file. If you remove all the directory entries for any single damaged file, the **fsck** command will remove the file later.

Enter **no** to ignore the error and leave the directory reference intact. The **fsck** command will continue, but when it stops, its exit code shows unrepaired damage on the file system.

See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Duplicate commit new ino inum, old ino inum, cmtcnt count

Cause: This message is for your information only. This message is displayed whenever two inodes are found on a non-primary pack that have the same commit count (the numbers of the inode and the commit count value are displayed in the message). This message is not fatal since the commit count will be fixed when the file system is updated with the commit count values on the primary pack.

Action: No action is needed.

Duplicate IP address!! sent from lan address

Cause: The machine on which this message was received is using the same Internet address as some other machine.

Action: One or more of the machines using the same address must be removed from the net and not brought back until new and unique Internet addresses have been assigned to each machine.

Technical Information: This message is produced by the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).

Dups/bad in root inode (CONTINUE)

Cause: During phase 1 (or phase 1b), the root directory inode was found to contain duplicate blocks, designated bad blocks, or invalid blocks. There is a possibility that the root directory inode contains corrupted directory entries. This is a very serious error condition that cannot come about merely as a result of an improper system halt. If the file system's root directory is, in fact, corrupted, a check of the file system is virtually impossible.

Action: Possible responses to the CONTINUE prompt are:

Enter **yes** to ignore the problem in the root directory inode, and attempt to continue to run the file system check. If the contents of the file system's root directory have been corrupted, this will result in a **very** large number of error messages.

Enter **no** to terminate the program immediately.

See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Dups/bads/invs in root inode (CONTINUE)

Cause: The **fsck** command found that the root directory contains

duplicate, bad, or invalid blocks. The root inode may contain damaged directory entries.

Action: Possible responses to the CONTINUE prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want to ignore the problems with the root inode, and attempt to continue to run the file system check. If the contents of the root directory were damaged, this will result in a **very** large number of error messages.

Enter **no** to stop the **fsck** process immediately.

See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

E2BIG

See message **000-007** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EACCES

See message **000-013** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EADDRNOTAVAIL

See message **000-068** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EAFNOSUPPORT

See message **000-066** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EAGAIN

See message **000-011** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EALREADY

See message **000-056** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EBADF

See message **000-009** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EBADST

See message **000-098** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EBUSY

See message **000-016** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ECHILD

See message **000-010** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ECONNABORTED

See message **000-072** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ECONNREFUSED

See message **000-079** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ECONNRESET

See message **000-073** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EDEADLK

See message **000-045** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EDESTADDREQ

See message **000-058** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EDLOC

See message **000-108** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EDOM

See message **000-033** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EDQUOT

See message **000-088** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

E_EOF

Cause: One of the **INftp** commands has encountered an ASCII "End-of-File" character. This is not necessarily an error. For example, a remote machine might use the "End-of-File" character to tell the local machine that the contents of a directory have been read.

Action: Your action depends on the significance of the "End-of-File" character.

E_EXEC

Cause: The **INftp** command could not complete because it could not run the **exec** command. The **ftpmail** or **ftpuser** programs may not be properly installed.

Action: Make sure that the **ftpmail** or **ftpuser** programs are properly installed with the correct access permissions. See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for more details.

EEXIST

See message **000-017** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

E_FAIL

Cause: Your communication task cannot complete. One of the following occurred:

The system tried to do the **rename** subcommand with the **INftp** command, but could not unlink the original file.

In the **ftplogger** program, one of the following occurred:

- The **/etc/utmp** file could not be opened.
- The **/etc/utmp** file did not contain an expected entry for the terminal specified with the **ftplogger** program in the **/etc/ports** file.
- The **ftplogger** program could not determine which terminal it was logged in to.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Check the permissions of the file that you tried to rename.

Get superuser authority and edit the **/etc/utmp** file. Make sure that all ports with a **logger=pathname/ftplogger** entry are specified correctly (the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* shows the format of the **/etc/utmp** file).

See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for details.

EFAULT

See message **000-014** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EFBIG

See message **000-027** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

E_FTP

Cause: You requested a task that involved communication with another machine. However, your task could not complete because of an error in communications. The error may be temporary.

Action: Try the task again. If you still get this message, the sending and receiving site may not be using the same communications protocol, or there may be a problem with the remote or local hardware. Check the local and remote hardware and follow

your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: A request made by a local machine to a remote machine (or vice versa) was not in the expected syntax. For example, the remote machine told the local machine that a requested directory was scanned. However, the remote machine did not receive the expected **close file** request from the local machine.

egamodeinit: "err" cvtmode #, vmode #

Cause: An attempt to put the graphics monitor into an Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA) mode, failed.

Action: Diagnose and resolve problems with the monitor adapter card. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

E_GROUP

Cause: Your task could not complete because the group name or ID is not valid on the system you tried to access. This means the group name is missing from the **/etc/group** file on the system.

Action: Get superuser authority and add the group name to the **/etc/group** file on the system you want to access (you can request the **users** command to do this).

ehddump: Bad code

Cause: A kernel internal routine passed an unexpected code to the fixed disk dump routine.

Action: This message indicates a serious internal error. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ehddumpio: DMA channel # is busy

Cause: This message indicates that a Direct Memory Access (DMA) channel could not be allocated when trying to do a kernel coredump.

Action: If this happens more than once, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ehddumpio: Dump device not correctly set

Cause: The **dumpdev** variable has been configured to an invalid partition on the disk, so the kernel coredump will not happen.

Action: Run the **maint** command to re-configure the kernel so that its dump partition agrees with your disk layout.

ehddumpio: Dump didn't fit on partition

Cause: The PS/2 has been configured with more memory than dump space on its fixed disk.

Action: Run the **maint** command to re-partition your disk layout or remove physical memory from your machine so that you have (at least) as much dumpspace as memory. (The partial coredump taken may still be of some use).

ehdintr: Bad device code

Cause: The disk controller has returned an unexpected status.

Action: This message should not appear in normal operations. Record all recent messages and follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ehdintr: Bad status, intrstat=#, ointrstat=#

Cause: This message indicates a problem with the fixed-disk drive controller or a temporary (and harmless) error condition on the microchannel bus. This message may appear often if the computer has down-level microcode in the disk controller. If this is the case, the following additional message will be displayed when you boot up the system: "**The hard file controller contains down level microcode**".

This message may appear occasionally even if the disk controller microcode is up to date.

Action: If this message appears occasionally, it is for your information only. If this message appears frequently, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems. You may need a new set of disk controller microcode.

ehdintr: "BS_BUSY" stuck, bsr=#

Cause: The device driver waited longer than the normal expected maximum time for the disk to become ready for the next command.

Action: Since this could indicate a serious problem with the driver (or your controller), all relevant information (recent system messages) should be recorded and then follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ehdintr: Null pointer

Cause: The driver detected a software problem.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

ehdintr: Unexpected interrupt

Cause: The disk controller produced a spontaneous interrupt when

there was no outstanding work.

Action: This probably indicates a hardware failure or event. Run diagnostics, and if this happens often, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ehd_err_log: Read: Write error on dev #/#, blkno=#

Cause: This message indicates a retryable write error (an error in which the system must repeat a write to the disk). This error may be caused by a failing fixed-disk drive. However, it may also occasionally appear even though there is nothing wrong with the fixed-disk. This is due to an unusual and harmless condition that causes data transfer (via the microchannel bus) to be repeated.

Action: If this message appears occasionally, then repeating the write operation has successfully written data to the disk. In this case, this message is for your information only. However, if you see this message frequently (more than once a day), you should check the status of the fixed disk.

ehdr_err_log: Status #### #### #### #### #### #### ####

Cause: This message displays the status bytes generated by the hardware.

Action: Consult your hardware documentation to determine corrective action.

E_HOST

Cause: Your communication task could not complete. You (or a command) tried to access a host system, but the local system did not recognize the host name you used. This means the host name is not present in the **/etc/sites** file on the local system.

Action: Get superuser authority and add the host name to the **/etc/sites** file. See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for details.

EHOSTDOWN

See message **000-080** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EHOSTUNREACH

See message **000-081** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EIDRM

See message **000-036** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EINPROGRESS

See message **000-055** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EINTR

See message **000-004** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EINVAL

See message **000-022** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EIO

See message **000-005** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EISCONN

See message **000-075** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EISDIR

See message **000-021** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EJOURNAL

See message **000-105** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ELDWRG

See message **000-099** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ELIBACC

See message **000-089** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ELIBBAD

See message **000-090** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ELIBEXEC: Cannot exec shared library directly

Cause: An attempt was made to directly execute a target shared library. Shared libraries are only executed (indirectly) when a program that is linked with it is executed.

Action: Do not attempt to execute a target shared library directly. Execute the proper program that is linked with the shared library and it will execute it for you.

ELIBMAX

See message **000-092** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ELIBSCN

See message **000-091** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ELOCALONLY

See message **000-100** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ELOCK

See message **000-101** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

E_LOGIN

Cause: You requested a task that needs to communicate with a remote system. However, you cannot log in to the remote system for one of the following reasons:

You tried to log in with a login ID that does not have a password entry with the remote system.
You requested the **INftp** command and entered an incorrect password.
You requested the **mail** program. However, the **mail** program automatically entered an incorrect password or did not have any password.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

At the remote system, request the **users** command to add a password entry to the **/etc/passwd** file.
Try the **INftp** command again with a valid password.
Get superuser authority and edit the **login.zzz** file in the **qftp** directory (the recommended path name for this file is **/usr/spool**). Add a correct password entry to the file.

See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for details.

ELOOP

See message **000-086** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Embedded nulls in directory entry for pathname (FIX)

Cause: The **fsck** command found a file name containing null characters. You cannot create file names that contain null characters, so this usually means that the file's directory is damaged.

Action: Possible responses to the FIX prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to remove all characters following the first null character.
Enter **no** to leave the invalid file name intact.

EMFILE

See message **000-024** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EMLINK

See message **000-031** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EMSGSIZE

See message **000-059** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENAMETOOLONG

See message **000-085** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

End of file

Cause: One of the **INftp** commands has encountered an ASCII "End-of-File" character. This is not necessarily an error. For example, a remote machine might use the "End-of-File" character to tell the local machine that the contents of a directory have been read.

Action: Your action depends on the significance of the "End-of-File" character.

ENETDOWN

See message **000-069** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENETRESET

See message **000-071** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENETUNREACH

See message **000-070** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENFILE

See message **000-023** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENLDEV

See message **000-097** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOBUFS

See message **000-074** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENODEV

See message **000-019** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOENT

See message **000-002** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOEXEC

See message **000-008** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOLCK

See message **000-049** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOMEM

See message **000-012** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOMSG

See message **000-035** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOPROTOOPT

See message **000-061** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOSPC

See message **000-028** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOSTORE

See message **000-096** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

E_NOSUP

Cause: You tried to use the **ftpmail** command to do something that cannot be done at the chosen remote site. You may have tried to use a subcommand that **INftp** does not recognize. Or, the chosen remote site may not be set up to send or receive mail.

Action: Get superuser authority and edit the **startup.zzz** file in the **qftp** directory (the recommended path name for this file is **/usr/spool**). Make sure that the file format is correct, as shown in the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide*.

ENOTBLK

See message **000-015** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOTCONN

See message **000-076** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOTDIR

See message **000-020** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOTEMPTY

See message **000-087** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOTREADY

See message **000-046** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOTSOCK

See message **000-057** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENOTTY

See message **000-025** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ENSPEC

See message **000-107** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Enter name of scratch file (size BLKS):

Cause: You requested the **fsck** command without specifying a scratch file name (with the **-t** flag). However, this command is checking a large file system and needs a scratch file that is *size* blocks long.

Action: Enter the name of a scratch file. This file can be an ordinary file or a device, but it cannot be in the file system that the **fsck** command is checking. If you make the scratch file a device, make certain that the device is functioning properly. If you do not enter a scratch file name, you will get another message, and the **fsck** command will stop.

Entry crosses page boundary: pathname (SHORTEN)

Cause: The **fsck** command found an entry in the **pathname** directory that crosses a page boundary. If not corrected, this error terminates the checking of the directory specified by **pathname**, but allows the **fsck** command to continue checking other directories.

Action: Possible responses to the SHORTEN prompt are:

Enter **yes** to shorten the **namelen** (name length) and the name of the directory entry so that it will fit inside the page boundary.

Enter **no** to continue without changing the name or the **namelen** value.

ENXIO

See message **000-006** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EOPNOTSUPP

See message **000-064** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EPBUSY

See message **000-106** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EPERM

See message **000-001** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EPFNOSUPPORT

See message **000-065** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EPIPE

See message **000-032** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EPROTONOSUPPORT

See message **000-062** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EPROTOTYPE

See message **000-060** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ERANGE

See message **000-034** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EROFS

See message **000-030** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

errioctl: Enable physical media backup not working yet

Cause: This message indicates an **ioctl** system call option (that is not supported on the 370) was attempted.

Action: Correct the application so that it does not perform this **ioctl** operation.

ERROR: name is not a known device or file system

Cause: You requested a task that uses *name*, but the system does not recognize that device or file system. This could be a hardware or software problem.

Action: Make sure that *name* exists and was installed properly (if *name* is a device, it should be shown in the **/etc/master** file, the **/etc/system** file, or both). If appropriate, create or install *name*.

If *name* appears to exist in the system, then there may be a hardware error. If *name* is a device, check the device hardware. If *name* is a file system, check the hardware on which *name* resides.

Error number

Cause: You were starting the standalone shell from a maintenance diskette. The system tried to load the standalone shell into memory, but the load did not work properly. The *number* is an internal error code. The system may continue to operate, even though the standalone shell software was not properly loaded.

Action: Check *Managing the AIX Operating System* to make sure that you followed the correct procedure to start the standalone shell. If you still get this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ESHUTDOWN

See message **000-077** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ESITEDN1

See message **000-094** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ESITEDN2

See message **000-095** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

esntable overflow: Only # registrations possible

Cause: The system's limit on the maximum number of registrations of DOS-Merge installations has been exceeded. The most likely cause is that someone is trying to break the copy-protection feature of the DOS-Merge package.

Action: This should not normally be possible. If this legitimately happens, service may be able to provide a new module to build a kernel with a larger limit.

ESOCKTNOSUPPORT

See message **000-063** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ESPIPE

See message **000-029** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ESRCH

See message **000-003** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ESTALE

See message **000-052** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ETABLE

See message **000-102** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ETIMEDOUT

See message **000-078** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ETXTBSY

See message **000-026** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

E_USER

Cause: Your task could not complete because the user name or ID is not valid on the system that the user tried to access. This means the user name is missing from the **/etc/passwd** file on the system.

Action: Get superuser authority and add the user name to the **/etc/passwd** file (you can request the **users** command to do this).

EWOULDBLOCK

See message **000-054** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EWRPROTECT

See message **000-047** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Excessive bad blks I=inum (CONTINUE)

Cause: If a file contains more than ten invalid blocks, the **fsck** command will stop trying to check the rest of the blocks allocated to that file. The file with the bad block is identified by inode number **inum**. The **fsck** command will also give you the opportunity

to stop checking the file system.

Action: Possible responses to the CONTINUE prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to ignore the rest of the blocks in this inode and continue checking with the next inode in the file system.

Enter **no** to stop the **fsck** program immediately.

Excessive dup blks I=inode-number (CONTINUE)

Cause: The **fsck** command found more than 10 duplicated blocks in the file denoted by *inode-number*. The **fsck** command will not check the remaining blocks allocated to that file.

Action: Possible responses to the CONTINUE prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to ignore the rest of the blocks in *inode-number,* and start checking the next inode in the file system.

Enter **no** to stop the **fsck** command immediately.

See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Excessive dup blocks in free list (CONTINUE)

Cause: The **fsck** command found more than 10 block numbers that exist in the free list but are also allocated to a file. The duplicate blocks were probably caused by stopping the system improperly.

Action: Possible responses to the CONTINUE prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to ignore the rest of the free list. Later, this command will rebuild the free list.

Enter **no** to stop the **fsck** command immediately, and let the damaged free list remain.

Warning: If you enter **no** and you restart the system, the file system will be running with a damaged free list. You will probably lose data. Do not allocate any new files or write to any files on this file system until the free list is rebuilt.

Excessive invalid blks I=inode-number (CONTINUE)

Cause: The **fsck** command found more than 10 invalid blocks in the file denoted by *inode-number*. The **fsck** command will not check the remaining blocks allocated to that file.

Action: Possible responses to the CONTINUE prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to ignore the rest of the blocks in *inode-number* and start checking the next inode in the file system.

Enter **no** to stop the **fsck** command immediately.

See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Excessive invalid blocks in free list (CONTINUE)

Cause: The **fsck** command found more than 10 invalid blocks in the free list. The invalid blocks were probably caused by running on a damaged file system.

Action: Possible responses to the CONTINUE prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to ignore the rest of the free list. Later, this command will rebuild the free list.

Enter **no** to stop the **fsck** command immediately, and let the damaged free list remain.

Warning: If you enter **no** and you re-start the system, the file system will be running with a damaged free list. You will probably lose data. Do not allocate any new files or write to any files on this file system until the free list is rebuilt.

Excessively long path name below directory pathname (TERMINATING)

Cause: While checking the structure of a file system, the **fsck** command places full path names for files into a buffer that holds only a certain number of characters. However, the **fsck** command has found a file with a path name that exceeds this number of characters. The **fsck** command cannot put this path name into the buffer, so it stops immediately.

Action: Make the path name shorter by restructuring the file system so that there are fewer directories (look in the **lost+found** directory if necessary). Try the **fsck** command again. If you get this message again, there may be an error in the **fsck** code; follow your local procedures for reporting software problems. See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

EXDEV

See message **000-018** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Exec failed

Cause: The **INftp** command could not complete because it could not run the **exec** command. The **ftpmail** or **ftpuser** programs may not be properly installed.

Action: Make sure that the **ftpmail** or **ftpuser** programs are properly installed with the correct access permissions. See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for more details.

Exec: Failed (errno=#)

Cause: This message appears on the system console (and may also appear on the user's terminal screen) to indicate that the **exec** system call has failed at a late stage. This error will typically be the result of I/O errors in the processing of the **exec** system call, but may also result from an incorrectly formatted executable file. The given **errno** indicates what error occurred and the process is terminated.

Action: Examine the error number and other available information to determine whether the problem occurred as a result of a transient hardware problem. Isolate and correct the appropriate hardware problems.

This condition may also result from erroneous data (particularly incorrect size information) in the header of the new load module. If this is the case, you must rebuild the load module. This error may also occur as a result of simultaneous modification and execution of a load module. Complete the modifications and try again to execute the load module. If the problem still persists, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Exec format error

See message **000-008** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

EXGFS

See message **000-103** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Fail to read "aux" entries of filename

Cause: The **fread** function failed to read the auxiliary symbol table entry.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Fail to read symbol table of file filename

Cause: The **fread** function failed in reading symbol table of internal file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Fail to skip "aux" entries of filename

Cause: The **fseek** function failed to skip over the auxiliary symbol table entries.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Fail to skip the "mem" of "struct" of filename

Cause: The **fseek** function failed to skip all members of structures and unions.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Failed trying to validate nickname or node ID

Cause: You specified an incorrect node ID or nickname.

Action: Check the node table on your system or check your syntax, then try again. For more information, refer to the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

Failure in building the archive shared lib

Cause: The **bldarchf** internal function was unsuccessful in creating the host shared library.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Failure in removing temp files: filename

Cause: The **rm -rf** system call failed to remove internal temporary files.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Failure of system call to "ar"

Cause: The **xargs** command could not run the **ar** command (the **xargs** command was invoked through a system call).

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Failure to add extra symbols to archive files

Cause: Failure to write symbols to the symbol table of the archive members of the host shared library.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Failure to close file filename

Cause: The **ldclose** function failed in closing an internal file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software

problems.

Failure to remove file filename

Cause: The **unlink** system call of a temporary internal object file failed.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Fatal communication error

Cause: The command that you requested could not complete because it could not communicate with a remote site. The problem could be with the hardware, the line, or the networking software.

Action: Try the command again. If you still get this message, check that the remote site is working, and that the modem and other hardware are working properly. Otherwise, Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: The command received stray or unexpected data. The error is usually a failed read or write across the line.

Fatal Error -- Initialization exceeds data area size

Cause: Too many large C programs were being concurrently compiled in the background.

Action: Try compiling less (concurrent) C programs in the background. If an error still occurs, compile only one C program at a time.

Fatal error vname is too big (length) in (sourcefile)

Cause: The length of a symbol name that was read from the debugging information (included in the load module) exceeded the maximum number of characters (100). Either an invalid load module was created or dbx (a common AIX symbolic debugger) read the information incorrectly.

Action: Check your load module debugging information. If it appears to be correct, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Fatal I/O error

Cause: The **fsck** command could not read from or write to the scratch file. You received an error message with a prompt. By responding **y** to the prompt, you chose to continue **fsck** processing. However, the **fsck** command cannot continue processing without a scratch file. This is probably a hardware problem.

Action: Check the device that contains the scratch file to be

sure the device hardware is functioning properly. See the "**Cannot read: blk number (CONTINUE)**" and "**Cannot write: blk number (CONTINUE)**" messages in this book.

FBAattach: No kmemalloc memory!

Cause: Cannot allocate memory to read the Virtual Table of Contents (VTOC) for a minidisk.

Action: Try the operation later when more memory is available.

FBAdump: Bad partition dev #, disk #

Cause: This message indicates that the dump partition is not a valid minidisk.

Action: Correct the dump file configuration or the system dump minidisk.

FBAdump: dev # is read-only

Cause: This message indicates the disk containing the dump partition currently linked (or attached) to the Virtual Machine (VM) is read only.

Action: Re-link (or attach) the disk to VM in a mode that permits writing.

FBAdump: FBA disk number # is not "alive"

Cause: The dump device is not an active minidisk.

Action: Correct the dump file configuration or the system dump minidisk.

FBAdump: Invalid FBA disk number #

Cause: The dump device is not a valid Fixed Block Architecture (FBA) disk.

Action: Correct the dump file configuration or the system dump minidisk.

FBAdump: Physical memory exceeds dump space

Cause: The dump device minidisk is not large enough to store the entire system dump.

Action: Make the system dump minidisk larger (or reduce the size of the Virtual Machine).

FBAdump: "sio" on dev # returned cc=#, csw[0]=#, csw[CSW_STATUS]=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

FBAintr: "sio" on dev # returned deferred cc=#, csw=# #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates the deferred condition codes and Channel Status Word (CSW) of a failed I/O.

Action: No action is needed.

FBAmbstrategy: unit=# and unit=# on queue

Cause: This message indicates that the driver encountered buffers for two different physical devices on the same multi-block I/O queue.

Action: Record any pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and then follow your local procedures for reporting hardware and software problems.

FBAread: Invalid FBA disk number #

Cause: An I/O was attempted for a disk that is not a valid Fixed Block Architecture (FBA) disk.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

FBAsense: dev #, cc=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

FBAstart: b_active set!!

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **sio** (start channel I/O) routine was called for a device that was already active.

Action: No action is needed.

FBAstart: "sio" on dev # returned cc=#, csw=# #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **sio** (start channel I/O) routine failed, and displays the returned condition code and Channel Status Word (CSW).

Action: No action is needed.

FBAstrat: FBA devices can only transfer multiples of # (#req.)

Cause: This message indicates that an application attempted to read or write to a raw Fixed Block Architecture (FBA) disk but did not do so in the required block size.

Action: Correct the application to perform I/O in accordance with the device's count and alignment constraints (or reading from the block device).

FBAstrat: FBA disk number # is not "alive"

Cause: A buffer I/O was attempted and failed because the Fixed Block Architecture (FBA) disk was not active.

Action: Activate the device or correct the device configuration.

FBAstrat: I cannot handle transfers larger than a frame yet

Cause: An I/O failed because the amount requested exceeded the maximum limit imposed by the system.

Action: Correct the I/O operation so that transfer does not exceed the limit.

FBAstrat: Invalid FBA disk number #

Cause: An I/O was attempted for a disk that is not a valid Fixed Block Architecture (FBA) disk.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

FBAstrategy: Bad partition on dev #, disk #

Cause: An I/O to a device failed because it did not refer to a valid minidisk.

Action: Correct the minidisk configuration (or the device specification).

FBAwrite: Invalid FBA disk number #

Cause: An I/O was attempted for a disk that is not a valid Fixed Block Architecture (FBA) disk.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

FD(0): Diskette not present -- please insert

Cause: You requested the **df** command and specified a file system that resides on a diskette. However, that diskette was not inserted in the diskette drive fd(0).

Action: Put the appropriate diskette into diskette drive fd(0), and then press **Enter**.

fd_err_log: Read error on dev #/#, blkno=#

Cause: There were excessive re-attempts (due to hard errors) when reading a diskette.

Action: Use another diskette to transfer the data needed. Reformat the bad diskette.

fd_err_log: Write error on dev #/#, blkno=#

Cause: Either the diskette is bad, or the diskette is write-protected (in the latter case, the message will so indicate).

Action: Defeat the write protection on the diskette or use another diskette. Also, reformatting the bad diskette may make it usable.

fdpark: Motor(s) not killed, I/O still pending

Cause: The system tried to reboot while there was still an I/O pending on one of the diskette drives. This should not happen in normal operations. The system normally waits for an I/O to complete when doing a clean reboot. However, certain other failures may cause the condition which produces this message.

Action: If a floppy diskette was being written, it may be corrupted. Otherwise, this message is for your information only.

fdstate: NULL bp

Cause: This message is for your information only. This message indicates a recoverable internal error in the kernel.

Action: No action is needed.

fdstate: Timed out on diskette drive #

Cause: The diskette (or diskette controller) failed to complete an expected state transition in a reasonable period of time. This indicates a hardware problem.

Action: Note the error symptoms and run diskette diagnostics from the reference diskette (if possible). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

File exists

See message **000-017** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

File is not a block or character device

Cause: This message indicates that one of the arguments to the **fsck** command refers to a file that is not a block or character device.

Action: Possible responses to this prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to attempt to verify the file system residing on the specified file (even though the file is not on a character or block device).

Enter **no** and the **fsck** command will not verify the file system residing on the specified file (if other files are specified, the **fsck** command will attempt to verify those files).

File locked in a conflicting mode

See message **000-101** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

File name too long

See message **000-085** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

File not stored at the site requested

See message **000-096** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

File filename supplied more than once in #objects directive

Cause: The named object file has been specified more than once in the **#objects** directive.

Action: Remove the extraneous object file name from the **#objects** directive.

File system has been modified

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **fsck** command finished checking a file system. During its check, this command changed the file system. There was probably something wrong with the file system before you ran the **fsck** command.

Action: No action is needed.

File system info: gfs gfs# gfspack gfspack#

Cause: This informational message displays the global file system number (**gfs#**) and the global file system pack number (**gfspack#**) of the file system being checked. This message is displayed after the "**Checking device**" message.

Action: No action is needed.

File system integrity not guaranteed

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **fsck** command finished checking a file system. However, the command could not find any damage (or you entered **no** when the **fsck** command prompted you for permission to repair damage). You should not use the file system, because it is still damaged. The **fsck** command's exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Action: Correct the problems with the file system before you use that file system.

File system marked clean, is really dirty

Cause: This message is for your information only. Damage was detected that the **fsck** command was not able to fix (or that the user declined to have this command fix). This message warns the user that the file system is not yet safe for use. This will cause the **fsck** command's exit code to indicate an error.

Action: No action is needed.

File system not marked as clean...FIX?

Cause: The file system checks out, but the clean flag in the super block indicates that the condition of the file system is suspect.

Action: Possible responses to the FIX prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the super block dirty flag reset to indicate that the file system is now clean.

Enter **no** to ignore this error condition and leave the super block marked dirty.

File system too large, scratch file required

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command without specifying the name of a scratch file, but the command now needs a scratch file. The **fsck** command sent you the "**Enter name of scratch file (***size* **BLKS)**" message, but you did not enter the name of a scratch file. The **fsck** command cannot continue.

Action: No action is needed. If you still want to use the **fsck** command on the file system, you can specify a scratch file with the **-t** flag. See the "**Enter name of scratch file (size BLKS)**" message in this manual. Also see *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

File system too large to be checked in memory

Cause: This message is for your information only. While checking a large file system, the standalone version of the **fsck** command ran out of memory space for the **fsck** tables. The standalone version of the **fsck** command cannot make a scratch file, so it

cannot continue.

Action: No action is needed. If you want to check the file system, run the normal version of the **fsck** command, and specify a scratch file with the **-t** flag. See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

File systems verification failed

Cause: Something is wrong with a file system or with the device on which a file system resides.

Action: Run diagnostics on the device you just tried to use (for example, a fixed disk or diskette drive). If you have ruled out hardware causes but you still get this message, start the system in maintenance mode (see *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details). Run the **fsck** command. If the problem persists, and you know which file system is damaged, try to restore that file system. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

File table overflow

See message **000-023** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

File too large

See message **000-027** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

number1 files, number2 blocks, number3 free

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **fsck** command finished checking a file system. The file system now has *number1* allocated files, *number2* allocated blocks, and *number3* available blocks.

Action: No action is needed.

Fixing lwm

Cause: This message is for your information only. If the high water mark was changed on the primary site of a replicated file system, then the low water mark must be changed to equal the high water mark value.

Action: No action is needed.

flp autoassigned fail 1

Cause: The automatic assignment of the floppy disk drive to a DOS-Merge process failed because the system couldn't allocate space for the required internal tables.

Action: Make sure that the system is configured with enough memory. If not, install more memory. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For now NO PASSWD

Cause: This message is for your information only. A DOS process attempted to modify the PS/2's keyboard password. DOS-Merge does not currently support this feature of the PS/2. Because UNIX has its own password security, the feature is not thought to be necessary.

Action: No action is needed. If the absence of the keyboard **passw** function is important to your application, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

fork: Error number

Cause: If the **fsck** command is preening (that is, **-p** flag specified), it will try to check separate groups of file systems in parallel processes. If it is unable to create a subprocess for some group, the file systems in that group will not be checked, and the **fsck** command's exit code will indicate an error. Checks proceeding in other processes can run to completion. The error number specified is the return code from the failed **fork** system call.

Action: Increase system resources such as paging space or decrease parallelism indicated by the **etc/filesystems** file.

Format failure

Cause: The AIX Operating System could not format a diskette. There could be a problem with the diskette, or with the diskette drive software or hardware.

Action: Try another diskette, another diskette drive, or both. Check the diskette and diskette drive.

Formatting ...

Cause: This message is for your information only. The AIX Operating System is now formatting a diskette. Another message may be displayed after this one.

Action: No action is needed.

Found reference to file containing block number, name=pathname

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with the **-b** flag to find bad blocks, or with the **-d** flag to find files containing a particular block. The **fsck** command found the block *number* you requested. This block is in a file in the *pathname* directory.

Action: No action is needed.

Found reference to inode number, name=pathname

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with the **-i** flag to find a particular inode. The **fsck** command found the inode *number* you requested in the *pathname* directory.

Action: No action is needed.

Free block count wrong in super block (FIX)

Cause: The **fsck** command counted the number of available blocks, and found that this number is not the same as the free block count shown in the super block.

Action: Possible responses to the FIX prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to replace the count in the super block with the actual number of available blocks.

Enter **no** to ignore the damaged free list. The **fsck** command will continue, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Warning: If you enter **no**, the file system will be running with a damaged free list. You will probably lose data. Do not allocate any new files or write to any files on this file system until the free list is rebuilt.

Free inode count wrong in super block (FIX)

Cause: While examining every inode in the system, the **fsck** command counted the number of free inodes. However, the number of free inodes shown in the super block is not the same as the number of free inodes that the **fsck** command counted. The super block may have gotten the wrong number of inodes if the system was stopped while an inode was being allocated or freed.

Action: Possible responses to the FIX prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to replace the super block's inode count with the actual inode count.

Enter **no** to ignore the error and leave the invalid inode count in the super block. The **fsck** command will continue, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Free list interleave (cylinder, skip)

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **fsck** command is rebuilding the free list so that it includes all the

blocks that are not allocated to a file. For information about the *cylinder* and *skip* values, see the **mkfs** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

Action: No action is needed.

Free list may be incorrect

Cause: The **fsck** command tried to rebuild the free list so that it includes all the blocks that are not allocated to a file. However, the file system still contains files with duplicate or invalid blocks. The free list may contain blocks that are allocated, or the free list may not contain all the free blocks. The **fsck** command continues, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Action: No action is needed now. After the **fsck** command stops, run it again with the **-s** flag to rebuild the free list.

Fsize (fblks) appears bigger than the file system

Cause: This message indicates that the **fsize** in the super block apparently indicates a larger file system than the **fsck** command has actually found. If the **-p** flag is present, this is a fatal error. Otherwise, the **fsck** command inquires if the user would like this fixed.

Action: Possible responses to this prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to attempt to determine the file system size by reading successively smaller blocks, until it succeeds. It will then fix the **fsize** field in the super block.

Enter **no** to leave the **fsize** field in the super block intact.

fss_close: gfs # already unmounted

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that a **umount** was attempted on a global file system (gfs) that was presently not mounted.

Action: No action is needed.

ftruncate: File expansion not supported name

Cause: A length value which is larger than the current length of the file is being specified. This may indicate a problem with the program. This diagnostic message is displayed in the System Error Log (OSM) and indicates a problem which has called the **ftruncate** system call. The name of the program (that issued the **ftruncate** system call) is included in the message.

Action: If you detected no problems with the program, this message is for your information only. If the program is

exhibiting noticeable problems, record all pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred. Then follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Function name in the branch directive is missing

Cause: The function name in a branch table specification line is missing.

Action: Enter a function name in the branch table entry that causes the error in the **#branch** directive.

Function "tempnam" failed to create name of temp file

Cause: The **tempnam** subroutine failed to generate a file name.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Gaps in commit list (FILL)

Cause: If the commit list is not entirely full of commit count values, this message is displayed. If the **-p** option is specified, the commit list is filled with later commit values. Otherwise, the **fsck** command needs a response from the user.

Action: Possible responses to the FILL prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to fill in the commit list.

Enter **no** to leave the commit list as it was.

getcoff: .lib section too big!

Cause: A load module was encountered that had a **.lib** section that exceeded the maximum allowed size.

Action: Correct the load module problems, if you can. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

getcoff: Too many shared libraries

Cause: The system attempted to support too many shared libraries.

Action: Reduce the number of shared libraries used by the object module causing the error.

getfs: Magic 0n#, dev 0n# pipe device does not contain a valid file system

Cause: The super block of the file system used for pipes has an invalid magic number. The first message indicates the magic number found in the super block and the major/minor device number

of the disk on which the file system resides. This message may indicate an error in the system configuration. When this occurs, the operating system stops running, terminates the subsystem and does not write a system coredump, since the partition map (which indicates both **pipedev** and **dumpdev**) may be corrupt.

Action: Install the previous version of the operating system and try to run it again. Verify the definition of the **pipe** file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the **pipe** file system you have specified in the **/etc/system** file. Major numbers are specified in the **master** file; minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** option. This configures the subdirectory of the system compilation directory.

Using the **ls -l /dev** command, compare the major and minor numbers with those in the **master** and **system** file.

Before trying the new operating system again, check the **master** and **system** files and correct any errors. See the sections on operating system configuration in the *Managing the AIX Operating System*, the **config** entry in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*, and the **master** entry in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for information on the location and format of these files.

If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and then follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

getgfs: Could not read pipe device's super block

Cause: The operating system could not read the super block of the file system used for the **pipe** device. There may be an error in the operating system configuration. The system continues to operate but without the **pipe** file system.

Action: Install the previous version of the operating system and try to run it again. Verify the definition of the **pipe** file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the **pipe** file system that you have specified in the **/etc/system** file. Major numbers are specified in the **master** file, while minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** option. This configures the subdirectory of the system compilation directory.

Before trying the new operating system, check the **master** and **system** files and correct any errors in them. See the sections on operating system configuration in the *Managing the AIX Operating System*, the **config** entry in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*, and the **master** entry in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for information on the location and format of these files.

If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and then follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

getofile: Got all there is, but not enough!

Cause: An internal inconsistency occurred while trying to perform network processing (**remote exec, fork, run,** or **migrate** system calls) involving a process that has many open files. This error is not, in and of itself, fatal but may be the cause of other observed problems.

Action: Note all available information. If the problem is consistently reproduced, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

getpages: Bad "dbd" type #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **getpages** subroutine was called for a virtual segment (vseg) table whose **dbd** table type is not known.

Action: No action is needed.

getpages: "swpuse" count overflow

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

getpsp: "pid-site" table full

Cause: This message indicates that the capacity of the table of process IDs and associated cluster site numbers has been exceeded. Consequently, Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) traffic is disabled.

Action: Increase the size of the process identifier (pid)-site table, or follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

getupages: Can't read "upage" from swap of proc

Cause: The system tried to access the Operator Information Area (OIA) of a process while that process was being swapped.

Action: Try the operation again later.

gsentry: No mounts -- entry #

Cause: A request that was made for a given entry in the **gsmount** table cannot be satisfied because the table contains no entries.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

hdinitpart: mbre #, mbrt #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It is one of a series of informational messages provided when overlapping minidisks are detected.

Action: No action is needed.

hdinitpart: minis #, minie #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It is one of a series of informational messages provided when overlapping minidisks are detected.

Action: No action is needed.

hdinitpart: Missing bad block minidisk on drive #

Cause: This message indicates that the Virtual Table of Contents (VTOC) indicates there are one or more bad blocks, but no bad block minidisk can be found on the drive.

Action: Correct the VTOC problems with the **minidisk** command.

hdinitpart: partn #, mbrs #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It is one of a series of informational messages provided when overlapping minidisks are detected.

Action: No action is needed.

hftinit: Display type for index number is not available

Cause: The **hftinit** program could not find the desired display driver information associated with the index **number**.

Action: Shut down the system and then restart it. Follow the procedure to set your display type (during boot up time) and choose the display from the menu that matched your physical display type. If this problem persists, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

hftinit: Error expanding keyboard map from file filename

Cause: The **hftinit** program encountered an error while processing the desired keyboard map. This may be because the file containing the keyboards, or the **hftinit** program, has been corrupted.

Action: Restore the keyboard tables file named **filename**, and the

hftinit program (**/etc/hftinit**), from your original installation set by the following the appropriate procedures. Shut down the system and then restart it. If this problem persists, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

hftinit: Error number changing default key assignment

Cause: The **ioctl** system call that was used to initialize the default keyboard map, failed.

Action: Use the **number** as a reference into the appendix listing of error codes which is found in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*. The error code description may help you determine what might have gone wrong. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

hftinit: Error number finding keyboard for index number

Cause: The **hftinit** program could not find the desired keyboard map information associated with the index **number**.

Action: Shut down the system and then restart it. Follow the procedure to set your keyboard language type (during boot up time) and then choose the keyboard language type that you want. If this message persists, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

hftinit: Error number opening file filename

Cause: The **hftinit** program cannot find the **filename** file containing the keyboard maps.

Action: Verify that you have not inadvertently altered or removed these items, or changed their permissions.

hftinit: Error number opening the hft terminal

Cause: The **hftinit** program cannot open the controlling terminal for I/O (Input/Output). An underlying mechanism used in opening the **hft** (high-function terminal) device driver will not work. This error is usually caused by corruption and requires you to reinstall the AIX Operating System. You may have unintentionally removed or changed an operating system file.

Action: Use the **number** as a reference into the appendix listing of error codes which is found in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*. The error code description may help you determine what might have gone wrong. You should try reinstalling the AIX Operating System if there is nothing obviously wrong. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

hftinit: Error number retrieving machine information

Cause: The **ioctl** system call that is used to retrieve the model

number of your computer, and the type of display that is connected to it, failed.

Action: Shut down the system and then restart it. Follow the procedure to set your display type (during boot up time) and choose the display from the menu that matches your physical display type. If this problem persists, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

hftinit: Error number setting display type

Cause: The **ioctl** system call that was used to initialize the **hft** (high-function terminal) display type, failed.

Action: Use the **number** as a reference into the appendix listing of error codes which is found in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*. The error code description may help you determine what might have gone wrong. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

hftinit: Error reading "aixinfo" from NVRAM

Cause: The information stored in Non-Volitale RAM (NVRAM) (pertaining to the AIX Operating System) has been corrupted.

Action: Shut down the system and then restart it. If this problem persists, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

hftinit: Error reading file filename

Cause: The **hftinit** program cannot read the **filename** file containing the keyboard maps.

Action: Verify that you have not inadvertently altered or removed this file, or changed its permissions.

hftinit: Please reboot system to run "hftinit"

Cause: You attempted to run the **hftinit** program after booting the system.

Action: Shut down and then restart your system.

hftinit: Using default display IBM8513

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **hftinit** program could not set the desired display model and used the IBM8513 display as a default.

Action: No action is needed.

hftinit: Using U.S. default keyboard map, due to errors

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **hftinit** program could not find or determine the desired keyboard map and used the U.S. English map as a default.

Action: No action is needed.

High water mark too low (FIX)

Cause: This message is displayed whenever the high water mark of a replicated file system is lower than the current commit count value. If the **-p** option is set, then the high water mark value in the super block is automatically fixed. Otherwise, you must respond.

Action: Possible responses to the FIX prompt are:

Enter **yes** if the high water mark is adjusted to the current commit count value.

Enter **no** if the high water mark is unchanged.

See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Host is down

See message **000-080** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Huh??

Cause: Several commands (for example, **users**) can give this message. Generally, the command requested that you to supply one of several alternatives, but the command does not recognize the alternative that you chose. For example, you would get this message if the command asked **Try Again? (type y or n)**, but you typed **p**.

Action: Request the command again, and specify a valid alternative.

Identifier removed

See message **000-036** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Idle called

Cause: This message is for your information only. A programmer changed the AIX Operating System kernel to produce extra debugging information.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS bad status from "dasr" unit #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS bad status from "drar" unit #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS bad status from "snpr" unit #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS cannot handle address family #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS going offline because of ioctl

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS got invalid "r_sap_id" #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS is already offline

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS no devices configured

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS Unit Chk detected at Level 2

Cause: The **ilans** device received a Unit Chk (check) due to a problem detected at the Level 2 layer.

Action: Correct the problem with the **ilans** device.

ILANS Unit# DLM Status Received

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS Unit# is ready

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS unknown LLC "prim_type" unit #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS unknown MAC "prim_type" unit #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS unknown message type

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** device received a message of an unknown type.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: "async" interrupt UNIT CHECK unit #, port #

Cause: The **ilans** device received a UNIT CHECK interrupt.

Action: Correct problems with the device (if it persists). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ILANS: "async" interrupt UNIT EXCEPTION unit #, port #

Cause: The **ilans** device received a UNIT EXCEPTION interrupt.

Action: Correct problems with the device (if it persists). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ILANS: Bad status csw=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Bad status from SENSECETI csw=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Bad status from SENSEID csw=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Bus Out Check

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Cannot halt dev #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: "ceti" error message: message

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: "ceti init" timed out after # tries

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Command Reject

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** device rejected a command.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Control block check

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** device issued a control block check.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Data check

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** device issued a data check.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Disabling adaptor

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** adaptor is being disabled.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Equipment check

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** device issued an equipment check.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Error max exceeded : #

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** driver exceeded its maximum limit of errors.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Failed control "sio" dev #

Cause: This message is for your informational only. The **ilans** device issued an equipment check.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Failed input data "sio" dev #

Cause: Data from the **ilans** device could not be read because the **sio** (start channel I/O) routine on the device, failed.

Action: Correct problems with the **ilans** hardware. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ILANS: Failed interrupt "sio" dev #

Cause: An I/O from the **ilans** device could not succeed because the **sio** (start channel I/O) routine on the device was interrupted.

Action: Correct problems with the **ilans** hardware. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ILANS: Failed output data "sio" dev #

Cause: Data to the **ilans** device could not be written because the **sio** (start channel I/O) routine on the device, failed.

Action: Correct problems with the **ilans** hardware. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ILANS: Failed "sio" for "senseceti" dev #

Cause: The **sio** (start channel I/O) routine for the **sense** operation, failed.

Action: Correct problems with the **ilans** hardware. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ILANS: Failed "sio" for "senseid" dev #

Cause: The **sio** (start channel I/O) routine number for the **senseid**, failed.

Action: Correct problems with the **ilans** hardware. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

ILANS: Fatal error going off line unit #

Cause: The **ilans** device detected a fatal error and is being taken offline.

Action: Correct the problems with the **ilans** device and then bring it back online.

ILANS: Illegal unit status unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** device returned an illegal unit status.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Intervention required

Cause: The **ilans** device is shut down and requires a manual reset.

Action: Manually reset the **ilans** device.

ILANS: Overrun

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an I/O overrun error occurred.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Reserved packet type received

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the system received a packet from the **ilans** device that is a type not currently defined, but is reserved for future use.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Sense fatal error unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **sense** operation failed in an unrecoverable way.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: "senseid" fatal error unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **senseid** operation failed in an unrecoverable way.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: sync interrupt fatal error unit #, port#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the sync interrupt failed in an unrecoverable way.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Unexpected attention received on port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unexpected attention interrupt was received on a port.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Unexpected channel status unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unexpected channel status interrupt was received on a port.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Unexpected completion unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unexpected completion interrupt was received on a port.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Unexpected "senseceti" unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unexpected **senseceti** interrupt was received on a port.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Unexpected "senseid" unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unexpected **senseid** interrupt was received on a port.

Action: No action is needed.

ILANS: Unrecognized packet received

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the system received a packet from the **ilans** device that is a type not currently known in the device specification.

Action: No action is needed.

ilansmdr: Store subchannel information failed, result=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an attempt to write an Miscellaneous Data Record (MDR) into the Error Recording Editing Program (EREP) log, failed.

Action: No action is needed.

ilansobr: Store subchannel information failed, result=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an attempt to write an outboard recorder (obr) into the Error Recording Editing Program (EREP) log, failed.

Action: No action is needed.

ilansobr: Unknown type=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unexpected **senseid** interrupt was received on a port.

Action: No action is needed.

Illegal attempt to change size of seg. reg.number

Cause: Your task could not complete. There may be an error in the AIX Operating System kernel code.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: A program or operation tried to change the size of a segment that should stay the same. For example, a program tried to use the **exec** system call. The system continues operation, but the program that made the illegal request does not work.

Illegal character (octal-number) embedded in path name pathname (FIX)

Cause: The **fsck** command found a file name that contains a non-graphic *octal-number* character. These invalid file names are usually created by programs. Because you cannot type a non-graphic character from the keyboard, the owners of such files may not be able to move or delete them.

Action: Possible responses to the FIX prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to replace the invalid character with a # character.

Enter **no** to leave the invalid character in the file name.

Illegal directive

Cause: An invalid directive was found in the library specification file.

Action: Consult *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for a list of valid directives.

Illegal option -- option-flag

Cause: The named flag is an invalid option in the command line.

Action: Consult *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for a list of valid directives.

Illegal seek

See message **000-029** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Imported symbol in the #init directive is missing

Cause: The initialization specification line contains a pointer name which is not associated with an imported symbol.

Action: Enter the missing imported symbol in the initialization specification in the **#init** directive.

Improper link

See message **000-018** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Improper mount operation

See message **000-103** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

tabspec in error

Cause: For the **newform** command, **tabspec** is not in the proper format, or the tab stops are not in ascending numerical order.

Action: Try the **newform** command again with valid tab specifications.

Inadequate receive buffers for open

Cause: This error is most likely due to a token ring card with insufficient memory.

Action: Run diagnostics on the token ring card.

Inappropriate I/O control operation

See message **000-025** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Incompatible options: -n and -s

Cause: The **fsck** command cannot continue because you specified both a **-n** and a **-s** flag.

Action: Specify either a **-n** flag (to prevent the **fsck** command from changing the file system) or a **-s** flag (to request the **fsck** command to rebuild the free list).

tabspec indirection illegal

Cause: For the **newform** command, you specified **tabspec** to read from a file or standard input. However, the file or standard input contains a tab specification that references another file or standard input.

Action: Try the **newform** command again, and specify a file or standard input that does not contain other **tabspecs**.

inetd 100079: service_name/protocol server failing (looping), service terminated

Cause: The DARPA Internet service that was indicated (such as **tftp**), was not able to start after 40 attempts within one minute. It will now be disabled for 10 minutes, after which, it should restart.

Action: Do the following:

1. Check the **/etc/inetd.conf** file to make certain that you initialized **service_name** correctly. If **service_name** is not initialized correctly, you must change (edit) this file. See references to **inetd.conf** in *AIX Operating System TCP/IP User's Guide* for details.

2. After you edit the **/etc/inetd.conf** file, do the following so that the change takes effect:

   a. Enter **ps -ef | grep inetd**

      This command finds the **inetd** process and displays the process_id (PID) - the number in the second column.

b. Note the process_id of the **inetd** process and insert that number (from the line beginning with **root**) in the following command:

   kill -HUP **process_id**

   The change that you made to the file will now take effect. Rebooting the system will also cause the change to take effect.

init: Execution error in initialization shell file

Cause: When the system starts, the **init** command automatically searches certain files to get information about the system. These files, called "initialization shell files", include the following:

/etc/utmp
/etc/wtmp
/etc/inittab
/etc/rc
/etc/environment.

This message means that the **init** command could not run the commands that are included in one (or more) of these files. Therefore, the system may not be able to start properly. You may get other error messages that tell you more about the problem.

Action: If you get other error messages, take the appropriate action for them. If you do not get any other error messages and the system starts normally, look at the contents of the initialization shell files to make sure that the files are not damaged. To do this, get superuser authority and use the **cat** or **pg** command.

Note: The **initab**, **rc**, and **environment** files should not normally be empty. The **utmp** and **wtmp** files may or may not be empty, depending on the way your operating system was customized. Consult the person who configured your operating system.

init: Unrecoverable error -- reboot system in maintenance mode

Cause: When the operating system starts, the **init** command automatically performs certain tasks that get the system ready for use. In this case, the **init** command could not start the system properly. You may get other messages that give more information about the problem.

Action: Start the operating system from the maintenance diskette (see *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details). If you received other error messages, take the appropriate action for them. If you did not receive any other error messages, then you can try to run the **fsck** command (see *Managing the AIX Operating System* for more details).

init: WARNING: Something won't die

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **shutdown** command could not stop a certain process from running. However, this error should not cause data to be lost. The **shutdown** command should proceed normally.

Action: No action is needed.

Technical Information: This message is displayed when the **shutdown** command could not terminate a **tty** device.

Initialization specification lines missing in #init directive

Cause: The **#init** directive is missing initialization specification lines.

Action: Enter initialization specification lines in the **#init** directive in the library specification file. See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for the proper format.

Initialization specifications for non-supplied object file filename

Cause: The object file requiring initialization code is missing in the **#init** directive.

Action: Enter the object file name in the **#init** directive.

Ino inum: Entry too long in small block dir

Cause: The **fsck** command found an entry in the specified small block inode that is too large for a small block directory. The error terminates the checking of the directory specified by **pathname**, but allows the **fsck** command to continue checking other directories.

Action: Use the **fsbd** command to correct the error that was found in the small block directory.

Inode 1 is not badblock file

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with the **-b** flag so that it would find bad blocks. It found bad blocks, but they are not allocated to a file. The **fsck** command tried to allocate those blocks to inode 1 (the inode designated for bad blocks). However, inode 1 was already allocated to a file that cannot be used as a bad block file, because it is already being used for something else.

Action: No action is needed. The **fsck** command will not designate any blocks as bad. The **fsck** command continues, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Inode inum commit list cmtlist offset index

Cause: This message is for your information only. This message

indicates that the **fsck** command was trying to add entry **inum** to the commit list but the inode **cmtlist** value was already in the commit list at offset **index**. This may be indicative of another problem with the commit list. If so, other commit list related error messages will be displayed.

Action: No action is needed.

Input/Output error

See message **000-005** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Insufficient memory, -t flag required

Cause: You requested the **fsck** command with the **-p** flag (but without the **-t** flag to specify a scratch file). However, the **fsck** command needs a scratch file. Because you specified the **-p** flag, it cannot prompt you for the name of a scratch file. The **fsck** command cannot continue.

Action: Request the **fsck** command again, and specify both the **-p** and **-t** flags. Be sure to enter a scratch file name after the **-t** flag. See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

command-name: Insufficient space on /dev/xx (yy blks); terminating procedure

Cause: Several AIX Operating System commands produce this message when no more space is available on the current device *xx*. The system disk device driver produces the message. There are *yy* blocks remaining on the device. Your command cannot complete.

Action: If you own files on the device, delete some, or move them to another device. If you do not own the files, ask the owner to delete them. Then, try the command again.

Internal: Can't allocate memory for strings table

Cause: The **rdstrtab** internal function failed to read the strings table.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal: Error in adding to strings table

Cause: The **addsentry** internal function failed to add symbol name to strings table.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal: Error in writing strings table to file

Cause: The **wrstrtab** internal function failed to write the strings table.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal: Failure of system call to "tsort"

Cause: The system call to the **tsort** command failed.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal: Memory allocation failure in adding to strings table

Cause: The **realloc** function failed to allocate memory.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: Backing up primary pack

Cause: The **fsck** command has attempted to reset the low water mark on the primary pack of a replicated file system. If the **-p** option is specified, then the **fsck** command exits with a fatal error. Otherwise, this is an informational message and the **fsck** command continues checking the file system.

Action: Run the **fsck** command again without the **-p** flag.

Internal error: Bad inoblk

Cause: The **fsck** command has attempted to commit an inode which has not been processed or has not been changed by the **fsck** command. This situation is extremely rare. It indicates an error in the execution of the **fsck** command, which causes the command to terminate immediately.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: Could not open archive lib host-library-name

Cause: The **shopene** internal function failed to open the host library.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: Could not read archive lib host-library-name

Cause: The **ldahread** function failed to read the archive header.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: Dups with -p

Cause: Duplicate blocks were found while running the **fsck** command with the **-p** option set. This error condition is fatal and causes the **fsck** command to terminate immediately.

Action: Run the **fsck** command again without the **-p** flag.

Internal error: Failure to cp filename1 to filename2

Cause: The **cp** internal function failed to copy the source file to the target file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: Got to reply ()

Cause: If the **-p** option is specified, the **fsck** command should never prompt you for a response. If this happens, there was an error in the execution of the **fsck** command causing the command to terminate immediately.

Action: Run the **fsck** command again without the **-p** flag.

Internal error: Ino !=inum

Cause: The **fsck** command has attempted to commit an inode other than the inode currently being processed. This error is extremely rare. It indicates an error in the execution of the **fsck** command, which causes the command to terminate immediately.

Action: Run the **fsck** command again without the **-p** flag or follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: Invalid symbol table ID

Cause: An illegal access ID was passed to the **getsym** internal function.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: "ld" invocation failed

Cause: The linking of object files failed.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: Negative symbol table ID

Cause: A negative access ID was passed to **getsym** internal

function.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: Symbol table overflow

Cause: The symbol table is full.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: Unable to assemble file filename

Cause: The assembler failed to assemble an internal assembly language file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: Unable to change target "lib" magic number

Cause: There was a failure to patch the magic number in the optional header of the target shared library (to octal 443).

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: Unable to construct "sym" table for library-name

Cause: An illegal access ID was passed to the **getsym** internal function.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal error: Unable to link filename1 and filename2

Cause: The linking of object files failed.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Internal line too long

Cause: The **newform** command gives this message when a line exceeds 512 characters (after being expanded in the internal work buffer).

Action: Your response depends on the flags that you used with the **newform** command. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

Interrupted function call

See message **000-004** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Interrupted -- no changes made

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **users** command cannot continue because you stopped the command or because someone sent you an interrupt signal.

Action: No action is needed.

Interrupted system call

See message **000-004** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Invalid adapter receive buffer len

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Invalid adapter transmit buffer len

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Invalid address mode trap: Trap type 0XE

Cause: This message results from a 386 kernel panic. The kernel attempted to reference a memory address but found that it has a null pointer (most likely 0). In some cases, this may indicate a bad physical memory unit; more often it means that a reserved address was dereferenced.

Action: Record all pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Invalid argument

See message **000-022** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

number invalid blocks in free list

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **fsck** command found *number* invalid blocks while it was checking the free list for structural correctness, completeness, and duplicated blocks.

Action: No action is needed.

Invalid command code

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

. or . . missing from directory inode inum (FIX)
Invalid inode number for . entry in inum (FIX)
Invalid inode number for . . entry in inum (FIX)
Invalid inode number for . or . . entry in inum (FIX)

Cause: While the **fsck** command is reading each directory, it checks for the following:

That the **.** entry and the **..** entry are the first entries in the directory.

That the **.** entry refers to the directory itself.

That the **..** entry refers to the parent of the directory (the parent of a file system's root directory is '**.**').

If either entry is missing or does not refer to the proper file, the **fsck** command prints the appropriate error message, identifying the affected directory, the entry in question, and the problem. These error conditions are fixed automatically if the **-p** flag is specified. If the **-p** flag is not specified, the **fsck** command will prompt the user for a response.

Action: Possible responses to the FIX prompt are:

Enter **yes** if the invalid directory entry is fixed.

Enter **no** if the data in the directory is left as is.

Invalid NODE_ADDRESS

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Invalid seek

See message **000-029** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Invalid -s argument, defaults assumed

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with the **-s** flag, but you did not specify a valid interleave factor after the flag. The **fsck** command continues using the default interleave factor that was set when the file

system was created.

Action: No action is needed.

I/O error

See message **000-005** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

I out of range file Inode-Description NAME=name (REMOVE)
I out of range Inode-Description DIR NAME=name (REMOVE)

Cause: The **fsck** command checks each directory entry to make sure that it refers to a valid inode. If an entry contains an inode number that is greater than the number of inodes in the file system, this message is issued, indicating the name of the offending directory entry (**name**) and the invalid inode number (included in **Inode-Description**). Invalid directory entries are not likely to occur as a result of an improper system halt. They are more likely a consequence of running on a damaged file system and allocating one or more duplicate data blocks to a directory.

This error message may be indicative of more serious problems in the offending directory. If this error is encountered with the **-p** flag set, the **fsck** command terminates with a fatal error return. This error is also accompanied by an Inode-Description message.

Action: Possible responses to the REMOVE prompt are:

Enter **yes** to remove the invalid directory entry. This is an appropriate solution if there are only a small number of bad entries in the directory. If the directory is more seriously corrupted, the only solution may be to destroy it.

Enter **no** to ignore this error condition. If the invalid directory entry is left intact, then the **fsck** command's exit code will indicate unrepaired damage on the file system.

irr_level=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. A virtual interrupt was queued on a slave interrupt level where one was already set.

Action: No action is needed.

Is a directory

See message **000-021** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

userid is logged on more than one place. You are connected to workstation1. Other locations are: workstation2

Cause: This message is for your information only. You entered the **write** command to write to a user who is logged in at more than one workstation. The **write** command uses the first instance of that *userid* in the **/etc/utmp** file as the message delivery point.

Action: No action is needed.

dev is mounted -- Cannot check using -p option

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **-p** option automatically fixes minor problems without displaying them to the user. Since active file systems (at given points of time) are inconsistent, it is a poor idea to automatically fix things on active file systems. Therefore, the **-p** option is not allowed when a file system is mounted. This problem is not fatal, and the **fsck** command will continue to check other specified file systems.

Action: No action is needed.

name is not a known device or file system

Cause: You requested a task that uses *name*, but the system does not recognize that device or file system. This could be a hardware or software problem.

Action: Make certain that *name* exists and was installed properly (if *name* is a device, it should be shown in the **/etc/master** file, the **/etc/system** file, or both). If appropriate, create or install *name*.

If *name* appears to exist in the system, then there may be a hardware error. If *name* is a device, check the device hardware. If *name* is a file system, check the hardware on which *name* resides.

name is not a known file system

Cause: This message is for your information only. On the command line, you typed the names of one or more file systems for the **fsck** command to check. However, *name* is not a valid file system. The **fsck** command cannot check the *name* file system. If you specified additional file systems, the **fsck** command continues to check them.

Action: If you want to check the *name* file system, try the **fsck** command again, and make sure that it is one of the following:

A block special file
A character special file
The name of a directory (as defined in **/etc/filesystems**), on which a file system is normally mounted.

See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for details.

number is not implemented

Cause: You tried to specify an octal *number* for the **dc** command.

Action: Specify a number that is not an octal value. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

isrp_low=#, interrupt vector=#

Cause: This message indicates a serious problem either with the token-ring hardware or with the version of the driver that is in use.

Action: Run diagnostics on the token ring card. If it passes, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems. Otherwise, replace the card.

IUCV declare buffer failed cc=#, rc=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

IUCV interrupt !OK

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

IUCV query failed cc=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

IUCV query said it needs more than 40 bytes (#)

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

IUCVinit OK, maxpath: #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

Kernel message fault at #

Cause: This message is for your information only (it always precedes a system panic message).

Action: No action is needed.

Kernel dumps are disabled (no configured dumpdev)

Cause: The dump device for the kernel was configured to be "NODEV" (No Device).

Action: Run the **maint** command to reconfigure your kernel's dump device, then build and install a new kernel.

(date) (time) kernel: kmemalloc: expand pool #by #bytes

Cause: The first variable normally contains the address of the memory pool being expanded. If this is any valid address, the message is informational only. No user action is required.

In the special case where the first variable is 0, the message indicates the kernel tried to expand the memory pool and failed. This indicates that the memory pool is either out of memory or corrupted. When memory is corrupted, the system usually panics.

Action: If this message was accompanied by a system panic, investigate possible corruption of emory and act accordingly.

If there was no system panic:

1. Perhaps all available memory is being used. Take steps to free up some of it. Locate memory hog processes and kill them. Take steps to assure they do not accumulate in the future.

2. There may not be enough virtual address space to reference kernel memory. If the system is configured with large kernel table sizes, reduce the configuration.

3. There is simply too little physical memory. Install more and reconfigure the machine.

Kernel mode bad "seg" "reg" pop # at #

Cause: This message indicates that the kernel has detected (and tried to repair) a serious problem with its internal state.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Kernel program check code is #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

klm_lockctl: ENOLCK on "KLM_CANCEL" request

Cause: Not expecting a shortage of locks on a cancel operation.

Action: Try again later.

klm_lockmgr: Blocking lock denied?!

Cause: Blocking locks should lock and eventually be granted (not denied).

Action: Check the operation of the remote lock daemon.

&rbr.

klm_lockmgr: Unlock denied?!

Cause: Unlock operations should not be denied (at least they should be ignored).

Action: Check the operation of the remote lock daemon.

kudp_send: if_output error #

Cause: An error was returned from the lower level network device.

Action: Check for proper operation of attached network devices.

kudp_send: Net unreachable

Cause: No route exists to reach the indicated recipient.

Action: Check validity of client request (is it properly addressed?).

kudp_send: Not enough bufs

Cause: This message is for your information only. The kernel has run low on **mbuf**s (memory buffers) and transmission cannot complete.

Action: No action is needed. An automatic reattempt will occur.

lcs: Can't allocate controller buffer

Cause: The **lcs** device cannot allocate a controller buffer because the memory allocation failed.

Action: Make additional memory available to the system.

LCS_CTLR_NAME: Attach name, addr=addr

Cause: This message is for your information only. An indicated name and hardware address has been detected.

Action: No action is needed.

LCS_CTLR_NAME: cmd timeout!!

Cause: This message is for your information only. The indicated device did not respond to a command in the required time.

Action: No action is needed.

LCS_CTLR_NAME: Down

Cause: This message is for your information only. The indicated device is down.

Action: No action is needed.

LCS_CTLR_NAME: No adapters present

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

LCS_CTLR_NAME: No space for echo "ctl pkt"; not sent

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

LCS_CTLR_NAME: Out of mem! can't attach name #

Cause: The **lcs** device cannot be attached because the memory allocation failed.

Action: Try to attach when more memory is available.

LCS_CTLR_NAME: Restarting!!

Cause: This message is for your information only. The indicated device is restarting (because it was reset).

Action: No action is needed.

LCS_CTLR_NAME: You asked for it!

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

LCS_CTLR_NAME: "enet_output" cannot handle address family #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

LCS_CTLR_NAME: "IEEE_output" cannot handle address family #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

LCS_CTLR_NAME: "tkr_output" cannot handle address family #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ldsfaccept: Unexpected return code #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

ldsfhandler: Interrupt for unknown device dev=#, flag=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ldsf** handler received an interrupt from an unknown device.

Action: No action is needed.

ldsfwrite: Unexpected return code #

Cause: The return code from the indicated write was not expected.

Action: Correct the Virtual Machine (VM) configuration of the **ldsf** handler.

".lib" section in "a.out" is bad

See message **000-091** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Link count dir I=inode-number, owner=owner, mode=mode, size=size, mtime=time, count=count should be dir-number (ADJUST)
Link count file I=inode-number, owner=owner, mode=mode, size=size, mtime=time, count=count should be dir-number (ADJUST)
Link count /lost+found I=inode-number, owner=owner, mode=mode, size=size, mtime=time, count=count should be dir-number (ADJUST)

Cause: For the file or directory corresponding to *inode-number*, the **fsck** command found that the link *count* recorded in the inode is not the same as the actual *dir-number* of directory references to that inode. This error could have occurred if links to the file or directory were being created or deleted when the system stopped.

Action: Possible responses to the ADJUST prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to replace the link count in the file or directory with the actual number of references. In other words, *count* will be changed so that it equals *dir-number*.

Enter **no** to ignore the error and leave the link count incorrect. Ignoring the error may create serious problems with the file system. The **fsck** command will continue, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Link count table overflow (CONTINUE)

Cause: The **fsck** command makes its own table of the numbers of all allocated inodes that show a link count of zero (0). It uses this table to determine the unreferenced files to be deleted or reconnected. This table is full, and the **fsck** command cannot fix the files that did not fit into the table. You will get this message again for each inode that has a zero link count.

Action: Possible responses to the CONTINUE prompt are:

Enter **yes** to continue processing the **fsck** command. It will delete or reconnect the files referenced by the table. You can run the **fsck** command again later to check any remaining inodes with a link count of zero.

Enter **no** to immediately stop processing the **fsck** command.

See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

lo #: Can't handle "af" #

Cause: This message implies that some protocol family other than Internet Protocol (IP) was introduced into the kernel without updating the loopback device driver to handle it.

Action: This message should not be generated. If seen, it indicates a serious code error. Record all relevant data and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: This message comes from the loopback pseudo-device driver and should not be generated.

Load module that is not for this machine

See message **000-099** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Local traffic stopped: Network device is unavailable

Cause: The Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) communication traffic was disabled because the interface to the communication network is not available.

Action: Correct any problems with the network interface (that is, hardware or TCP/IP configuration problems) and then re-enable the TCF traffic with the **clusterstart** command.

lock-manager: RPC error: message

Cause: An Remote Process Call (RPC) error occurred while attempting a remote locking operation.

Action: Try again later or check the operation of the remote RPC lock daemon.

Login denied

Cause: You requested a task that needs to communicate with a

remote system. However, you cannot log in to the remote system for one of the following reasons:

You tried to log in with a login ID that does not have a password entry with the remote system.

You requested the **INftp** command and entered an incorrect password.

You requested the **mail** program but it automatically entered an incorrect password (or did not have any password).

Action: Take the appropriate action:

At the remote system, request the **users** command to add a password entry to the **/etc/passwd** file.

Try the **INftp** command again with a valid password.

Get superuser authority and edit the **login.zzz** file in the **qftp** directory (the recommended path name for this file is **/usr/spool**). Add a correct password entry to the file.

See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for details.

Login failed

Cause: You attempted to log in to a remote system with the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program, but were not successful for one of the following reasons:

The login or password is incorrect.
The remote system was down.
The remote system is slow.
Your modem was not functioning.
The **/usr/adm/uucp/Systems** or **/usr/adm/uucp/Permissions** file was not set up correctly.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Use the correct login or password.
Wait until the remote system is running.
Ensure that your modem is working properly.
Add the remote system to your **Systems** file and then check the entries in the **Permissions** file.

Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems. For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

LOW ON SWAP SPACE! Can't find any process to kill!

Cause: The system is attempting to terminate processes to obtain space, but cannot find any processes that are appropriate to stop.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

lpclose: Close command on "lp" # failed

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

lpclose: Command: message

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

lpclose: Command: TAG DEV #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

lpclose: "cp" command on "lp" # failed

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

lpintr: Interrupt devno=#, csw=# #, i=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

lsyscall: Getting "args": "copyin" failed

Cause: An application performed a system call, but the arguments to that call were not accessible on the user's stack. The system call will fail, and the process is likely to stop soon.

Action: Any strange application behavior which seems to correspond with the occurrence of this message should be reported to the source of the application.

Magic number check: Not a valid file system

Cause: The **fsck** command reads the super block of the file system and makes sure that its magic number is correct for the file system for this machine type. If the **-p** flag is specified, then the **fsck** command will terminate immediately. Otherwise, the command will stop checking this file system but will attempt to verify other file systems specified.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Malloc routine in "tlogger" cannot allocate space for log queue

Cause: Your system is not able to get memory.

Action: Restart the command (you may have to restart the system). If this message is displayed again, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Warning: If your system crashes, you may experience loss of data.

Math arg out of domain of func

See message **000-033** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Math argument

See message **000-033** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Math result not representable

See message **000-034** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

mclput: mbuf #

Cause: A **mbuf** (memory buffer) has an attached buffer which is external to the **mbuf** pool but which does not pass consistency header checks.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

MDR record for device: devtype=type, ioaddr=#

Cause: This message is for your information only

Action: No action is needed.

Memory allocation failure

Cause: The **realloc** function failed to allocate memory.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Memory allocation failure on nbyte-byte "calloc" call

Cause: The **calloc** function failed to allocate memory.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Memory fault -- core dumped

Cause: If you are writing a program, your program caused a memory

fault. For example, your program may have tried to access an address outside your program's designated address space. If you are not writing a program, then there is an error in the program that you used.

Action: If you are writing a program, correct its memory accesses. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Merge not initialized correctly

Cause: A "General Protection" fault occurred in a DOS process and this process will probably terminate.

Action: Reinstall DOS-Merge according to the instructions. If this doesn't fix the problem, report to the source of the DOS application. If the application performs properly on a normal DOS PS/2, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

merge: comatose #! : Netstopping self!

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that a 370 node has severe Virtual Machine (VM) scheduling problems and is unable to successfully complete a cluster topology reconfiguration, and has chosen to disable Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) traffic.

Action: No action is needed.

Message too long

See message **000-059** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Miscellaneous system table full

See message **000-102** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Missing comment string for the #ident directive

Cause: The **#ident** directive is without a string parameter.

Action: Add a string after the **#ident** directive.

Missing commit inode=inum, commit count=cc (Enter)

Cause: The inode **inum** should have a commit count of **cc** in the replicated file system that is being checked. This error message is displayed if this is not the case. If the **-p** option is specified, the commit count is automatically entered.

Action: Possible responses to the **Enter** prompt (whenever the **-p** option is not specified) are:

Enter **yes** if you want the commit count to be entered into the commit count field for the super block of the specified inode.

Enter **no** if you want the commit count to remain unchanged for the inode specified.

Missing host library name

Cause: The host shared library name was missing (on the command line).

Action: Consult *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for the proper format of the command line.

Missing or bad address in #address directive

Cause: The **#address** directive in the library specification file is missing the address corresponding to a section.

Action: Consult *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for the proper format of the **#address** directive.

Missing section name in #address directive

Cause: The **#address** directive in the library specification file was missing.

Action: Consult *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for the proper format of the **#address** directive.

Missing specification file name

Cause: The specification file name is missing in the command line.

Action: Consult *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for the proper format of the command line.

Missing target library name

Cause: The target shared library name is missing in the command line.

Action: Consult *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for the proper format of the command line.

mklibscn: Can not open filename

Cause: The **shopen** or **ldopen** internal functions failed to open the named file. This occurred in the **mklibscn** internal function.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

More vctc's defined (#) than configured (#)

Cause: This message is for your information only. The number of virtual channel-to-channels (vctc) supported is limited to the number configured.

Action: No action is needed.

Mount: Cannot "dustat" mountpoint

Cause: The **mountpoint** file does not exist or has incorrect permissions.

Action: Make certain that the **mountpoint** exists and that the permissions are correctly set.

Mount device busy

See message **000-016** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Mounted cleanly -- Check suppressed

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with the **-f** flag. The **fsck** command does not check file systems that were mounted without errors. The given file system is mounted now, and was previously unmounted without errors before it was originally mounted, so the **fsck** command does not check it.

Action: No action is needed.

Mounted file system has been modified -- REBOOT (NO SYNC)

Cause: The **fsck** command finished checking the mounted file system. During its check, the **fsck** command changed this file system. There was probably something wrong with the mounted file system before you ran the **fsck** command.

Action: Restart the system immediately. Do not run **sync** or **shutdown** first. If you get this message and you accidentally run **shutdown** or **sync**, the system will not make the **fsck** command changes permanent. You will have to run the **fsck** command again.

mous: Bad "ack" byte

Cause: The problem is most likely a mouse hardware problem.

Action: Run diagnostics on the mouse. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

mous: Phase error

Cause: The problem is most likely a mouse hardware problem.

Action: Run diagnostics on the mouse. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Mouse parms: data byte error

Cause: A software check of the mouse was performed, but a suitable reply was not received. Usually the software recovers but it did not this time. A software problem is suspected.

Action: Record all pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

mt.c: message, dev=#, cmd=#, f#=#, b#=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

mt.c: dev=#, unit-check sense=message, cmd=#, f#=#, b#=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

mt.c: "ERP" recovered dev=#, r#=#, f#=#, b#=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

mtclose: I/O error dev=#

Cause: An I/O error occurred on the tape device indicated.

Action: Correct the problems with the drive and retry the operation.

mtintr: "unsol" I/O int csw=# #

Cause: This message is for your information only. An unsolicited I/O interrupt occurred. This occasionally occurs when a new tape device is attached by Virtual Machine (VM).

Action: No action is needed.

mtioctl: Request # not supported

Cause: This message is for your information only. Some operation performed an **ioctl** system call on the magnetic tape device that is not supported.

Action: No action is needed.

mtopen: Tape addr=#, device not available

Cause: An operation using the tape drive failed because the device at the indicated address was not available.

Action: Make the device available and try the operation again.

mtopen: Tape addr=#, file protected

Cause: A write operation using the tape drive failed because the tape did not have a write ring.

Action: Unload the tape, and replace it either with another tape (or that same tape after insuring that it has a write ring).

mtopen: Tape addr=#, not ready

Cause: An operation using the tape drive failed because the device at the indicated address was not ready.

Action: Make the device ready and then try the operation again.

mtopen: Tape addr=#, wrong device type

Cause: The device found at the address of the configured tape drive is not the correct device type.

Action: The Virtual Machine (VM) configuration should be altered to match the AIX configuration, or the AIX configuration should be changed to match the VM configuration.

mtopen: Tape dev=#, not configured

Cause: A program attempted to open a tape device that is not configured.

Action: Run the program again using a valid tape device.

mtopen: type, actual is #

Cause: The tape device configured in the AIX Operating System does not match the actual device.

Action: Correct the AIX or Virtual Machine (VM) configuration.

mtopen: type, actual is 3420 or compatible

Cause: The tape device configured in the AIX Operating System does not match the actual device.

Action: Correct the AIX or Virtual Machine (VM) configuration.

Multiple initialization specifications for object file filename

Cause: The **#init** directive in the library specification file contains a duplicate object file name.

Action: Remove one of the duplicate entries in the **#init** directive.

Multiply defined symbol symbol-name, in filename, has more than one size

Cause: The named symbol was defined at least twice and were defined as different types.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Must specify input objects in specification-file -- use the #objects directive

Cause: The object files constituting the target shared library are missing from the **#objects** directive.

Action: Enter the object files to be loaded into the target shared library in the **#objects** directive of the library specification file.

Must specify the branch table in specification-file -- use the #branch directive

Cause: The branch table specification lines are missing from the **#branch** directive.

Action: Enter the branch table specification lines in the **#branch** directive of the library specification file.

Must specify the start address of loaded sections in specification-file -- use the #address directive

Cause: The address of the text and data sections are missing from the **#address** directive.

Action: Enter the address of the **.text** and **.data** sections in the library specification file.

Must specify the target path name in specification-file -- use the #target directive

Cause: The path name of the target shared library is missing from the **#target** directive in the named specification file.

Action: Enter a path name after the **#target** directive in the library specification file.

Namelen too large length -- reclen length (SHORTEN NAME)

Cause: The **namelen** (name length) of a directory entry is larger

than allowable for the record length. A "**Directory Mangled**" message is also displayed with this message to indicate the directory in which this error occurred.

Action: Possible responses to the SHORTEN NAME prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **namelen** value to be shortened to a valid number. This may also cause the actual name to be truncated later.

Enter **no** to continue without changing the directory entry.

Need scratch file (# blks), enter filename:

Cause: If a file system is so large that a scratch file is required, and no scratch file name has been specified on the command line (by using the **-t** flag), the **fsck** command will prompt the operator for the name of a scratch file. The prompt will include the number of blocks of scratch space that the **fsck** command anticipates using.

Action: The appropriate response to this prompt is to enter the name of a file on file system other than the one to be checked. The scratch file can be an ordinary file or a device. Care should be taken to allocate the scratch file on an error-free device.

device: Negative gfs# in super block

Cause: This message is for your information only. The file system being checked has a negative global file system (gfs) number.

Action: No action is needed.

Nesting Depth

Cause: The **dc** command gives this message when there are too many levels of nested execution.

Action: See the **dc** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

net_received: Wrong lsite #

Cause: The site received a Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) message destined for another TCF site, but which was not forwarded to the other site by the underlying Internet Protocol (IP) protocol layer. This is most likely due to a mismatch on some node between its mapping of internet address and hardware address, or the wrong association of TCF site and internet address.

Action: Infrequent occurrences of this message are for your information only. If this message appears frequently, then the network mappings should be investigated, and you should follow your local procedures for reporting hardware and software

problems.

net_xmitted: Site?

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the network queue corrected an inconsistency in the Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) message site queue.

Action: No action is needed.

Network dropped connection on reset

See message **000-071** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Network is down

See message **000-069** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Network is unreachable

See message **000-070** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

newcss: Fails interrupted by "toperror"

Cause: An unexpected condition occurred, such as another site requesting to join the partition after this topology change stabilized.

Action: Wait for the topology to settle, and then continue.

Technical Information: The recovery phase of topology change has been interrupted due to a topology error; the process will be restarted.

newimage: xsite #: EBADST

Cause: The site which was specified for remote execution is not a valid site number (that is, not in range 1..32).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

nextop: Only # "svrprocs"

Cause: This message is for your information only. The topology process reports the existence of only # server processes (the system will compensate).

Action: No action is needed.

NFS type failed for server name: message

Cause: A local operation on a remote Network File System (NFS) has failed.

Action: Note the return code and follow your local procedures for

reporting software problems.

NFS remote quota violation on host name

Cause: A remote write request failed due to a quota violation on the remote server.

Action: Consult with the system administrator about server machine.

NFS request from unprivileged port

Cause: A request for Network File System (NFS) service has been received from a port which is not privileged to receive such service.

Action: The message that will follow this one will display an Internet Protocol (IP) address. The NFS software on that site needs to be investigated. For more information, see the "**Source IP address**=#.#.#.#." message.

NFS server name not responding still trying

Cause: This message is for your information only. A communications failure is occurring while trying to reach the requested server (the server may be currently down).

Action: No action is needed. The server may not have been brought up yet.

NFS write error # on host name

Cause: A remote write request failed for the reason indicated by the error number given. The problem is due to the remote host machine named.

Action: Refer to (the error number displayed in) Chapter 3. "Displayed Message (Numeric)" and resolve that problem on the remote server location.

NFS write error: On host name remote file system full

Cause: A remote write request failed due to a full file system error on the remote server.

Action: Use the **mkfs** command to make space on the remote file system by removing files or by recreating the file system.

nfsopen: Stale ID

Cause: A new version of the file has been created; the old version is not accessible.

Action: Try the operation again.

Technical Information: The file handle supplied in an Network File System (NFS) request is no longer valid.

nfsopen: Zero inode

Cause: The file handle supplied in an Network File System (NFS) request is not a valid format.

Action: Try the operation again.

nfs_mount: Mount point in use by sparce gfs #

Cause: An Network File system (NFS) mount request was made which conflicts with a previous mount in the same location

Action: Do not attempt to mount the file system at this location.

niget: No response yet. fsite=#, (g,i)=(#,#), pid=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **niget** subroutine has not yet received a response from the site indicated, reading the inode from the global file system (gfs) listed, for the process identifier (pid) displayed.

Action: No action is needed.

nm: filename: no symbols

Cause: The **nm** command gives this message if all symbols were stripped from the *file* that you specified.

Action: Try the **nm** command with another file name. Or, recompile the source file associated with the object *filename*, and then try it again with the same object *filename*.

nmi_err: Bus timeout on "arb" level #

Cause: There is a problem with the hardware on the PS/2 (memory or adapter cards). This message will always be followed by a system panic message.

Action: Run diagnostics from the reference diskette. If a problem is found, perform the indicated action. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

nmi_err: Probable memory parity error

Cause: There is a problem with the hardware on the PS/2 (most likely memory). This message will always be followed by a system panic message.

Action: Run diagnostics from the reference diskette. If a problem is found, perform the indicated action. Otherwise, follow

your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

No answer

Cause: The **connect** command did not receive an answer at the remote site.

Action: Try the **connect** command again later.

No auto-dialer specified

Cause: The **connect** command cannot continue because it cannot determine which **dialer** attribute to use.

Action: Edit the **/etc/ports** and **connect.con** files, and add a correct **dialer** attribute. See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for details.

No buffer space available

See message **000-074** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No child processes

See message **000-010** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No children

See message **000-010** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No daemon active

Cause: This message is for your information only. You tried to terminate the error-logging daemon with the **errstop** command, but the error-logging daemon is not active.

Action: No action is needed.

No devices available

Cause: You attempted communication with a remote system (while using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program), but were not successful because there was no device available to the call, for one of the following reasons:

The device name is not valid.
The device is being used by another process.
The device is not in the **/usr/adm/uucp/Devices** file.
The device is not in the **/usr/adm/uucp/Systems** file.
The device defined in the **Systems** file does not match those in the **Devices** file.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Use a valid device name.
Wait for a callback.
Add the device to the **Devices** file.

Add the device to the **Systems** file.

Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

No file

Cause: Your task could not complete because the system could not keep track of all the files that are being used. This problem may be temporary.

Action: Try the task again. If you keep getting this message, the problem is not temporary. Take the action discussed in the following "Technical Information" section.

Technical Information: The kernel's table of open file descriptors for all processes is too small to accommodate the transient demand. To recover, get superuser authority and edit the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files. Increase the number shown at the **filetab** entry of one or both files. Generate a new AIX Operating System kernel (see *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details). Restart the system.

No file system

See message **000-052** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No ID keywords (string)

Cause: The **get** or **delta** command produces this message when identification keywords are not found in the text that is retrieved or stored in an Source Code Control System (SCCS) file. If *string* is **cm6**, then the message came to the standard output; if *string* is **cm7**, then the message came to the standard error. The **admin** command can also produce this message when the **-fi** flag is specified.

Action: Try the **help** *string*. To prevent this message from reoccurring, put the identification keywords into the SCCS file. See *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for an explanation of SCCS. Also see the **admin**, **delta**, and **get** commands in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

No inodes free on filesystem

Cause: All inodes are in use or there were not enough created for the anticipated usage.

Action: Remove any unused files and directories, back up file systems and try the **mkfs** command again with more inodes.

No input file

Cause: The **mm** command gives this message when you do not use the

command as a filter and you do not specify a readable file as a parameter. For example, you may have specified a special file. Other commands may also give this message.

Action: Either specify a readable file as a parameter, or use the **mm** command as a filter to which the contents of a readable file are piped. Be sure that the file is not a special file. For example: **cat filename | mm**

See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for more information on the **mm** command. Also, if another command produced the message, see the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* to take the appropriate action.

No local site name

Cause: This message is for your information only. The name of the local site does not appear in the **/etc/site** site file.

Action: No action is needed.

No locks

See message **000-049** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No message of desired type

See message **000-035** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No more processes

See message **000-011** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No more room in badblocks file

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with a **-b** flag so that it would find bad blocks. It found bad blocks, but they are not allocated to a file. The **fsck** command tried to allocate those blocks to inode 1 (the inode designated for bad blocks). However, the file corresponding to that inode is full.

Action: No action is needed. The **fsck** command cannot designate any more blocks as bad. It continues, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

No more segdump entries

Cause: The AIX Operating System was trying to generate a dump, but could not successfully complete the dump. The kernel ran out of space in the process table.

Action: Try to continue with the dump. If you cannot continue, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

No mount object specified for stanza stanza name

Cause: You attempted a **mount** that is defined in the **/etc/filesystems** file and did not indicate the local object in the *dev* attribute.

Action: Specify the *dev* attribute in the **/etc/filesystems** file, then try again. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

No nodename specified

Cause: You requested a **mount** command with a **-n** flag but did not specify a *node name*.

Action: Check your syntax, then try again. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

Non-fatal internal consistency check in file module - string, code

Cause: The AIX Operating System kernel performs many consistency checks to detect erroneous data before the system uses it. This message means that one of those checks has failed and **module** identifies the module in which the check occurred. The descriptive **string** and **code** identify the specific check that failed. The data structure corruption that was discovered is not serious enough to warrant terminating the subsystem. It does, however, suggest that there is a problem in the kernel or the resident supervisor. The system writes a core dump to **dump** device (if dumping is enabled).

Action: Reboot and try again. If the problem reoccurs, run with the previous version of the AIX Operating System kernel. Save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Non-numeric argument

Cause: You specified a string as an operand (for the **expr** command). However, it needs numeric operands in order to do arithmetic.

Action: Enter the **expr** command again, and specify the appropriate numeric operand. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

Non-terminated string

Cause: A new-line character was found in the string before the closing ' " ' character.

Action: Modify the illegal string in the library specification file.

No route to host

See message **000-081** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No space left on device

See message **000-028** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No string table in file filename

Cause: String table was not found in an internal file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

No such device

See message **000-019** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No such device or address

See message **000-006** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No such file or directory

See message **000-002** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No such process

See message **000-003** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

No terminal associated with this process

Cause: The **tlogger** routine was not able to determine which **tty** device was associated with this process.

Action: Run the **tty** command. If the reported device is reasonable, try the process again. If the reported device is not reasonable (or the process fails again), follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

No type string specified

Cause: You requested the **mount** command with the **-t** flag but did not specify a *string*.

Action: Specify *string* or check your syntax, then try again. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

No vector facility on this CPU

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

device (NO WRITE)

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **fsck**

command cannot write on the specified device. This message occurs only if the **fsck** command is not preening (that is, **-p** flag not specified).

Action: No action is needed.

device (NO WRITE ACCESS)

Cause: The **fsck** command cannot write on the specified device. This message occurs only if the **fsck** program is preening (that is, **-p** flag specified), and is a fatal error that causes the **fsck** program to immediately terminate.

Action: Run the **fsck** command as a user who can write to the device. If a problem occurs, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Not a character device

See message **000-025** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Not a directory

See message **000-020** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Not a known parameter

Cause: The **chparm** command cannot find the system parameter that you specified.

Action: Try the **chparm** command with another system parameter. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

Not a local device

See message **000-097** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Not a specific site

See message **000-107** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Not a typewriter

See message **000-025** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

x not allowed in field

Cause: The **users** command found the invalid character *x* in *field*.

Action: Replace *x* with a valid character. See the **users** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

inum not cleared, making another pass

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **fsck** command has attempted to clear an inode (**inum**) of a file which formerly contained bad blocks, but has since been deleted. At this point, the **fsck** command must rerun pass1 to insure that all

blocks are accounted for.

Action: No action is needed.

Not checking, file system clean

Cause: This message is for your information only. If the **-q** flag is specified, a file system is not checked (if marked as clean). The **fsck** command will continue checking other file systems specified.

Action: No action is needed.

Not enough core

See message **000-012** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Not enough space

See message **000-012** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Not found

Cause: You requested a command or file, but you may have misspelled the command or file name. Or, you could be in the wrong directory to access the file or command that you requested.

Action: Make sure that you typed the command or file name correctly and that you are in the proper directory.

Not IMPL: AIX disclaim; u_comm=commandname

Cause: The command identified by **commandname** attempted to use the **disclaim** system call. This function is not fully supported by the system.

Action: Ignore or alter the command so that it does not use the unsupported function.

Not owner

See message **000-001** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

kernel-image not readable

Cause: The **errstop** command could not read the *kernel-image* that you specified.

Action: Make sure that you spelled the *kernel-image* correctly. If appropriate, enter the **errstop** command without flags so that the command will use **/unix** (the default kernel image).

Not root

Cause: You cannot run the command requested because you do not have superuser authority.

Action: Get superuser authority and try the command again. See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for information on superuser authority.

Not -s format

Cause: You entered the **newform** command with the **-s** flag (to remove characters up to the first tab in a line of a file). However, at least one line of the file does not have a tab.

Action: Enter the **newform** command again without the **-s** flag. Or, insert tabs into the file, then enter the **newform** command with the **-s** flag again. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

Not super-user

See message **000-001** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Not supported

Cause: You tried to use the **ftpmail** command to do something that cannot be done at the chosen remote site. You may have tried to use a subcommand that **INftp** does not recognize. Or, the chosen remote site may not be set up to send or receive mail.

Action: Get superuser authority and edit the **startup.zzz** file in the **qftp** directory (the recommended path name for this file is **/usr/spool**). Make sure that the file format is correct, as shown in the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide*.

NT: SITE_LIST

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that a new cluster topology has been established, consisting of the sites in the list. Those with a "u" next to the site number are new (as of this topology reconfiguration).

Action: No action is needed.

ntyinit: Unable to allocate tables

Cause: Insufficient memory caused an allocation denial in attempting to allocate structures for terminal support.

Action: Verify that the machine has sufficient memory.

Null record length for file pathname

Cause: The **fsck** command found a record length of zero (0) in directory **pathname**. This error terminates the checking of the directory specified by the path name, but allows the **fsck** command to continue checking other directories.

Action: Use the **fsdb** command to correct the directory error.

Object file name missing in #init directive

Cause: The object file name is missing in the **#init** directive.

Action: Enter the object file which requires initialization code, (in the **#init** directive of the library specification file).

Object files in the #objects directive are missing

Cause: The object files that constitute the target shared library are missing in the **#objects** directive.

Action: Enter the object files which are to be loaded into the target in the **#objects** directive of the library specification file.

Old count cnt, new count cnt

Cause: The free block count was recorded in the super block (by the actual number of available blocks).

Action: Possible responses to this prompt are:

Enter **yes** to replace the count in the super block by the actual number of available blocks.

Enter **no** to ignore the erroneous free list. This will cause the **fsck** command's exit code to indicate unrepaired damage. Do not allocate any new files or write to any files on this file system until the free list has been reconstructed!

message on bad dev number

Cause: The system tried to issue a *message* to the device with major *number*. However, *number* does not correspond to the major number of any device customized into the system. The system is still operating. If the message represents a serious error, however, you may decide not to work on the system until you correct the error.

Action: See message **000-059** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Only superuser can specify -s flag

Cause: You do not have the proper permissions to issue the **-s** flag.

Action: Get superuser authority. For more information, refer to the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* or the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

Operation already in progress

See message **000-056** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Operation not permitted

See message **000-001** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Operation not supported on socket

See message **000-064** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Operation now in progress

See message **000-055** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Operation restricted to local site

See message **000-100** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Ouch!

Cause: You tried to factor a number greater than 256 with the **factor** command.

Action: Enter the **factor** command again, and specify a number less than 256. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

Out of headers

Cause: The **dc** command produces this message when you are trying to process too many numbers.

Action: Break down your calculations so that they are not so complicated. See the **dc** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

Out of phase -- get help

Cause: Several commands can produce this message when one of the following has occurred:

You entered a flag that the command does not recognize.
The command cannot read the diskette that you inserted (the diskette label may be bad).
The command cannot read the files that you gave it (the files may be damaged).
Something is wrong with the system hardware.

Action: Do the following:

1. Make sure that you used correct flags with the command.
2. If you inserted a diskette, make sure that you used the correct diskette.
3. If you told the command to use certain files, make sure that those files are not damaged.

If these actions do not solve the problem, run diagnostics on your hardware. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Out of pushdown

Cause: The **dc** command produces this message when there are too many elements on the stack.

Action: Pop some elements off the stack. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details on the **dc** command.

Out of space

Cause: Many commands (for example, **dc** and **fsck**) produce this message when there is not enough memory for the command to build tables that it needs. The command could not complete.

Action: Try the command again when the system is less busy. If you keep getting this message, check your memory hardware. Also, there may be an error in the command that you requested; correct it so that it uses less virtual memory.

Technical Information: The system ran out of virtual memory, and the **malloc** subroutine failed. If you did not write the command, you can try to get more memory by increasing the size of the paging minidisk.

Pack already mounted

See message **000-106** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

pagein: # validated for pid # while waiting for "mem"

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

Page read error, dev #, error #

Cause: The paging system detected a read error while trying to move a page from the paging specified device to main memory.

Action: Run hardware diagnostics on the specified device and follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

Panic: accept

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: addgs: bad gfs

Cause: The active site in topology is attempting to add an invalid global file system (gfs) entry to the **gsmount** table

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: alloc_lli

Cause: A serious internal error occurred while trying to allocate space for Locus Address Resolution Protocol (LARP) information.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Panic: alloc_vector_save: out of memory for status save area

Cause: The vector save area cannot be allocated because of insufficient memory.

Action: Increase the amount of available memory.

Panic: alloc_vector_save: for vector register save area

Cause: The vector save area cannot be allocated because of insufficient memory.

Action: Increase the amount of available memory.

Panic: alloc_vector_save: out of memory

Cause: The vector save area cannot be allocated because of insufficient memory.

Action: Increase the amount of available memory.

Panic: allocsysd: "MA_SEG" not supported

Cause: The kernel memory allocation support was used by a user-supplied device driver with the segment alignment option. This option is not currently supported.

Action: Do not use the segment alignment option with the memory allocation support.

Panic: bmap: can't find "indir" block for direct page

Cause: A request was made for an indirect block which is satisfied from a direct block.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: brelse: netwantsbuf

Cause: A synchronization error caused the system to lose track of which network wanted the buffer.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: brreada: negative block number

Cause: A remote read (with read ahead) was attempted with a block number that was less than zero (0).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: can't add any paging device

Cause: The device specified as a **paging** device could not be initialized as a **paging** device (or it did not exist).

Action: Check major and minor devices that are specified in the **master** file (or the values that were supplied when installing the kernel).

Panic: cetiinit: too many dev "startup" functions

Cause: The **ceti** adaptor driver attempted to add its special purpose **startup** function to the system list, but the list was already full.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: ckdfree: invalid buf list

Cause: One (or both) of the buffer lists needed to free the used blocks (after the I/O completes) is invalid.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: ckdfree: invalid count

Cause: The buffer count did not match the actual I/O count.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: ckdinit: CCW work area too large, exceeds pagesize

Cause: The minimal amount of Channel Control Word (CCW) work area that is required to support this device is too large (in that it exceeds the size of a single page).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: ckdinit: "kmemalloc" failed

Cause: The system was unable to allocate the memory for the Channel Control Word (CCW) work area.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: ckdstart: b_active set!!

Cause: The system attempted to start a **ckd** device that was already active.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: clget: null client

Cause: A serious error occurred while scanning the client hash table; system integrity believed to be compromised.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: copy protection violation

Cause: The superuser attempted to illicitly run a copy protected PC Interface (PCI) or Merge product.

Action: Consult your place of purchase to get a legitimate copy of the package.

Panic: exit: "init" died

Cause: The **init** process has stopped. The subsystem will terminate and write system core dump to the **/dev/dump** file, (if dumping is enabled).

Action: Reboot and try again. If the problem reoccurs, run with the previous version of the AIX Operating System kernel. Save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: failed to allocate "gsmount" table

Cause: Insufficient kernel memory was available to allocate the incoming **gsmount** table (during a topology change).

Action: Reboot the machine. If the problem continues, record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: fbaintr

Cause: An unrecoverable error occurred in the I/O interrupt routine.

Action: Record all information and then follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Panic: fdcalc: verify botch

Cause: Due to an internal software error, the kernel was unable to find a sector on the floppy disk and verify its contents.

Action: Record all recent messages, get a coredump (if possible), and follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Panic: fdvercmp: zero "fdw_needsver"???

Cause: An Internal logic error was found in diskette driver.

Action: Record all recent messages, get a coredump (if possible), and follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Panic: floating-point error in Kernel

Cause: The kernel failed because it received an unexpected floating point program exception while executing in kernel mode.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: fpinit: no FP support

Cause: The kernel was configured without the 387 floating point emulator, and the PS/2 doesn't have a 387 chip (or the 387 chip was disabled by the system).

Action: Provide for some form of floating point support: either configure the kernel with the emulator, install a 387 chip, or install a D-step 386 chip (if a 387 is already installed). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problem

Panic: fsumount: no "pmount"

Cause: A request was made to unmount a device which was not physically mounted.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: getcoff: bad impure vsgrow #1

Cause: The virtual segment grow (vsgrow) for the **mixed** virtual segment (vseg), failed.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: getcoff: couldn't bind to 0

Cause: The bind to page zero (0) failed.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: getgfs: pipe gfs out of range

Cause: The global file system (gfs) number which the system found in the super block of the file system (that is used for pipes) is out of range. There may be an error in the system configuration. The system will stop running and will not write a system coredump, since the partition map (which indicates both **pipedev** and **dumpdev**) may be corrupt.

Action: Install the previous version of the operating system and try to run it again. Verify the definition of the **pipe** file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the **pipe** file system (that you have specified in the **system** file). Major numbers are specified in the **master** file; minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** flag (in the configuration subdirectory of the system compilation directory).

Before trying the new system again, check the **master** and **system** files and correct any errors. See the sections on the operating system configuration in the *Managing the AIX Operating System*, **config** in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*, and **master** in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for information on the location and format of these files.

If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: getpages: bad "dbd"

Cause: The **getpages** subroutine could not proceed because the **dbd** table was bad.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures

for reporting software problems.

Panic: getpages: page in hash

Cause: A page that was part of the copy on reference debugging feature was found in the hash table.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: gsentry: no mounts

Cause: A request made for an entry in the **gsmount** table cannot be satisfied because the table contains no entries.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: in_control

Cause: This is a firewall test (a back up test to make sure that the required Internet Protocol (IP) interface is present). This message should never be seen because, two calls higher up, another such test has already determined that this required interface is, indeed, present.

Action: This message could only be generated by changing the working kernel. Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: This message is generated by the IP **ioctl** system call routine.

Panic: i387init: 287?

Cause: The kernel detected what appears to be an Intel 80287 floating point chip. This is not compatible with the PS/2, so it should not be possible.

Action: Run diagnostics. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Panic: icmp len

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: icmp_error

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: icodecopyout: bad "sub-text" vsgrow

Cause: The virtual segment (vseg) grow for the **icode** (initialization code) XA sub-text, failed.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: icodecopyout: bad "text" vsgrow

Cause: The virtual segment (vseg) grow for the **icode** (initialization code) text, failed.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: icodecopyout: vsalloc: no free vsegments

Cause: The **icode** (initialization code) could not be copied out because there were no virtual segment (vseg) tables that could be allocated (due to the lack of free vsegments).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: illegal "instr" in Kernel

Cause: The kernel failed because it received an unexpected illegal instruction program exception while executing in kernel mode.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: initnewproc: not pid 1

Cause: The system process (set up to run the **init** process) does not have a process identifier (pid) of 1.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: inodehremove: bad hash link

Cause: The inode hash links have been corrupted, possibly due to loss of lock synchronization of inode lock.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: install_token: not open

Cause: An attempt is being made to grant a file token to a file descriptor which is no longer open.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: Internal consistency check in file module - string, code

Cause: The AIX Operating System kernel performs many consistency checks to detect erroneous data before the system uses it. This message means that one of those checks has failed and **module** identifies the module in which the check occurred. The descriptive **string** and **code** identify the specific check that failed.

Action: Reboot and try again. If the problem reoccurs, run with the previous version of the kernel. Save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: intrattach: couldn't alloc "intrstructs"

Cause: The system was unable to allocate memory for one of its internal data structures.

Action: Make sure that you are running in a configuration that is supported by the product. This should only occur during start up on a system which has very little memory.

Panic: intrattach: ran out of "intrstructs"

Cause: The system was unable to allocate memory for one of its internal data structures.

Action: Make sure that you are running in a configuration that is supported by the product. This should only occur during start up on a system which has very little memory.

Panic: invalid instruction operands in kernel

Cause: The kernel failed because it received an unexpected illegal instruction (operation program exception) while executing in kernel mode.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: invalid local site number

Cause: The value of **loc_site** is not a valid site number (that is, it must be in the range of 1..32).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: I/O err in swap

Cause: The operating system attempted to move some information from main storage to the paging disk and a fault occurred. Presumably this message means that there is a problem with either the definition of the paging space or with the disk itself.

Action: Verify that the paging area is correctly configured into the system. Verify that the paging area of the disk can be read properly and then run disk diagnostics.

Panic: ioint: missing interrupt handler
No handler for interrupt, vector: #

Cause: A device that the AIX Operating System does not recognize is attempting to get service from the system.

Action: Remove the device or configure the appropriate driver for the device.

Panic: ip_init

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: itst_grant: granting token, token not idle

Cause: An attempt was made to obtain a token (that was believed to be idle) but was found to already be in use.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: kernel addressing exception

Cause: The kernel failed because it received an unexpected addressing program exception while executing in kernel mode.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures

for reporting software problems.

Panic: kernel protection exception

Cause: The kernel failed because it received an unexpected protection exception while executing in kernel mode.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: kernel "svc"

Cause: The kernel failed because it received an unexpected **svc** trap while executing in kernel mode.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: kernel trap

Cause: The kernel has detected an unrecoverable problem with its internal state. The system will produce a coredump and then reboot.

Action: Record the internal registers, which are displayed preceding this "Panic". If a coredump is successfully produced, save that as well. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Panic: kernel trap: page/segment

Cause: The kernel failed because it received an unexpected general trap while executing in kernel mode.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: kmem_alloc
Illegal "kmem_alloc" call for # bytes

Cause: An illegal memory allocation request was made for the specified size via the **kmem_alloc** subroutine.

Action: If a user-supplied device driver is present in the system, review the driver for errors. Try the system without the driver to see if the problem reoccurs.

Panic: kmem_alloc
"kmem_alloc" failed, nbytes #

Cause: The system was unable to allocate memory for valid request of the indicated size. This could have been due to insufficient memory or corruption of internal structures.

Action: If a user-supplied device driver is present in the system, review the driver for errors. Try the system without the device driver to see if the problem reoccurs.

Panic: kmemalloc: "MA_SEG" not supported

Cause: The **kmemalloc** subroutine was used by a user-supplied device driver with the segment alignment option. This option is currently not supported.

Action: Do not use the segment alignment option with the **kmemalloc** subroutine.

Panic: khem_free
kmem_free: Illegal pointer #

Cause: A memory allocation free operation was requested, but an invalid memory block was specified.

Action: If a user-supplied device driver is present in the system, review the driver for errors. Try the system without the device driver to see if the problem reoccurs.

Panic: kmem_free: block already free as neighbor

Cause: A memory allocation free operation was requested, but an invalid memory block was specified (it was already free).

Action: If a user-supplied device driver is present in the system, review the driver for errors. Try the system without the device driver to see if the problem reoccurs.

Panic: kmem_free: free block overlap
kmem_free: free block overlap # over #

Cause: A memory allocation free operation was requested, but an invalid memory block was specified (it was already free).

Action: If a user-supplied device driver is present in the system, review the driver for errors. Try the system without the device driver to see if the problem reoccurs.

Panic: m_copy

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: m_more

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: malloc botch
MALLOC assertion failed: string on line # of file filename

Cause: The memory allocation support (**malloc** and **free** subroutines) have a corrupted allocation arena. If a user-supplied device driver is part of the system, it is probably not correctly allocating, freeing, or manipulating dynamically allocated memory.

Action: Review the driver for programming errors. Try the system without the driver installed.

Panic: mbinit

Cause: This message may be generated when trying to establish the **mbuf** (memory buffer) pool.

Action: Possible occurrences for (and responses to) this prompt are:

CLBYTES (the number of bytes in a paging size "click") has been changed to something other than 1024 or 4096, so to correct this, change CLBYTES back to one of the two proper values, or

The system is lacking enough memory so that it is unable to give the first few K bytes of memory to the **mbuf** pool. Get more memory for your system.

Panic: mblockio: no "mbstrategy" routine

Cause: A Multi-block I/O was attempted on a device that did not have an **mbstrategy** routine.

Action: Verify that the drivers are correctly configured (with respect to their multi-block I/O capability).

Panic: merge copy protection violation: registration failed

Cause: A user attempted to install DOS-Merge without following the standard procedure.

Action: Consult the installation instructions provided with your copy of the DOS-Merge package.

Panic: mountit: could not read super block of root

Cause: The system received an I/O error while trying to read the super block of the replicated root file system. There may be an error in the system configuration. The system cannot continue running so it terminates and writes system core dump to the **/dev/dump** file (if dumping is enabled).

Action: Install the previous version of the operating system and try to run it again. Verify the definition of the replicated root file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the replicated root file system that you have specified in the **system** file. Major numbers are specified in the **master** file, while minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** flag (in the configuration subdirectory of the system compilation directory).

If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: mountit: root file system is not a valid file system

Cause: The super block of the replicated root file system has an invalid magic number. There may be an error in the system configuration. The system stops running, terminates, and does not dump core because there are no file systems available.

Action: Install the previous version of the operating system and try to run it again. Verify the definition of the root file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the root file system that you have specified in the **system** file. Major numbers are specified in the **master** file; minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** flag (in the configuration subdirectory of the system compilation directory).

If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: mountit: root gfs out of range

Cause: The global file system (gfs) number (that the system found in the super block of the replicated root file system) is out of range. There may be an error in the system configuration. The system cannot continue running so it terminates and writes system core dump to the **dump** device (if dumping is enabled).

Action: Install the previous version of the Operation System and

try to run it again. Verify the definition of the root file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the root file system that you have specified in the **system** file. Major numbers are specified in the **master** file; minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** flag (in the configuration subdirectory of the system compilation directory).

If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: network.c: attempted to use an unconfigured network device

Cause: The system was unable to proceed because it attempted to send Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) traffic through a network interface device that did not exist.

Action: Verify that the network device is configured into the system kernel, and that the device is attached and available. If these are both true, then follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Panic: newcss: skipped "addpack" for non-repl

Cause: System "confusion" has created a disagreement as to which file systems are replicated.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: A site is running the reconciliation part of topology change for a replicated file system, which is, in fact, not replicated.

Panic: nfs_umount: no "mntinfo"

Cause: The **mntinfo** structure associated with a mounted file system is invalid, yet a request to unmount the Network File System (NFS) has been made.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: nmi: memory failure or I/O channel check

Cause: A memory or micro-channel failure occurred.

Action: If the failure reoccurs, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

Panic: nmi_err: cannot recover from NMI condition

Cause: This is the panic condition that accompanies many of the Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) messages. It indicates that there is a serious hardware problem with your machine.

Action: Run diagnostics from the reference diskette. If they find a problem, perform the indicated action. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

Panic: nmrelse: "netwants" not found

Cause: A network interface set a flag that requested a network buffer which cannot be located.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: no available network devices

Cause: No network devices were configured or available at boot time (for the generic system).

Action: Configure a network device and make sure that it is available to the machine (virtual or otherwise).

Panic: no independent site available

Cause: A site was separated from the cluster when it did not have a local copy of the root file system mounted.

Action: Do not attempt to separate a site from the cluster when it does not have a copy of the root file system mounted.

Panic: no memory

Cause: The system start up failed during the kernel initialization process, because there was insufficient Virtual Machine (VM) memory to run the kernel.

Action: Increase the size of the VM memory, and then re-IPL (initiate program load) the system.

Panic: no space allocated for "pmount/gmount"

Cause: Insufficient kernel memory was available to allocate the incoming **gsm** (global system mount) table.

Action: Check memory and system configuration.

Panic: NOEXTFLT in kernel mode, no FP support

Cause: The kernel was configured without the 387 floating point emulator, and the PS/2 doesn't have a 387 chip (or the 387 chip was disabled by the system).

Action: Provide for some form of floating point support: either configure the kernel with the emulator and install a 387 chip, or install a D-step 386 chip (if a 387 is already installed). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problem

Panic: null ceti handler

Cause: The device appeared to generate an interrupt on one of the virtual devices that does not yet have a handler installed.

Action: Install the proper handler or choose another virtual machine.

Panic: pagein: pvseg null after successful "stackgrow"

Cause: A **pagein** failed because the process virtual segment (pvseg) point was null after the stack had been successfully grown.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: page_fork: proc has too many data vsegs

Cause: A process has too many data virtual segments (vsegs) to complete this remote execution.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: pfree: freeing page 0!

Cause: The system attempted to free page zero (0).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: pfree: tried to "pfree" page 0

Cause: The system attempted to free page zero (0).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: pginit: bad POS info
pginit: pgcsr POS is bogus #

Cause: The Ethernet card was incorrectly configured.

Action: Return the hardware configuration support and correctly configure the Ethernet card.

Panic: physiolock

Cause: The lock of the **physio** (physical I/O) channel failed.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: Pipe does not contain a valid file system
getgfs: magic #, dev #

Cause: The super block of the file system that is used for pipes has an invalid magic number. The first message indicates the magic number that was found in the super block and, also, the major/minor device number of the disk on which the file system resides. This message may indicate an error in the system configuration. When this error occurs, the system stops running, terminates the subsystem and does not write a system coredump (since the partition map (which indicates both **pipedev** and **dumpdev**) may be corrupt).

Action: Install the previous version of the operating system and try to run it again. Verify the definition of the **pipe** file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the **pipe** file system that you have specified in the **/etc/system** file. Major numbers are specified in the **master** file; minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** flag (in the configuration subdirectory of the system compilation directory). Using the **ls -l /dev** command, compare the major and minor numbers with those in the **master** and **system** files.

Before trying the new system again, check the **master** and **system** files and correct any errors. See the sections on system configuration in the *Managing the AIX Operating System*, **config** in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*, and **master** in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*for information on the location and format of these files. If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedure for reporting software problems.

Panic: piusrreq

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: pmwinit

Cause: The kernel failed to allocate one of its internal data structures.

Action: If running with a supported amount of memory (>=3M bytes), then follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems Otherwise, get more memory.

Panic: proc_checks: out of system PIDs

Cause: While trying to generate a new process, the system could not locate an unused Process Identification (PID) number.

Action: The cause may be a unique set of circumstances or an errant program. One or more processes probably got into a state where they continuously "forked off" (due to the **fork** system call) new processes. If the problem persists, the system administrator should consider shifting some of the load from this machine to another one on the cluster.

If the problem reoccurs, run with the previous version of the AIX Operating System kernel. Save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: procdup: "pvseg" allocation failure

Cause: Not enough free memory was available to create another copy of one of the kernel's internal data structures.

Action: This message (along with complete information about the PS/2's configuration) should be reported. Adding more memory (or a larger swap partition) should solve the problem.

Panic: procdup: "vseg" allocation failure

Cause: Not enough free memory was available to create another copy of one of the kernel's internal data structures.

Action: This message (along with complete information about the PS/2's configuration) should be reported. Adding more memory (or a larger swap partition) should solve the problem.

Panic: program check

Cause: The kernel failed because it received an unexpected trap while executing in kernel mode.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: pvsalloc: no free "procvsegs"

Cause: An attempt to allocate a process virtual segment (pvseg) failed because there were no free structures available.

Action: Increase the number of process virtual segment (pvseg) structures configured in the system.

Panic: queue_netmsg: "fsite" negative

Cause: A routine is attempting to send a message to an invalid destination.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: queue_netmsg2: "fsite" negative

Cause: A routine is attempting to send a message to an invalid destination.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: raw_usrreq

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: real_buf_addr: bad "ptep"

Cause: The real buffer address could not be determined because the page table entry pointer (ptep) is bad.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: real_buf_addr: bad "pvseg"

Cause: The real buffer address could not be determined because the process virtual segment (pvseg) is bad.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: receive 1

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: receive 1a

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: receive 2

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: receive 3

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: remrq

Cause: The system tried to remove a process from the run queue (when it was not on the run queue).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: rfscall: null "cred"

Cause: The **credentials** structure was passed along with this remote request.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: rtfree

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: sbappendrights

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: sbdrop

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: sbflush

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: sbflush 2

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: serverlun not open

Cause: The x.25com driver has not successfully opened the serverlun at this point. The x.25 software must be initialized before attempting to use x.25ip.

Action: Verify that the x.25 software is properly initialized before using x.25ip.

Panic: setrq

Cause: The system tried to add a process to the run queue (when it was already on the run queue).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: snap: kernel panic flag

Cause: The user has issued a command to explicitly perform a fatal system dump to be performed.

Action: Ensure that the system reboots successfully.

Panic: sndnewtop: send nothing

Cause: The active site had no mounts to distribute during a topology change.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: soaccept: !NOFDREF

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: soclose: NOFDREF

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: sofree dq

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: soisconnected

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: ss_commit: error in inode write
ss_commit: error in new inode write

Cause: The system could not write an inode at the storing site. This can occur because of I/O errors (perhaps related to a hardware malfunction). Also, kernel problems that cause the system to commit an invalid inode number (or attempt a commit operation on a site which cannot write the inode) may have occurred.

Action: Try to reboot the system and continue running. Whether or not the error reoccurs, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: startup: inode table allocation error

Cause: A serious internal consistency failure has occurred (with respect to the inode table).

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Panic: startup: system tables
startup: inode table allocation error

Cause: The system encountered an error when it tried to allocate space and also initialize the dynamic system tables. Unreasonable values for table sizes in the **/etc/master** file were probably used when the system was last configured. There may be an error in system configuration.

Action: Install the previous version of the AIX Operating System kernel and try to run it again. Before trying the new system again, check the **master** and **system** files and correct any errors. See the sections on system configuration in the *Managing the AIX*

Operating System, **config** in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*, and **master** in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for information on the location and format of these files.

Verify the value of the fundamental parameters. If you have changed the values of the secondary or tertiary parameters, verify those values. You may have specified too large a value for one of these parameters. If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: sthdcmd: BUSY stuck on ccb req

Cause: A hardware problem has occurred with the Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) disk controller.

Action: Run the diagnostics from the reference diskette on the fixed disk (be careful not to select any destructive tests). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

Panic: sthdcmd: no DATAREQ for ccb

Cause: A hardware problem has occurred with the Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) disk controller.

Action: Run the diagnostics from the reference diskette on the fixed disk (be careful not to select any destructive tests). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

Panic: sthdfsm: BUSY stuck on ssb req
Panic: sthdfsm: no DATAREQ for ssb

Cause: The above errors are caused by disk hardware failures.

Action: Run diagnostics on the disk controller and drive and then follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

Panic: svrawardtok: received bad "fdes" of "tcbdes"

Cause: An award-token message came in for a file whose file descriptor number was out of range.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: svrfpr: u.u_error=0 when aborting

Cause: The target site of a remote **fork** system call or a **migrate** operation aborted in the middle of receiving the process image, but did not have any indication as to what caused the operation to

be aborted.

Action: Record all information, and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: swap: I can't do more than 1 page at a time

Cause: A limitation in swap code condition exists.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: swtch: empty q

Cause: The system tried to run some process, but there were no processes able to run on the run queue.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: sysstart: init

Cause: The system was unable to start the **init** process.

Action: Reboot and try again. If the problem reoccurs, run with the previous version of the AIX Operating System kernel.

Panic: tcp_output

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: tcp_output REXMT

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: tcp_pulloutofband

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it

indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: tcp_usrreq

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: timeout table full

Cause: All of the timeout slots are in use.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: tkintr: UNRECOGNIZED interrupt

Cause: This panic message indicates a serious problem either with the token-ring hardware or with the version of the driver in use.

Action: Run diagnostics on the token ring card. If it passes, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems. Otherwise, replace the card.

Panic: trap

Cause: The kernel failed because it received an unexpected trap while executing in kernel mode.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: udp_usrreq

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: uipc 1

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: uipc 2

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: uipc 3

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: uipc 4

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: unp_connect2

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: unp_disconnect

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: unp_externalize

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: vinifod: paging from small block file

Cause: An executable load module was run and was stored completely in the inode. Running such a module is usually impossible because a well-formed load module is too large to be stored in such a file.

Action: Recreate the load module (it is malformed).

Panic: vm86start returned

Cause: A serious internal consistency problem occurred in the DOS-Merge subsystem.

Action: Get a kernel coredump, if possible. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Panic: vscopy: "swpinc" overflow

Cause: A virtual segment (vseg) copy failed because the **swpinc** call failed.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: vsegswapin: can't get vseg page table pointers

Cause: An attempt to swap in a virtual segment (vseg) failed because space for page table pointers could not be allocated (due to insufficient available memory).

Action: Increase the amount of available memory.

Panic: vsegswapout: can't get "dbd" space to swap vseg

Cause: An attempt to swap out a virtual segment (vseg) failed because the **dbd** table space could not be allocated (due to insufficient available memory).

Action: Increase the amount of available memory.

Panic: vsgrow: page split between inodes

Cause: An attempt was made to grow a virtual segment (vseg) associated with an inode but the page was shared between two inodes.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: vsgrow: too many inodes

Cause: An attempt was made to grow a virtual segment (vseg) associated with an inode but the limit on the number of inodes was exceeded.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: vsunlock

Cause: An attempt was made to unlock a virtual segment (vseg) that was not locked.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Panic: vswapout: no swap space

Cause: An attempt to swap out a virtual segment (vseg) failed because of insufficient swap space.

Action: Configure the AIX Operating System so that additional swap space is available.

Panic: x25_state: serverlun not open

Cause: The x.25com driver has not successfully opened the serverlun at this point. The x.25 software must be initialized before attempting to use x.25ip.

Action: Verify that the x.25 software is properly initialized before using x.25ip.

Panic: x25c_intr: driver "confused"

Cause: A command posted for a given logical unit number (lun) does not match the command block associated with the lun returned

by the onboard x.25 software.

Action: No action is needed. The machine will reboot automatically.

Panic: x25ip_state: allocated the serverlun !!

Cause: The x.25 software allocated the serverlun as a user logical unit member (lun).

Action: Reboot the system. If it reoccurs, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Panic: x29_state: serverlun not open

Cause: The x.25com driver has not successfully opened the serverlun at this point. The x.25 software must be initialized before attempting to use x.25ip.

Action: Verify that the x.25 software is properly initialized before using x.25ip.

Paragraph space overflow

Cause: You specified the **grep** command with the **-p** flag to display a paragraph. However, the paragraph is too large.

Action: Try the **grep** command again, specifying a paragraph that is less than 5K byte characters long.

Partially allocated inode I=number (CLEAR)
Partially allocated inode I=number, owner=owner, size=size, mtime=time (CLEAR)

Cause: The **fsck** command found that inode *number* seems to be allocated, but has missing or invalid information. This error may have occurred if the system was stopped while the file associated with this inode was being deleted. Improper use of the **fsdb** command or certain system calls could also cause this error. The **fsck** command cannot make a complete check unless this inode is cleared or repaired.

Action: Possible responses to the CLEAR prompt are:

Enter **yes** to clear the inode (that is, set all its values to zero). When the **fsck** command later checks references to this inode, you will get a message saying that this inode is unallocated.

Enter **no** to ignore the error and leave the inode intact. The **fsck** command continues, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Password unchanged

Cause: The **passwd** command produces this message when the new password that you entered is the same as your old password.

Action: Enter the **passwd** command again and specify a new password that is different from the old password. See *Using the AIX Operating System* for details.

Patch_scn: Can not open filename

Cause: The **shopen** internal function failed to open the named file. This occurred in the **patch_scn** internal function.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Patchsym: Can not open filename

Cause: The **shopen** internal function failed to open an internal file for writing. This occurred in the **patch_sym** internal function.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Permission denied

See message **000-013** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Permissions file: Bad option

Cause: An option or line in the local **/usr/adm/uucp/Permissions** file is incorrect.

Action: Correct the option in the **Permissions** file. For more information about the **Permissions** file, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

pg_cintr: Exceeded "MAX_ISR_LOOP"

Cause: This message is for your information only. Due to a hardware bug, the pegasus card has locked up. The card will be reset. A few packets may be lost, but the system should recover easily.

Action: No action is needed.

pg_isw: CBL is null with CU active!

Cause: A handshaking problem with the Ethernet card has occurred.

Action: If the system has Ethernet problems following this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software or

hardware problems. Otherwise, this message is for your information only.

pg_isw: PG appears "wedged"

Cause: This message is for your information only. The Ethernet driver has decided that the card needs to be reset and reprogrammed. The system will recover.

Action: No action is needed.

Pginit: Number of boards found > NPEGS

Cause: More Ethernet boards were found in the machine than were actually configured.

Action: Reconfigure if you want to use the additional cards.

Pginit: pgcsr POS is bogus # !

Cause: The hardware configuration for the Ethernet card is incorrect.

Action: Run the configuration program and correct the configuration information.

Pgrint: Bad 11c control field 0

Cause: A bad packet was received from the Ethernet (or 802.3) network. The system has discarded the bad packet.

Action: If this message rarely occurs, no action is needed. But, if this message appears very frequently, make certain that a network hardware failure is not occurring. Another cause may be that some other station on the network is sending bad data.

Pgrint: Short packet #

Cause: A minor handshaking problem with the Ethernet card has caused a packet to be dropped.

Action: No action is needed, unless there is a problem with Ethernet communications. Otherwise, this message is for your information only.

Pkcget read

Cause: The remote system has terminated the transmission with the local system. This could be either a software problem (with the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program), or a hardware problem.

Action: Initiate the call again. If transmission is terminated again, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Please mount volume number on device-name
... and press Enter to continue

Cause: The AIX Operating System **restore** command produces this message. The **volume** refers to a tape or diskette, and *device-name* is usually the name of a tape drive or diskette drive.

Action: If *device-name* is a tape drive, insert tape *number*. If *device-name* is a diskette drive, insert diskette *number*. If your task involves a single tape or diskette, insert that tape or diskette. Then press the **Enter** key.

Please respond to the system error message shown

Cause: This message appears when the AIX Operating System kernel detects an error condition. The specific error appears after this message.

Action: Your action depends on the specific error shown after this message. The error may be documented in this manual.

Please use a longer password

Cause: The **passwd** command produces this message when the new password that you entered is either too short or is not a sufficiently varied mixture of characters.

Action: Specify a password that is at least four characters long (six characters long if you use only one character type, such as lowercase letters). The password can be any combination of lowercase letters, uppercase letters, numbers, and punctuation marks. See *Using the AIX Operating System* for details or contact your system administrator for particulars.

Portmapper not responding: giving up

Cause: The number of reattempts allotted for intermittent failure has expired (the remote **portmapper** daemon cannot be reached).

Action: Check the **portmapper** daemon on the Network File System (NFS) server.

Portmapper not responding: still trying

Cause: A (possible) intermittent failure has occurred while contacting the remote **portmapper** daemon.

Action: Make certain that the **portmapper** daemon is running on a remote site. If this daemon ultimately fails, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Position must be >=1

Cause: The position number in a branch table entry is less than one (1).

Action: Modify the position number in the branch table entry that is causing the error.

Position number in range is missing in the #branch directive

Cause: A position number was missing in specifying a range of positions for a branch table entry.

Action: Enter a position number in the branch table entry causing the error.

Position number in the #branch directive is missing

Cause: The position number in a branch table specification line is missing.

Action: Enter a position number in the branch table entry causing the error (in the **#branch** directive).

Possible errors in allocation map, restarting check

Cause: This message is for your information only. While processing the **fsck** command, files with duplicate or invalid blocks were deleted, or the table of duplicate block numbers overflowed. The **fsck** command is automatically starting over again so that it can properly account for all blocks in the file system.

Action: No action is needed.

Possible file size error I=inode-number

Cause: Within inode *inode-number*, the **fsck** command found that more blocks were allocated to the file than the file size indicated. This error may have occurred if the system was stopped while the file associated with *inode-number* was being extended. The file system is not damaged, but the file may have lost data.

Action: Tell the owner of the file, that the file may have lost data.

Previous contents will be destroyed (confirm)

Cause: You are trying to install a program for the first time or trying to reinstall a previously installed program. If you are reinstalling a program, this message is a warning that the installation process will delete the previous version of the program on the fixed disk.

Action: If you are installing a program that was never previously

installed on your system, ignore this message. Press **Enter** to continue with installation.

If you are reinstalling a program, and have already made a backup copy of the old version of the program, press **Enter** to continue. If you have not made a backup copy and you want to stop installation, press **F3** to return to the previous menu.

Technical Information: The **restore** command gives this message.

Primary pack duplicate commit ino inum, old ino inum, cntcnt count

Cause: This error is displayed whenever two inodes that have the same commit count are found on a primary pack. The numbers of the inode and the commit count value are displayed in the message itself. This error is fatal and cause the **fsck** program to terminate.

Action: Alter the commit count for one of the inodes by using the **fsck** command.

Print (FATAL ERROR) string

Cause: Your print request cannot complete. There is probably something wrong with the printer or other AIX Operating System hardware.

Action: Run diagnostic tests on the printer, printer adapter card, memory, and any other system components (for example, the co-processor extended memory card). Documentation that came with the printer may explain how to check the printer for problems. If the problem persists, there may be an error in the code that you are running. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

PRMFAIL

Cause: Reprogramming of the mouse's parameters failed (possibly due to two DOS processes trying to use the mouse simultaneously).

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Problems with root file system (continue)

Cause: The **fsck** command could not check and repair the root file system. The **fsck** command should have given you a message before this one, supplying you with more information about the problem.

Action: Possible responses to the **continue** prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to ignore the problems on the root file system, and continue to check other file systems.

Enter **no** to immediately stop the **fsck** command. You should

identify and correct the problem before running the system.

Warning: If you enter **yes**, you may create temporary files on the root, or damage the root file system in some other way.

procchar message message

Cause: This message is part of a multiple line message that indicates that the site received a special control message telling it to disable Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) activities, due to some problem or inconsistency.

Action: Correct the problem indicated in the procchar message.

procchar char received from local site

Cause: This message indicates that this site is having its Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) traffic disabled by another site in order to resolve an inconsistency caused by this site.

Action: Correct the inconsistencies and then use the **clusterstart** command.

Process # killed: no swap space

Cause: A Process whose Process Identifier (PID) is identified was terminated by the system because there was insufficient swap space for it to run.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

Protocol family not supported

See message **000-065** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Protocol not available

See message **000-061** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Protocol not supported

See message **000-062** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Protocol wrong type for socket

See message **000-060** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

ptrksend: Too many PIDs and/or PGRPs with origin site siteno

Cause: The amount of network processing information on a single site exceeds the maximum capacity of the process tracking table that was sent in a single Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) message. Consequently, TCF traffic is disabled.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or

hardware problems.

punclose: File name name is illegal; replace by null

Cause: This message is for your information only and regards the operation of the card reader and card punch.

Action: No action is needed.

punopen: Could not get "sema"

Cause: This message is for your information only and regards the operation of the reader and punch.

Action: No action is needed.

Qdaemon appears to be dead

Cause: Your request to use a device was queued, but the request cannot complete. One of the commands that the **print** command uses is not working properly.

Action: Make sure that the device and the device adapter card are working properly (documentation shipped with the device may explain how to check the device itself). If the device is working, run the **ps** command. If any qdaemons are running, use the **kill** command to get rid of them. Finally, restart the **qdaemon** command by entering **/etc/qdaemon**. If you still get this message, follow the procedure shown in *Managing the AIX Operating System* to keep the qdaemon running.

Qdaemon: WARNING: backend 'filename -- device=device-name -- profile=profile-name' "bombed"
with termination status number

Cause: Your request to use a device could not complete. The request was queued, but could not be completed. This could be a software or hardware problem.

Action: Make sure that the device and the device adapter card are working properly. Run diagnostics on the adapter card (documentation shipped with the device may explain how to check the device itself). If you wrote the **backend** program shown in the message, take the appropriate action in the following "Technical Information" section. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardwar problems.

Technical Information: A device **backend** program caused the **qdaemon** command to run *filename* on a device, but the **backend** program returned error *number*. Another error message may follow this one and give specific information about the problem.

Qdaemon: WARNING: entry directory

Cause: In order to queue your request to use a device, the system needed to use an entry in *directory*. However, something is wrong

with *directory*, and your request cannot be queued.

Action: Follow the procedure shown in *Managing the AIX Operating System* to keep the **qdaemon** program running. If you still get this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Qdaemon (WARNING): device fatal exit

Cause: You requested a task that uses the device shown in the message. However, there is something wrong with that device. Your request cannot complete.

Action: If the device is a printer, make sure that the printer and the printer adapter card are working properly. Run diagnostics on the adapter card (documentation shipped with the printer may explain how to check the printer itself). If the device is not a printer, check the device hardware.

QFTP: SIGTERM received; will "die" after finishing this cycle

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **qftp** command gives this message when the system is shut down. This means that the command is terminating.

Action: No action is needed.

Query of disk iodn number failed

Cause: You requested a task that uses the minidisk with a **iodn** (input/output device number) *number*. However, the system cannot use that minidisk. Your task cannot complete. You will probably get other error messages as well.

Action: Take the action discussed in the following "Technical Information" section.

Technical Information: The kernel could not get status information about the minidisk device with a **iodn** *number*. To recover, do one (or both) of the following:

Make sure that the device for the minidisk is properly connected.
Get superuser authority. Make sure that the device is properly customized in the **/etc/system** and **/etc/master** files. *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* shows the format of these files.

If these actions do not correct the error, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Queue empty

Cause: This message is for your information only. A minor internal consistency problem has occurred with the DOS-Merge subsystem's handling of the mouse.

Action: No action is needed.

queue_netmsg: nmp #, bad_site #

Cause: A routine is attempting to send a message to an invalid destination.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

qwarnflp: "warncount" out of bounds

Cause: A remote request for a quota warning contained a warn count which was out of bounds.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

rdrclose: "Close" command failed on rdr #

Cause: This message is for your information only and regards the operation of the card reader and card punch.

Action: No action is needed.

readcoff: Data not aligned

Cause: During an **exec** system call, a section of the load module header specified a data segment which did not begin at a page-directory-entry boundary: page directory entries begin at (N * 4096 * 1024) bytes.

Action: This error will occur when the user is trying an unusual **ld** command. Use a legitimate **ld** command. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for more details on the **ld** command.

readcoff: Data not page aligned

Cause: An **exec** system call of a load module (whose data segment was not page aligned) was attempted.

Action: Correct the load module problems.

readcoff: Text not aligned

Cause: During an **exec** system call, a section of the load module header specified a data segment which did not begin at a page-directory-entry boundary: page directory entries begin at (N * 4096 * 1024) bytes.

Action: This error will occur when the user is trying an unusual **ld** command. Use a legitimate **ld** command. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for more details on the **ld** command.

readcoff: Text not page aligned

Cause: An **exec** system call of a load module (whose text segment was not page aligned) was attempted.

Action: Correct the load module problems.

Read only file system

See message **000-030** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Read/write error

Cause: This message is for your information only and accompanies the previously documented "**Cannot read:**", "**Cannot seek:**", and "**Cannot write:**" error messages.

Action: No action is needed.

Reclen > N_BSIZE: reclen (SHORTEN)

Cause: A record length value of a directory entry is larger than the page size. A "**Directory Mangled**" message is also displayed with this message to indicate the directory in which this error occurred.

Action: Possible responses to the SHORTEN prompt are:

Enter **yes** to shorten the **reclen** (record length) so that it will fit inside the page boundary.

Enter **no** to continue without changing the directory entry.

Reclen not aligned: length (ALIGN)

Cause: Records in a directory must be aligned on a 16-byte boundary. If a record length that causes records not to be aligned is detected, then this message is displayed. A "**Directory Mangled**" message is also displayed with this message to indicate the directory in which this error occurred.

Action: Possible responses to the ALIGN prompt are:

Enter **yes** to change the record length (and **namelen** and length of name, if necessary) to align the next directory entry on a 16-byte boundary.

Enter **no** to continue without changing the directory entry.

Reclen too short: length (LENGTHEN)

Cause: A record length value of a directory entry (shorter than 8 plus the **namelen** value < 8) is the size of the rest of the

directory entry. A "**Directory Mangled**" message is also displayed with this message to indicate the directory in which this error occurred.

Action: Possible responses to the LENGTHEN prompt are:

Enter **yes** to change the **reclen** (record length) to match the size of the rest of the directory.

Enter **no** to continue without changing the directory entry.

Record locking deadlock

See message **000-045** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

recover: Lost local "fsys" gfs #

Cause: This message is for your information only. A locally mounted file system was rejected by the active topology change site (its unmount was requested).

Action: No action is needed.

recover: Release token # #

Cause: This message is for your information only. Tokens are released after a topology change when a change of synchronization site occurs on a Network File System (NFS).

Action: No action is needed.

recovery: Cannot complete NFS mount gfs #

Cause: This message is for your information only. A Network File System (NFS) mount cannot be completed on this site, due to NFS server unavailability.

Action: No action is needed.

Remote does not know me

Cause: The remote system that you attempted to call (while using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program) does not have your system name or number in its **/usr/lib/uucp/Systems** file. Or, your system name or number is not in the **/usr/lib/uucp/Permissions** file.

Action: Modify the **Systems** or the **Permissions** file on the remote system to include your system name or number. Then, try to call the remote system again. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Remote has a LCK file for me

Cause: The remote site has a **LCK** file for your local system. This remote system could be trying to call your local system.

If the remote system has an older version of the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program, it may have failed to remove the **LCK** file. If the remote system has the new version of the BNU program and it cannot communicate with your system, then it probably has disconnected.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Remote host failure

See message **000-052** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Remote reject after login

Cause: Your local system login does not agree with the remote system login. Your login is not in the **/usr/lib/uucp/Systems** or **/usr/lib/uucp/Permissions** file.

Action: Modify the **Systems** or the **Permissions** file on the remote system and try again. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Remote reject, unknown message

Cause: The remote system rejected communication with your local system for an unknown reason.

Action: Make certain that both systems are running the standard version of the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Remote telephone is busy

Cause: The **connect** command found that the remote site's telephone is busy.

Action: Try the **connect** command later.

Remote telephone is busy or does not answer

Cause: The **connect** command found that the remote site's telephone is busy or does not answer.

Action: Try the **connect** command later.

Rename file

Cause: You entered the **cpio** command with the **-r** flag so that the system renames each file before it is copied from a diskette.

Action: To rename the file, enter the new file name. If you decide not to copy the file, press **Enter**. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details on the **cpio** command.

Requests blocked

See message **000-053** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Required parameter(s) not provided

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Resend fail

Cause: A handshaking problem has occurred between the DOS-Merge subsystem and the mouse device.

Action: If the mouse has become unusable, the DOS process may need to be terminated and then restarted. In that case, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems. Otherwise, this message is for your information only.

Resource busy

See message **000-016** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Resource temporarily unavailable

See message **000-011** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Restore has reached user file size limit of number blocks

Cause: Your system is customized to allow a maximum file size of *number* blocks. For some reason, the files that you are restoring will not fit on your file system. For example, the files may have been backed up on a system that allows more than *number* blocks.

Action: Get superuser authority and do one of the following:

To temporarily increase your own file size limit, request the **ulimit** shell command (see the **sh** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*). The new file size limit is effective until you log off.

To permanently increase the file size allowed per user, request the **users** command with the **change** subcommand. The system inquires whether you want to change a group or a user. Enter **user**, then enter the **user** name. The system displays a

list of parameters associated with that user and inquires whether these parameters are correct. Enter **n**, then enter **filesize**. When the system prompts you for a new file size value, enter a value greater than *number*.

The new file size limit is effective until someone changes it again. Note that this permanent change to the file size limit may affect the system's performance.

Result too large

See message **000-034** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Return from fixline "ioctl"

Cause: An **ioctl** system call failed.

Action: Reboot your system.

ricinit: Only 8k windows currently supported

Cause: The cyclone (multi-port **tty**) card was misconfigured.

Action: Run the reference diskette and make sure that the multi-port card is configured for 8k windows.

Root inode not directory (FIX)

Cause: The **fsck** command found that the root inode (inode number 2) does not have the type of **directory**. The root inode was probably overwritten.

Action: Possible responses to the FIX prompt are:

Enter **yes** to change the type of the root inode to **directory**. If the root inode was overwritten and if its data blocks do not contain valid directory entries, you will get a **very** large amount of error messages.

Enter **no** to immediately stop the **fsck** command.

See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for details.

Root inode unallocated

Cause: The **fsck** command found that the root inode (inode number 2) is not allocated, so the command could not check the directory structure below the root directory. The root inode was probably overwritten. The **fsck** command could not continue.

Action: You can try using the **fsdb** command to repair the problem. However, you will probably have to rebuild the whole file system (that is, reload and then reinstall). See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Run is too large and complex

Cause: The **myalloc** internal function failed to allocate memory via the **calloc** function.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

SB_CLEAN set in mounted file system

Cause: The file system being checked is mounted and is marked as clean. This is an inconsistency that may be indicative of a damaged file system. The **fsck** command will terminate with a fatal error if this error occurs and the **-p** flag is set. Otherwise, the command will stop checking this file system but will attempt to verify other specified file systems.

Action: The file system in question is likely to be corrupted. Unmount it and then run the **fsck** command. If it proves to be corrupt, you may be able to repair it yourself (manually) by using the **fsdb** command. This requires considerable skill and if you have doubts about how to do this, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

sbreak: pid #: set new break to #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that process identifier (pid) set is a new break value.

Action: No action is needed.

sbreak: pv_vaddr, v_rsvdsize, v_rosize, #, #, #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

SD: <SITE_LIST>

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the sites in the list provided are dropping out of the Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) cluster topology.

Action: No action is needed.

Section number section-number is not appropriate for patching

Cause: The named **section-number** does not correspond to **text**, **data**, or **bss** section. This is an internal error.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Seg count==number1

u.u_segst(fileno, flag, shmptr) proc seglist(id, reg,prot)
number2 number3 number4 number5 number6 number7

Cause: This message is for your information only. A programmer has modified the kernel to produce extra debugging information. The numbers in the message are only meaningful to that programmer.

Action: No action is needed.

SELECT: p_alrmp # !=NULL

Cause: In attempting to set an alarm, the kernel noticed that the alarm is in use or was not cleared by a previous use.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

send_larp: "MGET" failed

Cause: The Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) address resolution support could not obtain enough memory to perform its function.

Action: Run the **netstat -m** command to determine if many requests for **mbuf** (memory buffer) are failing. If they are, then the amount of memory allocated for **mbuf**s should be increased.

send_larp: No name in "in_ifaddr"

Cause: A serious internal error in the internet interface table has occurred.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

setrealdma: Couldn't lock page

Cause: The system was unable to lock a page (which was to be the target of a device **dma** (direct memory access) for a DOS process). The **dma** will fail.

Action: This shouldn't happen unless the DOS application is attempting an illegal **dma** operation. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Setting back low water mark

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **fsck** command is setting the low water mark of a non-primary pack of a replicated file system to a lower number.

Action: No action is needed.

Shared library can't be accessed

See message **000-089** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Shared library format is bad

See message **000-090** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Short name in new FS -- ino inum

Cause: This error message is displayed whenever the **fsck** command finds an inode that is a directory in the old 16 byte long format. This is a fatal message that causes the **fsck** program to terminate.

Action: Correct the directory entry with the **fsdb** command.

....Shutdown completed....

Cause: This message is for your information only. You (or a program) requested the **shutdown** command to bring the system to an orderly halt. The **shutdown** command completed successfully, and the system stopped.

Action: No action is needed.

sio unit=#, blocks=#, cyl=# #, read flag=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

Site required for operation is down

See message **000-094** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Site went down during operation -- the operation may have been completed

See message **000-095** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Size check: fsize number1, isize number2

Cause: The **fsck** command could not complete because it found an inconsistency in a file system's super block. The file system is *number1* blocks long and the i-list is *number2* blocks long. The super block will show that one of the following conditions exists:

The file system contains more than 2²4 blocks.
The i-list contains more than 65,535 inodes.
The i-list contains more blocks than are in the file system.

These conditions are not possible in a consistent file system. This means that the super block was overwritten or damaged, and the **fsck** command cannot check the file system.

Action: Restore the file system from a recent backup copy. If you do not have a backup, try using the **fsdb** command to repair the problem. However, you will probably have to rebuild the entire file system (that is, reload and reinstall). See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Smount: gfs# "dirty", mounted read-only (user)

Cause: The file system with the given global file system (gfs) number was not cleanly unmounted and is potentially corrupt.

Action: To correct any problems, unmount the file system and then check it with the **fsck** command. Then mount the file system read/write again.

Socket is already connected

See message **000-075** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Socket is not connected

See message **000-076** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Socket operation on non-socket

See message **000-057** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Socket type not supported

See message **000-063** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Software caused connection abort

See message **000-072** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Sorry

Cause: The **passwd** command produces this message when the old password that you entered does not match the password that the system associates with your account.

Action: Enter the **passwd** command again and be careful to type your old password correctly. See *Using the AIX Operating System* for details.

Sorry, no lost+found directory

Cause: The **fsck** command tried to reconnect a detached file to the **/lost+found** directory, but the **/lost+found** directory was missing. The **fsck** command cannot reach the file, so you will later be requested to remove the file.

Action: No immediate action is needed. However, after the **fsck** command finishes, you should create a **/lost+found** directory.

Sorry, no space in lost+found directory

Cause: The **fsck** command tried to reconnect a detached file to the **/lost+found** directory, but the **/lost+found** directory was full. The **fsck** command cannot reconnect or reach the file. Later, the command will request that you to remove the file.

Action: No immediate action is needed. However, after the **fsck**

command finishes, you should delete unwanted files in the **/lost+found** directory.

Source IP address=#. #. #. #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It is always generated as a companion to another notice which states what the problem is. This companion message gives the specific address where that problem is to be found.

Action: No specific action is to be taken except to note the address. The action to be taken at that address will be indicated by its companion notice. For more information see the "**NFS request from unprivileged port**" message.

Ssigcom: SVR3 job control from commandname

Cause: The **commandname** command attempted to use SVR3 (type) job control. This function is not supported by the system.

Action: Ignore or alter the command so that it does not to use the unsupported function.

Stack empty

Cause: You were running the **dc** command, but there were not enough elements on the stack to complete your request.

Action: Push a value (or values) onto the stack. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details on the **dc** command.

Start address of the .data section of the target is not specified

Cause: The address of the data section is missing from the **#address** directive.

Action: Enter the address of the **.data** section in the library specification file.

Start address of the .text section of the target is not specified

Cause: The address of the text section is missing from the **#address** directive.

Action: Enter the address of the **.text** section in the library specification file.

startnet: No cluster communication device detected

Cause: No network devices have been configured into this kernel and it is not capable of forming or joining a Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) cluster.

Action: Determine if a network device is available on this

machine.

sthddump: Bad code

Cause: A kernel internal routine passed an unexpected code to the fixed disk dump routine.

Action: This error indicates a serious internal error. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

sthddumpio: DMA channel # is busy

Cause: This message indicates that a Direct Memory Access (DMA) channel could not be allocated when trying to perform a kernel coredump.

Action: If this happens more than once, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

sthddumpio: Dump didn't fit on partition

Cause: The PS/2 has been configured with more memory than dump space on its fixed disk.

Action: Run the **maint** command in order to re-partition your disk layout or remove physical memory from your machine so that you have at least as much dump space as memory. (The partial coredump performed may still be of some use).

sthdfsm: cyl=#, trk=#, blkno=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. Part of a message has indicated an error on a fixed disk drive.

Action: No action is needed.

sthdfsm: HARD error on dev sthd (#/#) at
sthdfsm: cyl=#, trk=#, blkno=#,
sthdfsm: irs=#, S0=#, S1=#, S2=#.

Cause: A non-correctable, non-retryable error has occurred on the indicated hard drive.

Action: If this happens often, you should back up your fixed disk (to tape or to another fixed disk), then re-format the disk and rebuild the bad block table. Before attempting any of this, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

sthdfsm: Null pointer

Cause: This message is for your information only. A minor internal logic error occurred in the fixed disk driver (no data was lost or damaged).

Action: No action is needed.

sthdfsm: Retryable error on dev sthd (#/#) at
sthdfsm: cyl=#, trk=#, blkno=#,
sthdfsm: irs=#, S0=#, S1=#, S2=#.

Cause: The system encountered an error while trying to read or write the indicated disk (the system recovered from the problem).

Action: If this happens often, run diagnostics on your fixed disk. You may want to rebuild the disk's bad-block table. Before trying this, follow yourr local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

sthdfsm: Spurious interrupt, stat=#

Cause: A minor hardware problem could cause this problem. A misconfigured system might also cause this.

Action: If this happens often, you should run diagnostics on your system and follow yourr local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems. If not, this message is for your information only.

sthdgettype: Incorrect argument

Cause: This message indicates a serious kernel internal logic problem.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

sthdinita: Can't get "sthd" POS "config" data

Cause: The system doesn't acknowledge that there is a Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) disk controller present in your machine.

Action: Bootup the reference diskette and make sure that the configuration is correct. If it is correct, follow yourr local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Stopped

Cause: This message is for your information only. You stopped a job in the C shell by using the suspend character (which is **Ctrl-Z**).

Action: No action is needed. See the man pages for C shell job control or see the **csh** command in the *AIX Operating System Commands Reference*.

String too long

Cause: Missing an ending ' " ' or a newline character in the string.

Action: Modify the illegal string in the library specification file.

Super block is marked "dirty" (FIX)

Cause: The **fsck** command has finished, and the file system does not have any detectable errors. However, the **clean** value in the super block shows that something is wrong with the file system.

Action: Possible responses to the FIX prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to reset the **clean** value to show that the file system is in order.

Enter **no** if you want to ignore the error and leave the **clean** value the way it is.

svrchnopn: No route to site #

Cause: A channel open cannot be responded to because there is no route available to the site that is sending the message. The most likely cause of this, is a network configuration error (since, apparently, the sender found a route to use).

Action: Verify that the network configuration is correct, and (if necessary) follow yourr local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

svrfpr: tr_alrmleft #

Cause: A serious internal error occurred in the alarm device support that is associated with a remote process.

Action: Record all information and follow yourr local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

svrselscan: Couldn't find server

Cause: This message is for your information only. In attempting to cancel a remotely requested select, the current server could not be found.

Action: No action is needed.

Swap read: dbd not of type dbd_swap

Cause: The system tried to access a program while that program was being swapped.

Action: Try the operation again later.

swkill: Still need # pages

Cause: The system is attempting to terminate processes to obtain space, and requires the indicated number of pages.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

symblink: "nfs_readlink" fails #

Cause: A "Reading a symbolic link" incident was encountered on a Network File System (NFS) and has failed.

Action: Check operation between client and server and then record other failure conditions reported in Operators System Messages (OSM).

symblnk: No "kmem"

Cause: The **symblnk** resolution failed because there was no memory available.

Action: Try the operation later, when more memory is available.

Symbol symbol-name in filename is multiply defined

Cause: The named symbol has been defined at least twice.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Symbol symbol-name is multiply defined, 2nd definition in filename

Cause: The named symbol exists in multiple object files.

Action: Remove the definition of the named symbol from one of the files.

Syslst overflow

Cause: This message is returned when you have more than 30 remote system names in a single **uux** job.

Action: Use a less complicated command with less remote system names or break the command into two (or more) **uux** requests.

sysstart: Attempting to come up dependent site

Cause: The kernel failed to execute the **/etc/init** file and will attempt to access a copy from another cluster site.

Action: Check the permissions and residence of an executable

version of the **/etc/init** file on this machine.

Systat open fail

Cause: While using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program, you used a system call that failed for one of the following reasons:

The directory does not exist.
You do not have the proper permissions to access the directory.
One or more files in the directory do not exist.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Ensure that the directory and files do exist.
Get the proper permissions to access the directory.

Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

System not in "Systems"

Cause: While using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program, you attempted to call a remote system that does not exist in the **/usr/lib/uucp/Systems** file (in either the local or the remote systems).

Action: Make sure that the remote system is in the **Systems** file in both the local and the remote systems. If not, modify the file and then try again.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Taking "ceti" # off-line

Cause: The indicated adaptor was taken off-line (due to the reason stated in a previous message).

Action: If the device is required, it must be brought back on-line.

Tar: directory "checksum" error

Cause: A directory normally keeps track of the number of bytes that its files contain. When it looks at a directory, the **tar** command also counts the number of bytes in the directory's files. In this case, you requested the **tar** command to use all the files in a directory. However, the number of bytes counted by the **tar** command is different from the number of bytes counted by the directory. This probably means that the directory is damaged or that one or more files in the directory are damaged.

This message could also be caused by a hardware problem with the fixed disk, the streaming tape, or the streaming tape adapter.

Action: Do one (or more) of the following:

Run the **fsck** command.
Use the **cat** or **pg** command to examine the files in the directory. Repair, replace, or delete any damaged files. Then, try the **tar** command again.
Run diagnostics on the hardware.

Tcb_alloc: No token control blocks available

Cause: The system has run out of token control blocks. One token control block entry is used for each open file (storage site inode table entry) and also for each file table entry that is shared among the cluster sites.

Action: Reboot and try again. If the problem persists, reconfigure the AIX Operating System with a larger value for the **NTCB** parameter.

tcb_free: string conflict count #, calculated #

Cause: The list of free token control blocks does not contain the calculated amount (the free list has been severed).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

TERMINATED

Cause: One of the following errors has occurred:

The **fsck** command found an error in the file system and could not repair the error.
You entered **no** when the **fsck** command prompted you to continue.

This command will halt, and its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Action: No action is needed. Depending on other error messages that you got from the **fsck** command, you may want to run it again.

Text file busy

See message **000-026** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

tftpd(PID) : connect : can't assign requested address

This message is issued by the **tftp** daemon running on the site where the message appears. The daemon has received a **tftp** request which cannot be be serviced because the source port number is zero or the IP address is invalid. Either the request was issued with

this incorrect addressing or it was altered as it passed across network lines.

Action: Check the address of the requesting packet and the network configuration. Each **tftp** request must be issued with a valid address. Source port number zero is reserved. If you find that the address is being issued incorrectly, find the cause and correct it. If a correct address is being issued but an invalid address is being received, investigate ways that it could be altered in transit.

The #branch directive can be specified only once per shared library specification file

Cause: There are multiple **#branch** directives in the library specification file.

Action: Remove the extraneous **#branch** directive in the library specification file.

The #ident directive can be specified only once per shared library specification file

Cause: There are multiple **#ident** directives in the library specification file.

Action: Remove the extraneous **#ident** directive in the library specification file.

The #objects directive can be specified only once per shared library specification file

Cause: There are multiple **#objects** directives in the library specification file.

Action: Remove the extraneous **#objects** directive in the library specification file.

The #target directive can be specified only once per shared library specification file

Cause: There are multiple **#target** directives in the library specification file.

Action: Remove the extraneous **#target** directive in the library specification file.

The "installp" command cannot complete because filename can not be created

Cause: The **installp** program attempted to create a file named **filename** but could not. Possible causes are the disk is lost or the file system is full. This message usually indicates a problem with the operating system rather than with the LPP (Licensed Program Product) being installed.

Action: Investigate why the file could not be created. Either

correct the problem or remove the instructions that direct the **installp** program to create that file. See *AIX Programming Tools and Interfaces* for details.

The "installp" command cannot complete because filename does not exist

Cause: The **installp** program was instructed to find a file named **filename** but could not find that file.

Action: Determine whether that file actually exists, then do one of the following:

If **filename** exists, determine why the **installp** command could not locate the file and then correct the error.

If **filename** does not exist, find out why. Then, do one of the following:

- Correct the reasons for the absence of the file, or
- Correct the instructions to the **installp** command that caused it to look for that file.

The "installp" command cannot complete because filename is not executable

Cause: The **installp** command was instructed to find an executable file named **filename**. It found **filename** but that file is not executable.

Action: Either make **filename** executable or change the instructions to the **installp** command that caused it to look for an executable file.

The -n option without an -h option yields NO output

Cause: The **-h** option is missing on the command line. It must be supplied whenever the **-n** option is used.

Action: Add the **-h** option to the command line.

The -s option is invalid with a non-device unmount

Cause: Use the **-s** flag only when unmounting a device.

Action: Be sure that your syntax is correct and then try again. For more information, refer to the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

The -t option must be supplied

Cause: The target shared library name is missing on the command line.

Action: Add the **-t** option to the command line.

There are multiple branch table entries for function-name

Cause: The **#branch** directive contains at least two entries which have the same function name but different position numbers.

Action: This is a warning. Remove one of the entries containing the same function name in the **#branch** directive.

They don't match; try again

Cause: The **passwd** command gives this message. The password that you entered after the "**Re-enter new password**" prompt does not match the one that you entered after the "**New password**" prompt.

Action: Enter your new password again. Be careful to type exactly the same characters after each of the new password prompts. See *Using the AIX Operating System* for details.

Time needs to be reset

Cause: The time according to the real-time clock is different than the time according to the operating system. This could be a hardware or software problem.

Action: Shut down the system and then re-start it. If you still get this message, follow yourr local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

tk_doinit: No memory for primary ring

Cause: The system was unable to allocate memory for one of its internal data structures.

Action: Make sure that you are running in a configuration that is supported by the product. This should only occur during start up (on a system which has very little memory).

tk_doinit: No memory for alternate ring

Cause: The system was unable to allocate memory for one of its internal data structures.

Action: Make sure that you are running in a configuration that is supported by the product. This should only occur during start up (on a system which has very little memory).

tk_open_complete: Ring open of unit # failed

Cause: This can happen for a variety of reasons. The above message will be immediately followed by another message that indicates the specific cause of the failure.

Action: See the Cause and Action called for by the specific cause

that was mentioned in the message that follows the above message.

tk_reset: Adapter's programmable timer failed

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Area did not cause an error

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Can't init unit #'s hardware

Cause: The indicated token ring could not be reset.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Cannot write to shared RAM

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Initialization successful

Cause: This message is for your information only. The card was successfully initialized.

Action: No action is needed.

tk_reset: Initialization timed out

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Instruction test diagnostic failed

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Interrupt test diagnostic failed

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Memory interface hardware diagnostic failed

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Processor initialization failed

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Protocol handler diagnostic failed

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: RAM test diagnostic failed

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Reading from shared RAM caused an error

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Ring init unit # failed -- "init_code" #

Cause: The system could not reset the indicated token ring card.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: ROM test diagnostic failed

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Unknown failure during bring up #

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_reset: Writing into shared RAM read-only

Cause: The card has reported the indicated problem with its internal hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

tk_ring_cmd: Adapter has been removed from the ring

Cause: This message is caused by a problem with other nodes on the token ring or by a physical failure (or discontinuity) of the token ring itself. This problem may make the token ring unusable, or it may be recovered from.

Action: The most common problem is usually physically disconnected nets: (that is, cables bumped, connectors not screwed into the adapter cards on the PS/2, and so on). For more information about what this failure means and how to fix it, see the manual that came with the token ring hardware. Otherwise,

follow yourr local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

tk_ring_cmd: Detected -- the ring will be closed

Cause: This message is caused by a problem with other nodes on the token ring or by a physical failure (or discontinuity) of the token ring itself. This problem may make the token ring unusable, or it may be recovered from.

Action: The most common problem is usually physically disconnected nets: (that is, cables bumped, connectors not screwed into the adapter cards on the PS/2, and so on). For more information about what this failure means and how to fix it, see the manual that came with the token ring hardware. Otherwise, follow yourr local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

tk_ring_cmd: Received -- the ring will be closed

Cause: This message is caused by a problem with other nodes on the token ring or by a physical failure (or discontinuity) of the token ring itself. This problem may make the token ring unusable, or it may be recovered from.

Action: The most common problem is usually physically disconnected nets: (that is, cables bumped, connectors not screwed into the adapter cards on the PS/2, and so on). For more information about what this failure means and how to fix it, see the manual that came with the token ring hardware. Otherwise, follow yourr local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

tk_watch: LOST TOKEN OUTPUT INTERRUPT in unit #
: waited # secs
: resetting board

Cause: The system detected a breakdown in communications with the token ring adapter card and will attempt to recover.

Action: If this happens often (or the system's recovery fails to make the adapter useful), run diagnostics on the adapter and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

tk_watch: Waited # + secs: resetting board

Cause: The system detected a breakdown in communications with the token ring adapter card and will attempt to recover.

Action: If this happens often (or the system's recovery fails to make the adapter useful), run diagnostics on the adapter and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

tkinit: No token ring card. Option not enabled

Cause: The kernel was configured with the token ring driver, but there is no token ring present in the PS/2.

Action: If you want to run on the token ring, install a card. Otherwise, this message is for your information only.

tkinit: Tried to re-initialize board

Cause: This message is for your information only. A minor internal consistency problem caused the kernel to attempt to initialize the token ring card twice.

Action: No action is needed.

tkintr: tk_board=#, unit=#

Cause: This message indicates a serious problem either with the token ring hardware or with the present version of the driver.

Action: Run diagnostics on the token ring card. If it passes, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems. Otherwise, replace the card.

token_ring: <error> error in (PRIMARY) (ALTERNATE) adapter:
- <description of error>
- Adapter is closed

Cause: The error described has been detected in either the PRIMARY or ALTERNATE token ring adapter board.

Action: Consult the documentation that accompanied the adapter board. Perform the recommended actions to correct the error. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

token_ring: <error> error in (PRIMARY) (ALTERNATE) adapter: -- Can't detect any signal
- <description of error>
- Adapter is closed

Cause: The error described has been detected in either the PRIMARY or ALTERNATE token ring adapter board.

Action: Consult the documentation that accompanied the adapter board. Perform the recommended actions to correct the error. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

token_ring: <error> error in (PRIMARY) (ALTERNATE) adapter:
- <description of error>
- Adapter is closed

Cause: The error described has been detected in either the PRIMARY or ALTERNATE token ring adapter board.

Action: Consult the documentation that accompanied the adapter board. Perform the recommended actions to correct the error. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

token_ring: <error> error in (PRIMARY) (ALTERNATIVE) adapter: -- Remove MAC frame
- <description of error>
- Adapter is closed

Cause: The error described has been detected in either the PRIMARY or ALTERNATE token ring adapter board.

Action: Consult the documentation that accompanied the adapter board. Perform the recommended actions to correct the error. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

Too many -b specifications

Cause: The **fsck** command cannot continue because you specified more than 10 bad block numbers following the **-b** flag.

Action: Try the **fsck** command again and specify 10 or fewer bad block numbers.

Too many "ceti" input buffers -- reduced to #

Cause: This message is for your information only. The number of configured input buffers exceeds the maximum that is allowed, so the maximum that is allowed will be used.

Action: No action is needed.

Too many -d specifications

Cause: The **fsck** command cannot continue because you specified more than 20 block numbers following the **-d** flag.

Action: Try the **fsck** command again and specify 20 (or fewer) block numbers.

Too many -i specifications

Cause: The **fsck** command cannot continue because you specified more than 20 inode numbers following the **-i** flag.

Action: Try the **fsck** command again and specify 20 (or fewer) inode numbers.

Too many levels of symbolic links

See message **000-086** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Too many links

See message **000-031** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Too many locks

Cause: This error message normally indicates that one device has generated too many lock files in the **etc/locks** directory (while using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program). You should not have more than 10 lock files in this directory.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Too many open files

See message **000-024** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Too many open files in system

See message **000-023** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Too many saved "C." files

Cause: You have too many **C.** files while running a command (with the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program). You should not have more than 30 **C.** files.

Action: Use a less complicated command or break the request into two or more parts. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Too many shared libs used by an "a.out"

See message **000-092** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Too many syntax errors. Unable to proceed

Cause: Numerous syntax errors were encountered on the command line.

Action: Refer to the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for the proper syntax.

Transmission terminated. Remote system may be down

Cause: You attempted to call a remote system but the transmission was terminated at the beginning of the call. The call did not start. The remote system could be down.

Action: Make sure that you are calling a valid remote system and that the remote system is running. Then, initiate the call again. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Trap # in mode
ax=#, bx=#, cx=#, dx=#, si=#, di=#
bp=#, fl=#, uds=#, es=#
pc=# : #, ksp=#, uss:usp=# : #

Cause: The AIX Operating System kernel received an unexpected program interrupt while executing in privileged or unprivileged mode. If the optional first line occurred, the situation reoccurred in servicing the initial program interrupt. The **mode** indicates whether the failure occurred in privileged or unprivileged mode. Under some circumstances, additional information may be provided with this message to further identify the particular state surrounding the failure (such as an invalid address for an addressing fault).

It is possible that the error resulted from an improper system configuration or from a locally installed driver. If there is a second failure in performing the dump, the system will reboot after the user presses **Enter**.

Action: Reboot and try again. If the problem reoccurs, run the previous version of the AIX Operating System kernel. If the problem still persists, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems. Before trying the new system again, check the **master** and **system** files and correct any errors. See the sections on system configuration in *Managing the AIX Operating System*, **config** in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*, and **master** in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*. If you have recently installed or changed a device driver, see the documentation on adding new device drivers.

If the problem occurs again, run with the previous version of the AIX Operating System kernel. Save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, and references to the **master** and **system** files and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

trap.c: Unknown channel report word, crw=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

trap.c: Unknown machine check type, ic=# #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

trap: Unsupported code #, tb #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

tsite_alloc: Token site table full

Cause: The system has run out of room in the **tcb_loci** table. One token site table entry is used for each cluster site that is sharing an open file or file table entry. At least one token site table entry is used for each token control block entry used.

Action: Reboot and try again. If the problem persists, reconfigure the AIX Operating System with a larger value for the **NLOCI** parameter.

Types of mounted and mounted over objects do not match

Cause: You attempted to perform a **mount** with objects that do not match.

Action: You can mount *directory* over *directory* or *file* over *file*. Check your command and try again. For more information, refer to the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* or the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

Ulimit too small

Cause: File transfer was not attempted because the **ulimit** for the current user (or process) is too small.

Action: Increase the **ulimit** for the user (or process). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Unable to close file filename

Cause: The **ldclose** function failed to close the named file.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Unable to create or open *mount table*

Cause: You are not able to open *mnttab*. There may be a problem with the file systems.

Action: Reboot the system or run file check. For more information, refer to the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

Unable to fix all . or .. entries

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **fsck** command was unable to repair all of the **.** or **..** entry errors that were previously described.

Action: You can correct the directories by using the **link** and

unlink commands.

Unable to "fork"

Cause: Several commands (for example, the **connect** command) can give this message. The **fork** system call failed.

Action: Try the command again. If you keep getting this message, decrease the system load or increase the number shown at the **maxprocs** entry of the **/etc/system** file (this entry may also occur in the **/etc/master** file, but entries in the **/etc/system** file override those in the **/etc/master** file). See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Unable to locate device devicename

Cause: The **df** command produces this message when you specified a device or a file system that does not exist. You may have accidentally misspelled the name of the device or file system.

Action: Try the **df** command again and specify an existing device or file system.

Unable to "mkdir" directory-name in directory-name

Cause: The internal system call that creates a new directory, failed.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Unable to open *mnttab*

Cause: You cannot open *mnttab*. There may be a problem with the file system.

Action: Reboot the system or run file check. For more information, refer to the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

Unable to open devicename, ensure the path you entered is valid

Cause: You were not able to open the *devicename* for one of the following reasons:

The *devicename* that you entered was incorrect.
The *pathname* that you entered was incorrect.

Action: Correct the syntax and try the command again. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

device: Unable to read super block

Cause: The **fsck** command could not check the file system on the

device because the command could not read the file system's super block. The **fsck** command could not continue.

Action: Make sure that the *device* is mounted and that the device hardware is functioning properly. See *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details.

Unable to set "environ" variable TMPDIR

Cause: The **putenv** function was unsuccessful in setting the environment.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Unallocated Inode-Description FILE=name
Unallocated Inode-Description DIR=name

Cause: If the **fsck** command encounters a directory entry that refers to an unallocated inode, it displays this message. This produces information about the inode (Inode-Description) and the name of the offending directory entry (name). This error can occur if the system was halted while a file was being created or deleted.

This is a potentially serious error and should be corrected. The **fsck** command will request permission to remove the offending directory entry. The Inode-Description is a listing of the fields in an inode (as described by the Inode-Description in the Initialization section).

Action: Possible responses to this prompt are:

Enter **yes** to have the bad directory entry removed.

Enter **no** to ignore this error condition. If the invalid directory entry is left intact, the **fsck** command's exit code will indicate unrepaired damage on the file system.

Unexpected external interrupt #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

Unexpected inconsistency: run "fsck" manually

Cause: This message is displayed whenever the **fsck** command is run with the **-p** option set. A fatal error occurs (which would not have terminated processing) if the **-p** option were not specified.

Action: Run the **fsck** command manually to get more diagnostic data.

Unexpected interrupt from device #(#)

Cause: An interrupt was detected from a device that did not have an installed interrupt handler.

Action: Correct the device and the AIX configurations (as necessary) so that they match.

Unknown "ceti" status=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. An unexpected and unknown error status code was produced by the adapter.

Action: No action is needed.

Unknown command name

Cause: Someone linked the **qenable** command to a command name other than **qenable**, **qdisable**, **qhold**, or **qstart** command. A user then tried to run that invalid command name.

Action: Enter the **qenable**, **qdisable**, **qhold**, or **qstart** command instead of the invalid command name.

Unknown failure

Cause: Your communication task cannot complete. One of the following occurred:

The system tried to do the **rename** subcommand with the **INftp** command, but could not unlink the original file.

In the **ftplogger** program, one of the following occurred:

- The **/etc/utmp** file could not be opened.
- The **/etc/utmp** file did not contain an expected entry for the terminal specified with the **ftplogger** program in the **/etc/ports** file.
- The **ftplogger** program could not determine which terminal it was logged into.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Check the permissions of the file that you tried to rename.

Get superuser authority and edit the **/etc/utmp** file. Make sure that all ports with a **logger=pathname/ftplogger** entry are specified correctly (the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* shows the format of the **/etc/utmp** file).

See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for details.

Unknown file type I=number, owner=owner, size=size, mtime=time (CLEAR)

Cause: The **fsck** command found that the mode word in inode *number* does not contain a valid file type. The inode was probably overwritten. The **fsck** command cannot check the whole file system unless this inode is cleared or repaired.

Action: Possible responses to the CLEAR prompt are:

Enter **yes** to clear the inode (that is, set all its values to zero). When the **fsck** command later checks references to this inode, you will get a message saying that this inode is unallocated.

Enter **no** to ignore the error and leave the inode intact. The **fsck** command continues, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Unknown flag

Cause: Several commands can give this message. You (or a command) requested a flag, but the system does not recognize the flag that you requested.

Action: If you requested the flag, make sure that you typed the flag correctly and that it is a valid flag for the command. If you did not request any flags, there may be an error in the code for the task that you requested. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Unknown group

Cause: Your task could not complete because the group name or ID is not valid on the system that you tried to access. This means the group name is missing from the **/etc/group** file on the system.

Action: Get superuser authority and add the group name to the **/etc/group** file on the system you want to access (you can request the **users** command to do this).

Unknown host name

Cause: Your communication task could not complete. You (or a command) tried to access a host system, but the local system did not recognize the host name you used. This means that the host name is not present in the **/etc/sites** file on the local system.

Action: Get superuser authority and add the host name to the **/etc/sites** file. See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for details.

Unknown "ilans" status=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unknown status type was received from the adapter.

Action: No action is needed.

Unknown user

Cause: Your task could not complete because the user name or ID is not valid on the system that the user tried to access. This means the user name is missing from the **/etc/passwd** file on the system.

Action: Get superuser authority and add the user name to the **/etc/passwd** file (you can request the **users** command to do this).

Unmounted cleanly -- check suppressed

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **fsck** command with the **-f** flag. The **fsck** command cannot check any file systems that were properly unmounted. The given file system was properly unmounted, so it will not check it.

Action: No action is needed.

xxx unrecognized configuration parameter

Cause: The **users** command could not recognize *xxx* in the **/usr/adm/user.cfile** configuration file.

Action: Get superuser authority and edit the configuration file. Make sure that all parameters are valid. The **users** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* shows a list of valid parameters.

Unref dir (CLEAR)

Cause: The **fsck** command found a directory that could not be reached from the root directory. The **fsck** command could not reconnect the directory, or you chose not to reconnect the directory.

Action: Possible responses to the CLEAR prompt are:

Enter **yes** to set the directory's inode to zero (0). This will delete the inode's reference to the directory.

Enter **no** to ignore the error and leave the unreachable directory intact. The **fsck** command will continue, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Unref dir I=inode-number, owner=owner, mode=mode, size=size, mtime=time (CLEAR)

Cause: The **fsck** command found a directory that could not be reached from the root directory. The **fsck** command could not reconnect the directory, or you chose not to reconnect the directory.

Action: Possible responses to the CLEAR prompt are:

Enter **yes** to set the directory's inode to zero (0). This will delete the inode's reference to the directory.

Enter **no** to ignore the error and leave the unreachable directory intact. The **fsck** command will continue, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Unref dir I=inode-number, owner=owner, mode=mode, size=size, mtime=time (RECONNECT)

Cause: The **fsck** command found that the directory containing *inode-number* could not be reached from the root directory. This error may occur if the system is stopped while a directory is being renamed.

Action: Possible responses to the RECONNECT prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to try to reconnect the detached directory to the **/lost+found** directory.

Enter **no** to ignore this error condition. The **fsck** command will not be able to reach the directory. Later you will be requested to remove the directory.

Unref file (CLEAR)

Cause: The **fsck** command found a file that could not be reached from the root directory. The **fsck** command could not reconnect the file, or you chose not to reconnect the file.

Action: Possible responses to the CLEAR prompt are:

Enter **yes** to set the file's inode to zero (0). This will delete the inode's reference to the file.

Enter **no** to ignore the error and leave the unreachable file intact. The **fsck** command will continue, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Unref file I=inode-number, owner=owner, mode=mode, size=size, mtime=time (CLEAR)

Cause: The **fsck** command found a file that could not be reached from the root directory. The **fsck** command could not reconnect the file, or you chose not to reconnect the file.

Action: Possible responses to the CLEAR prompt are:

Enter **yes** to set the file's inode to zero (0). This will delete the inode's reference to the file.

Enter **no** to ignore the error and leave the unreachable file intact. The **fsck** command will continue, but when it stops, its exit code will show unrepaired damage to the file system.

Unref file I=inode-number, owner=owner, mode=mode, size=size, mtime=time (CONTAINS NO DATA)

Cause: The **fsck** command found that the empty file referenced by *inode-number* could not be reached from the root directory. This error may occur if the system is stopped while a file is being renamed, created, or deleted. The system will not try to reconnect the file.

Action: No action is needed now. The **fsck** command will later produce the "**Unref file (CLEAR)**" message and then prompt you to delete the file.

Unref file I=inode-number, owner=owner, mode=mode, size=size, mtime=time (RECONNECT)

Cause: The **fsck** command found that the file referenced by *inode-number* could not be reached from the root directory. This error may occur if the system is stopped while a file is being renamed, created, or deleted.

Action: Possible responses to the RECONNECT prompt are:

Enter **yes** if you want the **fsck** command to try to reconnect the detached file to the **/lost+found** directory.

Enter **no** to ignore this error condition. The **fsck** command will not be able to reach the file. Later you will be prompted to delete the file.

Usage: flags

Cause: Several AIX Operating System commands produce this message when you specify a flag or parameter that the command does not recognize.

Action: If you know which command produced the message, look up the command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*. Enter the command again, but use the correct flags. If you do not know which command produced the message, ask a programmer to help you or follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Usage: fsck [-YyNnSsDdfpq] [-[Tt] tempfile] [-b ¦blocklist ...]] [filsys]

Cause: Before it does anything else, the **fsck** command examines the parameters on the command line and builds up a list of things that need to be done. If an unrecognized flag is encountered, the **fsck** command will display the above message. Encountering an unrecognizable flag is a fatal error, which will cause the **fsck** program to immediately terminate. The **fsck** command also displays

a message of the form: "**x option?**" (where **x** is the first unrecognizable option that the **fsck** command encounters). For more information, refer to the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

Action: Run the **fsck** command with the correct syntax. Consult the **fsck** listing in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* and pay special attention to the syntax of the flag which the message gave as "**x option**".

Usage: mkshlib -s specfil -t target [-h host] [-n]

Cause: The command line was improperly formed.

Action: Consult the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for the proper format of the command line.

Usage: "users" file

Cause: The **users** command produces this message when you specify more than one configuration *file*.

Action: Try the **users** command again, and specify only one configuration file. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

v_mapfile: reg_off < v_size. (# vs. #)

Cause: A serious inconsistency in the DOS-Merge installation exists, which will probably prevent DOS processes from being run.

Action: Re-install DOS-Merge according to the instructions. If this doesn't fix the problem, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

vctc # sense byte=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

vctc_int: def cc=1, vctc state=#, csw status=#

Cause: The indicated virtual channel-to-channel (vctc) device is not operational.

Action: The most action to be attempted, is to correct some problem with the device in the Virtual Machine (VM) system configuration.

vctc_int: Device # not operating (cc=3)

Cause: The indicated virtual channel-to-channel (vctc) device is not operational.

Action: The standard correction is to reconfigure some device in the Virtual Machine (VM) system.

vctc_int: ICC unit # while READING

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

vctc_int: ICC unit # while WRITING

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

vctc_int: Invalid cc -- csw flags=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

vctc_int: Non-attn interrupt: #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

vctc_int: Unexpected state on non-zero deferred cc code

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that a non-zero deferred condition code was received on a virtual channel-to-channel (vctc) device.

Action: No action is needed.

vctc_ostart: Bad "sio" return code, rc=#

Cause: The indicated virtual channel-to-channel (vctc) device is not operational.

Action: The most action to be attempted, is to correct some problem with the device in the Virtual Machine (VM) system configuration.

vctc_read_start: Try again on a read

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

vctc_setXmode: I/O error rc=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

vctc_startio for VCTC #: cc=3

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

vctc_startio: cc=1 csw is # #

Cause: The virtual channel to the indicated channel device, is not operational.

Action: The most action to be attempted, is to correct some problem with the device in the Virtual Machine (VM) system configuration.

vctc_startio: cc=2

Cause: The indicated virtual channel-to-channel (vctc) device is not operational.

Action: The most action to be attempted, is to correct some problem with the device in the Virtual Machine (VM) system configuration.

vctcinit: Set extended mode failed: ignored

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

Vector facility: Section size=# (dec) partial sum size=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

Visible .text symbol, symbol-name, not included in the branch table

Cause: The named symbol found in an object file does not have an entry in the branch table.

Action: Add an entry in the **#branch** directive for the named symbol.

vscopy -- "swpuse" count overflow

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

vt number1: close VT failed: number2

Cause: You requested a task that used a particular virtual terminal (in AIX PS/2 Usability Services, a virtual terminal is a window). However, the system could not disconnect from that terminal. The system is still running, and you can use other virtual terminals.

Action: Run the **fsck** command.

Technical Information: The kernel could not close a virtual terminal associated with a **hft** (high-function terminal). The *number1* is the **hft** channel number of the virtual terminal that could not be closed (**/dev/hft/***number1*). See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for more information about the **hft** file and high-function terminals.

vt number1: "hftproc" output failed: number2

Cause: You requested a task that used a particular virtual terminal (in AIX PS/2 Usability Services, a virtual terminal is a window). However, the system could not send data to that terminal. The system is still running, and you can use other virtual terminals, but the data sent to that terminal was lost.

Action: Run the **fsck** command.

Technical Information: The kernel could not output data to a virtual terminal associated with an **hft** (high-function terminal). The *number1* is the **hft** channel number of the virtual terminal that could not be closed (**/dev/hft/***number1*). See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for more information about the **hft** file and high-function terminals.

WARNING: Could not change file ownership

Cause: The **users** command produces this message when the **/bin** directory does not own the updated files.

Action: Make sure that you are running the **users** command with superuser authority. Also make sure that the **/etc** directory has the proper permissions.

Technical Information: The **chown** system call failed.

WARNING: Drive # initialization errors: message

Cause: An attempt to read minidisk information from a fixed disk has failed. The above **message** segment lists the details.

Action: Use the **message** segment to determine what the problem is. Then use the **minidisk** command to correct the problem.

WARNING: "instal" requests local actions but filename already exists

Cause: The **instal** script returned a code that requests local action. The **instalp.c** script normally initiates such action by creating a file called **inst_updt.loc**. This file is placed in the directory called **/usr/lpp/<lppname>/lpp.loc**, where **<lppname>** is the name of the LPP (Licensed Program Product) being written.

This message indicates that the **inst_updt.loc** file already exists. See *AIX Programming Tools and Interfaces* for details.

Action: This message is usually seen by a programmer attempting to install a new application being written for AIX. The new code must be revised.

WARNING: Invalid partition table on drive #

Cause: A disk drive was not properly initialized with the **minidisk** or **maint** command. Alternatively, the data on the drive may have been corrupted by a hardware failure.

Action: If the drive has been initialized, run diagnostics on the device in order to determine the nature of the failure. If not, use the **minidisk** or **maint** command to initialize the disk drive.

device: WARNING: negative site in "rdev", inode inum, site sitenum

Cause: The cluster site number **sitenum** in the **rdev** field of an inode **inum** is negative. This message is for your information and the **fsck** command continues verifying the file system.

Action: To eliminate this message, remove the offending nodes and correct the fields with the **fsdb** command.

WARNING: Path name of target library is assumed to be current directory

Cause: The path name of the target shared library is missing in the **#target** directive in the library specification file.

Action: The default path name to be used is the current working directory. If this was the intention, there is no action to be taken. Otherwise, enter a path name after the **#target** directive in the library specification file.

dev WARNING: Site name in "/etc/filesystems" does not match the current site

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **fsck** command scans the **/etc/filesystems** file for entries that match the specified device. If the entry for that device contains a site field that does not match the site name of the current site, then this message is displayed as a warning.

Action: No action is needed.

Stub name **was not mounted**

Cause: You tried to unmount something that was not mounted.

Action: Run the **mount** command to determine what is mounted, then try again. For more information, refer to the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

Whole device, errors ignored!

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the errors reading the minidisk information from the disk are being ignored because the partition being opened is the minidisk maintenance partition.

Action: No action is needed.

Write error on scratch file

Cause: An I/O error occurred while the **fsck** command was initializing the scratch file. The command could not continue. This is probably a hardware problem.

Action: Check the device containing the scratch file and make certain that the device hardware is functioning properly. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

Write failed on filesystem; file system is full

Cause: This message appears on the user's terminal when the file system named (by its mount point as **filesystem**) is out of space. Nothing further can be written to it.

Action: Delete unnecessary files to free up space on the file system for future writes.

Write-protected media

See message **000-047** in Chapter 3. "Displayed Messages (Numeric)."

Wrong machine name

Cause: You attempted to call a remote system while using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program, but the attempt failed because you did not have the correct machine or machine name. The remote system name may have changed.

Action: Check the **/usr/adm/uucp/Systems** file on both local and remote systems for the correct system name. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Wrong role

Cause: This internal error was found while debugging the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program.

Action: Terminate your connection and start again. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

Wrong time to call

Cause: You attempted to make a call while using the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program, but the attempt failed.

Action: Check the time parameter in the **/usr/adm/uucp/Systems** file. Call back during the permitted time. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

x25 software crashed or was reinitialized

Cause: The on-board x.25 software crashed or the driver recognizes that the x.25 software has been reloaded.

Action: Reload the x.25 software (if has not been already).

x25c_intr: lun mismatch # #

Cause: A command posted for a given logical unit number (lun) does not match the command block associated with the lun returned by the onboard x.25 software.

Action: No action is needed. The machine will automatically reboot.

x25c_intr: Not expecting cmd #, lun #

Cause: A command completion status was posted by the onboard x.25, for which no driver request was made.

Action: No action is needed. If it causes other failures, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

x25com: Unexpected driver cmd returned

Cause: The on-board x.25 software posted a completion code that was not recognizable by the driver.

Action: Reload the x.25 software.

x25ip_rint: Receive failure -- receive halted

Cause: An error has occurred while trying to receive an x.25 packet. That packet was discarded.

Action: If this message is seen once (or at rare intervals) it may be considered informational only. Such failures are routine and usually indicate no problem. If this message is seen regularly (at frequent intervals), investigate the x.25 hardware or in the x.25 connections.

x29_signal: Couldn't locate associated terminal

Cause: This message is for your information only. A signal generated by the onboard x.25 software for a specific logical unit number (lun) cannot locate a terminal associated with that lun.

Action: No action is needed.

x29init: Unable to allocate tables

Cause: A failure to allocate the required memory for the terminal tables occurred.

Action: Check the amount of memory and number of terminal sessions configured.

x29_state: Close down lun # because #

Cause: The Packet Assembler/Disassembler (PAD) has requested that the connection be closed, due to the reason supplied (see x.25 spec). The network may be congested, or the virtual circuit may have failed.

Action: Determine whether this is a desired condition, then try again. If unsuccessful, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

x29_state: Unknown state #

Cause: An unknown state has been detected by the internal state machine of the x.29 driver.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

xdr_putrddirres: Error "xdring" dir part

Cause: An error occurred while trying to encode (serialize) a directory.

Action: Check the validity of the directory.

XMV error

Cause: You have probably encountered a permissions problem while

running the Basic Networking Utilities (BNU) program.

Action: Check the entries in the **/usr/adm/uucp/Permissions** file on both the local and the remote system. Then, try again. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

For more information about the BNU program, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

You are not allowed to do "all" mounts

Cause: Only users operating with superuser or system group authority can issue the **mount all** command.

Action: Get superuser or system group authority. For more information, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

You are not allowed to do "all" unmounts

Cause: Only users with superuser or system group authority can issue the **umount all** command.

Action: Get superuser or system group authority. For more information, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System* or the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

You are not allowed to do "allr" unmounts

Cause: Only users with superuser or system group authority can issue the **umount allr** command.

Action: Get superuser or system group authority. For more information, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System* or the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

You are not allowed to override default mounting places

Cause: You do not have the proper permissions to perform explicit mounts on mounts not listed in the **/etc/filesystems** file.

Action: Get the proper permissions. For more information, refer to the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

You are not allowed to unmount file systems

Cause: You cannot unmount **devices** because you do not have superuser or system group authority.

Action: Get superuser or system group authority. For more information, refer to *Managing the AIX Operating System* or the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

You cannot specify the -s option and "all" or "allr" unmounts

Cause: You cannot specify the **-s** option and **all** or **allr** unmounts at the same time.

Action: Use the **umount all** command to unmount all mounted file systems. Or, use the **umount allr** command to unmount all remote mounts. For more information, refer to the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

ZERO MODE stored or alloc I=inum (CLEAR)

Cause: This error message indicates that the inode specified is stored locally but has a mode of zero (0).

Action: Possible responses to the CLEAR prompt are:

Enter **yes** to de-allocate the inode **inum** by zeroing its contents.

Enter **no** to ignore the error condition and continue with the file system checking. The inode will not be checked and the exit code from the **fsck** command will indicate that the file system contains uncorrected damage.

3.0 Chapter 3. Displayed Messages (Numeric)

000-001 The command-name command cannot complete because it tried to access a file, modify a process, or perform a system operation without the proper permission. Get superuser authority and try the command again, or contact the owner of the file. (error code: EPERM)

Cause: You cannot complete your task because you need superuser authority, or you need access permission to a file. If you did not request the *command-name* command, it could be a background job, or it could be used by the task you requested.

One of the following occurred:

The *command-name* command could not access a file it needs. This file could be a file you requested, or a file that the *command-name* command uses without your knowledge.

The command tried to modify a process, but did not have permission to do so (most commands modify processes without your knowledge).

The command tried to do some other system operation without the proper permission. For example, the command might have tried to change a value in one of the system's tables (usually, these system operations occur without your knowledge).

Action: Do one of the following:

If you can get superuser authority, do so, and try the *command-name* command again.

If you know the name of the file the system tried to access, give yourself permission to access it, or ask the owner to give you permission to access it.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EPERM**.

000-002 The command-name command cannot find a file or system facility it needs. Make sure the file or system facility exists; then try again. (error code: ENOENT)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed because of one of the following:

You requested a task that uses a file, but the file does not exist, or one of the directories in the path name does not exist.

You (or someone in your organization) wrote the program using Interprocess Communication (IPC) functions. The IPC **get** function failed because an identifier did not exist.

Action: Make certain that you typed the file and path name

correctly, and that you are in the proper directory to access the file. If you receive this message again, and you know what the correct file name or directory name should be, then create the file or directory.

If your program did not create an IPC identifier, set the IPC flag to **IPC_CREAT** and an identifier will be created. See the **msgget**, **semget**, or **shmget** system call in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for more information.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOENT**.

000-003 The command-name command cannot find a process it needs. Make sure the process exists, then try again. (error code: ESRCH)

Cause: The AIX Operating System could not complete your task. The *command-name* command used a **kill** or **ptrace** system call, but could not find the process specified by the **pid** (process identifier) parameter of the system call. Either you do not own the process, or the process has been terminated or is nonexistent.

Action: Use the **ps** command to find out whether the process exists. See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* to find out more about the **kill** and **ptrace** commands.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ESRCH**.

000-004 The command-name command cannot complete because it interrupted a system call. Please refer to your Messages Reference book. (error code: EINTR)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed. You (or a program which you ran) chose to catch an asynchronous signal such as an INTERRUPT or QUIT. This signal occurred during a system call. The signal handler trapped the signal, but when the handler returned, the system call gave a **-1** return code. Therefore, if execution resumes after the signal is processed, it will appear as if the interrupted system call returned the error.

Action: If you did not choose to catch the signal, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EINTR**.

000-005 The command-name command cannot complete because an input or output error occurred on a device. Run diagnostics on the device. (error code: EIO)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed because a physical I/O error occurred.

Action: Try the task again. If you still get this error message, be sure that the device is being opened properly, then check the physical device.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EIO**. Sometimes you can get this message on a system call following the system call at which the error occurred.

000-006 The command-name command cannot find the requested address or special file. Make sure that the address or special file is valid and accessible, then try again. (error code: ENXIO)

Cause: The system could not find the device it needed to complete your task. Specifically, input or output on a special file referred to a sub-device that did not exist, was not ready, or was beyond the limits of the device. This could be a hardware or software problem.

Action: Make certain that the device is physically present. If it is present and you keep getting this message, get superuser authority and check the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** file to be sure the device is customized properly. See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for more information on the format of these files.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENXIO**.

000-007 The command-name command cannot complete because the system limits on program parameters or environment were exceeded. Please refer to your Messages Reference book. (error code: E2BIG)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed because it exceeded the system limits on program parameters or environment.

Action: Decrease the values to keep within the system limits. Or, if the program issued an **exec** system call, check that the parameter list and the environment list total is less than 10240 bytes at execution. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **E2BIG**.

000-008 The command-name command cannot complete because an executable file it needs does not start with a valid text header. Compile the source file, and try again. (error code: ENOEXEC)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed because of a software problem.

Action: Recompile the source file for the *command-name* command. If you cannot recompile the source file, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOEXEC**. A request was made to execute a file and the file had correct permissions, but an invalid **magic number** was in its text header. Recompiling that source file should change the file's text header so that it conforms to the **a.out** format shown in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

000-009 The command-name command cannot complete because a file descriptor refers to a file that is not open or is not being accessed correctly. Check the file descriptor and try again. (error code: EBADF)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed because of one of the following:

A file descriptor did not refer to an open file.
A read request was made to a file that was only open for writing.
A write request was made to a file that was only open for reading.

Action: Make certain that the file is being opened properly.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EBADF**.

000-010 The command-name command tried to wait for a child process that does not exist. Try the command again. If you get this message again, refer to your Messages Reference book. (error code: ECHILD)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed because of a software problem. Specifically, a **wait** system call was executed by a process that either never created a child process or has already waited on all its child processes. The problem may be temporary.

Action: Request a **ps -a -l** command to find the identifier of the process running the *command-name* command, then use the **kill** command on that process.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ECHILD**.

000-011 The command-name command cannot complete because the system has reached an operating limit or detected a conflict. Try the command again, or refer to your Messages Reference book. (error code: EAGAIN)

Cause: One of the following conditions exists:

A data transfer was attempted when a socket was marked **O_NDELAY**. If you were sending, this indicates that the socket buffer is full. If you are receiving, this indicates that there is no data to be read.

You attempted an accept on a listening socket marked **O_NDELAY** and there were no connections pending.

You attempted to read an out-of-band data with no such data present.

The task that you requested could not be completed because a **fork** system call failed, or the system detected a conflict

with an Interprocess Communication (IPC) call.

This may not be an error in all cases, for example:

If you want to poll several sockets for data, you may set the **O_NDELAY** so that a read will not block if no data is available.

If you want to indicate to the server to defer writing to this socket when non-blocking writes are required (as in a server program with multiple clients).

See the **select** system call in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* as an alternative to non-blocking reads and writes.

Action: Try your task again. If you still get this message, change the programs that are running so they do not create so many **fork** system calls. If the system still detects a conflict with an IPC process, change your program so that **IPC_NOWAIT** is not set. Check that your program uses non-blocking file descriptors correctly. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EAGAIN**.

000-012 The command-name command cannot complete because more memory was requested than the system can supply. Make sure the input values to the command are valid, or increase the size of your system memory. (error code: ENOMEM)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed. During an **exec**, **brk**, or **sbrk** system call, a program asked for more memory than the system allowed. Or, there was insufficient memory to create or attach a shared memory segment.

Action: You can use the **ps** command to see whether any processes are proliferating. If you are debugging files, be sure to do a **free** system call for every **malloc** system call or do a **delete** for every **create** of shared memory segment in your code. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOMEM**.

000-013 The command-name command cannot access a file or system facility it needs. Change the access permissions associated with the file or system facility and try again. (error code: EACCES)

Cause: You requested a task that needs access to a certain file or system facility. However, this file or system facility did not have the proper access permissions.

Action: If you specified the file name, make certain that you typed it correctly and that you are in the proper directory to access the file. If you are trying to access a file that is owned

by someone else, ask the owner to give you permission to access the file. If you can, log on with superuser authority and use the **chmod** command. See *Using the AIX Operating System* for more information on access permissions.

If you could not access a system facility, change the permissions to the system facility. See the **msgctl**, **semctl**, or **shmctl** system call in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for more information. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EACCES**.

000-014 The command-name command cannot complete because an address passed on to a system call is not valid. Correct the address and try again. (error code: EFAULT)

Cause: The task you requested could not complete because of a software problem. An address was passed to a system call, but the address was out of range or was not aligned on a word boundary.

Action: Correct the address, if you can. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EFAULT**.

000-015 The command-name command cannot complete because the specified file is not a block file. Specify a block file and try again. (error code: ENOTBLK)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed because of a software problem. A system call (for example, **mount** or **umount**) needed a block device, but a non-block file was specified.

Action: Issue the system call again and specify a **block** device rather than a **raw** device (to find the names of **block** devices, look in the **/dev** directory). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOTBLK**.

000-016 The command-name command cannot complete because a device or resource is busy. Make sure your working directory is not on the device and try again. (error code: EBUSY)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed. The following are probable causes:

You tried to use a device that is busy.
You tried to mount a device that is already mounted.
You tried to unmount a device that has an active file (that is, an open file, a current directory, a mounted-on file, or an active text segment).

Action: Do one (or more) of the following:

Try to use the device later.
Unmount the device, then remount it.
Delete the process that is causing the file to be active.
Disable accounting, then enable accounting again.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EBUSY**.

000-017 The command-name command cannot complete because an existing file or system facility was specified where a new one was expected. Try again, specifying a new file or system facility. (error code: EEXIST)

Cause: You requested a task that creates a new file or system facility data structure, but the file or data structure already exists. You will not be able to complete the task.

Action: If you know the name of the existing file and you do not need the contents of that file, delete that file and try the task again using the same file name. If you explicitly specified a file name for the task, you can try the task again and use a different file name.

If you are using Interprocess Communication (IPC) facilities, change your program so that **IPC_EXCL** is not set or use a different key to identify the IPC system facility. See the **msgget**, **semget**, or **shmget** system call in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for more information. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EEXIST**. An existing file was specified for a system call that would create that file (for example, **link**).

000-018 The command-name command cannot complete because a link to a file on another file system was attempted. Make sure you are linking to a file on your current file system. (error code: EXDEV)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed because of a software problem. A system call tried to link to a file on another device. This is not allowed.

Action: Try copying the file to the same device that the system call is on. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EXDEV**.

000-019 The command-name command cannot complete because an attempt was made to apply a system call to a device that is not valid. Try again, specifying the proper device. (error code: ENODEV)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed because of a

software problem. Specifically, an inappropriate system call was made to a device. For example, a system call tried to read a write-only device.

Action: Change the command so that it does not make the inappropriate system call. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENODEV**.

000-020 The command-name command cannot complete because a directory name is required, but was not specified. Specify a directory name and try again. (error code: ENOTDIR)

Cause: You requested a task that uses a directory. However, the system tried to use a file that is not a directory. Specifically, a value that is not a directory name was specified, but the system call requires a directory name. The invalid value could be part of a path name, or a flag for the **chdir** system call.

Action: If you specified a file name when you requested the task, request the task again, and be sure to specify a directory name. You may need to create the directory.

Change the command so that it passes a directory name to the system call. If you did not specify a file name when you requested the task, and you did not create the *command-name* command, then follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOTDIR**.

000-021 The command-name command cannot complete because an attempt was made to write to a directory. Specify a file name that is not a directory, and try again. (error code: EISDIR)

Cause: You requested a task that needed to put information in a file. However, the specified file is a directory. You cannot complete your task.

Action: If you specified a file name when you requested the task, request the task again, and be sure to specify a file name, not a directory name. You may need to change the source code for the command. If you did not specify a file name when you requested the task, and you did not create the *command-name* command, then follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EISDIR**. A user may be running an application that expects to receive a certain file name, but another user may have created a directory with that same name.

000-022 The command-name command cannot complete because a system call found a value that is not valid. Make sure that any values you entered are valid and try again. (error code: EINVAL)

Cause: The task you requested could not be completed. If you entered the correct value, then there may be a software problem.

Specifically, a system call or subroutine received an invalid argument. For example:

You tried to unmount a device that is not mounted.

You used an undefined signal with the **signal** or **kill** system call.

You tried to read or write to a file for which the **lseek** system call generated a negative pointer.

You tried to use an Interprocess Communication (IPC) system call, such as **semop**, **msgsnd** or **shmetl**, and the IPC identifier was invalid.

The math subroutines can also give this error message.

Action: Try the task again and be sure to use valid values or correct the invalid argument. If you get this message again, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EINVAL**.

000-023 The command-name command cannot complete because the system already has the maximum number of open files. Close some of your files and try again. (error code: ENFILE)

Cause: You requested a task that needed to read information from a file. However, the AIX Operating System could not keep track of all the open files that users are trying to access. The system cannot complete your task now because of this problem.

Action: Take the action discussed in the following "Technical Information" section. In the meantime, you may temporarily solve the problem by reducing the amount of work for the system (for example, by cancelling any tasks that are running in the background). You can try the command again, but you may still get this message.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENFILE**. When the system was customized, the file table was not made large enough to support the maximum number of open files in the system. The system file table overflowed, and a new reference to a file (for example, with the **open**, **access**, or **dup** system call) failed. To recover, do the following:

1. Get superuser authority. Edit the **/etc/master** file, the **/etc/system** file, or both (entries in **/etc/system** override those in **/etc/master**).

2. Increase the number shown at the **files** entry. This will increase the number of files allowed in the open-file table.

3. If necessary, increase the number of inode table entries (the

maxinod entry).

4. Generate a new AIX Operating System kernel.

5. Start the new system.

See *Using the AIX Operating System* for details.

000-024 The command-name command cannot complete because you already have the maximum number of open files or shared memory segments. Close some of your process' files or segments and try again. (error code: EMFILE)

Cause: You requested a task that needed to read information from a file. However, the system could not get inside the file. Specifically, a process tried to open more than the maximum number of files. A process cannot have more than 250 file descriptors open at a time.

Or, if you tried to use shared memory segments, the maximum number of attached shared memory segments has already been reached.

Action: Reduce the number of open files by running the **close** system call on files that are open but not needed. Or, reduce the number of shared segments attached with the **shmdt** system call.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EMFILE**.

000-025 The command-name command cannot complete because an "ioctl" call was issued to something other than a character device file. Make sure the call is issued to a character device file and try again. (error code: ENOTTY)

Cause: The system could not complete the task you requested because of a software problem. Specifically, an **ioctl** system call was issued to a file that is not a character device file.

Action: Make certain that the file descriptor used in the **ioctl** system call refers to a character device.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOTTY**.

000-026 The command-name command cannot access a file it needs because another program is using the file. Try the command again later. (error code: ETXTBSY)

Cause: The system could not complete your task at this time because of a software problem.

Action: Try the task again later.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ETXTBSY**. This error occurs with pure-procedure programs. A pure-procedure program shares its text segment with all processes that execute the program. This program cannot be

rewritten while it is executing. The error message means that one of the following happened:

A process tried to execute a pure-procedure program that was open for writing.

A process tried to open a pure-procedure program for writing, but the program was being executed.

000-027 The command-name command cannot complete because a file or system facility exceeds its maximum size. Reduce the size or increase the corresponding system maximum, and try again. (error code: EFBIG)

Cause: One of the following occurred:

You requested a task that increases the size of a file, but this file is now too large for the system to handle.

You requested a task that uses semaphores, but a value in the semaphore operation structure is invalid.

You tried to map a file that is longer than the maximum size of a segment.

Action: If you know the name of the file, remove some information from it, or prevent excess information from being written to it.

If you are debugging a program that uses semaphores, check the **semnum** values in the semaphore operation structure. See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for more information on semaphore operations. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EFBIG**. The size of the file exceeds the maximum file size or exceeds the file size associated with the **ulimit** system call. This message usually means that there is an error in the program that writes to the file.

000-028 The command-name command cannot complete because there is no free space left on a device, or the limit of system facilities would be exceeded. Free space on the device, or decrease the level of system activity and try again. (error code: ENOSPC)

Cause: The system could not find enough disk space to complete your task because the disk device is full. Depending on the device, this problem may be caused by software alone, or by a combination of software and hardware. Or, the task you requested could not be completed because the maximum number of Interprocess Communication (IPC) identifiers was exceeded.

Action: Run the **df** command to see which device is full. Delete unnecessary files from that device. For some devices, you can increase the storage capacity of the device. Or, examine the current IPC facilities with the **ipcs** command. It is possible that some IPC identifiers are not being removed by the programs that

created them. Fix these programs or remove the IPC facilities by using the **ipcrm** command.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOSPC**. During a **write** to an ordinary file, the system could not find any free space on a device.

000-029 The command-name command cannot complete because "lseek" tried to use file descriptors that are being used by a pipe. Try "lseek" again, using a different value for the "fildes" parameter. (error code: ESPIPE)

Cause: The system could not complete the task you requested because of a software problem. Specifically, a program caused a **lseek** system call to be issued to an inappropriate device or file (for example, to a pipe).

Action: Fix the programming error, if you can. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ESPIPE**.

000-030 The command-name command cannot complete because an attempt was made to modify a file or directory on a device mounted for read only. Remount the device for write and try again. (error code: EROFS)

Cause: The system could not complete the task you requested because some user or program created a process. This process tried to modify a file or directory on a device that was mounted as read-only, or a primary pack of a replicated file system was not available.

Action: Try the *command-name* command again, and be sure to specify valid input values. If you still get this message, change the file or directory permissions, or fix the programming error, if you can. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EROFS**.

000-031 The command-name command cannot complete because the maximum number of links to a file has been reached. If you must have this many links, you could copy the file and make the remaining links to the copy. (error code: EMLINK)

Cause: The system could not complete the task you requested because of a software or customization problem. Specifically, some process tried to link to a file, but the file already had the maximum number of links allowable.

Action: Split the links between two identical files, or delete the unnecessary links. If you cannot do this, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EMLINK**.

000-032 The command-name command cannot complete because there is no process to read the output of a pipe. Create a process to read the pipe data and try again. (error code: EPIPE)

Cause: A software error occurred while your task was running.

Action: If your task completed, you can ignore this message. If your task did not complete, read the following "Technical Information" section, and create a process to read the pipe data. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EPIPE**. A process tried to write data onto a pipe, but the pipe did not have a process to read the data. The pipe was set up incorrectly, or the process reading the pipe has already exited. A broken pipe normally causes a signal. If that signal is ignored, this message displays.

000-033 The command-name command cannot complete because an input value to a math function is too large or too small. Make sure the value is correct and try again. (error code: EDOM)

Cause: You could not complete your task because you entered an incorrect value, or because there is a software problem. Specifically, the parameter for a math function was out of the domain of the function.

Action: If you entered values when you requested a command, try the command again and specify valid values or correct the parameter. If you did not enter values, or if you get this message again, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EDOM**.

000-034 The command-name command cannot complete because the result of a math function or semaphore operation is not within allowable limits. Make sure the input values are correct and try again. (error code: ERANGE)

Cause: You could not complete your task because your program used a math function to generate a value that is out of the processor's range or it used semaphore operations that exceeded the system limit.

Action: If you entered values when you requested a command, try the command again and specify valid values or if the command uses math functions, modify the program to avoid generating values that are out of the processor's range.

If your program uses semaphores, change the semaphore operations so that they do not exceed **semval** or **semadj** system limits. See

the **semop** system call in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for more information. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ERANGE**.

000-035 The command-name command cannot complete because there are no messages of the specified type in the message queue. Make sure you have specified a valid message type and try again. (error code: ENOMSG)

Cause: The program that generated this error tried to receive a message of a type that does not exist on the specified message queue (see the **msgsnd** and **msgrcv** system call in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*).

Action: Correct the programming error that was generated by this command (if you can) and try to continue with your work. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOMSG**.

000-036 The command-name command cannot complete because a requested identifier is not recognized by the operating system. Please refer to your Messages Reference book. (error code: EIDRM)

Cause: Your task could not be completed because your program requested an Interprocess Communication (IPC) identifier that had already been removed from the system. See the **msgctl**, **semctl**, and **shmctl** system calls in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

Action: Check your program to see that you are using the correct IPC identifier. Or, run the **trace** program through the *command-name* command. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EIDRM**.

000-045 The command-name command cannot complete because the lock table is full or all regions of a file would have been locked. Unlock some regions of the file and try again. (error code: EDEADLK)

Cause: The system could not complete your task because of a software problem in the command or application that you are running. Specifically, a process tried to use the **lockf** program to lock a region of a file. However, it determined that a deadlock might result if the lock is honored.

Action: Try the **lockf** program again later. Or, wake the sleeping process that is locking the file. If you cannot do this, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EDEADLK**.

000-046 The command-name command cannot complete because a device is not ready. (error code: ENOTREADY)

Cause: The device is not ready for operation. For example, a diskette drive does not contain a diskette, or the device is not powered on.

Action: Check and confirm the following:

The device is powered on
The diskette drives contain diskettes
The tape devices contain a tape
The drive doors are closed.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOTREADY**.

000-047 The command-name command cannot complete because it cannot write to the device media. (error code: EWRPROTECT)

Cause: You cannot write to the device media you selected because it is write-protected.

Action: Remove the write protection from the media you selected or change your selection.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EWRPROTECT**.

000-049 The command-name command cannot complete because the system lock table is full. (error code: ENOLCK)

Cause: The system could not complete your task because the system table is full.

Action: Try again later or wake the sleeping processes that are using the lock table. If the problem persists, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOLCK**.

000-052 The command-name command cannot complete because the file, file system or msg queue is no longer available on a remote node. Verify that the file exists or try shutdown and reboot. (error code: ESTALE)

Cause: You could not complete your task because the file, file system, or message queue is no longer available on a remote node. The file (or file system) could have been moved to another mount or the remote node could be disconnected. Verify that the file (or file system) still exists.

Action: If the file (or file system) has been moved or the remote node is disconnected, contact the user of the remote node to connect it. If the file (or file system) still exists, try again. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ESTALE**.

000-053 The command-name command cannot complete because remote requests have been blocked at this node or the remote node. Try the dsstate command to enable remote requests. (error code: EDIST)

Cause: You could not complete your task because the remote node was not connected or transmission was restricted.

Action: Try the **dsstate** command at your node to enable remote requests. If this doesn't enable remote requests, try it at the remote node. If the problem persists, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EDIST**.

000-054 The command-name command cannot complete because the requested operation would block, but the file descriptor is marked non-blocking. Make sure the program logic can handle this condition. (error code: EWOULDBLOCK)

Cause: One of the following conditions exists:

A data transfer was attempted when a socket was marked **O_NDELAY**. If you are sending, this indicates that the socket buffer is full. If you are receiving, this indicates that there is no data to be read.

You attempted an accept on a listening socket marked **O_NDELAY** and there were no connections pending.

You attempted a read of out-of-band data with no such data present.

The task that you requested could not complete because a **fork** system call failed or the system detected a conflict with an Interprocess Communication (IPC) call.

This may not be an error in all cases, for example,

If you want to poll several sockets for data, you may set the **O_NDELAY** so a read does not block if no data is available.

If you want to indicate to the server to defer writing to this socket when non-blocking writes are required (as in a server program with multiple clients).

See the **select** system call as an alternative to non-blocking reads

and writes.

Action: Try your task again later. If you still get this message, change the programs that are running so that they do not create so many **fork** system calls. If the system still detects a conflict with an IPC process, change your program so that **IPC_NOWAIT** is not set. Make certain that your program uses non-blocking file descriptors correctly. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EWOULDBLOCK**.

000-055 The command-name command cannot complete because a socket descriptor was marked non-blocking and a connection operation could not complete immediately and is still in progress. Make sure the programming logic can handle this condition. (error code: EINPROGRESS)

Cause: You could not complete your task because a socket was marked **O_DELAY** by an **fcntl** operation. Then a connect was done and the connection could not complete immediately, for example, **AF_INET** sockets going over a network.

Action: You can do one of the following:

Have your program ignore the error code, or
Wait until after the connection to set **O_NDELAY**.

If you use the **select** system call to wait on a connection, you will not block on a **connect** system call. You will be notified when it completes.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EINPROGRESS**.

000-056 The command-name command cannot complete because the requested operation is already in progress. Make sure the program logic is performing connect operations correctly or that it can handle this condition. (error code: EALREADY)

Cause: One of the following conditions may exist:

You attempted to disconnect a socket that is already disconnected, or
You attempted to connect a socket that is already connected.

Action: If the socket is already disconnected, this message can be ignored. But, if the socket is already connected, this is caused by a software error. Make certain that your program performs **connect** operations correctly.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EALREADY**.

000-057 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted a socket operation on a non-socket file descriptor. Make sure

the correct file descriptor is used for socket operations. (error code: ENOTSOCK)

Cause: You attempted a socket operation with a file descriptor that is not a socket.

Action: Make certain that your program uses the correct file descriptor for socket operations.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOTSOCK**.

000-058 Destination address required.

Cause: The operation requires a specific destination address.

Action: The operation should be tried again, using a valid destination address.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EDESTADDRREQ**.

000-059 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted a socket data transfer operation with a message length that exceeds the system limits. (error code: EMSGSIZE)

Cause: There are several possible causes for this error:

You are required to send all data at once and the data you are sending is longer than the internal buffer.

You are using an **AF_UNIX** domain socket with a **connect** or **bind** function and the name is longer than allowed by the system.

You are using a protocol that implements rights passing and there is insufficient room for the access rights as declared in the message header structure.

You are using **recvmsg** or **sendmsg** functions and you have exceeded the number of **MSG_MAXIOVLEN** iov (input/output/vector) structures allowed by the message header.

A broadcast message was sent that exceeded the interface's maximum transport unit limits.

An Internet Protocol (IP) connection was fragmented when it should not have been fragmented.

An IP connection is smaller than the minimum IP packet size of 8 data bytes.

Action: Adjust the size of the data or socket name. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EMSGSIZE**.

000-060 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted to specify a socket protocol that is invalid for the socket. Make sure that the program uses the correct protocol. (error code: EMSGSIZE)

Cause: One of the following conditions may exist:

You attempted to connect sockets that are of different types, or
This particular protocol does not support this type of socket.

Action: If the sockets are not the same type or this protocol does not support these types of sockets, you will not be able to complete this operation. Change your program to support this type of sockets.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EPROTOTYPE**.

000-061 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted to use a socket protocol option that is not available. Make sure the program uses options the protocol supports. (error code: ENOPROTOOPT)

Cause: You attempted a **getsockopt** socket system call specifying an option that this protocol does not support.

Action: Make certain that your program uses options the protocol supports.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOPROTOOPT**.

000-062 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted to use a socket protocol that is not available. Make sure the program uses only available protocols. (error code: EPROTONOSUPPORT)

Cause: There is no protocol to match the requested type and domain of the socket call.

Action: Make certain that your program uses available protocols only.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EPROTONOSUPPORT**.

000-063 The command-name command cannot complete because this socket type is not supported. Make sure the program creates valid types of sockets only. (error code: ESOCKTNOSUPPORT)

Cause: The system does not support this type of socket.

Action: Make certain that your program creates valid types of sockets only. Only **SOCK_STREAM** and **SOCK_DGRAM** sockets are available in all domains. For maximum program portability, use only these types of sockets.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ESOCKTNOSUPPORT**.

000-064 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted an operation not supported on this socket. Make sure the program uses supported operations only. (error code: EOPNOTSUPP)

Cause: There are many specific reasons for this error. The general rule is that the socket of a particular domain, type and protocol does not support the requested operation. Examples include options on **AF_UNIX** domain sockets, listen function on a **AF_INET/SOCK_DGRAM** (UDP) socket or any unknown **ioctl** command for any socket.

Action: Make certain that your program uses supported operations only.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EOPNOTSUPP**.

000-065 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted to use a socket family that is not supported. Make sure the program uses supported protocol families only. (error code: EPFNOSUPPORT)

Cause: Your system does not support this protocol.

Action: Make certain that your program uses supported protocol families only.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EPFNOSUPPORT**.

000-066 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted to use a socket name whose address family is not supported by the protocol family of the socket. Make sure the program only uses valid socket names. (error code: EAFNOSUPPORT)

Cause: You attempted to use a socket name of a type that is not valid in the domain of the socket.

Action: Make certain that your program uses valid names only. For example, **AF_UNIX** names (**sockaddr_un**) for **AF_UNIX** sockets and **AF_INET** names (**sockaddr_in**) for **AF_INET** sockets.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EAFNOSUPPORT**.

000-067 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted to use a socket name (address) that is already in use. Make sure the correct names are being used and that previous invocations of programs using these names have exited. (error code: EADDRINUSE)

Cause: You have attempted one of the following:

To bind to a socket that is already bound, or
To connect to a socket that is already connected.

Action: If the program is probing for a unique name with bind, no action is needed. If not, check the following:

Your program is using correct names.
Previous invocations of programs using these names have exited.
Any protocol time outs have expired.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EADDRINUSE**.

000-068 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted to use a socket name (address) that is not available on this machine. Make sure the program is using a valid address and that the network is up. (error code: EADDRNOTAVAIL)

Cause: The address you requested is not available locally.

Action: Make certain that the address you requested is correct. If the address is correct, check the interface that has that address. The address may be down or misconfigured or not yet configured.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EADDRNOTAVAIL**.

000-069 The command-name command cannot complete because the network is down. Bring the network back up and try again. (error code: ENETDOWN)

Cause: The socket operation encountered a dead network.

Action: Determine if the network is properly configured or if it is down. If the network is down, determine why it is down. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENETDOWN**.

000-070 The command-name command cannot complete because the destination network is unreachable. Make sure a valid destination is specified and that the network is functional. (error code: ENETUNREACH)

Cause: You tried to reach a machine that cannot be reached.

Action: Verify the following:

The address you are using is correct.
The **/etc/hosts** file is set up correctly.
The name server has the correct names and addresses.

Use the **ping** program to test connectivity to the target machine. If the error persists, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENETUNREACH**.

000-071 The command-name command cannot complete because the network dropped connection when the destination host was reset. Wait for the host to reboot and then try again. (error code: ENETRESET)

Cause: The host that the socket was connected to has crashed. It dropped the connection while rebooting.

Action: Wait for the host to reboot and then try again. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENETRESET**.

000-072 The command-name command cannot complete because a socket connection was aborted by software on this machine or the host or a gateway. Ensure that the software or the network is functioning correctly. (error code: ECONNABORTED)

Cause: An aborted connection or an **accept** function can cause this error. It usually indicates that a program has been terminated just as it was starting to make a connection. It may also indicate network trouble in the host or gateway during the time a connection was being started or was in progress.

Action: Determine why the program was terminated or why the host or gateway had network trouble during the connection. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ECONNABORTED**.

000-073 The command-name command cannot complete because a socket connection was reset by the peer. Make sure the two programs communicating with each other are functioning correctly. (error code: ECONNRESET)

Cause: This error is returned on a socket when a complete connection is closed forcibly from the other end. The program may have done a **shutdown** or **close** system call of the socket and the protocol is dropping the connection.

Action: Determine if this is an error or if this is an indication of the ending of a connection. If it is an error, determine the cause of the error. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ECONNRESET**.

000-074 The command-name command cannot complete because there is not enough buffer space available for the requested operation. If more space is needed, reconfigure the socket buffers. (error code: ENOBUFS)

Cause: This error indicates that there is not enough buffer space available for the operation you requested.

Action: Determine what is causing the problem. If the program is leaving the sockets open after an operation, correct it. If the problem is insufficient space, increase the number of memory buffers (mbufs) and cluster in the sockets stanza in the **/etc/master** file.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOBUFS**.

000-075 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted a connect on a socket that is already connected. Make sure the program only does connects on unconnected sockets. (error code: EISCONN)

Cause: A **connect** function request was made on a socket that was already connected. Or, a **sendto** function or a **sendmsg** request was made on a socket that is connected to another socket and the destination address is not the address of the other socket. Both of these are programming errors.

Action: Make certain that your program connects onto unconnected sockets only.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EISCONN**.

000-076 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted a socket operation and the socket is not connected. Make sure the program connects the socket correctly before using them. (error code: ENOTCONN)

Cause: One of the following has occurred:

You requested a **send** operation. This socket type in this address family requires a connection, but a connection was not in place.

You requested a **receive** operation. This socket type in this address family requires a connection, but a connection was not in place.

You requested a **send** operation on a socket that did not require a connection, but did not specify a destination address.

You attempted a **getpeername** socket system call on a socket that was not connected.

You requested a **disconnect** function by performing a **connect** program to a null address and the socket was not connected.

Action: Make certain that your program connects the socket correctly before using them.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOTCONN**.

000-077 The command-name command cannot complete because it tried to do a send operation after a socket was shutdown. Make sure the program does not shutdown sockets prematurely. (error code: ESHUTDOWN)

Cause: You tried to send data on a socket after it was shutdown.

Action: Make certain that your program does not shutdown sockets prematurely. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ESHUTDOWN**.

000-078 The command-name command cannot complete because a socket connection timed out. Make sure that the remote program and machine are alive and well. (error code: ETIMEDOUT)

Cause: No response was detected from the remote program during the local protocol time out. The remote program or host may be shut down. Or, the network may have problems.

Action: Determine if the remote machine and the intervening gateways were up during the connection attempt. Use the **ping** (or a similar) program to "talk" to the other machine. If the remote machine is not working, fix the network problem or wait until the remote machine or gateways come back up.

If the path to the remote machine is working, the problem may be with the program using the sockets. The remote program may have stopped. Or, there may be some confusion between local and remote programs. Both sides may be expecting a transmission, but neither one is receiving anything. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ETIMEDOUT**.

000-079 The command-name command cannot complete because the remote machine refused an attempted connection. Make sure the remote machine is configured correctly for the requested service. (error code: ECONNREFUSED)

Cause: You attempted to connect to a socket on a foreign host that is not active. The **connect** program failed to accept a connection on the remote side.

Action: Verify that the remote machine has the service you want.

If it does, verify that the service is properly configured and is running.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ECONNREFUSED**.

000-080 The command-name command cannot complete because the destination host is down. Bring that host up and try again. (error code: EHOSTDOWN)

Cause: A socket operation failed because the destination host was down.

Action: If you cannot bring the remote host up, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EHOSTDOWN**.

000-081 The command-name command cannot complete because it attempted to contact a remote host and could not find a route to the host. Make sure the network routing is set up correctly. (error code: EHOSTUNREACH)

Cause: You attempted a socket operation to a remote host that cannot be reached on the network. The problem may be an incorrect address, an incorrect routing table or network hardware problems.

Action: Verify the host name and address are correct. If they are correct, verify that the network hardware and path from your machine to the remote host are functioning properly. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EHOSTUNREACH**.

000-085 File name too long.

Cause: A component of a path name exceeded 255 (MAXNAMELEN) characters or an entire path name exceeded 1023 (MAXPATHLEN-1) characters.

Action: Specify the path name so that it requires fewer than 1024 characters. Also, renaming directories in the path name (to shorter names) or changing to a directory along the path may help.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENAMETOOLONG**.

000-086 Too many levels of symbolic links.

Cause: A resolution of a path name (that included a chain of symbolic links) exceeded the limit used to detect loops in symbolic link chains.

Action: Correct the file system symbolic link loop and try the operation again.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ELOOP**.

000-087 Directory not empty.

Cause: The requested operation on a directory requires that the directory be completely empty, but the directory specified was not empty.

Action: Remove all links from the directory and try the operation again.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOTEMPTY**.

000-088 Disc quota exceeded.

Cause: One of the following errors occurred:

A write to an ordinary file, the creation of a directory (or symbolic link), or the creation of a directory entry failed because a user's quota of disk blocks were exhausted.

The allocation of an inode for a newly created file failed because the user's quota of inodes were exhausted.

The operation failed because its success would have caused the user's disk quota limit to be exceeded.

Action: Remove any unnecessary files and directories and then try the operation again. Or, have the system administrator enlarge your quota of disk blocks and inodes and then try the operation again. Reduce the applications disk usage requirements, release other disk resources (so that the quota will not be exceeded), or raise the limit imposed by the quota.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EDQUOT**.

000-089 Shared library can't be accessed.

Cause: A shared library referenced by an **a.out** file could not be found.

Action: See the System Administrator to arrange for the library to be properly loaded into memory on your site.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ELIBACC**.

000-090 Shared library format is bad.

Cause: A shared library was referenced but an **a.out** file could

not be linked because it was not in the correct format.

Action: Rebuild the shared library so that it is in the correct format.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ELIBBAD**.

000-091 .lib section in a.out is bad.

Cause: A load module that requires a shared library has a bad **.lib** section.

Action: Correct the format of the load module's **.lib** section.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ELIBSCN**.

000-092 Too many shared libs used by an a.out.

Cause: A certain load module requires more shared libraries than the maximum number allowed.

Action: Correct the load module so it doesn't use more than the maximum allowed number of shared libraries.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ELIBMAX**.

000-094 Site required for operation is down.

Cause: The requested operation needs a resource that resides on a Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) cluster site that is not currently available.

Action: Try the operation later, when the required site is available.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ESITEDN1**.

000-095 Site went down during operation -- the operation may have completed.

Cause: An operation was working on (or utilizing) a resource on a remote Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) site that went down in the middle of the operation. In some cases, the operation may have completed successfully.

Action: Try the operation later, when the required site is again available (if it did not complete).

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ESITEDN2**.

000-096 File not stored at the site requested.

Cause: An operation was attempted that required a file in a replicated file system that is not stored in any of the available packs of that file system.

Action: Try the operation later, when a site that mounts a pack of the file system (that does store that file) is available.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENOSTORE**.

000-097 Not a local device.

Cause: A program attempted an I/O to a non-terminal character device that is not attached to the site where the application was running.

Action: Try the operation later, on the site where the device is attached, or specify a device that is attached to the site where the application is running.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENLDEV**.

000-098 Bad site specification.

Cause: An operation was given a specification of a Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) cluster site that is not appropriate for the operation.

Action: Try the operation later, with a specification of a TCF cluster site that is appropriate for the operation.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EBADST**.

000-099 Load module that is not for this machine.

Cause: An operation was attempted on a cluster site using a load module that is not appropriate for that cluster site.

Action: Try the operation later, with a load module that is suitable for that cluster site, or try it again on a cluster site that is compatible with the load module.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ELDWRG**.

000-100 Operation restricted to local site.

Cause: An operation was attempted on a remote Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) site that is restricted to the local site.

Action: Try the operation later, on the local site.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ELOCALONLY**.

000-101 File locked in a conflicting mode.

Cause: An operation was attempted on a file that is locked in a manner that is not compatible with the desired operation.

Action: Try the operation later, when the file is not locked.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ELOCK**.

000-102 Miscellaneous system table full.

Cause: The operation failed because it would have caused some system table to exceed its capacity.

Action: Try the operation later, when the system table's utilization is lower, or regenerate the system with a larger table.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ETABLE**.

000-103 Improper mount operation.

Cause: This is caused by trying to mount a file system pack at a different spot on the file tree than the other packs of that global file system (gfs) number (within a replicated file system).

Action: For a replicated file system, mount the file system on the proper mount point. For a non-replicated file system, find out which of the currently mounted file systems has the same gfs number as the one that you are trying to mount. Assign a new, unique gfs number to one of the two.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EXGFS**.

000-105 Cannot do journaling now.

Cause: A journaling request cannot be satisfied because some aspect of it is invalid.

Action: Correct the request so that it is valid.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EJOURNAL**.

000-106 Pack already mounted.

Cause: An attempt to mount a pack of a replicated file system failed because that pack was already mounted.

Action: Change the pack number to one that is not used by any other pack of that replicated file system

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EPBUSY**.

000-107 Not a specific site.

Cause: A storage site operation was attempted at a site that is not the specific site required for the operation.

Action: Try the operation later on the correct storage site.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **ENSPEC**.

000-108 Directory locked in conflicting mode.

Cause: An operation was attempted on a directory that is locked in a manor that is not compatible with the desired operation.

Action: Try the operation later when the directory is not locked.

Technical Information: In the **errno.h** file, the error code for this message is **EDLOCK**.

000-109 The command-name command cannot complete because the system cannot open output filename file. Make sure that you have access permission to the file, then try the command again.

Cause: The *command-name* command needed to use the *filename* output file, but could not do so. This is probably a user error or software problem; however, a hardware error is possible.

Action: Make certain you typed the correct file name and path name. If you still get this message, make certain that you have access permission to the file. Use the **cd** command to get to the file's directory, then enter **li -l**. You should see the *filename* file with its access permissions listed at the left. If you do not see the *filename* file, then the file was never created. In this case, request **li -ld** to see permissions for the directory that should have contained the *filename* file.

If you do not have access permission for the file or directory, ask the owner of the file or directory to give you access, or use the **chmod** command to change the permissions yourself. See *Using the AIX Operating System* for more information about access permissions.

Technical Information: The **open** system call failed on the *filename* file.

000-110 The command-name command used the "malloc" command to get more memory, but there is not enough available memory.

Cause: The *command-name* command you requested needed to use the *filename* file. However, the system ran out of memory.

Action: Try the *command-name* command again when the system is less busy. If the command still does not work, do one (or more) of the following:

If you have access to the source code for the *command-name* command, find out whether the command code is causing the error.

Check the memory hardware.

Try the **users** command with the **change** subcommand to change the file size allowed for a user. See *Using the AIX Operating System* for information about the **users** command.

Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: The system did not have enough virtual memory for the *command-name* command to run.

000-111 The first command-name command used the second command-name command to access a variable that already exists. Try the command later.

Cause: The system could not complete your task. There may be an error in the AIX PS/2 Usability Services Code, or the problem could be temporary.

Action: If you keep getting this message, the problem is not temporary. Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: The shared segment manager keeps its own data space of variables. The *second* command is a shared segment command that expected to access a new variable, but found that the variable already exists.

000-112 The first command-name command used the second command-name command to access a shared variable. That variable is currently locked by another process. Try the command later.

Cause: The system could not complete your task. There may be an error in the AIX PS/2 Usability Services Code, or the problem could be temporary.

Action: If you keep getting this message, the problem is not temporary. Find out which process is locking the variable, and get rid of that process. Or, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: The shared segment manager keeps a pool of shared variables. The *second* command is a shared segment command that tried to access one of these variables, but found that it was locked.

000-113 The first command-name command used the second command-name command to access a shared variable, but that variable cannot be found. Try the command later.

Cause: The system could not complete your task. There may be an error in the AIX PS/2 Usability Services Code, or the problem could be temporary.

Action: If you keep getting this message, the problem is not temporary. Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: The shared segment manager keeps a pool of shared variables. The *second* command is a shared segment command that tried to access one of these variables, but found that it was missing. There is probably an error in the passing of parameters between directory applications and the shared segment manager.

000-114 The first command-name command used the second command-name command to locate a user, but that user is not available now. Try the command later.

Cause: Your AIX PS/2 Usability Services task could not be completed. The user in the message could be either a person or a process. There may be an error in the AIX PS/2 Usability Services Code, or the problem could be temporary.

Action: If you keep getting this message, the problem is not temporary. Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: The *second* command is a shared segment command that failed to access a user or process. There was probably an error in the passing of parameters between directory applications and the shared segment manager.

000-115 The command-name command cannot complete because the "fopen" subroutine cannot open filename file. Restore your backup copy of filename and try "command-name" again.

Cause: The **fopen** subroutine is an internal command that helps the *command-name* command run. The **fopen** subroutine needed to access the *filename* file, but could not.

Action: If you typed the *filename* file, make certain that you spelled it correctly. If you still get this message after restoring your backup copy of the *filename* file, make certain that the file is in the proper directory, and that you have authority to run the *command-name* command. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

000-116 The command-name command cannot complete because the "cp" program cannot copy filename file. Make sure there is enough space on your system for this file, and try again.

Cause: The *command-name* command needed to use the **cp** command to copy the *filename* file. However, it was not working properly.

This could be a hardware or software problem.

Action: If you entered the *filename* file, make certain that it is spelled correctly. Check the device on which the *filename* file resides and the device to which this file should be copied; make certain that the device hardware is working properly. If appropriate, run the **df** command to see how much space is available on your fixed disk. If necessary, delete some files to make room for the *filename* file. If you still get this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

000-117 The command-name command cannot complete because the syntax is not valid. Refer to your Commands Reference book.

Cause: The system cannot recognize the command you typed. You may have misspelled the command name, or entered an incorrect combination of flags.

Action: Try the *command-name* command again, and make certain that you use the correct syntax. See the *command-name* command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* if you need help. If you did not enter the *command-name* command, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

000-118 The command-name command cannot update or read filename file because the file is damaged. Use your backup copy to restore the file, then try the command again.

Cause: The command you requested could not be continued because it needed to use the *filename* file, but this file was damaged.

Action: Find your backup copy of the *filename* file, then use the **restore** command to put the *filename* file back in the proper directory.

000-119 The command-name command cannot update or read filename file because the system cannot allocate enough memory.

Cause: The *command-name* you requested needed to use the *filename* file. However, the system ran out of memory.

Action: Try the *command-name* command again when the system is less busy. If the command still does not work, do one (or more) of the following:

If you have access to the source code for the *command-name* command, find out whether the command code is causing the error.

Try the **users** command with the **change** subcommand to change the file size allowed for a user. See *Using the AIX Operating System* for information about the **user** command.

Check the memory hardware.

Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: The system did not have enough virtual memory for the *command-name* command to run, and the **malloc** subroutine failed.

000-120 The command-name command cannot update filename file because of an input or output error on device-name device. Run diagnostics on the device.

Cause: The *command-name* command you requested needed to use the *filename* file, but could not. The cause is probably a hardware problem with the *device-name* device. Software errors are also possible.

Action: Run diagnostics on the *device-name* device. If you still get this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

000-121 The command-name command or program cannot complete because a called subroutine failed with return code xx. Please follow your local procedures for reporting errors.

Cause: The *command-name* command needed to use a subroutine, but could not. This could be a problem with the subroutine, the *command-name* command code, or hardware used by the subroutine.

Action: If you have access to the source code for the *command-name* command, and you know which subroutine failed, look for the subroutine in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*. The return code may indicate more about the problem.

If you do not have access to the source code, or you cannot determine which subroutine failed, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

000-122 The command-name command cannot complete successfully because the subroutine-name subroutine failed. Make sure that any input values to command-name are correct.

Cause: The *command-name* command needed to use the *subroutine-name* subroutine, but could not. The reason could be faulty hardware or software (depending upon the subroutine).

Action: If you entered any values along with the *command-name* command, make certain that they are correct. If you know which device the subroutine uses (if any), check the hardware for that device. See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for more information. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

000-123 Before you continue, you must make sure there is no other activity on the system. You should have just restarted the system, and no other terminals should be enabled. Refer to your Messages Reference book for more information.
Do you want to continue with this command? (y or n)

Cause: You requested the **installp**, **updatep -a**, or **updatep -r**

command. For these commands to work, your process should be the only user process active on the system.

Also, all terminals should be disabled except the console and your terminal (if you are not working at the console). Normally, the **installp** or **updatep** command automatically disables the appropriate terminals.

Action: Enter **y** if all of the following conditions are true:

You have just restarted the system.

You are sure that no one else is logged on.

You are sure no other terminals are enabled (except the console, if you are not running from the console).

No background user processes are running.

Enter **n** if one (or more) of the following is true:

If you have not just restarted the system, enter **n**. Enter **shutdown**, then restart the system. After the system restarts, immediately request your original **installp** or **updatep** command again.

If you have changed the **/etc/rc** or **/usr/lib/crontab** files to run additional processes when the system restarts, enter **n**. Then use the **kill** command to stop those processes. Request your original **installp** or **updatep** command again.

If you want to verify that no other terminals are enabled or that no other processes are running, enter **n**. Take the action discussed in the following "Technical Information" section.

If you do not want to restart the system for any other reason, enter **n**.

Technical Information: To find out which terminals are enabled, enter **penable** without any flags. Only the console should be enabled (or the console and your terminal, if you are running from another terminal).

You can use the following commands to make certain that your process is the only active user process:

pdisable Will force users off the system by disabling their terminals (if you disable terminals now, you will need to enable terminals later).

phold Will prevent users from logging in.

ps Will show the currently active processes. These include the names of users currently logged in to the system.

kill Will stop active processes.

After you run these commands, immediately request your original **installp** or **updatep** command again.

000-124 YOU LOGGED IN USING ALL UPPERCASE CHARACTERS. IF YOUR WORKSTATION SUPPORTS LOWERCASE CHARACTERS, LOG OFF, THEN LOG IN AGAIN USING LOWERCASE CHARACTERS.

Cause: You logged in using uppercase characters (that is, capital letters). If your workstation allows both uppercase and lowercase characters, this may cause some application programs to work incorrectly.

Action: If your workstation only allows uppercase characters, take no action. If your workstation allows both uppercase and lowercase characters, log off. Then log in again using lowercase characters.

Technical Information: Whenever a user enters a login name in all uppercase characters, the **getty** command sets **stty** input mode and output mode variables, and enables uppercase-to-lowercase mapping. However, if the workstation supports both uppercase and lowercase characters, this mapping may convert the applications' alphabetic control characters to the wrong case. Such a conversion could prevent the applications' functions from working properly.

006-001 This entry is invalid.

Cause: You entered an incorrect value or response.

Action: The field in error is highlighted; press the error reset and correct it. Then, select **Do** to reinitiate checking or **Quit** to leave the panel.

006-002 This data is incorrect. It should be an integer.

Cause: You entered data of the wrong type, such as character data in an integer field.

Action: The field in error is highlighted; press the error reset and correct it. Then, select **Do** to reinitiate checking or **Quit** to leave the panel.

006-003 This value is out of range.

Cause: You entered a value that was out of the range for that field.

Action: The field in error is highlighted; press the error reset and then correct it. Then, select **Do** to reinitiate checking or **Quit** to leave the panel.

006-004 There are conflicting parameters in fieldx, fieldy.

Cause: The fields whose values are reverse highlighted are in conflict.

Action: Press error reset, correct the field or fields in error and select **Do** to reinitiate checking.

006-005 This profile cannot be used.

Cause: A system error was detected while trying to use the profile.

Action: Try again, and if you get the same result, initiate the **restore directory** command or follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

006-006 This profile cannot be created.

Cause: A system error will not allow this profile to be created.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

006-007 This profile cannot be deleted.

Cause: You tried to delete a profile that cannot be deleted.

Action: Select **Quit** and leave the panel.

006-008 This profile cannot be changed.

Cause: You tried to change a profile that cannot be changed.

Action: Select **Quit** to leave the panel.

006-009 This profile already exists.

Cause: This profile already exists in the system.

Action: The field in error is highlighted; press the error reset and enter a new profile name and type. Then, select **Do** to reinitiate checking. The system will wait for you to make corrections and, once made, then select **Do**.

006-010 This profile is not available at this time.

Cause: This profile is not available at this time because it is already in use.

Action: Try again later.

006-011 User or group *nnnnnn* **is not authorized to use the system.**

Cause: The specified user or group is not authorized to use the system.

Action: Select **Quit** to leave panel; follow your local procedures

to get access permission to the system.

006-012 User or group *nnnnnn* is not defined in the system.

Cause: The specified user or group is not defined in the system.

Action: Select **Quit** to leave panel; follow your local procedures to get access permission to the system.

006-016 Invalid password.

Cause: The password is invalid.

Action: Type in the password correctly or follow your local procedures for reporting problems.

007-006 AIX Operating System system error code (-706).

Cause: An AIX Operating System system error has occurred.

Action: See the error report for details.

007-014 Invalid state in FSM (-714).

Cause: An invalid program state in the finite state machine (FSM) occurred.

Action: Make note of what happened just prior to the error, and then follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

009-002 Please dial for attachment attachment name on device device name (-902).

Cause: You are trying to start an attachment that requires you to manually complete a switched line connection to the remote station. The process has reached the point where you should make the connection to the remote station.

Action: Call the remote station using the telephone that is connected to the system.

009-004 Test completed OK (-904).

Cause: You used the **linktest** command to test the physical connection to the remote station and the command completed successfully.

Action: No action is needed. The connection is operating properly.

013-001 You entered an ID number that is not valid. Enter a number listed under the ID column.

Cause: The number you typed is not a valid ID number. Valid responses to this prompt are listed under the ID column.

Action: For the item you wish to select, type the number listed under the ID column.

013-002 You entered a value that is out of range. Please enter a new value.

Cause: You responded to a menu by entering a value. However, the value is too large or too small for that menu.

Action: Type a number from the list or range shown under the column of possible choices.

013-003 You pressed a key that is not valid.

Cause: The key you pressed is not valid for this operation.

Action: Press a key that is valid for this operation. Refer to the installation book or to the display screen for correct information.

013-007 The system cannot find a fixed-disk drive. Make sure that a drive is connected, or run diagnostic tests on the drive.

Cause: A fixed-disk drive is either not properly connected or is not present.

Action: Make certain that a fixed-disk drive is properly connected. If a drive is connected, run diagnostic tests on it to determine the problem.

013-013 An unidentified error occurred. Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: An error condition that is not logically expected to happen has occurred. Usually, this is an error in the program.

Action: &sepc Save the AIX Operating System diskette you used, and note any information that may help determine the cause of the error. For example:

Is this a first installation or a reinstallation?

What item number did you use from the menu? If you were changing values, write down the values you entered in answer to the prompts.

At what point in the installation process did this error occur? Were you still in the process of answering the prompts? Had you just completed answering the prompts? Did you get a message telling you that the installation takes several minutes to complete?

013-014 You pressed Enter, but it is not valid for this screen.

Cause: Although the **Enter** key is valid for most screens, it is not valid for any of the completion screens.

Action: To delete the completion screen and return to the appropriate menu, press **F3**. To restart the AIX Operating System, remove the diskette and press **Ctrl-Alt-Pause** (this will only work if the AIX Operating System has been installed successfully).

013-015 You pressed the F3 key, but it is not valid for this screen.

Cause: Although **F3** is valid for most screens, it is not valid for the System Management Menu.

Action: If you want to cancel the installation process, first remove the diskette and then press **Ctrl-Alt-Pause** (this will only work if the AIX Operating System has been installed successfully).

013-016 The input field is full. If you want to change the data, backspace and type the new data.

Cause: You tried to type a character when the input field was full and the cursor was positioned past the end of the input field. The input field was large enough to contain the maximum value allowed for this parameter.

Action: To change the data in the input field, use either the **Backspace** or the **Cursor Left** key to position the cursor in the input field. Then, type over the existing characters.

013-020 An error occurred formatting the diskette. Make sure the diskette and drive are compatible, or try a different diskette or drive.

Cause: The system could not format your diskette. Something is wrong with the diskette or the diskette drive.

Action: Try the following in order:

1. Insert a different diskette. Make certain that you have the proper capacity diskette for your diskette drive (for example, do not use a double-capacity diskette in a normal-capacity diskette drive).

2. Try to use a different diskette drive.

3. Run diagnostics on the diskette drive(s).

013-021 An error occurred while restoring the operating system. Please refer to this message in your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The operating system **restore** command failed. You should have gotten a message from the **restore** command in addition to this message.

Possible causes include:

There is no more space on the fixed disk for all the minidisks.
The diskette is not inserted in the proper diskette drive.
The diskette drive is not mounted.
The hardware is not working properly.

Action: Your action depends on the message given by the **restore** command. Try to find that particular message in the alphabetic messages in this book. If you cannot determine the correct action, check the hardware. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

013-023 No minidisks exist on fixed-disk number. Make sure you specified the correct fixed-disk number and try again.

Cause: You cannot delete minidisks on fixed-disk *number* because there are none.

Action: Choose a different fixed disk number. If your menu does not list the valid fixed disk numbers, go to the Use Maintenance Commands Menu and choose to show minidisk information.

013-026 No operating system file systems exist on fixed-disk number. Make sure you specified the correct fixed disk.

Cause: From the Use Maintenance Commands Menu, you requested an item that does something to a file system on fixed-disk *number*. However, there are no AIX Operating System file systems on that fixed disk. You may have accidentally requested the wrong fixed disk number.

Action: Try another fixed disk. If your menu does not list valid AIX Operating System fixed disks, choose ID 1 (one) from the Use Maintenance Commands Menu.

013-030 The maximum number of operating system file system minidisks is in use.

Cause: You requested a maintenance task that needs to access an additional minidisk. However, the system cannot access any additional minidisks.

Action: Restart the system with the maintenance diskette in the diskette drive. Request the task you tried immediately before you got this message.

Technical Information: The system allows you to create more than

16 minidisks, but you can only perform tasks on 16 different minidisks in any one session. The 16 minidisks include any minidisks you explicitly requested, as well as minidisks that were automatically configured (that is, the operating system minidisks). Restarting the system clears space in the system's internal tables that keep track of minidisks.

013-032 The system cannot access the terminfo file for this name terminal. Try a different maintenance diskette.

Cause: The AIX Operating System install procedure cannot access a file it needs to get information about your terminal. This could be a problem with the diskette, the AIX Operating System hardware, or the programs that install the AIX Operating System.

Action: Do one (or more) of the following:

Try a different maintenance diskette.

Edit the **/etc/profile** file on the maintenance diskette. Make certain that the TERM variable and other environment variables are properly specified (see the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for the proper format for this file).

Edit the **/usr/lib/terminfo** file on the maintenance diskette, and make certain that the terminal definitions are all right (see the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for the proper format for this file).

If you cannot follow the above procedure or you still get this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: The AIX Operating System install procedure uses the **curses** subroutine library, which in turn uses the **/usr/lib/terminfo** file directory containing information on terminal capabilities. The *name* of the terminal is the value to which the TERM shell variable is set in the **/etc/profile** file. The **curses** subroutine could not find a file in the **terminfo** file for the terminal you are using.

Possible causes include:

The maintenance diskette cannot access the **terminfo** file.

The shell variable TERM is set to a type of terminal that is not in the **terminfo** file.

Something is wrong with the fixed disk or the maintenance diskette.

013-035 The system cannot mount device name because: reason. Refer to error message 000-nnn.

Cause: Your task cannot be completed because the system cannot get to a device that it needs.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* given in the message. For an explanation, see the action under the message number given on the screen.

013-037 The system cannot create file filename because: reason Refer to message 000-nnn.

Cause: Your task cannot be completed because the system cannot create a file that it needs.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* given in the message. For an explanation, see the action under the message number given on the screen.

013-040 There is not enough space on fixed-disk number to create a minidisk. Specify a different fixed disk or delete an existing minidisk.

Cause: You cannot create a minidisk on fixed-disk *number* because that fixed disk has no more room.

Action: Do one of the following things:

Ask for fewer blocks if you requested more than the minimum size and you do not need all the space you requested.

Ask for the same number of blocks, but do one (or more) of the following things first:

- Make sure that free space on the original minidisk is not fragmented.
- Place the minidisk on another fixed disk if you have one.
- Decrease the size of one or more of the existing minidisks on the fixed disk. If you decide to do this, be sure that the new size for a minidisk is large enough to contain all files on that minidisk, unless you also plan to delete some of the files from the file system contained on that minidisk.
- Delete one or more of the existing minidisks on the fixed disk. Before you do this, be sure to check with everyone who uses your system to make certain that no one has a need for any of the files on the minidisk that you intend to delete.

See *Installing and Customizing the AIX Operating System* for more details.

013-042 The system cannot create minidisk name because: reason. Refer to error message 000-nnn.

Cause: Your task cannot be completed because the system cannot create a minidisk that it needs.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* given in the message.

For an explanation, see the action under the message **number** displayed on the screen.

013-044 The system cannot define minidisk name because: reason. Refer to error message 000-nnn.

Cause: Your task cannot be completed because the system cannot define a minidisk that it needs.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* given in the message. For an explanation, see the action under the message **number** displayed on the screen.

Technical Information: A **define** is an **ioctl** call (see the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for details). Also see the **cfgamni** subroutine in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

013-046 The system cannot query device name because: reason. Refer to error message 000-nnn.

Cause: Your task cannot be completed because the system cannot get to a device that it needs.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* given in the message. For an explanation, see the action under the message **number** displayed on the screen.

Technical Information: A **query** is an **ioctl** call (see the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for details). Also see the *name* device in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

013-047 The system cannot query minidisk name because: reason. Refer to error message 000-nnn.

Cause: Your task cannot be completed because the system cannot get to a minidisk that it needs.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* given in the message. For an explanation, see the action under the message **number** displayed on the screen.

Technical Information: A **query** is an **ioctl** call (see the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for details). Also see **hd** in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

013-049 The system cannot query fixed-disk number because: reason. Refer to error message 000-nnn.

Cause: Your task cannot be completed because the system cannot get to a fixed disk that it needs.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* given in the message. For an explanation, see the action under the message **number** displayed on the screen.

Technical Information: A **query** is an **ioctl** call (see the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for details). Also see **hd** in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

013-053 The system cannot unmount device name because: reason. Refer to error message 000-nnn.

Cause: Your task cannot complete because the system cannot unmount a device that it used. The system must unmount a device before it can use another device.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* given in the message. For an explanation, see the action under the message **number** displayed on the screen.

Technical Information: The **umount** system call failed. See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for details.

013-054 The system cannot access file filename because: reason. Refer to message 000-nnn.

Cause: Your task cannot be completed because the system cannot get to a file that it needs.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* given in the message. For an explanation, see the action under the message **number** displayed on the screen.

Technical Information: The **access** system call failed. See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for details.

013-068 The system cannot configure minidisk name because: reason. Refer to error message 000-nnn.

Cause: Your task cannot be completed because the system cannot configure a minidisk.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* given in the message. For an explanation, see the action under the message **number** displayed on the screen.

Technical Information: A configure **ioctl** call failed (see the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for details). Also see the **config** device drivers **cfgamini** and **cfgdmini** in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

013-069 The system cannot delete minidisk name because: reason. Refer to error message 000-nnn.

Cause: Your task cannot be completed because the system cannot delete a minidisk.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* given in the message. For an explanation, see the action under the message **number** displayed on the screen.

Technical Information: A delete **ioctl** call failed (see the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for details). Also see the **config** device drivers **cfgamini** and **cfgdmini** in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*.

013-071 The system cannot open file filename because: reason. Refer to message 000-nnn.

Cause: Your task cannot be completed because the system cannot use a file that it needs.

Action: Your action depends on the *reason* given in the message. For an explanation, see the action under the message **number** displayed on the screen.

Technical Information: The **open** system call failed.

013-072 The system requested more memory than is available. Run diagnostics on the hardware, or see the Messages Reference book.

Cause: The system does not have enough memory to complete your task. This could be a hardware or software problem.

Action: Run diagnostic tests on the memory hardware. If the problem persists, there may be an error in the AIX Operating System installation software.

Technical Information: The **malloc** system call failed.

013-073 There is not enough space to install the operating system with the current choices. See the Messages Reference book.

Cause: You tried to install the AIX Operating System with the default choices. However, the fixed disk does not have room for the five minidisks needed for AIX Operating System installation.

Action: Do one (or more) of the following:

From the Install and Customize the Operating System Menu, choose to change current choices and install. Then do one (or both) of the following:

- Ask for fewer blocks for one or more minidisks.
- If you have another fixed disk, put one or more minidisks on that fixed disk.

Decrease the size of one or more of the existing minidisks (be careful not to delete information that you need from those minidisks).

Delete one or more existing minidisks (be careful not to delete a minidisk containing valuable information).

Try the installation again.

013-074 A read or write error occurred on fixed-disk drive number. Run diagnostic tests on the drive in position letter.

Cause: The system cannot read to (or write from) a fixed-disk drive.

Action: Run diagnostic tests on the drive shown in the message.

013-076 You may have old minidisks from a previous menu.

Cause: This message indicates that minidisks are already present, either from a previous step in the installation procedure or from a previous installation.

Action: The installation procedure is performed by following a series of nested menus. Go back to the first menu. Select the **Use Maintenance Commands** option to delete the minidisks.

013-110 Configuration information in "/etc/fsmap" missing or inaccurate.

Cause: The actual configuration of the minidisk being checked does not match the expected configuration recorded in the **fsmap** file.

Action: You must make the configuration of the minidisk match **fsmap** by changing one or the other. First, determine which of them is correct and then perform one of the following:

Edit the **/etc/fsmap** file to match the actual configuration of the minidisk.

Change the configuration of the minidisk to match what is recorded in **/etc/fsmap**. Either reinstall the minidisk or run the **maint** command.

040-001 The command-name command cannot complete because information in the filename file is missing or is not usable. Restore your backup copy of filename and try command-name again.

Cause: The *command-name* command found the *filename* file, but could not use the information in that file. You can get this message if the file was not updated using the *command-name* file.

Action: Find your backup copy of the *filename* file, and use the **restore** command to put this file back on the proper device. Try the *command-name* command again. If this error occurs again, get superuser authority, and look in the **/etc** and **/etc/ddi** directories to see if the device configuration files are all present and were not changed. If they were changed, restore the contents of these directories from your backup copy.

040-002 The command-name command cannot complete because file filename cannot be opened. Restore your backup copy of filename and try command-name again.

Cause: Either the *filename* file does not exist with the given path name, or it was damaged, and is not usable.

Action: Restore your backup copy of the *filename* file and try the *command-name* command again.

040-003 The command-name command cannot complete because file filename cannot be closed. Restore your backup copy of filename and try command-name again.

Cause: The system cannot close the *filename* file. This could be a software or hardware problem.

Action: If you try the *command-name* command again and still get this message, check the hardware on which the *filename* file is stored. Run diagnostics on the hardware.

Technical Information: The **fclose** system call failed.

040-004 The "minidisks" command could not complete because it detected that the fixed disk diskname has an invalid signature in the Master Boot Record. Please see your Messages Reference book.

Cause: All the fixed disks must contain a valid signature within the first sector of the disk. Since the **diskname** fixed disk was previously installed with the AIX Operating System, it should contain a valid signature, but does not. Because of this, the disk is unusable. Most likely, some program has managed to corrupt the Master Boot Record information on this disk.

Action: Re-format the disk and try the **minidisks** command again.

Technical Information: Byte 511 and 512 of sector 0 on the **diskname** fixed disk did not contain the hex 55 and hex AA signature bytes, yet the Master Boot Record in sector 0 shows that an AIX Operating System type 8 partition exists.

040-005 The "devices" command could not complete because it used operating system program "cp", but "cp" failed. Try "devices" again. If you get this message again, refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **devices** command issued a system call to the **cp** program, but it returned an error code. The **cp** program copies files. This error probably occurred because the file system to which the **cp** program was copying ran out of space.

Action: Use the **df** command to check the free space on all mounted file systems. If the destination file system is out of space or out of inodes, "free up" some space on the file system. Then try the **devices** command again.

040-006 You cannot delete this device because it is in use. Please try again later.

Cause: As stated in the above message, the device you are trying to delete is already in use.

Action: Please try again later.

040-007 You cannot change information for this device because the system cannot find the device information in the filename file. Restore your backup copy of the file and try again.

Cause: The *filename* file is missing or cannot be read.

Action: Restore the *filename* file and try the **devices** command again.

If you get this message again, get superuser authority and look at the **/etc/system** file. Examine the stanza for the device and make sure that all information there is correct. If you cannot change any information, then set the **noddi** keyword to **true** for this device. See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for information on files ending with a **.kaf** or **.kf** extension in the **/etc/ddi** directory.

040-008 The "minidisks" command could not complete because the boot code file filename is missing or corrupted. Restore the file and try "minidisks" again.

Cause: Either the **filename** file does not exist with the given path name, or it was damaged, and is not usable.

Action: Restore your backup copy of the *filename* file and try the **minidisks** command again.

040-009 The "devices" command could not complete because it used the operating system program "osconfig", but "osconfig" failed. Try "devices" again. If you get this message again, refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **devices** command called the **osconfig** program and the **osconfig** program failed. This program should have returned an error message indicating the cause of the failure.

Action: Determine the cause of the **osconfig** program's failure. Once found, correct this problem and then try the **devices** command again.

040-010 The command-name command cannot complete because your system does not have enough available memory. Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The system ran out of memory, and the *command-name* command cannot run.

Action: Try the *command-name* command later when the system is not

as busy. If you still get this message, there may be an error in the *command-name* code. Correct the error, if you can. Otherwise, check your system's memory hardware and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: There was not enough virtual memory for the *command-name* command to run, and the **malloc** subroutine failed.

040-011 This device and adapter combination has already been added to the system. Choose another device and adapter, or both.

Cause: The device and adapter you chose were already added to the system in the combination you specified. Installation cannot continue.

Action: Specify one of the following:

The same device with a different adapter
A different device with the same adapter
A different device and a different adapter.

040-012 The "devices" command cannot complete because the maximum number of devices of this class has already been added. If you want to add this device, delete an existing device of this class and try again.

Cause: You cannot add the device you specified, because the system cannot accept any more devices of the class that you specified. For example, you tried to add a printer, but the system will not let you add any more printers.

Action: Use the **devices** command to delete an existing device of the class you specified. Then use the **devices** command to add the new device of that same class.

040-014 The "minidisks" command could not complete because of an unrecoverable I/O error on the fixed disk diskname. Try "minidisks" again. If you get this error again, see your Messages Reference book.

Cause: An operating system command or system call failed while accessing the **diskname** fixed disk. There could be a hardware problem with the disk or the disk adapter.

Action: Check all the connections to the fixed disk and insure that it is properly installed and try the **minidisks** command again. If you get this error again, run diagnostic tests on the disk drive.

Technical Information: A **read**, **write**, **lseek** or **open** system call for the fixed disk failed.

040-015 The "minidisks" command could not complete because the bad block on fixed disk diskname is corrupted or could not be read. See your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **diskname** fixed disk could not be added to the system because an error occurred when trying to retrieve the manufacturer's bad block list contained on the disk.

Action: Check all connections to the fixed disk and insure that it is properly installed and try the **minidisks** command again. If you get this error again, re-format the drive and try the **minidisks** command again. If you continue to get this error, the drive is bad and must be replaced.

Technical Information: Either an **open** or **read** system call for the fixed disk failed or the bad block table signature on the disk is invalid.

040-016 The "minidisks" command could not complete because it used operating system program "fsdb", but "fsdb" failed. Try "minidisks" again. If you get this message again, refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **minidisks** command used the **fsdb** program, but that program either did not start or it returned an error code. The **fsdb** program is used to change global file system (gfs) values within a file system. This error could be caused by one of the following:

The **fsdb** program is either missing or corrupted.
The minidisk that was being changed has a corrupted file system.
The **fsdb** program found errors that prevented it from completing.

Action: Try the **minidisks** command again. If you get this message again, you must run the **fsdb** command by itself (with superuser authority) to change the gfs values. Refer to the *AIX Operating System Commands Reference* for more information on the use of the **fsdb** command.

Technical Information: There is a possibility that the **popen** system call failed, in which case this error may be a hardware problem. Run diagnostics on the hardware.

040-018 The "minidisks" command could not complete because it detected an unexpected inconsistency within the internal system tables. Try "minidisks" again. If you get this message again, refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: An internal inconsistency check within minidisks failed. This error could have been caused by:

A hardware error in the system memory
A software error whereby some sequence of events caused internal tables to become corrupt
An incompatible version of the **minidisks** command has been run on this system.

Action: Insure that the correct version of the **minidisks** command is installed and then try again. If you get the same response,

run diagnostic tests on the hardware.

Technical Information: The logical space table, which is built from information contained in the Master Boot Record and the AIX Operating System Volume Table of Contents, contains invalid information.

040-019 The "minidisks" command could not complete because internal system tables are full. See your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The internal tables within minidisks are out of space. This could be caused by a hardware or a software problem when:

Too many AIX Operating System minidisks, free space slots and operating systems exist on one fixed disk.

The internal system tables have been corrupted.

Action: Try the **minidisks** command again. If you get this error again, try the following actions.

Run diagnostic tests on the hardware.

If the error occurred while trying to add a minidisk, run the **minidisks** command again and try to delete a minidisk which is adjacent to some free space (if any), then add the new minidisk.

If the **minidisks** command never prompts with the command menu, the fixed disk must be re-formatted in order to clear up the situation.

Technical Information: The logical space table for one fixed disk has become full.

040-020 The "mdrc" command can not complete because the syntax is not valid. The valid syntax is:

mdrc [-vh hdisk<n> ...]
-v specifies verbose on.
-h removes the minidisk entries in the configuration files for the

Time=time

Cause: The **mdrc** command was invoked with a invalid flag or option.

Action: Try the **mdrc** command again with correct options and flags.

040-021 You cannot do this task because the filename file contains information that is not formatted correctly. Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The Volume Table of Contents (VTOC) and the file system superblock do not contain the same information for the file system name.

Action: Correct the file system name information on the VTOC by running the **fixnmvtoc** command on the fixed-disk device so it will agree with the file system name in the superblock. The **fixnmtoc** command takes two parameters. The **fixnmtoc** command finds the mountpoint in the VTOC that matches the first parameter and changes it to be the second. You need to determine the file entry in VTOC that is in error.

Or, you can correct the file system name in the superblock by running the **fsdb** command so it will agree with the file system name on the VTOC.

040-022 The "minidisks" command could not complete because there are no unused global file system numbers available to assign to the new minidisk. Refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: While creating a new minidisk, the **minidisks** command tried to allocate unused global file system (gfs) numbers, but found that there were no free gfs numbers available. This occurs when the maximum number of global file systems allowed has been reached.

Action: The minidisk must be deleted from the system in order to "free up" a gfs number for allocation before a new minidisk can be added. Run the **minidisks** command again and take these actions.

Technical Information: The **/etc/fsmap** file on the primary site contains all of the gfs numbers currently allocated in the system. This error may occur if this file is corrupted or not in sync with the current system setup.

040-023 The "minidisks" command could not complete because it used operating system program "mkfs", but "mkfs" failed. Try "minidisks" again. If you get this message again, refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **minidisks** command used the **mkfs** program, but that program either did not start or returned an error code. The **mkfs** program creates a new file system on a device. This error could be caused by one of the following:

The **mkfs** program was deleted, or
The **mkfs** program found errors that prevented it from completing.

Action: Try the **minidisks** command again. If you get this message again, try the **mkfs** program by itself to see if it reports an error. You may need to run the **fsck** program to check the file system.

040-024 The "minidisks" command cannot continue because no fixed disks are installed in the system. Insure that you have installed your fixed disks correctly, and that you have run the Reference diskette to properly configure your system, then try the "minidisks" command again. For more information, see your Messages References book.

Cause: The **minidisks** command did not detect the presence of any fixed disks installed in the system. This usually occurs following the addition of fixed disks on a system that previously had none installed.

Action: The reference diskette must be run prior to running the **minidisks** command in order to properly configure the system for any added fixed disks. Insure that all of the fixed disks are proper and then run the reference diskette to configure these disks into the system. Once this is done, try the **minidisks** command again.

Technical Information: an **open** or **lseek** system call for the fixed disks failed.

040-025 The command-name command cannot complete because of a problem with the fixed disk. Try command-name again. If you get this message again, run diagnostic tests on the drive.

Cause: There is a hardware problem with the disk or the disk adapter.

Action: Try the *command-name* command again. If you get this message again, run diagnostic tests on the disk drive.

040-027 The "minidisks" command cannot complete because keyword information in a stanza in the "etc/filesystems" file is missing. Restore your backup copy of "/etc/filesystems" and try "minidisks" again.

Cause: Information needed by the **minidisks** command is missing from your **/etc/filesystems** file.

Action: Restore the **/etc/filesystems** file from a backup copy and then try running the **minidisks** command again.

040-028 The "minidisks" command cannot continue because data following the keyword key word in the minidisk stanza stanza in the "/etc/filesystems" file does not match the information contained within the AIX Volume Table of Contents. Restore your backup copy of "/etc/filesystems" and try "minidisks" again.

Cause: Data following the indicated **keyword** key word in the indicated **stanza** stanza of the **/etc/filesystems** file does not match the information on the AIX Volume Table of Contents.

Action: Restore your backup copy of the **/etc/filesystems** file and then try running the **minidisks** command again.

040-030 You cannot add another minidisk to your system because your system already has the maximum number of minidisks installed. Delete an existing minidisk then add a new one.

Cause: The maximum number of minidisks allowed on a **diskname**

fixed disk has been reached.

Action: One of the following should be done:

Run the **minidisks** command again and delete a minidisk from the **diskname** fixed disk before trying to add a new one, or

Select a different fixed disk for the operation.

Technical Information: The AIX Operating System Volume Table of Contents for the **diskname** fixed disk is full.

040-031 You cannot delete minidisk diskname because it is currently being used. Try again later.

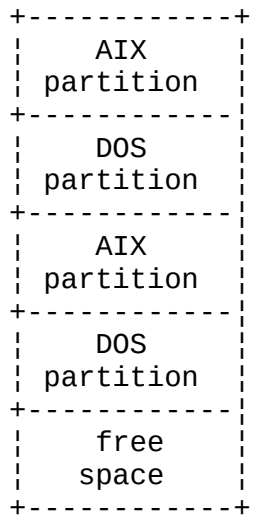
Cause: Another user or task is currently accessing the **mininame** minidisk.

Action: Insure that the minidisk is not being used, then run the **minidisks** command and try to delete the minidisk again. If you get this message again, reboot the system and try this procedure again.

Technical Information: The **umoumt** command was unable to unmount the **mininame** minidisk.

040-035 There are more than 4 physical partitions on the hard drive. Run the DOS disk configuration utility (fdisk) to remove one or more of the partitions.

Cause: Each hard drive can only be divided into 4 physical partitions. Non-AIX disk configuration utilities (like **fdisk** for DOS) can break up the fixed disk in ways that will "confuse" the **minidisks** program. For example, you could successively use the **minidisks** command and **fdisk** utility to configure a fixed disk as follows:



If this were the case, when you ran the **minidisks** command to create a minidisk in the free space, the above error message would be seen.

Action: Run the non-AIX disk configuration utility and remove one or more of the non-AIX partitions.

040-100 The "/etc/filesystems" file could not be updated because its template file, "/etc/mdkaf", is damaged. Restore your backup copy of "/etc/mdkaf", then try "mdrc" again.

Cause: To make certain that the AIX Operating System functions properly, the **mdrc** command tries to update the **/etc/filesystems** file. The **/etc/mdkaf** file contains information that helps the **mdrc** command update the **/etc/filesystems** file. However, the **/etc/mdkaf** file is damaged, so the **/etc/filesystems** file could not be updated. You can use the minidisks, but you cannot mount them on the directory you specified when you added the minidisks.

Action: Find a backup copy of the **/etc/mdkaf** file, then use the **restore** command to put that copy on the fixed disk. Try the **mdrc** command again.

040-205 A search was made through the filename file for a stanza containing a keyword of keyword value, but no stanza was found.

Cause: An incorrect device name or mount directory name was entered or the *filename* file does not have the correct format.

Action: Take the appropriate action (you may require superuser authority to view or update the *filename* file):

Correct the format of the *filename* file. See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for information on format of the *filename* file.

Restore the *filename* file with a reliable backup copy.

040-207 The "dev" keyword value in stanza-name stanza of the "/etc/filesystems" file is incorrect. It should be: dev=/dev/hdnum

Cause: One of the following has occurred:

The **dev** keyword value is not in the correct format, **/dev/hdnum** (that is, **/dev/hd8**)

The *stanza-name* does not contain a **dev** keyword. The *stanza-name* stanza is not formatted properly.

Action: Take the appropriate action (you may require superuser authority to view or update the **/etc/filesystems** file):

Correct the format problems in *stanza-name* stanza

Add a **dev** keyword

Restore a reliable backup copy of the **/etc/filesystems** file.

Refer to the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for information on the format of the **/etc/filesystems** file.

040-209 The command-name command cannot complete without the proper permission. Get superuser authority and try the command again.

Cause: You cannot complete your task because you need superuser authority (but do not have it).

Action: If you can get superuser authority, do so, and try the *command-name* command again.

040-214 The command-name command could not delete the diskname disk from the system configuration. Error code error number gives the reason.

Cause: Any one of the following could have caused this error:

If the **error code** is **-1**, sufficient operating system resources were not available at the time of the request.

If the **error code** is **-36**, one or more minidisks were open.

If the **error code** is **-64**, the operating system discovered a disk hardware malfunction and rejected the request to delete the disk.

If the **error code** is **-260** or **-264**, an operating system software error occurred that prevented the deletion of the disk from the system configuration.

Action: Take the appropriate action.

If the **error code** is **-1**, try the command again at a later time.

If the **error code** is **-36**, ensure that all minidisks defined on the disk are closed by unmounting all minidisks defined on the disk.

Note: A minidisk may remain open even though it is unmounted if it is being used by the operating system or an application program.

If the **error code** is **-64**, perform hardware diagnostics.

If the **error code** is **-260** or **-264**, Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

040-221 The command-name command could not complete because it tried to use the operating system program "cp" to make a copy of the file "/etc/system" but "cp" failed. Try the command again.

Cause: The *command-name* command issued a system call to the **cp** program, but the **cp** program returned an error code. This error probably occurred because the file system to which the **cp** program

was copying ran out of space.

Action: Use the **df** command to check the free space of the "/" root file system. If the "/" root file system is out of space (or out of inodes), then release some space. Then try the command again.

046-001 You entered an ID number that is not valid. Enter a number listed under the ID column.

Cause: The number you typed is not a valid ID number. Valid responses to this prompt are listed under the ID column.

Action: For the item you wish to select, type the number listed under the ID column.

046-002 You entered a choice that is not valid. Enter a number from the list or range of possible choices.

Cause: The choice you typed is not a number. Or, the number you typed is not contained within the list or range of possible choices.

Action: Type a number from the list or range shown under the column of possible choices.

046-003 You cannot move the cursor outside the input field.

Cause: You tried to move the cursor outside the input field by using the **Backspace**, **Cursor Left**, or **Cursor Right** key. These keys are not valid for this action.

Action: If you want to change the data, place the cursor in the input field at the appropriate place, and type over the existing data.

046-004 You pressed a key that is not valid.

Cause: The key you pressed is not valid for this operation.

Action: Press a key that is valid for this operation. Refer to the *Installing and Customizing the AIX Operating System* book or to the display screen for correct information.

046-005 Help is not available for this screen. Refer to your *Installing and Customizing the AIX Operating System* book.

Cause: You pressed the **Help** key, but help is not available for this screen.

Action: Refer to the *Installing and Customizing the AIX Operating System* book for the information you need.

046-007 There is not enough space to create the page space minidisk. Decrease the size, or use another fixed disk.

Cause: There is not enough space on the fixed disk to create a page space minidisk of the size that you requested.

Action: Do one of the following things:

Ask for fewer blocks if you requested more than the minimum size and if you do not need all the space that you requested.

Ask for the same number of blocks, but do one (or more) of the following things first:

- Make certain that free space on the original minidisk is not fragmented.
- Place the minidisk on another fixed disk (if you have one).
- Decrease the size of one or more of the existing minidisks on the fixed disk. If you decide to do this, be sure that the new size for a minidisk is large enough to contain all files on that minidisk, unless you also plan to delete some of the files from the file system contained on that minidisk.
- Delete one or more of the existing minidisks on the fixed disk. Before you do this, check with everyone who uses your system to make certain that no one needs any of the files on the minidisk that you intend to delete.

See the *Installing and Customizing the AIX Operating System* for more information.

046-008 The system cannot find a fixed-disk drive. Make sure that a drive is connected, or run diagnostic tests on the drive.

Cause: A fixed-disk drive is either not properly connected or is not present.

Action: Make certain that a fixed-disk drive is properly connected. If a drive is connected, run diagnostic tests on it to determine the problem.

046-009 A read or write error occurred on fixed-disk drive 0. Run diagnostic tests on the drive in position C.

Cause: The system cannot read from (or write to) the fixed disk.

Action: Run diagnostic tests on the fixed-disk drive in position C to determine the problem.

046-010 A read or write error occurred on fixed-disk drive 1. Run diagnostic tests on the drive in position D.

Cause: The system cannot read from (or write to) the fixed disk.

Action: Run diagnostic tests on the fixed-disk drive in position D to determine the problem.

046-013 An error occurred on the diskette drive. Try the task again, or run diagnostic tests on the drive.

Cause: The system could not read the diskette. This may be a hardware problem.

Action: Try the operation again or run diagnostic tests on the diskette drive to determine the problem.

046-020 The input field is full. If you want to change the data, backspace and then type the new data.

Cause: You tried to type a character when the input field was full and the cursor was positioned past the end of the input field. The input field is large enough to contain the maximum value allowed for this parameter.

Action: To change the data in the input field, use either the **Backspace** or the **Cursor Left** key to position the cursor in the input field. Then, type over the existing characters.

046-024 You entered a date that is not valid. Please enter the date in the format MMDDYY.

Cause: The date you entered is either not in the required format or it is an incorrect date.

Action: Enter the date in the format *MMDDYY* where:

MM is the number of the month
DD is the day
YY is the year.

Valid values for the month range from 01 through 12, and the month must be entered as a two-digit value.

Valid values for the day range from 01 through 28, 29, 30, or 31, depending upon the length of the month. The day must also be entered as a two-digit value.

Valid values for the year range from 00 through 99, and the year must be a two-digit value. For values 70 through 99, the year value is added to 1900 to determine the correct year. For values from 00 through 69, the year value is added to 2000 to determine the correct year.

046-025 You entered a time that is not valid. Please enter the time in the format HHMMSSd.

Cause: The time you entered is either not in the required format

(*HHMMSS*) or it is an incorrect time. Or, the value you entered for the daylight savings indicator (the *d* parameter) is an incorrect value.

Action: Enter the time in the format *HHMMSSd* where

HH is the hour (in the 24-hour clock)
MM is the minutes
SS is the seconds
d is **Y** for daylight savings adjustment or **N** for no daylight savings adjustment.

Valid values for the hour range from 00 through 23, and the hour must be a two-digit value.

Valid values for the minutes range from 00 through 59, and the minutes must be a two-digit value.

Valid values for the seconds range from 00 through 59, and the seconds must be a two-digit value.

Valid values for the daylight savings indicator are:

Y or **y** to indicate that you wish the time to be adjusted for daylight savings time from the last Sunday in April through the last Sunday in October.

N or **n** to indicate that you do not wish the time to be adjusted for daylight savings.

Note: When you have chosen to use daylight savings time and you enter a date which is the last Sunday in April, times from 2:00 A.M. to 2:59 A.M. (020000 to 025959) are invalid because you lose an hour of time, and these times will result in an error.

When you have chosen to use daylight savings time and you enter a date that is the last Sunday in October, times from 1:00 A.M. to 1:59 A.M. (010000 to 015959) are ambiguous because you gain an hour of time, and these times will be interpreted as standard time (it is assumed that the time has changed from daylight savings to standard time and the hour from 1:00 A.M. to 2:00 A.M. is being repeated).

046-026 The system cancelled a diskette operation at your request.

Cause: You decided to cancel a task instead of inserting a diskette.

Action: If you wish, go back to the main menu and choose an option.

046-027 The diskette drive does not contain an update diskette. Insert an update diskette, and press Enter.

Cause: One of the following occurred:

The diskette drive does not contain a diskette.
The diskette in the drive is not inserted properly.
The diskette in the drive does not contain an AIX Operating System file system.

Action: Make certain that the AIX Operating System diskette is correctly inserted in the proper diskette drive, and that the diskette drive door is properly closed. Press **Enter** to continue.

046-028 The diskette drive does not contain the correct update diskette. Insert a new update diskette, and press Enter.

Cause: You updated one program, and then decided to update another program. However, the system cannot use the diskette that is in the drive. One of the following may have occurred:

You left the original program diskette in the diskette drive.
The diskette drive does not contain a diskette.
The diskette in the drive is not properly inserted.
The diskette in the drive does not contain an AIX Operating System file system.

Action: If you want to process another diskette, insert the diskette you want to use for update, and press **Enter** to continue. If you do not want to process another diskette, press **F3** (pressing **F3** does not affect any updates that have already successfully completed).

048-001 The "command-name" command cannot complete because you specified a flag "xx" that is not valid. Valid flags for this command are "-d" for the device name and "-n" for the user name.

Cause: You entered the command using the **xx** flag, but **command-name** does not recognize that flag.

Action: Enter the command again using either the **-d** or the **-n** flag.

048-002 The "installp" command cannot complete because you specified a device name device-name that cannot be found. Enter the "installp" command again, specifying an existing device name.

Cause: When you entered the command, you specified the *device-name* device name. However, that device name is not installed on the system.

Action: Make certain that you have the correct device name (by using the **devices** command with the **showall** flag). If you do not find the *device-name* device name, then try the command again and specify one of the device names that you saw with the **showall** flag.

048-004 The "installp" command cannot complete because the program name

in file filename has more than 8 characters. Correct the program name and try "installp" again.

Cause: The *filename* file contains the name of the program that is to be installed, but the name of the program is longer than the maximum of 8 characters.

Action: Edit the *filename* file to shorten the program name to 8 characters or fewer. See *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for a description of the file format.

048-005 Your program is not completely installed because the "make" command could not rebuild the kernel. The reason may be given in the "/usr/sys/make.out" file.

Cause: You requested the **installp** command to install a program. The system must use the **make** command to rebuild the kernel before you can use this program. However, the **make** command failed. If this command produced any error messages, they are in the **/usr/sys/make.out** file. You cannot use the program.

Action: Look at the **/usr/sys/make.out** file. If there are any messages in this file, use them to correct the problem (see the **make** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*). If there are no messages in the file or you cannot correct the problem, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: The **installp** command calls the **cfgaply** subroutine and this subroutine executes the **make** command.

048-006 The program program-name will be installed. Do you want to do this? (y/n)

Cause: The system wants to make certain that *program-name* is the program you want to install.

Action: Enter **y** if the *program-name* is the correct program. Enter **n** if this is not the correct program.

048-008 The "installp" command cannot complete because file filename could not be found on the installation diskette. Make sure that the correct diskette is in the diskette drive and try "installp" again.

Cause: The **installp** command could not find the *filename* file on the diskette in position **A**. That file is required to complete the installation of the program.

Action: Make certain that the diskette in position **A** is the installation diskette for the program that you requested the **installp** command to install. Try the **installp** command again.

048-009 The installation process has completed. Your operating system will now restart.

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **installp** command finished installing a program. The AIX Operating System will restart automatically.

Action: No action is needed.

048-010 Program name is now installed.

Cause: You requested the **installp** command to install the *name* program. The installation has completed.

Action: No action is needed. You can use the program now.

048-011 You are about to install version xxx of the program. This version is the same as, or older than, the version currently on your system. Do you want to do this? (y/n)

Cause: The program that you requested for the **installp** command to install is not a more recent version of the program than the version that is already on the system.

Action: Answer **y** if you want to install the program, and **n** if you want to stop the installation process. Press the **Enter** key.

Technical Information: The **installp** command compares the version and release numbers of the program currently on your system with the version and release numbers in the **lpp.hist** file on the installation diskette. In this way, the **installp** command can determine the status of the program being installed.

048-013 The installation process has completed. The system will now shut down. After the system has shut down, you may restart it.

Cause: The **installp** command finished installing a program. The system will automatically shut itself down. When the shutdown is completed, you will get another message, and you will need to start the system again.

Action: To restart the system, do the following:

1. Press the **Ctrl** and **Alt** keys at the same time (and hold them down).
2. Press the **Pause** key.
3. Let go of all three keys.

048-014 You tried to install program program-name, but it currently exists on your system with an update that has not yet been committed or rejected. Use "updatep" to commit or reject the previous update before running "installp".

Cause: The **installp** command tried to install the *program-name* program. However, a previous update to the *program-name* program was applied, but was not accepted or rejected. The **installp** command cannot determine the current version or level of the *program-name* program, so the **installp** command cannot install a new

version of the *program-name* program.

Action: Enter the **updatep** command for the *program-name* program and decide to either accept (that is, commit) or reject the installed version of the program. Then run the **installp** command again.

048-015 The installation of program program-name did not succeed. The cause of the failure is recorded in the history file filename. Please refer to the documentation received with this program product.

Cause: The **installp** program could not install the *program-name* program because the *program-name* program installation procedure found a problem. The cause of the problem is found in the *filename* file.

Action: Check the book(s) that came with the *program-name* program for information about how to recover from an installation error. You may need to look at the *filename* file (use the **pg** command).

048-016 The installation of program name has been cancelled.

Cause: You requested the **installp** command to install the *name* program. However, the installation has been cancelled. Either you requested the cancellation in response to an **installp** prompt, or it was cancelled for some other reason.

Action: If you requested the cancellation, take no action. If you did not request the cancellation, you may have gotten other messages telling you what went wrong. If you did not request cancellation and you did not get other messages, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: You can get this message if the **installp** command calls another command that fails. For example, the **ckprereq** program may have found that necessary prerequisite files are missing. Or, the program's install procedure may need to update a file, but cannot find that file.

048-017 The "installp" command cannot complete because the history file filename contains at least one record that is not valid. Make sure the history file contains at least two records, and that all records are eighty characters long. Then try the command again.

Cause: The program that installs your program uses the **ckprereq** command to determine the versions of programs that must be on the system before you can install a program. This information is contained in the history *filename* file. The **ckprereq** command found the *filename* file, but could not recognize the information in the *filename* file.

Action: Look at the *filename* file using an editor or the **pg** command. Make sure that the *filename* file contains at least one line of information and the last displayed character is in column 79 of all lines in the file (you can do this by using the **notabs**

command to replace unexpected tab characters with blank characters. Then, use the **li -l** command to make sure the file size is evenly divisible by 80). Then, try the installation procedure again.

Technical Information: See *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for a description of the contents of a history file.

048-027 The command you requested cannot complete because the system cannot find file filename. Make sure that the file name is correct and then enter the command again.

Cause: You requested the **ckprereq** command, or you requested a command that uses the **ckprereq** command. The **ckprereq** command needs *filename* to complete. However, the system cannot find this file.

Action: If you requested the **ckprereq** command or are writing a procedure that uses it, make sure that the *filename* file exists and is the file you want. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

048-028 The "ckprereq" command cannot complete because you specified a flag that is not valid. Valid flags for this command are "-f " for the prerequisite file name and "-v" for receiving messages.

Cause: If you did not enter **ckprereq**, then the installation program used the **ckprereq** command improperly. That is, the installation program used the **ckprereq** command with a flag that it does not recognize. If you entered **ckprereq** yourself, then you used a flag that the **ckprereq** command does not recognize.

Action: If you did not enter **ckprereq**, then follow your local procedures for reporting software problems. If you entered **ckprereq**, use the flags indicated in the message. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for a description of this command.

048-029 The command you requested completed successfully, but program program-name has a version number that is not in the range of valid numbers.

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **ckprereq** command, or you requested another command that uses the **ckprereq** command. The prerequisite file defines the valid range of version numbers for the *program-name* program. The version number in the **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist** history file is not within that range.

Action: Your action depends on the task you tried to accomplish. The prerequisite file is named **prereq** by default, and the history file must be named **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist**. See *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for more information about these files.

048-030 The command you requested completed successfully, but program program-name has a release number that is not in the range of

valid numbers.

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **ckprereq** command, or you requested another command that uses **ckprereq**. The prerequisite file defines the valid range of release numbers for the *program-name* program. The release number in the **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist** history file is not within that range.

Action: Your action depends on the task you tried to accomplish. The prerequisite file is named **prereq** by default, and the history file must be named **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist**. See *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for more information about these files.

048-031 The command you requested completed successfully, but program program-name has a level number that is not in the range of valid numbers.

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested the **ckprereq** command, or you requested another command that uses **ckprereq**. The prerequisite file defines the valid range of level numbers for the *program-name* program. The level number in the **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist** history file is not within that range.

Action: Your action depends on the task you tried to accomplish. The prerequisite file is named **prereq** by default, and the history file must be named **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist**. See *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for more information about these files.

048-032 The "ckprereq" command found a format error in the program-name record in prerequisite file filename. Correct the record before using "ckprereq" again.

Cause: You requested the **ckprereq** command, or you requested another command that uses the **ckprereq** command. The **ckprereq** command found a record in the *filename* file that is not formatted correctly. This record begins with the *program-name* program.

Action: Correct the format error in the record beginning with the *program-name* program. If you did not create the *filename* file, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

048-033 The "ckprereq" command found that the prerequisite program name is not installed on your system.

Cause: You requested the **ckprereq** command, or you requested another command that uses the **ckprereq** command. The system cannot determine whether the *name* program is installed on your system because the history file for the *name* program is missing. The history file contains information about prerequisite programs.

Action: Look in the **/usr/lpp/***name* directory to see whether there are any files named **lpp.hist**. If there are no such files, install the *name* prerequisite program. If there are **lpp.hist** files,

follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

048-072 Specific update instruction files exist or do not exist for:

"program-name"
filename1
filename2

Cause: This message is for your information only. It tells you whether there are files (**filename1** and **filename2**, or more) that contain information to help you perform an update for *program-name*. The last four digits in the file name are the level of *program-name* for which the file contains information.

Action: If any file names are listed, read the contents of these files for additional information. Delete these files after you read them.

048-073 Manual "errata" information files exist or do not exist for:

"program-name"
filename1
filename2

Cause: This message is for your information only. It tells you whether there are files (**filename1** and **filename2**, or more) that contain information to help you make changes to your book for *program-name*. The last four digits in the file name are the level of *program-name* for which the file contains information.

Action: If any file names are listed, print the contents of these files so you can find out how to change your book to correctly describe the updated program. Delete these files after you have used them to correct your book.

048-084 An ID number you entered is not valid. Type the response again and press Enter:

Cause: You entered at least one menu choice that the command does not recognize.

Action: Follow any instructions shown on the menu, and enter a correct response chosen from the IDs listed.

048-087 Applied updates are pending for the following programs:

program-name1
program-name2
program-name3

Cause: This message is for your information only. You entered the **updatep** command with the **-s** flag to request a status report. The programs listed are those that have had updates applied, but the updates were not committed or rejected. The list can be longer or shorter than shown here. Programs that appear in the same group (such as **1** above) depend on each other to some degree.

Action: You may choose to commit or reject any of the updates by entering the **updatep** command with the **-c** or **-r** flag.

048-088 All requested update processing is completed.

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **updatep** program finished updating all of the programs that you requested.

Action: No action is needed.

Technical Information: If a kernel rebuild or system restart is needed, it will occur after this message is displayed.

048-089 The system is now starting to apply or commit or reject the updates for program program-name.

Cause: This message is for your information only. It tells you how the update process is going. If you are updating a series of programs, you will see this message for each program being updated. When this message appears for a program, it also indicates that the update is complete for the previous program in the series.

Action: No action is needed.

048-090 The system is rebuilding the kernel. This may take several minutes. Please wait.

Cause: This message is for your information only. To complete your task, the **updatep** command must make changes to the AIX Operating System kernel. This message means that the **updatep** program is working normally.

Action: No action is needed. You should get another message after the kernel is rebuilt.

048-091 The "updatep" command cannot complete because the following directories or files were found, but should not exist on your system:

pathname-1
pathname-2
pathname-n

Delete or rename these directories or files, and try "updatep" again.

Cause: The **updatep** command found the indicated files or directories in the area that it would be working. Because the **updatep** command can delete or change any files in its working area, it could not continue because certain files exist that should not exist. By giving you this message, the **updatep** program warns you about possible damage to the data in those files.

Action: Look at the indicated files and directories. If they

contain valuable information, use the **mv** command to rename them to a name that does not conflict with the **updatep** command. If the files or directories do not contain valuable information, delete them.

048-092 The "updatep" command cannot complete because you did not specify the first flag, or the flag you specified is not valid. Please enter the command again using one of the following flags:

Apply updates:	**-a or -ai**
Apply and commit updates:	**-ac or -aci**
Commit updates:	**-c**
Reject updates:	**-r or -rx**
Give status for updates:	**-s**

Cause: You entered the **updatep** command but did not specify the first flag of the command correctly.

Action: Enter the **updatep** command again using one or more of the flags in the message.

048-093 The "updatep" command cannot complete because you specified a support flag that is not valid. Valid support flags are:

-b to create a backup format file,
-q for quiet mode,
-d for the device name and
-n for the user name.

Cause: You entered an invalid support flag after the initial set of flags.

Action: Enter the command again with the appropriate flag.

048-094 The "updatep" command cannot complete because you specified a "-d" flag without a device name or a "-n" flag without a user name. Enter the command again without a flag or specify the correct name after the flag.

Cause: You entered the **updatep** command but specified either the **-n** flag without a user name, or the **-d** flag without a device name.

Action: Enter the command again. Do not specify any flags, or specify one (or both) of the following flags after the first flag:

-d *devicename*
-n *username*

048-095 The "updatep" command cannot complete because there are programs on your system that have applied updates. Use "updatep -c" to commit previous updates or "updatep -r" to reject previous updates.

Cause: There are programs on the system for which you applied an

update, but did not yet commit or reject the update. You must commit or reject these updates before applying any others.

Action: Use the **updatep -s** command to get a list of the programs for which there are unresolved updates. Use the **updatep -c** command to commit the updates you want to keep, and the **updatep -r** command to reject the updates that you do not want to keep.

048-096 The "updatep" command cannot complete because no programs on this update diskette can be applied to your system. Either your programs are already at the correct level, the update diskette is old, or the programs on the diskette are not on your system.

Cause: You could not use the update diskette because of one of the following:

The programs on the system are more recent than (or the same as) the updates on the diskette.

The programs for which the diskette has updates are not installed on the system.

Action: Make certain that you put the correct diskette in the diskette drive. If the diskette is correct, no further action is needed.

048-097 The commit, reject or status you requested with the "updatep" command cannot complete because no programs on your system have applied updates.

Cause: This message is for your information only. You entered the **updatep** command with the **-c**, **-r** or **-rx** flags. However, there are no programs on your system that need to have updates to be committed or rejected.

Action: No action is needed.

048-098 The "updatep" command cannot complete because you specified a format that is not valid. Please enter the command again, using no more than seven flags and associated names.

Cause: You entered the **updatep** command with too many flags.

Action: Enter the **updatep** command again with the correct syntax. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for the correct flags.

048-100 The "apply" for program program-name will be rejected because an unexpected error has occurred. Please refer to your Messages Reference book for more information.

Cause: The **updatep** command could not apply the update for the *program-name* program because this program's update procedure found an error. The **updatep** command recorded the cause of the problem in the **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist** history file.

Action: Check the documentation that came with the *program-name* program for information about how to recover from an update error. You may need to look at the history file using an editor or the **pg** command to find the error recorded in that file.

048-101 The "update" command cannot complete for program program-name because the necessary save information cannot be found. To prevent potential problems, you should reinstall the program, and apply any updates.

Cause: During an update, the command you used saved information to help recover the system if the update fails or if you reject the update later. This information is supposed to be stored in the **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/inst_updt.save** directory. However, when the **update** command tried to find this information during a recovery operation, the information was not there.

Action: Install the program again from the original medium (typically a diskette), and apply all updates to that program.

048-102 The "update" command cannot complete for program program-name because a required file could not be recovered. The program may now be unusable, and must be reinstalled with any updates reapplied.

Cause: The **update** command could not recover an update to the *program-name* program.

Action: Install the *program-name* program again from the original medium (typically a diskette), and apply all updates to the *program-name* program that you have decided to commit.

048-103 The "updatep" command cannot complete because required control information could not be found on the update diskette. Make sure that the correct diskette is in the diskette drive and try "updatep" again.

Cause: The **updatep** command could not find the information that it needs on the update diskette because of one of the following:

The diskette is not an update diskette, or

Part or all of the diskette is physically damaged.

Action: Make certain that the correct update diskette is in the diskette drive and then try the **updatep** command again. If the error occurs again, get a new update diskette.

048-105 The update for program program-name has not been applied because the required information could not be saved. Please refer to your Messages Reference book for more information.

Cause: Before the system can apply updates for the *program-name* program, the system must save the existing *program-name* program. However, the system could not save this information. You can still use the existing version of the *program-name* program to

whatever extent you used it previously, but you cannot use the updates you tried to apply.

This message could be caused by one of the following:

A save directory cannot be created.

The apply list cannot be accessed.

A file cannot be copied to the save area.

The **/usr** file system does not have enough free space to hold the *program-name* program backup files.

The history file for this program (**/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist**) contains the exit value from the **updatep** command showing the specific reason for the failure.

Action: Look at the history file, and find the exit values (the **inusave** subcommand listed under the **installp** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* explains these exit values). Take the appropriate action for the exit value. Also, if the **/usr** file system appears to be out of room, follow the procedures in *Managing the AIX Operating System* to recover a full minidisk. Then, try the update again.

048-106 The system will reject the "apply" for program program-name because a restore error occurred. Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **updatep** command could not use the **restore** program to get files from the diskette. Because the error occurred after the **restore** operation was started, some of the *program-name* program's files may have been restored, but others may not have been restored.

Action: If this message is followed by message **048-101** or **048-102**, the system could not reject the partially applied update. You should take the action indicated with that message. If this message is not followed by message **048-101** or **048-102**, the system rejected the partially applied update. Look at the history file **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist**. In it, is the exit value from the **inurest** command. This exit value indicates why the restore failed. See the **inurest** subcommand listed under the **installp** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for a list of these exit values.

048-107 The update for program program-name has not been applied because an error occurred while trying to start the "restore". Please refer to your Messages Reference book for more information.

Cause: An error occurred during the start of the **restore** program, while it was trying to get files from a diskette. Specifically, the **inurest** command could not access the apply list. The **updatep** program stores the error code that caused this error in the **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist** history file.

Because the error occurred before the **restore** operation was started, the files of the old version of the *program-name* program have not been changed. You can still use the old version of this program to whatever extent you previously used it.

Action: Look at the history file for the *program-name* program, together with any other messages that may have been produced, to try to determine the cause of the failure. If you can correct the problem, try the **updatep** command again. If you cannot correct the problem, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

048-108 The system is not applying the update of program program-name because of a previous error in a related program.

Cause: The **updatep** command tried to apply the update to the *program-name* program. However, one of the programs listed in the corequisite file for the *program-name* program produced an error during its update procedure and could not be updated. Because the corequisite program is not up-to-date, the **program-name** program cannot be updated. You may have gotten other error messages from the corequisite program.

Action: Correct the problem with the failing program by doing one (or both) of the following:

Take the action shown by error messages (if any) from the corequisite program.

Check the **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist** file for each of the corequisite programs to determine which program failed during its most recent update procedure.

Then apply the update again to the failing program and to the *program-name* program.

048-109 The system is rejecting the update applied to program program-name because of a previous error in a related program.

Cause: The **updatep** command applied the update to the *program-name* program. However, one of the programs listed in the corequisite file for the *program-name* program produced an error during its update procedure and could not be updated. Because the corequisite program is not up-to-date, the **updatep** program removed the update for the *program-name* program, so that this program was returned to its original level. You may have gotten other error messages from the corequisite program.

Action: Correct the problem with the failing program by doing one (or both) of the following:

Take the action shown by error messages (if any) from the corequisite program.

Check the **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist** file for each of the corequisite programs to determine which program failed during its most recent update procedure.

Then apply the update again to the failing program and to the *program-name* program.

048-110 The update for program program-name cannot complete because you specified the manual recovery flag "-rx", but there is no save directory. Issue an "updatep -c" command to commit the current update. You may need to reinstall the program and apply any updates.

Cause: The **updatep** program always creates a save directory when it applies an update. This directory contains the information required to restore the updated program to its previous level if you choose to reject the changes made in the update. However, in this case, the save directory is not there, and you could not restore the *program-name* program to its previous level.

Action: Enter the **updatep** command with the **-c** flag to commit the applied update. If you must return to the level of the program before the applied update, install the *program-name* program again, then apply and commit all updates required to return the *program-name* program to the level that you need.

048-112 The operating system will now restart. Press the Enter key when you are ready to continue.

Cause: The update process is completed. When you press **Enter**, the AIX Operating System will start itself again, so that changes will be incorporated.

Action: If any error messages are displayed along with this message, take the appropriate action for those error messages before you press **Enter**. After you press **Enter**, those error messages will no longer be displayed.

048-113 The system restart or kernel rebuild cannot complete. Please refer to your Messages Reference book. Use "updatep -r" to reject program program-name.

Cause: To update the *program-name* program, the system needs to rebuild the kernel or to restart. However, the system cannot rebuild the kernel or restart.

Action: Reject the *program-name* program with the **updatep -r** command. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

048-114 The system restart or kernel rebuild cannot complete. Reinstall program program-name and apply any updates. Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: To update the *program-name* program, the system needs to rebuild the kernel or to restart. However, the system cannot rebuild the kernel or restart.

Action: Reinstall the *program-name* program, then apply updates with the **updatep** command. If you get this message again, follow

your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

048-116 The system is checking the update against your programs. This may take a while. Please wait.

Cause: This message is for your information only. The system is running the **updatep** command you requested. This process may take several minutes.

Action: No action is needed.

048-121 The update for program program-name was cancelled. You can still use the previous level of program-name.

Cause: You (or the **update** program) cancelled the update for the *program-name* program. You can still use the old version of the program to whatever extent you used it previously.

Action: If you cancelled the update, take no action. If you did not request the update to be cancelled, you may have received other error messages on the display or in the **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist** file. If so, take the appropriate action for those error messages.

048-122 The system is rejecting the update applied to the program-name program because the update was cancelled.

Cause: The system tried to apply an update to the *program-name* program. However, you (or the update procedure) cancelled the update for the *program-name* program while it was being applied. You can still use the old version of this program to whatever extent you previously used it.

Action: If you cancelled the update, take no action. If you did not request the update to be cancelled, you may have received other error messages on the display or in the **/usr/lpp/***program-name***/lpp.hist** file. If so, take the appropriate action for those error messages.

048-124 The system could not shut down. If you received any other messages, please respond to them. Refer to your Messages Reference book for more information.

Cause: The system tried to shut down so that a program could be installed or updated. However, the system could not shut down. You may receive other error messages that give more information about the problem.

Action: If you received other error messages, take the action appropriate to them. You can also try the following:

1. Enter the **sync** command several times.

2. Enter the **shutdown** command.

If you still cannot shut the system down, then:

1. Turn the power off (and wait 5 seconds), then

2. Turn the power back on.

If shutdown problems persist, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

048-126 The "updatep" command cannot complete because your minidisk does not have enough space to save the previous version of the programs. Your choices are:

1. Stop the "updatep" command.
2. Continue "updatep". This will apply and commit the update, but will not save the previous version of the programs.

Warning: If any other errors occur, the programs may become unusable, and must be reinstalled.

Type the number of your choice and press Enter.

Cause: The minidisk does not have enough room to save the previous version of the program (or programs) that you are updating.

Action: If you choose option 1, the system will cancel the **updatep** command. Try the **updatep** command again, but this time request fewer programs to be updated. For example, if you tried to update five programs but you got this message instead, then try to update four programs the second time.

If you choose option 2, the update will continue, but the system will not save the previous version of the program (or programs) that you are updating. Do not make this choice unless you have very recent backups of the programs that you are updating. If you choose option 2 and other errors occur later in the update, the programs that you are updating may be damaged, and the system will not have any previous versions of the programs to fall back on. If this happens, you will have to reinstall your backup copies of those programs.

048-133 The "updatep" command cannot complete because you specified a "-b" flag without a corresponding "-a" flag.

Cause: You entered a **-b** support flag without a **-a** flag in the initial set of flags.

Action: Enter the command again using the correct syntax. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for more details.

048-134 The operating system will now delay for five seconds and then it will automatically restart. Note any error messages during this interval.

Cause: This message is to alert you that your system will be restarted. The system will pause briefly after this message and then restart.

Action: Note any error messages that are displayed for subsequent interpretation or error correction.

061-070 You typed a character that is not valid. Valid characters include *character-list* only.

Type in valid characters only.

Cause: You entered a character (or characters) that are not allowed in this field. For example, you typed letters or special characters into a field that allows numbers only.

Action: Enter only valid characters in the field. The *Character-list* includes:

Letters only
Numbers only
Letters or numbers only
Printable characters.

To find out more about the field and the information that can be typed into it, request help for that field. Move the pointing cursor (or the text cursor if you do not have a mouse) to a position in the input field, and press the **Help** key.

061-071 You pressed the Select key, but the text cursor was not on a selectable object or button. Buttons are words, numbers, or symbols preceded by the *symbol-type* symbol.

Move the text cursor onto the word, number or symbol and press the Select key.
(Help is available.)

Cause: You pressed the **Select** key on the keyboard, but you tried to select an area within a pane or window that you cannot select. For example, if you tried to select the name of a window, you will receive this message because a window name is not a selectable object (or button).

Action: Move the cursor to a selectable button before you press the **Select** key. Selectable objects (or buttons) are words, numbers, or characters preceded by the **>** or **>>** symbol. Note that input fields are also preceded by the same symbol. You can type information into an input field, but you cannot select that field using the select key.

To select a button, move the text cursor (_) to the characters on the screen, and press the **Select** key on the keyboard. The selected button will become highlighted.

061-072 Help is not available for this object.

Cause: You requested help information for a button, command,

message, value, or window, but help information is not available for this object.

Action: Refer to the books that contain information for the program or function you are working on. If you are not sure which areas on the screen have help information, refer to the following:

Help pop-ups give you information about certain objects on the display screen. For example, if you are not sure about what a certain button does, you can display a help pop-up to find out more.

Within the Windows, Applications, Files, and Tools windows, you can get help on all buttons, fields, windows, and pop-ups. You can get help on messages that say "**Help is available**".

061-073 You have not typed in all required values, or have erased a required value. After you remove this message, the text cursor will be placed in the field that needs a value.

Type in the required value.

Cause: You selected **Do** but you did not type in all required values in a pop-up, or you selected **Do** after you erased a required value.

Action: Press the **Quit** key to remove this message from the screen. The system will place the cursor in the field that needs a value. Type in the required value and select **Do**.

061-074 You typed a space in this field. Spaces are not allowed.

Type in the requested value again without using spaces.

Cause: You entered a space in a field that does not allow spaces. For example, you used a space to separate one name from another, where only one name is allowed.

Action: Type in a value in the field, but do not type in any spaces.

061-075 You typed a character, but the text cursor was not on an input field.

To specify a value, move the text cursor to an input field. Then, type the desired value.

Cause: You tried to type a character into an area on the screen that cannot accept any data.

Action: Move the text cursor to an input field marked with a **>** or **>>** symbol. To move the text cursor from field to field, use the **Tab**, **Back Tab**, and **Enter** keys. You can type data in a field marked with a **>** or **>>** symbol, as in the following example:

Type > . . . . . .

After you move the text cursor to an input field, type in the desired value.

061-076 You cannot select a command from the command bar now because a pop-up is present.

Close each pop-up, and try to select the command again.

Cause: You pressed the **Command Bar** key to move the text cursor to the Command Bar. For example, within the Windows, Applications, Files, and Tools windows, when a pop-up is present, the text cursor cannot be moved to the command bar. Within these windows, remove all pop-ups before you can go to the command bar.

Action: The action you perform for this message may vary with the program or function you are performing. In the Windows, Applications, Files, and Tools windows, select **Quit** or **Do** to close each pop-up. Then, press the **Command Bar** key again.

061-077 You pressed a key that is not used by the active pane.

Cause: This message is for your information only. The application or function you are using does not allow use of the key you just pressed. For example, in the Windows window, the **Command** and **Previous Command** keys are not used because the command pop-up can only be displayed in the Applications, Files, and Tools windows. Note that the function of each key also depends on the keyboard you are using.

Action: No action is needed.

061-078 You cannot activate the selected pane now because a pop-up is present.

Close each pop-up, and try to activate the pane again.

Cause: You tried to activate a ***pane*** that you cannot activate.

Action: Close each pop-up that is on your screen until the pane you want to activate is contained in the upper pop-up (or window). Then try to activate the pane again.

061-079 The pane you selected cannot be made active.

Cause: You tried to select a pane that could not be activated. An example of a pane that you cannot activate is the Heading pane in the Windows, Applications, Files, or Tools windows.

Action: Select a pane that can be activated. Within the Windows, Applications, Files, and Tools windows, repeatedly press the **Next Pane** key to see which panes can be made active.

061-080 You pressed the Help key but did not point to an object in the active pane. To get help for an object, the object must be in

the active pane, and you must point to the object before you press the Help key.

Move the pointing cursor to one of the buttons, input fields, or an area within the active pane, and press the Help key.

Cause: You pressed the **Help** key without first pointing to an object in the active pane.

Action: Move the pointing cursor to one of the following objects:

Button
Value in a pop-up
Contents of a pop-up.

Then press the **Help** key.

061-081 You pressed "Alt", followed by a number, to try to select a command that is not displayed (on the command bar or in the active pane).

Press "Alt" followed by the number of one of the commands displayed (on the command bar or in the active pane).

Cause: You pressed the **Alt** key followed by a number, for example: **Alt 3**. That number (3) does not appear on the command bar or in the active pane.

Action: Press the **Alt** key followed by one of the numbers displayed next to a command on the command bar, or next to one of the commands in the active pane.

062-001 The "name" command cannot create or open the filename file because of the error shown below.

Cause: This error results when the specified file cannot be opened or created. If the file exists you may not have write permissions, you may have used an incorrect directory in the file name, or there could be several other problems. If the file could not be created, perhaps there is insufficient space to create a new file.

Action: This message occurs after you have established a connection. You should examine the system message and take whatever action it advises. Use **Ctrl-V** to access the Connected Main Menu. Then you can use the **modify** command to re-enter the file name (if it is incorrect), or the **perform** command to issue a system command. If privileges are insufficient, you may be able to reset them with the **chmod** command. If the file cannot be created, it may be necessary to remove unused files in order to create the additional space required.

062-002 The "receive" command is ending because the sending site has not sent anything for # seconds.

Cause: This message appears when you are trying to receive a file with either the **xmodem** or the **pacing** command, but the data fails to arrive within 100 seconds (for the **xmodem** command) or 30 seconds (for the **pacing** command).

Action: Make certain that the sending site is using the same transfer protocol that you are using (either the **pacing** or **xmodem** command). If you are sure both are using the **pacing** command, make sure they agree on the same pacing character. Also make certain that the remote site is set up to send before the local system is set to receive.

You may also receive this message if you are using the **pacing** command to receive a file, and the protocol on the remote end does not send an End of Transmission (EOT) to indicate that it is finished. Make certain that you have received the entire file. If you have, no further action is needed.

062-003 The command-name command is not valid. Enter the first letter of a command from the list on the menu.

Cause: You typed a letter that is not the first letter of a command from the Unconnected Main Menu, the Connected Main Menu, the Modify Menu, or the Alter Menu. Another possible cause is that a value longer than 40 characters was entered. Any characters past 40 are assumed to be the next command. If no value is displayed, you may have entered a non-printing character.

Action: Try again with the first letter of a command listed on the menu.

062-004 A required temporary file cannot be opened because of the error shown below. Use the "quit" command to end the program; then start the program again.

Cause: The system creates a temporary file in the **/usr/tmp** file when a connection is established and then deletes it when the connection is broken. One possibility is that the system cannot create the file because of insufficient disk space.

Action: If the system cannot create the file, a system message should appear that explains why. You should then take whatever action the message advises.

062-005 The system is ready to receive file filename. Use Ctrl-X to stop "xmodem".

Cause: The **xmodem** shell command prints this message to inform you that the remote site is ready to receive a file that you are sending.

Action: Return to the Connected Main Menu and select the **send** option.

062-006 The "connect" command cannot start the process to read the port because of the error shown below.

Cause: The program uses two separate processes. The one that reads the port and writes to your display screen, failed.

Action: When the system cannot start this process, it prints a system message explaining why. You should then carry out whatever action the message advises.

062-007 Please dial a telephone number to make the requested connection.

Cause: You have chosen to dial a connection telephone number manually (most likely by using an acoustic coupler).

Action: Dial the number. You have 90 seconds to establish a connection. If you entered this option accidentally, you can use **Ctrl-R** to return to the Unconnected Main Menu.

062-008 The system tried to open port port-name, but failed. If the port name is not correct, change it using the Alter Menu. Or, take the action indicated by the system message shown below.

Cause: The system could not open the connection port, possibly because the port that was named does not exist (or the port may already be enabled).

Action: Examine the system message and take whatever action it advises. If you got the name wrong, you can correct it on the Alter Menu. If the port is enabled (and not currently in use), you can disable it with the **pdisable port-name** command.

062-009 The "connect" command cannot complete because the line was busy, or the modem did not detect a carrier signal. Make sure the number is correct and try again, or try the same number later.

Cause: The connection did not complete because the modem did not detect a data carrier detect (DCD) signal. Once you begin to establish a connection, the program uses ***timeout*** periods. If a carrier signal has not been detected, the message appears 90 seconds after you manually dial a number, 45 seconds after the program dials a number, or after 10 seconds for a direct connection. Also, this message will appear if you use the **Ctrl-R** sequence to stop establishing a connection.

Action: Make certain that the telephone number that you are using is correct, or try the number later. If you intentionally used the **Ctrl-R** sequence, just continue with what you were doing.

062-010 The "connect" command has made a connection through port name.

Cause: The system has detected a data carrier detect (DCD) signal, either from a modem establishing a connection or from a piece of modem-eliminator equipment. The port is now open for reading or writing.

Action: Continue with your connection session.

062-011 The default file "ate.def" cannot be created or opened because of the error shown below. The program is continuing with standard defaults.

Cause: If the **ate.def** file exists, perhaps you do not have read permission for it. If the file does not exist, there may not be enough space to create it.

Action: Even though the program will continue running, you should examine the system message carefully so you can correct the problem before using the program again. If you previously changed any of the defaults in the **ate.def** file, you should reset them by using the Alter and Modify Menus since the file cannot be read at present.

062-012 The "directory" command cannot open the filename file because of the error shown below.

Cause: The system cannot open the file that you specified, possibly because:

You do not have read permission.
You gave an incorrect dialing directory path name.
The dialing directory does not exist, or any one of a number of other problems.

Action: Examine the system message that appears and do whatever it advises. Reset privileges with the **chmod** command and try again with the correct file name. Another option is to create a dialing directory.

062-013 The number number that you entered is not a valid directory entry number. Enter a number from the directory list.

Cause: Valid dialing directory numbers are integers 0 (zero) through 19 (since the maximum number of entries in the file is 20). These numbers are displayed in the far left column of the Directory Menu. You entered a number outside the permissible range.

Note: You must start numbering entries with 0 (and not 1). For example, if you have a file with two entries in it, valid numbers are 0 and 1.

Action: Key in a valid directory entry number or type **e** to exit from the directory and return to the Unconnected Main Menu.

062-014 The letter letter that you entered is not a valid Help option. Enter "Help" followed by the first letter of a valid command.

Cause: You typed **h** and then typed a letter that is not the first letter of a command on either the Unconnected or the Connected Main Menu.

Action: Valid selections include **a, b, c, d, h, m, p, q, r, s,** and **t**. Help is available only for items on the Unconnected and Connected Main Menus, not for items on the Alter, Modify, or Directory Menus. For further information on Alter items or Modify items, key in **h a** or **h m**.

062-015 The file transfer is complete.

Cause: Either a **send** or a **receive** file transfer (using either a **pacing** or **xmodem** command) completed.

Action: Continue with your connection session.

062-016 The system is ready to send file filename. Use Ctrl-X to stop "xmodem."

Cause: The **xmodem** shell command prints this message to let you know that the remote site is ready to send a file.

Action: Go to the Connected Main Menu and select the **receive** option.

062-017 The "receive" command cannot create or open the filename file because of the error shown below.

Cause: This error results when the specified file cannot be opened or created. If the file exists you may not have write permissions, you may have used an incorrect directory in the file name, or there could be several other problems. If the file could not be created, perhaps there is insufficient space to create a new file.

Action: This message occurs after you have established a connection. Use **Ctrl-V** to access the Connected Main Menu. You should examine the system message and take whatever action it advises. If privileges are insufficient, you can reset them with the **chmod** command. If you typed the file name incorrectly, try again using the correct name. If the file cannot be created, it may be necessary to remove unused files to create the additional space required.

062-018 The "receive" command cannot complete because you did not specify an input file name.

Cause: The **xmodem** command issues this message if you do not provide a file name where the incoming data should go.

Action: Try the command again, or key in the **xmodem -r filename** to the shell.

062-019 The file transfer cannot begin because no pacing character has been received for 100 seconds. Verify that both the sending and receiving user specified the same pacing character in the "character" command.

Cause: The character pacing **send** routine issues this message because it does not begin transferring files until the receiving site transmits a specified character to indicate that it is ready to receive.

Action: Check to see that both sites are using the character pacing protocol and that the character chosen for pacing is the same for both sites.

062-020 The program is ready to receive file filename. You will receive another message when the file transfer is complete.

Cause: The file to be received has been successfully opened (or created).

Action: Wait for the file transfer to complete.

062-021 The file transfer cannot continue because no pacing character has been received for 30 seconds. Verify that both the sending and receiving user specified the same pacing character in the "character" command.

Cause: The character pacing **send** routine issues this command after file transfer has begun but no pacing character arrives within 30 seconds.

Action: Press **Enter** and check the remote site to make certain that its pacing protocol and pacing character match those on your site. Then restart the file transfer.

062-022 The "send" command cannot open the filename file because of the error shown below.

Cause: Possible causes include the following:

You may not have read permissions
You may have typed an incorrect file name, or
The file may not exist.

Action: Examine the system message and take whatever action it advises. Reset privileges with the **chmod** command and try to open the **filename** again.

062-023 The "send" command cannot complete because you did not specify an output file name.

Cause: The **xmodem** command issues this message if you do not provide a file name that contains data that you wish to send to the local site.

Action: Try the command again, or key in **xshell -s** *filename* to the shell.

062-024 The program is ready to send file filename. You will receive another message when the file transfer is complete.

Cause: The file to be sent has been successfully opened.

Action: No action is needed until you receive a completion message.

062-025 The system is sending block block.

Cause: A file transfer is in progress.

Action: No action is needed until you receive a completion message.

062-026 Data is no longer being captured, and the current capture data has been lost. The capture buffer is full and cannot be written to the filename file because of the reason shown below.

Cause: The system stores the data being captured in a buffer until either the buffer is full or until you request the Main Menu. When one of these occur, the system will attempt to write all the captured data to the file that you specified. This message means that for some reason, the system cannot write the data to the file.

Action: Examine the system message that explains the cause of the error and take the action that it advises. If there is not enough disk space, for example, delete old files until there is room for the new file.

062-027 The "receive" command cannot write to the filename file because of the error shown below.

Cause: Although the **receive** command successfully opened or created the file that you specified, it cannot write to that file. Possibly, there is insufficient disk space.

Action: Examine the system message and take the action it advises. For example, delete old files to make room for the new file.

062-028 The system is receiving block block.

Cause: A file transfer is in progress.

Action: No action is needed until you receive a completion message.

062-029 The file transfer is active, but a checksum error occurred on sector sector-number. You do not need to take any action at this time.

Cause: The **xmodem** protocol for file transfer sends a **checksum** value that was calculated at the end of each sector of data transmitted. The receiving site also independently calculates a **checksum** value as data arrives. If the two figures do not match,

you get this message. The error usually occurs because of noise on the transmission line.

Action: No action is needed because the receiving site automatically requests the sector again and then file transfer continues.

062-030 The file transfer is active, but sector sector-number was received twice. The duplicate sector has been discarded.

Cause: With the **xmodem** command, you get this message when the receiving site gets the same sector twice. It discards the duplicate sector.

Action: No action is needed; file transfer continues.

062-031 The file transfer is active, but sector sector-number was received when sector sector-number was expected. The sector has been requested again.

Cause: With the **xmodem** command, when the receiving site gets a sector numbered higher than the one expected, you get this message and the sending site is requested to send the sector again.

Action: No action is needed; file transfer continues.

062-032 The file transfer is active, but sector number sector-number could not be verified as being correct. The sector has been requested again.

Cause: The **xmodem** command sends both a sector number and the complement of this number at the beginning of each sector of data being transferred. You get this message when the number and the complement do not match. The requested sector is transferred again.

Action: No action is needed; file transfer continues.

062-033 Data is no longer being captured, and the current capture data has been lost. The process to write the capture buffer to the capture file cannot be started because of the reason shown below.

Cause: The system stores captured data in a temporary internal buffer. It starts a separate process to write the captured data to the file that you have specified. This message appears when the write process cannot be started, possibly because the system's process table is full or because you have created all the processes that you are allowed to create.

Action: Examine the system message and take the action it advises. If the system's process table is full, you may have to wait until later when the system is not so busy. If you have created all the processes that you are allowed to, see if there are any background processes you may have created and forgotten about. You may have to wait until they finish. No matter what

caused the error, the connection session continues, but the data capture function is inactive.

062-034 The file transfer cannot complete because too many transmission errors have occurred. Use the "terminate" command to end this connection, and use the "connect" command to re-establish the connection. Then try to transfer the file again.

Cause: The **xmodem** command discontinues the transfer after 9 transmission errors occur on the same sector.

Action: If you are using a telephone connection, terminate the current session and then try again in a few minutes. Perhaps you can get a new, less noisy line.

062-035 The "send" command cannot complete because the receiving site has not indicated it is ready to receive. Make sure the receiving site is using the same communication protocol, then send the file again.

Cause: The **xmodem** command does not begin sending until the receiving site has acknowledged that it is ready to receive data.

Action: Make certain that both sites are using the same protocol and that the receiving site is ready to receive.

062-036 The "send" command cannot read the filename file because of the error shown below.

Cause: Although the **send** command has successfully opened the file to be sent, the system is now unable to read the file.

Action: Examine the system message and take the action it advises.

062-037 The file transfer cannot complete because the receiving site did not acknowledge receipt of sector sector-number. Make sure the receiving site is using the same communication protocol, and send the file again.

Cause: The **xmodem** command tries to send a sector several times, but it discontinues the attempts if it does not get an acknowledgment from the receiving site that the data has arrived.

Action: Discontinue using the **xmodem** command by pressing the **Ctrl-R** sequence, and then check the remote site. Make certain that both sites are using the **xmodem** command and check that the remote site has indicated that it is ready to receive. Restart the remote site, and then select the **send** option from the Connected Main Menu.

062-038 The file transfer cannot complete because the receiving site did not acknowledge end of transmission. Make sure the receiving site is using the same communication protocol, and send the file again.

Cause: The **xmodem** command tries to send the end of transmission (EOT) signal several times but discontinues the attempts if it does not receive an acknowledgment that the transmitted sector has been received.

Action: Make certain that the file has been received on the remote end. If it has, no further action is needed. If it has not, restart the remote site, and then choose the **send** option on the Connected Main Menu to try again.

062-039 The "xmodem" command cannot complete because a flag is not valid. Valid flags are "-r" for receive, "-s" for send, or "-p" for pass-through. Enter the command again using one of these flags.

Cause: The **xmodem** command displays this message when you type in an incorrect flag (or no flag at all).

Action: Try again, using the **xmodem -r** *filename*, **xmodem -s** *filename* or **xmodem -p** command.

062-040 Press Enter.

Cause: This prompt appears after Help screens and during long messages so that you can control your reading speed through the material.

Action: Press the **Enter** key when you are ready to continue.

062-041 More. Press Enter.

Cause: This prompt appears between Help screens and during long messages so that you can control your reading speed through the material.

Action: Press the **Enter** key when you are ready to continue.

062-042 The value value specified for the "attempts" command is not valid. Possible choices include any integer greater than zero.

Cause: You gave a value for the **attempts** option (the number of times to re-dial a number) that was outside the range of 0 through 999,999,999, either interactively or through the **ate.def** file.

Action: Either input a valid number (by using the Alter Menu), or correct the **ate.def** file when the current session ends.

062-043 The value number specified for the "rate" command is not valid. Possible choices are: 50, 75, 110, 134, 150, 300, 600, 1200, 1800, 2400, 4800, 9600, and 19200.

Cause: You keyed in an invalid rate interactively, from the **ate.def** file, or from the **dialing** directory file.

Action: Either input a valid rate value (by using the Alter Menu), or correct the **ate.def** file entry or **dialing** directory file entry after the current session ends.

062-044 The value number specified for the "length" command is not valid. Possible choices are "7" and "8."

Cause: You entered an invalid **length** value, either interactively or from the **ate.def** file or **dialing** directory file.

Action: Either input a valid number (by using the Alter Menu), or correct the entry in the **ate.def** file or the **dialing** directory file when the current session ends.

062-045 The value number specified for the "stop" command is not valid. Possible choices are "1" and "2."

Cause: You entered an invalid **stop** number, either interactively or from the **ate.def** file or the **dialing** directory file.

Action: Either input a valid number (by using the Alter Menu), or correct the entry in the **ate.def** file or the **dialing** directory file when the current session ends.

062-046 The value number specified for the "parity" command is not valid. Possible choices are "0" for none, "1" for odd, and "2" for even.

Cause: You entered an incorrect value for the **parity** command, either interactively or from the **ate.def** or the **dialing** directory file.

Action: Either input a correct value (by using the Alter Menu), or correct the entry in the **ate.def** or in the **dialing** directory file when the current session ends.

062-047 The value number specified for the "echo" command is not valid. Possible choices are "0" for ON and "1" for OFF.

Cause: You entered an incorrect value for the **echo** command, either interactively or through the **ate.def** or in the **dialing** directory file.

Action: Either input a correct value by (using the Alter Menu), or correct the entry in the **ate.def** or the **dialing** directory file when the current session ends.

062-048 The value number specified for the "linefeeds" command is not valid. Possible choices are "0" for ON and "1" for OFF.

Cause: You entered an incorrect value for the **linefeeds** command, either interactively or through the **ate.def** or the **dialing** directory file.

Action: Either input a correct value (by using the Alter Menu),

or correct the entry in the **ate.def** or in the **dialing** directory file after the current session ends.

062-049 Correct the entry in your dialing directory and try again, or use the "connect" command to make your connection.

Cause: One or more values in your **dialing** directory entry are incorrect.

Action: Exit from the program and correct the entry in your dialing directory file. Also examine the entire **dialing** directory file, looking for other errors. The program stores current dialing directory information and does not re-read your directory (if you make the corrections using the **perform** command, while still in the program).

062-050 The value number you specified for the "wait" command is not valid. Possible choices include any integer greater than or equal to zero.

Cause: You entered a **wait** value (for the number of seconds to delay between re-dialing attempts) outside the range of zero through 999,999,999, either interactively or through the **ate.def** file.

Action: Either input a valid number by using the Alter Menu, or correct the entry in the **ate.def** file when the current session ends.

062-051 The value value you specified for the "transfer" command is not valid. Possible choices are "p" for pacing and "x" for xmodem.

Cause: You entered an incorrect value for the **transfer** command, either interactively or through the **ate.def** file.

Action: Either input a correct value (by using the Alter Menu), or correct the entry in the **ate.def** file when the current session ends.

062-052 The value value you specified for the "character" command is not valid. Possible choices include any single character or integer.

Cause: You entered an incorrect value for the **character** command, either interactively or through the **ate.def** file.

Action: Either input a correct value (by using the Alter Menu), or correct the **ate.def** file entry when the current session ends.

062-053 The value value specified for the "VT100" command is not valid. Possible choices are "0" for ON and "1" for OFF.

Cause: The incorrect value came from the **ate.def** file.

Action: Correct the entry in the **ate.def** file when the current

session ends.

062-054 The system will use a parity of "0", because a length of "8" was specified.

Cause: You specified an invalid combination of **length**=8 and **parity**=1 (or 2) by setting values for **length** or **parity** or both. When **length**=8, **parity** must=0.

Action: No action is needed. The system sets **parity** to 0 when **length**=8.

062-055 The value value specified for the "write" command is not valid. Possible choices are "0" for ON and "1" for OFF.

Cause: The value in the **ate.def** file entry is incorrect.

Action: Correct the entry in the **ate.def** file when the session ends.

062-056 The session has been disconnected because the system can no longer detect a carrier signal.

Cause: A break in the connection may occur because the telephone line has problems, the remote system went out of operation, one of the modems became disconnected, or any one of a number (or combination) of problems.

Action: Attempt to re-establish the connection by dialing the number again.

062-057 The dialing directory filename has more than 20 entries. Only the first 20 entries can be used.

Cause: You placed more than 20 entries in your **dialing** directory file.

Action: The program displays only the first 20 entries in the **dialing** directory file. If you need an entry beyond the first 20, exit from the program and either separate the **dialing** directory file into two or more smaller ones or else delete unneeded entries by using an editor. If the entry you need is in the 20 entries displayed, just continue. The program stores current dialing directory information and does not re-read your directory if you make the corrections using the **perform** command while still in the program.

062-058 The value value specified for the "Xon/Xoff" command is not valid. Possible choices are "0" for ON and "1" for OFF.

Cause: An incorrect value came from the **ate.def** file entry.

Action: Correct the **ate.def** file entry when the current session ends.

062-059 The value value specified for a control key is not valid. Possible choices include any integer greater than or equal to zero and less than 32 decimal (040 octal, 0x20 hex).

Cause: You attempted to reset one of the control keys in the **ate.def** file to a value that does not represent an ASCII control character.

Action: Correct the **ate.def** file entry when the current session ends so that the value is an integer greater than or equal to zero (0) and less than 32 decimal (represented in octal as 040, where the leading zero indicates octal, and represented in hexadecimal as 0x20, where the leading 0x indicates hex).

062-060 The system cannot open port portname because it is enabled or in use.

Cause: You cannot open the port you requested. Either someone is already using that port, or the **getty** program is periodically checking the port and waiting for someone to call in.

Action: Use a different port if one is available, or exit from the program and try again later with the same port.

The following commands can help you determine if a port is available:

The **penable** command with no flags -- lists the ports presently enabled.

ps -e or **ps -e -f** -- displays **sh** if someone is logged on to the port (**getty** is displayed if the port is enabled, but nobody is logged on).

If nobody is logged on to the port, but it is still enabled, you can use the **pdisable** command to disable the port. This will force all activity on that port to cease. Then you can restart the program and try to use the port again. See the **penable** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for more information about the **pdisable** command.

062-061 The system cannot open port portname because the port is busy.

Cause: The **/etc/locks** directory holds "locked files". These are the files that are currently in use, and that should only be used by one user or program at a time. Right now, a file in **/etc/locks** has the same name as the port you are trying to use. This is probably because another program is currently using the port.

Action: Use a different port if one is available, or exit from the program and try again later with the same port.

The following commands can help you determine if a port is available:

The **penable** command with no flags -- lists which ports are presently enabled.

ps -e or **ps -e -f** -- displays **sh** if someone is logged on to the port (**getty** is displayed if the port is enabled, but nobody is logged on).

If nobody is using the port, but it is still enabled, then the port may be locked by mistake. If this is the case, you can remove the file from the **/etc/locks** directory to unlock the port.

069-001 You have canceled the *window-name* window.

Cause: You requested the **Cancel** command to remove *window-name* from the screen (and from the system).

Action: No action is needed. However, you might want to use the **Update** command to update the contents of the Windows window. When run from this window, the **Update** command will show a list of windows that you can create and also the status of the windows that are currently open.

To run the **Update** command:

1. Display the Windows window.
2. Select **Update**. (The updated Windows window appears).

069-002 You cannot *command-name* the *window-name* window because it cannot be found. Either you incorrectly typed the window name, or the window does not exist.

If you incorrectly typed the window name, try *command-name* again using the correct window name.
(Help is available.)

Cause: You typed (or selected) the *command-name* command along with a *window-name*. The window that you specified could not be found. Either you incorrectly entered the window name, or the window does not exist.

Action: Check the spelling of the window name. If the window name is typed correctly, select the **Update** command to be certain that the list of open windows in the Windows window is up to date, and that the window that you requested exists.

To update the list of existing windows:

1. Press the **Windows window** key to activate the Windows window.
2. Select **Update** from the Command Bar.

The updated list of existing windows will appear in the bottom half of the Windows window. Try the command again using one of these windows.

Note: Some window names include an identification (ID) number. For example, when you create two Files windows, one window is called Files and the other window is called Files (02). The ID (02) is part of the window name, and must be included in the command.

To activate a second files window, type **activate -2 files**.

069-003 The *window-name* window cannot be canceled.

Cause: You typed **cancel** for the *window-name* window, but this window cannot be canceled.

For example, the Windows window and the Console window are special windows created by the system for your use, and do not need to be canceled.

Action: No action is needed. Do not try to **Close** or **Cancel** the Windows or Console window before you **Logoff**. The system automatically closes these windows after you **Logoff**.

069-004 The form you used for the *command-name* is not valid. A valid form is the command name, followed by a hyphen (-) and the ID (if an ID is used), followed by the window name.

Try *command-name* again using the correct form.
(Help is available.)

Cause: You typed the *command-name* command, but you typed the command in a form that the system could not understand.

Action: Type the command again using the correct format. Commands that work with windows are generally typed with the command name followed by the window name. For example, if you want to activate a Files window, type **activate files**. To hide a Tools window, type **hide tools**.

If an identification (ID) number is part of a window name, you need to type in an additional flag. The complete command is the command name followed by a hyphen (**-**) and the ID, followed by the window name. For example, when you create two Files windows, one window is called Files, and the other window is called Files (02). This ID (02) is part of the window name, and must be included in the command. To activate the Files (02) window, type **activate -2 files**. To hide the Tools (03) window, type **hide -3 tools**.

069-007 You cannot Switch to the directory *directory-name* because it cannot be found. Either you incorrectly typed in the path name, or you do not have permission to use the directory.

If you incorrectly typed the path name, try Switch again using the correct path name.
(Help is available.)

Cause: You selected the **Switch** command and the system could not find the *directory-name* that you requested for your current directory. Either you incorrectly typed the directory name, or you do not have permission to use the directory.

Action: Make certain that you typed the directory name correctly. The name should be in one of the following forms:

A relative path name: One or more directory names, each separated by a slash (**/**), followed by the name of the directory to which you want to **Switch**. The system starts looking for that directory from the current directory.

A full path name: Begins with a slash (**/**), and contains one or more directory names, each separated by a slash (**/**), followed by the name of the directory to which you want to **Switch**. The system starts looking for that directory from the root directory.

If you correctly typed the directory name, you may not be able to **Switch** to the directory that you requested because you do not have the necessary access permissions. To **Switch** to a directory, you must have search (or execute) access permissions for that directory, and for each of the directories that must be opened to get to that directory. To see your access permissions for a directory, do the following:

1. Display a Files window
2. Select a directory name
3. Select **Describe**.

A pop-up presents information about the directory, including the owner access permissions and other permissions. Correct the permissions, then try **Switch** again. If you cannot change the access permissions of that directory, contact the owner of the directory and request access to that directory.

069-010 The command pop-up is not available in this window.

To use the command pop-up, press the Command key when either a Files, Applications, or Tools window is active.

Cause: You pressed the **Command** key to display a command pop-up, but you cannot display a command pop-up from this window. The command pop-up is only available from the Files and Tools windows.

Action: **Activate** a Files, Applications, or Tools window and then press the **Command** key. The command pop-up will appear at the bottom of the screen.

069-011 You have Activated the *window-name* window.

Cause: This message is for your information only. You activated a window by selecting the *window-name* and the **Activate** button.

Action: No action is needed.

069-012 The *command-name* command is only available on a workstation that allows multiple windows. This workstation does not allow multiple windows.

Cause: This message is for your information only. You typed the *command-name* command on a system that allows you to activate only one window at a time.

Action: No action is needed.

069-013 You cannot "activate" *name*, **because** *name* **is not a window.** *Name* **is an activity that was designed to run without a window. You can only "cancel" these activities.**

Cause: This message is for your information only. You tried to activate *name*, but you cannot activate *name* because *name* is not a window. However, *name* can be a background process. A background process is a program that the system can run without a window, while you use the system to do other work.

For example, the **find** command can be run in the background while you are using the system for other work. The output of the background process can be directed to a printer or to another file. Then you can look at the output whenever you are ready. If you would like more information on starting a background process and checking the status of a background process, refer to *Using the AIX Operating System*.

Action: No action is needed.

069-021 You have hidden the *window-name* **window.**

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested a *window-name* that is already hidden.

Action: No action is needed.

069-025 The *window-name* **window cannot be hidden.**

Cause: This message is for your information only. You tried to **Hide** a window that cannot be hidden. For example, the Windows window is a special window created by the system for your use. You cannot **Hide** the Windows window.

Action: No action is needed.

069-031 You have Opened the *window-name* **window.**

Cause: This message is for your information only. You typed the **Open** command to create a window specified by *window-name*.

Action: No action is needed.

069-032 You cannot Open a *window-name* **window now because the system cannot run the program or open the files associated with that window.**

Cause: You tried to **Open** a window, but you cannot run or open one of the programs or files. Possibly, you do not have the necessary access permission to the file, you do not have search permission to the file, or the file you tried to open cannot be run.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or

hardware problems.

069-035 You cannot Open a *window-name* window now because the maximum number of windows is already open.

Close one or more windows, then try to Open the window again.

Cause: You tried to **Open** a *window-name* window but because the maximum number of windows is already open, you cannot open this window.

Action: To open the window you specified, **Close** one or more windows that are already open.

To close a window, select **Close** from the Command Bar of the Applications, Files, or Tools windows. To **Close** an AIX Operating System window while in that window, press the **Ctrl-D** keys. Try to **Open** the window again.

069-037 You cannot Hide the *window-name* window because the window is already hidden.

Cause: This message is for your information only. You tried to Hide a *window-name* window that is already hidden.

Action: No action is needed.

069-039 You cannot log in because the system cannot open the required control path to the terminal.

Try to log in again. If you get this message again, please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: You tried to log in to the system, but the system encountered a control path problem and cannot open the Windows window. This message will appear on the screen and the login prompt will appear on the screen.

Action: Try to log in again. If you still get this message, run the **shutdown** command and then restart the system. If this does not solve the problem, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

069-040 You cannot log in because the system cannot run the initial program *program-name* specified in the "/etc/passwd" file.

Try to log in again. If you get this message again, please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: You tried to log in to the system but a *program-name* shell program in the **/etc/passwd** file was not run, and the system cannot open the Windows window. The login prompt will appear on the screen.

Action: Try to log in again. If you still get this message, you should get superuser authority and examine the **/etc/passwd** file

for damaged or incorrect information. If the **/etc/passwd** file is correct and you keep getting this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

069-041 Installation of AIX PS/2 Usability Services is in progress. Installation will take several minutes.

Cause: You started to install AIX PS/2 Usability Services by using the **installp** command. The entire installation process will run several minutes.

Action: Follow the messages as they are displayed on your screen. When the installation procedure is complete, the AIX Operating System prompt ($) will appear.

069-042 The "installp" command cannot complete because no more space is available on the file system.

Use the "df" command to determine which file system is full, and delete or move some of the files from this file system. Then try "installp" again.

Cause: You tried to install AIX PS/2 Usability Services on the system, but space is not available on your file system for all of the AIX PS/2 Usability Services files.

Action: Enter the **df** command to determine which file system is full before you begin to delete or move files. After you move or delete files, try to install AIX PS/2 Usability Services again by using the **installp** command. If you need help using the **df**, **mv**, or **del** command, refer to the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* and *Managing the AIX Operating System*.

069-043 The "installp" command cannot complete because the system found an error on the AIX PS/2 Usability Services diskette.

Use a backup diskette, or obtain a replacement diskette. Then try "installp" again.

Cause: You tried to install AIX PS/2 Usability Services in the system by using the **installp** command. The procedure did not complete because the system found an error on the AIX PS/2 Usability Services diskette.

Action: Try the **installp** command again by using a backup AIX PS/2 Usability Services diskette. If this fails (or if you do not have a backup diskette), obtain a replacement AIX PS/2 Usability Services installation diskette and try the **installp** command again.

069-044 An installation error has occurred using the "Filetypes" command to add the *file-type-name* file type.

Try to use the "Filetypes" command to add the *file-type-name* file type after "installp" completes.

Cause: You tried to install AIX PS/2 Usability Services in the

system by using the **installp** command, but you cannot successfully add *file-type-name* to the system. The AIX PS/2 Usability Services installation continues.

Action: Write down any error messages and the file type that is displayed in the message. After the AIX PS/2 Usability Services installation is complete, enter the **Filetypes** command in the Tools window to add the new file type.

069-045 The "installp" command cannot link the AIX PS/2 Usability Services to the *program-name* programs. Installation of AIX PS/2 Usability Services will continue.

Use "installp" to reinstall *program-name*.

Cause: You tried to install AIX PS/2 Usability Services by using the **installp** command, but the system found an error running the procedure which links that program to AIX PS/2 Usability Services. This linking process is necessary to add the *program-name* program to AIX PS/2 Usability Services. The AIX PS/2 Usability Services installation will continue.

Action: After the AIX PS/2 Usability Services installation is complete, install the *program-name* program that caused the problem. Refer to the installation procedure supplied with the program.

069-046 If you want to install the AIX PS/2 Usability Services portion of the *program-name* programs, you might need the diskettes for the *program-name* programs.

Do you want to install the AIX PS/2 Usability Services portion of this program? (y or n):

Cause: The system is preparing to link the *program-name* program to AIX PS/2 Usability Services. This procedure may require you to use the **program-name** install diskettes.

Action: If you answer **y** (yes) and you choose to install the *program-name* program, make certain that the *program-name* install diskettes are available and ready to use, and then follow the messages that are displayed.

If you answer **n** (no), the system will not link the *program-name* program and AIX PS/2 Usability Services.

069-047 The *command-name* command cannot complete because the system could not find an internal status list.

Try the command again. If you get this message again, please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **actmngr** program was not able to find the activity status list that is used by the program to track the status of all activities.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or

hardware problems.

069-048 "Switch" cannot complete because the system cannot run the "pwd" command.

Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **pwd** command failed (or cannot be found).

Action: Ensure that the file system is not damaged and that the **pwd** command is located with other system commands. Try to change directories again. If you get this message again, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

069-050 The *command-name* command cannot complete because the system cannot find the shared variable *variable-name*.

Try the command later.

Cause: Sufficient memory is not available for the *variable-name* variable.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

069-051 The *command-name* command cannot complete because the system cannot access the IPC queue.

Try the command later.

Cause: The system cannot access the Interprocess Communication (IPC) queue.

Action: Remove any message queues that are not needed, by using the **ipcrm** command. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

069-052 The function-name function cannot find a window with the specified identifier.

Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The system tried to change a window name, but cannot find the identifier of the existing window.

Action: No action is needed. The window title in the list of active windows might not be correct, but you can continue with the action you are performing.

069-053 The "Environment" command cannot complete because the PATH variable is not defined.

Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The system could not access the $PATH variable from the

process environment.

Action: In an AIX Operating System shell window, set the variable $PATH to the desired search order, export $PATH, and select **Environment** again. If this message appears again, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

069-054 You cannot Logoff because other windows are open.

Close all the other open windows, then try Logoff again.

Cause: You tried to **Logoff** the system, but you still have one (or more) windows open.

Action: **Close** all windows and then try to **Logoff** again.

069-055 You cannot Open the *window-name* window because the system cannot find the necessary control information.

Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The system was not able to **Open** the Console window.

Action: **Logoff**, and then log in again.

069-056 The *command-name* command cannot complete because process *process-number* failed with return code *return-code*

Please refer to your reference books for more information.

Cause: The cause of this error message is explained by the message itself.

Action: If more information is needed, please refer to your reference books.

069-058 The form you used for the command-name command is not valid. A valid form is the command name followed by either the window name, or the program name with its parameters.

Try command-name again using the correct form.

Cause: You typed the **open** command, but you typed the command in a form that the system could not understand.

Action: Type **open** again using the correct format. Commands that work with windows are generally typed with the command name followed by the window name.

For example, if you want to open a Files window, type **open files**.

069-999 Error text not found for code - 69071

Cause: The error may be a return code from a routine used by this program which prevents continued operation.

Action: The program will terminate after you respond to this message.

082-001 The "print" command could not complete because the system cannot find or access file filename. Make sure that the file exists and you have access permission, then try the command again.

Cause: The *filename* file that you entered (with the print command) is not present, or you do not have access permission to that file. The **print** command could not continue without a valid file.

Action: Make certain that you entered the correct name for the file that you want to print. If you entered the name correctly, make certain that the file has its permission code set to allow you access (use the **ls -l** command to see the permission code for the *filename* file).

082-003 The "print" command could not complete because value nnn for keyword xxx in configuration file filename is not valid. Correct the nnn value in filename, and try the command again.

Cause: The **filename** configuration file contained a value *nnn* for the keyword *xxx* that the **print** command did not recognize.

Action: Edit the *filename* file and change the *yyy* value at keyword *xxx* (you may need to get superuser authority to edit the *filename* file). Then try the **print** command again. The *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* may contain information about the values allowed in the configuration file.

082-004 The "print" command could not complete because the system cannot find or access configuration file filename. Make sure the file exists and you have access permission, then try the command again.

Cause: The **filename** configuration file is not present, or you do not have access permission to the *filename* file. The **print** command could not continue without a valid configuration file.

Action: Make certain that the *filename* file exists on the system and that it has its permission code set to allow you to access it (use the **ls -l** command to see the permission code for the *filename* file).

082-005 The "print" command could not complete because the system cannot find device name name in configuration file filename. Correct the configuration file or use an existing device name, and try the command again.

Cause: The device name that you specified when you entered the **print** command is not listed in the *filename* configuration file. This means that the system did not know that the device exists.

Action: Make certain that you did not misspell the device name. If the device name is correct, then get superuser authority and add that name to the *filename* file. Otherwise, enter the **print** command again by using a device name that is already in the *filename* file.

082-006 The "print" command could not complete because the indent value # and line length #, conflict. Correct these values in either the command line or the configuration file filename, then try the command again.

Cause: You specified an indent value # that is not possible with the specified line length #. The indent value must be less than the line length.

Action: Change either the indent value or the line length value so that the line length is greater than the indent value (if you want to change the values in the *filename* file, you may need to get superuser authority). Try the **print** command again.

082-007 The "print" command cannot complete because the top margin www, bottom margin xxx, or forms length yyy, conflict. Correct these values in either the command line or the configuration file filename, then try the command again.

Cause: You specified values for top and bottom margins that are not possible with the specified forms length. The forms length must be greater than the sum of the top and bottom margin values.

Action: Change any (or all) of the indicated values so that the forms length is greater than the top margin plus the bottom margin plus the length of the text area (if you want to change the values in the *filename* file, you may need to get superuser authority). Try the **print** command again.

082-008 The "print" command cannot complete because the system cannot find or access the qdaemon status file. Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **qdaemon** status file for the device that you specified in the **print** command does not exist or it has its permission bits set so that this command cannot access it. The status file should be in the **/usr/lpd/stat** directory and it has the same name as the device name.

Action: Make certain that the **/usr/lpd/stat/***device-name* is on the system and that its permission code is set to allow user access (the *device-name* is the device you entered with the **print** command). If the permission code is not correct, get superuser authority and change the permission code with the **chmod** command. If the **/usr/lpd/stat/***device-name* file does not exist, do one of the following:

Request the **print -rr** command.
Stop the printer's **qdaemon** with a **kill** command, then start the **qdaemon** again.

Either of these actions forces the system to create the **/usr/lpd/stat/***device-name* file.

082-009 The "print" command cannot complete because the system encountered error number nn. Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The operating system found the error indicated by error number *nn* while trying to run the **print** command. This condition must be corrected before this command can run.

Action: If *n* is a single digit, look up message number **000-00***n* in this book. If *nn* is a number from 37 through 44, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems. If *nn* is any other two digits, look up message number **000-0***nn* in this book. Perform the suggested actions to try to correct the problem. Once the error is corrected, try the **print** command again.

082-011 The "print" command cannot use the input file filename because the system encountered error number #. Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **print** command could not read your input file because of the system error indicated by error number # that appears on the display screen.

Action: Find the above message number # in this book and perform the suggested actions to try to correct the problem. When the error is corrected, try the **print** command again.

082-012 Printer nnn needs attention. Check your printer, or cancel the print job.

Cause: The indicated printer is offline, has a paper jam, or has a hardware problem that requires an operator to correct. The **print** command cannot print the job you requested until the printer is operating properly.

Action: Check the printer to make sure that it is online and has no visible paper jams, loose cables or other problems. If you cannot get the printer working, cancel the print job (use the **print -ca** command) and get the printer repaired.

082-013 Printer nnn needs paper. Add paper or cancel the print job.

Cause: The indicated printer is out of paper. The **print** command cannot print the job you requested until the printer has some paper.

Action: Put more paper in the printer or cancel the print job by using the **print -ca** command. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

090-001 The system cannot find message ### nnn. Refer to your Messages Reference book. Time=hh:mm. Error Number=number.

Cause: The system could not display the text for a message. The file that enables this message to display was probably deleted, changed, or moved.

Action: If you are creating your own message files, or if you deleted, changed, or moved an existing message file, see the following "Technical Information" section. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: The system could not find the message with component ID ###. The message index for that message is *nnn*. The name of the component file for that message is ### **_EN.m**. The error number *number* gives details about the problem:

Number	Meaning
1	The system could not find a component file.
2	The system found the component file, but the file did not contain valid descriptions for **message**, **help**, or **insert** text.
3	The system found the component file, but the file does not contain descriptions for the specified component. The first six characters of the component file name must be the same as the six-character component ID supplied to the **puttext** utility when the component file was created.
4	The system found the component file (or files), but the message specified by the index was not in the component file (or files).
5	The system found the component file and the specified message. The specified message refers to a second message description in the same component file to provide the message text. The second message description is not in the component file. Check the index value specified for the **MSGSRC** keyword in the **puttext** input file or in the **gettext** output file.

To recover, make certain that a valid component file is in the proper directory, and that the component file contains the requested message description. If the message description refers to another message, make certain that the second message is also in the component file. If you keep getting message **090-001**, the ### **_EN.m** file may not have been installed properly.

090-002 You requested help but the system cannot find help text nnn in file ###. Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Time=hh:mm. Error Number=number.

Cause: The system could not display the help you requested. The

file that enables this help to display was probably deleted, changed, or moved.

Action: If you are creating your own help files, or if you have deleted, changed, or moved an existing help file, see the following "Technical Information" section. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: The system could not find the help with component ID ###. The help index for that help is *nnn*. The name of the component file for that help is ### **_EN.m**. The error number that accompanies the message gives details about the problem:

Number	Meaning
1	The system could not find a component file.
2	The system found the component file, but the file did not contain valid descriptions for **message**, **help**, or **insert** text.
3	The system found the component file, but the file does not contain descriptions for the specified component. The first six characters of the component file name must be the same as the six-character component ID supplied to the **puttext** utility when the component file was created.
4	The system found the component file (or files), but the help specified by the index was not in the component file (or files).
5	The system found the component file and the specified help. The specified help refers to a second help description in the same component file to provide the help text. The second help description is not in the component file. Check the index value specified for the **MSGSRC** keyword in the **puttext** input file or in the **gettext** output file.

To recover, make certain that a valid component file is in the proper directory, and that the component file contains the requested help description. If the help description refers to another help, make certain that the second help is also in the component file. If you keep getting message **090-002**, the ### **_EN.m** file may not have been installed properly.

090-012 Output file filename does not have the proper structure. Enter "puttext" again, specifying either an existing output file with the proper structure, or a new output file.

Cause: The **puttext** command gives this message when you specify an output file with a file structure different than that of a **message**, **help**, or **insert** definition file. The output file was not created by the **puttext** command.

Action: Make certain that the file name that you entered is correct. If it is, make certain that the specified file is not

damaged. If you cannot fix the output file, then use a backup copy of the output file. If you specify a new file name, the **puttext** command will work, but you will lose the information that was in the original output file.

090-013 The "puttext" command cannot complete because you did not specify an input file.

Cause: You entered the **puttext** command without specifying an input file. You must provide an input file name.

Action: Enter the **puttext** command again, but specify a valid input file.

090-014 The following line in the input file does not contain a keyword: xxxxxx
Correct the input file and try "puttext" again.

Cause: The line from your input file that is displayed in the message does not contain a keyword. The line must contain a keyword to be processed by the **puttext** command.

Action: Correct the indicated line in your input file so that it includes a valid keyword.

090-015 The value of keyword xxxxxx for message, help, or insert number nnn in the input file is not numeric. Correct the input file and try "puttext" again.

Cause: Your input file contains a **message**, **help**, or **insert** number *nnn* that specifies a non-numeric value for keyword *xxxxxx*. However, this keyword should have a numeric value.

Action: Correct the entry for keyword *xxxxxx* so that it specifies a numeric value.

090-016 The value of keyword xxxxxx for message, help, or insert number nnn in the input file is missing or is not valid. Correct the input file and try "puttext" again.

Cause: Your input file contains a **message**, **help**, or **insert** number *nnn* that specifies no value or has an incorrect value for keyword *xxxxxx*.

Action: Correct the entry for keyword *xxxxxx* so that it specifies a valid value. Only the following fields are optional or can contain blanks or underscores:

DCOMPID
DMSGID
HELP#
TITLE.

090-017 The descriptions in the input file are not in the proper

sequence. Correct the input file and try "puttext" again.

Cause: Either the descriptions are not in the following order:

1. Message descriptions
2. Insert descriptions
3. Help descriptions.

or, the descriptions within these categories are not in ascending order (by the value of the INDEX# field).

Action: Check the sequence of all descriptions in the input file.

090-018 The message, help, or insert INDEX# value nnn in the input file is not in the range of 1 to 999. Correct the input file and try "puttext" again.

Cause: Your input file contains a **message**, **help**, or **insert** number *nnn* which is not a number in the range of 1 to 999, inclusive.

Action: Change the value of *nnn* in the INDEX# field for the **message**, **help**, or **insert** text description in the input file so that the value is within the indicated range.

090-019 The message, help, or insert number nnn in the input file is missing one or more keywords. Correct the input file and try "puttext" again.

Cause: You must have the following keywords in each description in your input file:

INDEX#
COMPSRC
MSGSRC
STATUS
TEXT
VERSION (if the first three characters of the COMPONENT ID field are **com**).

Action: Check the specified **message**, **help**, or **text** description for INDEX# *nnn*, and make certain that it has all of the required keywords. If no keywords are missing, look for the TITLE keyword. If the TITLE keyword exists, make certain that it is followed by a line that is 0 to 79 characters long (inclusive).

090-020 The COMPONENT ID in the input file header is missing or not valid. Correct the input file header and try "puttext" again.

Cause: The COMPONENT ID must be six characters long and cannot contain any of the following characters:

***** (asterisk)
? (question mark)
[(left bracket)
] (right bracket)
(blank)

Action: Make certain that the component identifier in the input header is present and that it does not contain any of the listed characters.

090-022 The message, help, or insert number nnn in the input file has a missing delimiter, or has more than one keyword-name keyword. Correct the input file and try "puttext" again.

Cause: The **message**, **help**, or **insert** number *nnn* in your input file has the same keyword specified more than once. Or, there is no delimiter line at the beginning of the next **message**, **help**, or **insert** description.

Action: Make certain that your input file does not contain a **message**, **help**, or **insert** description that includes the same keyword more than once. Also make certain that there is a delimiter line at the beginning of each **message**, **help**, or **insert** description.

090-023 The output file filename cannot be read, and has been renamed to filename.ba. Try "puttext" again, specifying a different output file.

Cause: The **puttext** program could not read the output file that you specified, and therefore, could not update it. The program renamed the file by adding a **.ba** extension, but otherwise did not change the file.

Action: Make certain that the *filename* file is correctly spelled. If it is, see if it is damaged. If you cannot fix the *filename* file, use a backup copy of the file. If you specify a new output file name, the **puttext** command will work, but you will lose the information that was in the original output file.

090-024 The "puttext" command cannot write to output file filename. Rename filename.ba to "filename" and try "puttext" again.

Cause: The **puttext** command could not write to the output file that you specified, and therefore, could not update it. The **puttext** command renamed the file by adding a **.ba** extension but otherwise did not change the file.

Action: Check the output file to determine why the file could not be written to. Use a backup copy of the *filename* file or rename the backup file to its original name, and then try the program again. If you specify a new output file name, the **puttext** command will work, but you will lose the information that was in the original output file.

090-025 The requested command failed to start. Please refer to your Messages Reference book. Error Number=n.

Cause: The **puttext** or **gettext** command could not start. The error number will show the reason:

Number	Meaning

1 The command's message and **msgtab0** insert table does not contain a needed insert description. This is an error in the command code.

2 The command could not get the work area (in memory) that it needed.

3 The command's message and **msgtab0** insert table is missing. This is an error in the command code.

4 The command's message and **msgtab0** insert table contains a null string for insert number 001 instead of a keyword list. This is an error in the command code.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

090-026 The "puttext" command cannot complete because the flag xx that you entered is not valid.

Cause: You entered a flag for the **puttext** command that is not recognized.

Action: Check the syntax for the **puttext** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*, and enter the command again using a valid flag.

090-027 You specified the "-n" flag, but your input file already contains a numeric index. Correct the input file or try "puttext" without specifying the "-n" flag.

Cause: You entered the **-n** flag for the **puttext** command but the INDEX# field(s) in your input file contain values that are not underscores or blanks.

Action: Change all INDEX# fields in your input file to contain only underscores or blanks, or enter the command again without using the **-n** flag. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

090-028 The value of keyword "TITLE" for message, help, or insert number nnn in the input file is too long. Shorten the title to 79 characters or less, and try "puttext" again.

Cause: The **message**, **help**, or **insert** number *nnn* in your input file contains a string for the TITLE field that is longer than 79 characters.

Action: Change the TITLE field for the indicated **message**, **help**, or **insert** description so that it is 79 characters or less.

090-040 Input file filename does not have the proper structure. Enter "gettext" again, specifying an input file with the proper structure.

Cause: You specified an input file with a file structure different than that of a **message**, **help**, or **insert** definition file. The input file was not created by the **puttext** program.

Action: Make certain that the file name that you entered is correct. If it is, make certain that the specified file is not damaged. If you cannot recover the input file, specify a different input file for the **gettext** command.

090-041 The "gettext" command cannot complete because the flag or parameter name that you entered is not valid.

Cause: You entered a flag or parameter for the **gettext** command that the command does not recognize.

Action: Check the syntax for the **gettext** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* and enter the command again while using a valid flag or parameter.

090-042 The message, help, or insert number nnn cannot be found in the input file filename. Try "gettext" again with a valid message, help, or insert number.

Cause: The **gettext** command gives this message when your input file does not contain a **message**, **help**, or **insert** number *nnn*.

Action: Make certain that you specified the correct **message**, **help**, or **insert** number. Or, try the **gettext** command and specify the entire input file and a temporary output file. This will help you determine the correct **message**, **help**, or **insert** number.

090-043 The "gettext" command cannot complete because you did not specify both an input file and an output file.

Cause: You must specify both an input file and an output file with the **gettext** command unless you use only the **-p** flag (or if you enter the command without any flags).

Action: Check the syntax for the **gettext** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* and then enter the command again.

090-044 The "gettext" command cannot complete because you did not specify an output file.

Cause: You must specify an output file with the **gettext** command.

Action: Check the syntax for the **gettext** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* and then enter the command again.

090-045 You specified output file filename, but this file already exists. Try "gettext" again, and specify another output file.

Cause: You specified an output file that already exists.

Action: Check the output file name and the existing file by that name. Specify a different output file name, rename the existing file, or delete the existing file.

090-046 The "gettext" command cannot read input file filename. Make sure you specified the correct file name, then try "gettext" again.

Cause: The **gettext** command could not read the input file that you specified.

Action: Check the input file to determine why the file could not be read. If you cannot correct the problem, specify a different input file.

090-047 The "gettext" command cannot write to output file filename. Delete the output file and try "gettext" again.

Cause: The **gettext** command could not write to the output file that you specified.

Action: Check the output file to determine why the **gettext** command could not write to it. If you cannot correct the problem, delete the output file and try the program again.

090-048 The value nnn for flag xx is not in the range of 1 to 999. Try "gettext" again, specifying a valid value.

Cause: You specified a value for flag *xx* that is not in the numeric range of 1 to 999, inclusive.

Action: Enter the command again using a value in the correct range.

091-001 The Tools Group file "tolgroup.txt" cannot be found. The "tolgroup.txt" file must be in your current directory or the directory-name directory.

Find "tolgroup.txt", then move it to one of these directories. Then try the command again.

Cause: The system could not find the **tolgroup.txt** Tool Group file in your current directory or in the *directory-name* directory. The system needs this file to open a Tools window.

Action: First find the **tolgroup.txt** file, then move this file to your current directory, the directory specified in the **$PANELS** directory, or the *directory-name* directory.

1. To **find** the **tolgroup.txt** file, type the **find** command from the AIX Operating System window or from the command pop-up in the Files window:

```
find /  -name tolgroup.txt  -print
```

This command searches the entire file system and displays the full path names of all files named **tolgroup.txt** file. The slash (**/**) symbol tells the **find** command to search the root directory and all of its subdirectories.

2. To **Move tolgroup.txt** to the **/usr/panels** directory:

   a. From the Windows window, open a Files window.

   b. From the Files window, **Switch** to the directory containing the **tolgroup.txt** file.

   c. From the Files window, select the **tolgroup.txt** file.

   d. From the Command Bar, select **Tools**. A pop-up displays a list of commands.

   e. From the list, select **Move**. Another pop-up appears. The pop-up for the **Move** command gives you the following choices:

      Files are the names of the files you want to move. The **tolgroup.txt** file appears in this field.

      To File or Directory is the name of the file or directory to which you want to move the **tolgroup.txt** file; type **/usr/panels**.

   f. Follow the prompts on the screen.

3. Try to **Open** the Tools window again.

091-002 The Command List path name path-name in line number nnn in the Tools Group file filename is not a valid path name.

Correct the path name, then try the command again. (Help is available.)

Cause: The system found a Command List path name that is not valid.

Action:

1. Edit the **tolgroup.txt** file and correct the Command List path name in line number *nnn*.

   A valid path name is in one of the following forms:

   A relative path name: One or more directory names, each separated by a slash (**/**) symbol, then followed by the name of the Command List file. The system starts looking for that directory from the current directory. Do not use spaces in a path name.

   A full path name: Begins with a slash (**/**) symbol and, contains one or more directory names, each separated by a

slash (/), followed by the name of the Command List file. The system starts looking for that directory from the root directory. Do not use spaces in a path name.

Each entry in **tolgroup.txt** has four fields:

command list path name | help index | group name | group description

2. Try the command again.

If you need more information about changing the **tolgroup.txt** file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-003 The name of the Tools-Group-Name Tools Group is cut off in the Tools window because its name in line number nnn in the Tools Group file Tools-Group-filename is too long.

Shorten the Tools Group name to 22 characters or less.

Cause: The Tools Group file name exceeds the maximum length of 22 characters.

Action: Edit the **tolgroup.txt** file and shorten the Tools Group file name in line number *nnn*. Each entry in the **tolgroup.txt** file has four fields:

command list path name | help index | group name | group description

The next time you try to **Open** the Tools window, this error should not occur. If you need more information about changing the **tolgroup.txt** file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-004 A Tools Group is not listed in the Tools window because its name in line number nnn in the Tools Group file Tools-Group-filename is missing.

Add a Tools Group name of 22 characters or less.

Cause: A Tools Group file name is missing from the **tolgroup.txt** *Tools-Group-filename* file.

Action: Edit the **tolgroup.txt** file and add a Tools Group title in line number *nnn*. Each entry in the **tolgroup.txt** file has four fields:

command list path name | help index | group name | group description

The next time you try to **Open** the Tools windows, this error should not occur. If you need more information about changing the **tolgroup.txt** file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-005 The description of the Tools-Group-Name Tools Group is cut off

in the Tools window because the description in line number nnn in the Tools Group file Tools-Group-file-name is too long.

Shorten the description to 51 characters or less.

Cause: The Tools Group file description exceeds the maximum of 51 characters.

Action: Edit the **tolgroup.txt** file and shorten the description in line number *nnn*. Each entry in the **tolgroup.txt** file has four fields:

command list path name | help index | group name | group description

The next time you try to **Open** the Tools window, this error should not occur. If you need more information about changing the **tolgroup.txt** file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-006 **The command list file Command-List-file-name cannot be found. The *Command-List-path-name* file must be in the directory specified in line number *nnn* in the Tools group file Tools-Group-file-name, or in your current directory, or in the directory-name directory.**

If you incorrectly specified the path name of the Command List file, correct the path name. Otherwise, find the Command-List-file-name file and move it to one of these directories.

Cause: The Command List file that contains the list of commands in a specific Tools Group could not be found.

Action: Find the Command List file and then move this file to your current directory, the directory specified in the **$PANELS** directory or the *directory-name* directory.

1. To **find** the Command List file, type the **find** command in a AIX Operating System window, or from the command pop-up in a Files window:

   find / -name **command-list-file-name** -print

   This command searches the entire file system and displays the full path name of the Command List file. The slash (**/**) symbol tells the **find** command to search the root directory and all of its subdirectories.

2. To **Move** the Command List file to the **/usr/panels** directory, do the following:

   a. From the Windows window, open a Files window.

   b. From the Files window, **Switch** to the directory containing the **tolgroup.txt** file.

   c. From a Files window, select the Command List file.

d. From the Command Bar, select **Tools**. A pop-up displays a list of commands.

e. From the list, select **Move**. Another pop-up appears. The pop-up for the **Move** command gives you the following choices:

Files are the names of the files you want to move. The name of the Command List file appears in this field.

To File or Directory is the name of the file or directory to which you want to move the Command List file, type **/usr/panels**.

f. Follow the prompts on the screen.

091-007 The Dialog path name Dialog-path-name in line number nnn in the Command List file Command-List-file-name is not valid.

Correct the path name, then try the command again. (Help is available.)

Cause: The system found a Dialog path name that is not valid. The Dialog path name is the name of the file that defines the panel for a particular command.

Action: Edit the Command List file and correct the Dialog path name in line number *nnn*. A valid path name is in one of the following forms:

A relative path name: One or more directory names, each separated with a slash (/), followed by the name of the Dialog file. The system starts looking for that directory from the current directory. Do not use spaces in a path name.

A full path name: Begins with a slash (/) symbol, and contains one or more directory names, each separated by a slash (/), followed by the name of the Dialog file. The system starts looking for that directory from the root directory. Do not use spaces in a path name.

The Command List file has six fields:

dialog path name | dialog object path name | setup routine path name | help index | invoked command | command description

If you need more information about changing the Command List file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-008 The Setup Routine path name Setup-Routine-path-name in line number nnn in the Command List file Command-List-file-name is not valid.

Correct the path name, then try the command again. (Help is available.)

Cause: The program found a Setup Routine path name that is not valid. The system must run the file given in the Setup Routine path name before the system can run a particular command.

Action: Edit the Command List file and correct the Setup Routine path name in line number *nnn*. A valid path name is in one of the following forms:

A relative path name: One or more directory names, each separated by a slash (/) symbol, followed by the name of the Setup Routine. The system starts looking for that directory from the current directory. Do not use spaces in a valid path name.

A full path name: Begins with a slash (/) symbol, and contains one or more directory names, each separated by a slash (/), followed by the name of the Setup Routine. The system starts looking for that directory from the root directory. Do not use spaces in a valid path name.

The Command List file has six fields:

dialog path name | dialog object path name | setup routine path name | help index | invoked command | command description

If you need more information about changing the Command List file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-009 The name of the command-name command is cut off in the Tools window because its name in line number nnn in the Command List file Command-List-file-name is too long.

Shorten the command name to 14 characters or less.

Cause: The *command-name* command exceeds the maximum length of 14 characters.

Action: Edit the Command List file and shorten the command name in line number *nnn*.

The Command List file has six fields:

dialog path name | dialog object path name | setup routine path name | help index | invoked command | command description

The next time you try to **Open** the Applications or Tools window, this error should not occur. If you need more information about changing the Command List file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-010 The command name in line number nnn in the Command List file Command-List-file-name is missing.

Add a command name of 14 characters or less, then try the command again.

Cause: A command is not listed in the Command List file for the Tools Group being used.

Action: Edit the Command List file and add a command name in line number *nnn*.

The Command List file has six fields:

dialog path name | dialog object path name | setup routine path name | help index | invoked command | command description

If you need more information about changing the Command List file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-011 The description of command-name is cut off in the Applications or Tools window because the description in line number nnn in the Command List file Command-List-filename is too long.

Shorten the description to 59 characters or less.

Cause: The *command-name* command description specified in line number *nnn* in *Command-List-filename* file exceeds the maximum length of 59 characters.

Action: Edit the Command List file and shorten the command description in line number *nnn*.

The Command List file has six fields:

dialog path name | dialog object path name | setup routine path name | help index | invoked command | command description

If you need more information about changing the Command List file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-012 The Command List path name in line number nnn in the Tools Group file Tools-Group-filename is missing.

Add a full path name of 256 characters or less, then try the command again.

Cause: The Command List path name is missing from the **tolgroup.txt** file. The Command List path name is the name of the file that contains the list of commands in a particular Tools Group.

Action: Edit the **tolgroup.txt** file and add the Command List path name in line number *nnn*. Each entry in the **tolgroup.txt** file has four fields:

command list path name | help index | group name | group description

If you need more information about changing the **tolgroup.txt** file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-013 You selected "Do" but did not select the diskette drive that contains the diskette you want to Format.

To format a diskette, first select a diskette drive, then select "Do".

Cause: You tried to format a diskette, but you did not specify the diskette drive that contains the diskette you want to format.

Action: Do the following:

1. Select one of the following in the **Format** pop-up:

   Diskette0 formats the diskette in the diskette drive named Diskette0.
   Diskette1 formats the diskette in the diskette drive named Diskette1.

2. Select **Do** and follow the prompts on the display.

If you would like more information about the **Format** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-014 The help index index in line number nnn in the Tools Group file Tools-Group-filename is not valid.

Correct the index, then try the command again.

Cause: The system found a help index in the Tools Group file that is not valid. The help index is a number that will show the location of the help data for the Tools Group. This number is assigned automatically by the **puttext** facility when the entry is created.

Action: Edit the **tolgroup.txt** file and correct the help index in line number *nnn*. Ensure that the help index is a number between 001 and 999. The correct help index numbers are listed in the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* manual. Each entry in **tolgroup.txt** file has four fields:

command list path name | help index | group name | group description

If you need more information about changing the **tolgroup.txt** file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-015 The help index index in line number nnn in the Command List file Command-List-filename is not valid.

Correct the help index, then try the command again.

Cause: The system found a help index in the Command List file that is not valid. The help index is a number that will show the location of the help data for the Tools Group. This number is assigned automatically by the **puttext** facility when the entry is created.

Action: Do the following:

1. Edit the Command List file and correct the help index in line number *nnn*. Ensure that the help index is a number between

001 and 999. The correct help index numbers are listed in the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

The Command List file has six fields:

dialog path name | dialog object path name | setup routine path name | help index | invoked command | command description

2. Try the command again.

If you need more information about changing the Command List file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-016 The Tools Group file Tools-Group-file-name does not contain any valid Tools Groups. A valid Tools Group includes a Tools Group name and a valid Command List path name.

Correct the Tools-Group-file-name file, then try the command again.
(Help is available.)

Cause: The system could not find any valid Tools Groups in the **tolgroup.txt** Tools Group file. A valid Tools Group includes a Tools Group name and a valid Command List path name. The Command List path name is the name of the file that contains the list of commands in the selected Tools Group.

Action: Do the following:

1. Edit the **tolgroup.txt** file to correct each Tools Group name and Command List path name. A valid path name is in one of the following forms:

   A relative path name: One or more directory names, each separated by a slash (**/**) symbol, followed by the name of the Command List file. The system starts looking in the current directory. Do not use spaces in a valid path name.

   A full path name: Begins with a slash (**/**) symbol, and contains one or more directory names, each separated by a slash (**/**), followed by the name of the Command List file. The system starts looking in the root directory. Do not use spaces in a valid path name.

   Each entry in the **tolgroup.txt** file has four fields:

   command list path name | help index | group name | group description

2. Try to **Open** the Tools window again.

If you need more information about changing the **tolgroup.txt** file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-017 You cannot Open the tools-group-name Tools Group because the Command List file Command-List-file-name does not contain any

valid commands. A valid command requires a command name. Certain commands also require a valid Dialog path name and a valid Setup Routine path name.

Correct the Command-List-file-name file, then try the command again.
(Help is available.)

Cause: The system could not find any valid commands in the specified Command List file. A valid command includes a command name, and valid Dialog path names and Setup Routine path names, if they are used. The Dialog path name is the name of the file that defines the panel for a particular command. The Setup Routine path name is the name of the file that contains a program that the system must run before a particular command is run.

Action: Do the following:

1. Edit the Command List file to correct each command name, and correct the Dialog and Setup Routine path names in line number *nnn*. A valid path name is in one of the following forms:

   A relative path name: One or more directory names, each separated by a slash (**/**) symbol, followed by the name of the Command List file. The system starts looking for that directory from the current directory. Do not use spaces in a valid path name.

   A full path name: Begins with a slash (**/**) symbol, and contains one or more directory names, each separated by a slash (**/**), followed by the name of the Command List file. The system starts looking for that directory from the root directory. Do not use spaces in a valid path name.

   The Command List file has six fields:

   dialog path name | dialog object path name | setup routine path name | help index | invoked command | command description

2. Try to **Open** the Tools Group.

If you need more information about changing the Command List file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-018 The Unmount command cannot complete because no file systems are mounted.

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **Unmount** command cannot complete because there are no file systems mounted.

Action: No action is needed.

091-019 The Command List file Command-List-file-name cannot be found. The Command List file must be in the directory specified for the Tools-Group-name Tools Group in the Tools Group file Tools-Group-file-name, or in one of the other directories searched by the system.

If you incorrectly specified the path name of the Command List file, correct the path name. Otherwise, find the Command List file, and move it to one of the directories searched by the system.
(Help is available.)

Cause: The system could not find a Command List file.

Action: Find the Command List file, and move it to a directory. The Command List file contains information about each of the commands in a particular Tools Group. The path name of a Command List file for each Tools Group is specified in the Tools Group file. The Command List path name is the first entry in each line of the Tools Group file.

To **find** the Command List file, do one (or more) of the following:

Check the path name in the Tools Group file. If you incorrectly specified the path name, then correct the path name.

If you specified a full path name for the Command List file, look in that directory for the file. If the file is not there, move (or copy) it to the specified directory.

If you specified a relative path name, the file would be moved (or copied) to the directory specified in **$PANELS**, to the **/usr/lib/screen** directory or to your current directory.

091-020 The path name of the invoked command in line number nnn in the Command List file Command-List-file-name is missing.

Add a path name of 256 characters or less, then try the command again.

Cause: The system could not find the invoked command.

Action: Edit the Command List file and add the invoked command path name in line number *nnn*.

The Command List file has six fields:

dialog path name | dialog object path name | setup routine path name | help index | invoked command | command description

Try to **Open** the Tools Group. If you need more information about adding a path name to the Command List file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-021 The path name of the invoked command path name in line number nnn in the Command List file Command-List-file-name is not valid.

Add a path name, then try the command again.
(Help is available.)

Cause: The system found a path name for an invoked command that is not valid.

Action: Edit the Command List file and correct the invoked command path name in line number *nnn*. The path name of an invoked command is the name of the command that is invoked (or called) when you select a particular command. A valid path name is in one of the following forms:

A relative path name: One or more directory names, each separated by a slash (/) symbol, followed by the name of the invoked command. The system starts looking for that directory from the current directory. Do not use spaces in a valid path name.

A full path name: Begins with a slash (/) symbol, and contains one or more directory names, each separated by a slash (/) symbol, followed by the name of the invoked command. The system starts looking for that directory from the root directory. Do not use spaces in a valid path name.

The Command List file has six fields:

dialog path name | dialog object path name | setup routine path name | help index | invoked command | command description

If you need more information about changing the Command List file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-022 The Dialog Object name in line number nnn in the Command List file Command-List-file-name is not valid.

Correct the path name, then try the command again. (Help is available.)

Cause: The system found a Dialog Object name that is not valid.

Action: Edit the Command List file and correct the Dialog Object name in line number *nnn*. The Dialog Object name is the name of that part of the Dialog file that defines the pop-up or window for the selected command or Tools Group.

A valid Dialog Object name may be from 1 to 14 characters long, and may contain any letter, any number, and the special characters: tilde (~), period (.) and underscore (_). The first character of the name must be a letter. A valid path name is in one of the following forms:

A relative path name: One or more directory names, each separated by a slash (/) symbol, followed by the name of the Setup Routine. The system starts looking for that directory from the current directory. Do not use spaces in a valid path name.

A full path name: Begins with a slash (/) symbol, and contains one or more directory names, each separated by a slash (/), followed by the name of the Setup Routine. The system starts looking for that directory from the root directory. Do not use spaces in a valid path name.

The Command List file has six fields:

dialog path name | dialog object path name | setup routine path name | help index | invoked command | command description

If you need more information about changing the Command List file, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

091-023 Command-name cannot complete because the filename file cannot be opened.

For more information, read the message that appears below.

Cause: The system could not find the *filename* file in your current directory or you do not have the necessary access permissions to the file.

Action: Select **Quit**, and then use the information in the message that appears to determine your action.

097-001 You cannot Change or Delete the file type file-type-name because it cannot be found. Either you incorrectly typed the file type name, or the file type does not exist.

If you incorrectly typed the name of the file type, correct the file type name.

Cause: The system could not find the *file-type-name* file type that you tried to change or delete. You incorrectly typed the file type name, or the file type you specified does not exist.

Action: Do the following:

1. Check the spelling of the file type you specified.
2. If you spelled the file type correctly, check if the file type you specified exists. You can display a list of the defined file types by using the **Filetypes** command in the Customization Tools Group list in a Tools window. To display a list of the defined file types, do the following:
   a. From the Windows window, **Open** a Tools window (if one is not already open).
   b. From the Tool Groups list, **Open** the Customization Tools Group.
   c. From the Customization Tools Group list, **Run** the **Filetypes** command. A list of the defined file types is displayed.
   d. Find the correct file type.
   e. Try the command again.

097-002 The help file filename cannot be found. Either you incorrectly typed the file name or the file does not exist.

If you incorrectly typed the file name, correct the file name.

Cause: You tried to add a file type with an associated Help file, but the system cannot find the *filename* Help file.

Action: Make certain that the file name that you specified in the **Filetypes** command matches the file name in the Help file. To do this, check your directory in the Files window.

097-003 The file type file-type-name already exists.

Type in another name for the new file type.

Cause: You tried to add the new *file-type-name* file type, but that file type already exists.

Action: Specify a different name for the new file type. You can see a list of the existing file types by selecting the **Filetypes** command in the Tools window. To display a list of defined file types, do the following:

1. From the Windows window, **Open** a Tools window (if one is not already open).
2. In the Tools Group list, **Open** the Customization Tools Group.
3. In the Customization Tools list, **Run** the **Filetypes** command. A list of existing file types is displayed.
4. Consider a new and unique file type name based on the list of file types.
5. Try to add a new file type again using a unique file type name.

097-004 The suffix suffix-name already exists.

Type in another suffix for this new file type.

Cause: You tried to add a file type, but you specified a *suffix-name* suffix, that was already defined.

Action: Specify a different suffix. You can see a list of the existing suffixes by selecting the **Filetypes** command in a Tools window. To display a list of existing file types and their suffixes, do the following:

1. From the Windows window, **Open** a Tools window (if one is not already open).
2. From the Tools Group list, **Open** the Customization Tools Group.
3. In the Customization Tools Group list, **Run** the **Filetypes** command. A list of the existing file types and their suffixes is displayed.
4. Consider a new and unique suffix based on the displayed list.
5. Try to add a new file type again.

097-005 The "Filetypes" command cannot complete because you did not specify which values you wanted to change.

Try "Filetypes" again using the values that you want to change.

Cause: You indicated that you wanted to change one or more existing characteristics of an existing file type, but you did not specify any values to be changed.

Action: Type the **Filetypes** command again and specify which values you want to change. For example:

```
filetypes -change=C Src -editor=e
```

If you want more information about the **Filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-006 The "Filetypes" command cannot complete because you did not specify a help file name.

Try "Filetypes" again using a help file name.

Cause: You tried to add a file type without specifying the **-helptext** flag for that file type. However, you must specify the **-helptext** flag to add a file type.

Action: Enter the **Filetypes** command again with the string of characters for the help file name:

```
filetypes -add=file-type-name -helptext/xxx/xxx/xxx
```

If you want more information about the **Filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-007 The "Filetypes" command cannot complete because you did not specify a suffix.

Try "Filetypes" again using a suffix.

Cause: You tried to add a file type without specifying the **-suffix** flag for that file type. However, you must specify the **-suffix** flag to add a file type.

Action: Type in **Filetypes** again, with the string of characters you want to use for the suffix:

```
filetypes -add=-file-type-name -suffix=xxx
```

If you want more information about the **filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-008 "Pick" has completed, but no matching files were found.

Cause: You selected the **Pick** command but the system did not find any files to match the file names or the file types that you specified. Either you mis-typed the file names and file types, or the system did not find any matching file names or file types.

Action: Make certain that the file names or file types that you specified are in your current directory, and that they are spelled correctly. Try the **Pick** command again.

097-009 Command-name cannot complete because the system cannot find the Dialog file dialog-file-name. The Dialog file defines the panel for the selected commands. The Dialog file must be in the specified directory, or in the current directory, or directory-name directory.

If you incorrectly specified the path name of the Dialog file, correct the path name. Otherwise, find the dialog-file-name file and move it to one of these directories. Then try the command again.

Cause: You requested the *command-name* command. However, the system could not find the *dialog-file-name* Dialog file in your current directory, or in the *directory-name* directory, or in the directory that you specified.

Action: You must first find the Dialog file and then move it to your current directory, the directory specified in the **$PANELS** directory, or the *directory-name* directory.

1. To find the *dialog-file-name* file, type in the **Find** command from an AIX Operating System window, or from a command pop-up in a Files window:

   find / -name **dialog-file-name** -print

   After you enter this command, the system searches the entire file system, and the full path names of all files named *dialog-file-name* file are displayed on your screen. The slash (/) symbol tells the **find** command to search the root directories and all of its subdirectories.

2. To **Move** the dialog file to the **/usr/panels** directory, do the following:

   a. From the Windows window, **Open** a Files window.
   b. From the Files window, **Switch** to the directory containing the **tolgroup.txt** file.
   c. From a Files window, select the *dialog-file-name* file.
   d. In the Command Bar, select **Tools**. A pop-up displays a list of commands.
   e. From the list, select **Move**. Another pop-up appears. The pop-up for the **Move** command gives you the following choices:

      Files are the names of the files you want to move. The *dialog-file-name* file appears in this field.

      To File or Directory is the name of the file or directory to which you want to move the *dialog-file-name* file; enter **/usr/panels**.

   f. Follow the prompts on the screen.

3. Try the command again.

097-010 You selected "Do" but did not select the file type of the object you want to create.

To Create an object, first select the file type. In any additional pop-ups, type in or select values and select "Do". Then select "Do" in the Create pop-up. (Help is available.)

Cause: You selected **Do** without first selecting the file type of the object you want to create.

Action: **Create** the object by doing the following:

1. Within the **Create** pop-up, select the type of object you want to **Create**. When more than the name is required to create an object, a different pop-up is presented asking for this additional information.

2. Select **Do** in each pop-up.

097-011 You selected "Do", but did not type in a command.

To run a command, type the command, then select "Do".

Cause: You selected **Do** in the command pop-up without first entering a command.

Action: Enter a command within the command pop-up. Then select **Do**.

097-012 You selected "Do", but did not select a command.

To run a command from the Tools pop-up, first select the command. In any additional pop-ups, type in or select values and select "Do". Then select "Do" in the Tools pop-up.

Cause: You selected **Do** without first selecting one of the commands. The Tools pop-up might contain one or more of the following commands:

Check
Combine
Compare
Copy
Delete
Move
Reformat
Rename.

Action: Select one of the commands in the pop-up before you select **Do**. After you select **Do**, another pop-up may appear. If you would like details for a particular command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

097-013 You cannot change the name of file type file-type-name to file-type-name.

If you want a file type named file-type-name, add a file type with that name.

Cause: You tried to **Change** the name of a file type to *file-type-name*. However, a file type name cannot be changed.

Action: **Add** a file type with that name. To **Add** a file type, **Run** the **Filetypes** command from the Customization Tools List.

097-016 The suffix of an existing file type cannot be changed.

Enter "Filetypes" again without the "-suffix" flag.

Cause: You tried to change the suffix of a file type, but the file type you entered already exists, and you cannot change the suffix.

Action: Type in **Filetypes** again, with the string of characters you want to use for those flags you want to change. The **-suffix** flag for this file type cannot be changed. If you want more information about the **Filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-017 The help file name for an existing file type cannot be specified.

Enter "Filetypes" again without the "-helptext" flag.

Cause: You tried to change the help file name but you cannot change the help file name for an existing file type.

Action: Type in **Filetypes** again, with the characters for those flags you want to change. You cannot type in the **-helptext** flag when you change a file type. If you want more information about the **Filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-018 The permissions you specified are not valid. Valid permissions are of the form rwxrwxrwx, or a form using minus signs in place of one or more letters.

Enter "Filetypes" again using valid permissions for the "-crperm" flag.

Cause: You tried to specify the access permissions for a file type, but the access permissions you specified are not valid.

Action: Valid permissions are of the form **rwxrwxrwx**. If you do not want the group or everyone else to have access to a particular file, put a minus sign (-) in the place of one or more letters.

For example, if you want to remove the group and user write access permissions for the **csrc** file type, you should enter the following command:

```
filetypes -change=csrc -crperm=rwxr-xr-x
```

For more information about permissions, refer to *Installing and Customizing the AIX Operating System*. For more information about the **Filetypes** command refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-019 The suffix you specified is not valid. A valid suffix contains up to 12 letters or numbers.

Enter "Filetypes" again using a valid suffix.

Cause: You tried to add a new file type but you specified a suffix that is not valid.

Action: Type in a valid suffix. For example, the following entry specifies a valid **-suffix** flag:

```
filetypes -add=file-type-name -suffix=xxx
```

The suffix must be included as part of the name of all files of a specified type. A period (.) separates the file name from the suffix. The suffix can be 1 to 12 characters long, and can contain any letter or number. The 1 to 12 characters and the period (.) in the suffix are included in the 14 characters that is allowed as the maximum length of a file name. For example, if you specify a 3-character suffix, the file name can be only 10 characters long.

Do not enter spaces or any special characters in a suffix.

Following are three examples of file names with suffixes:

letter.mine - The file name is 11 characters long, including the separator character and a 4-character suffix.

tolgroup.txt - The file name is 12 characters long, including the separator character and a 3-character suffix.

f.woofwoofwoof - The file name is 14 characters long, including the separator character and a 12-character suffix.

For more information about the **Filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-020 The "Filetypes" command cannot complete because you did not specify "-Add", "-Delete" or "-Change" as the first flag.

Enter "Filetypes" again using one of these flags.

Cause: You did not specify to add, delete, or change the file type.

Action: To use the **Filetypes** command, do one of the following:

Add a file type by entering:

filetypes -add=**file-type-name**. . . . . .

Change a file type by entering:

filetypes -change=**file-type-name**. . . . . .

Delete a file type by entering:

filetypes -delete=**file-type-name**. . . . . .

The **-Add**, **-Change**, or **-Delete** flag is the first flag that you should type in the **Filetypes** command. All other flags follow this field.

If you want more information about the **Filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-022 Command-name cannot complete because the system cannot run the "Setup" routine.

Select "Quit", then read the message that appears.

Cause: The system could not find the file containing the **Setup** routine, or you do not have the necessary access permissions to the file.

Action: Select the **Quit** command and then use the information in the next message that appears to determine your action.

097-023 You cannot use the Help file filename because you do not have permission to read this file.

Correct the permissions associated with this file, then try "Filetypes" again.

Cause: You cannot use the *filename* Help file because you do not have the necessary access permission to it.

Action: View the access permissions for the file by doing the following:

1. Display a Files window.
2. Select the *file-name* Help file. Then select **Describe**.

A pop-up presents information about the file, including the owner access permissions and other permissions. Correct the permissions. If you cannot change the access permissions of that file, contact the owner of that file and request access to it.

If you want more information about the **Filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*. Also, if y want more information about changing permissions, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services*

Reference.

097-024 "Open" cannot complete because no editor is defined for the file-type-name file type.

To define an editor for this file type, use the "Filetypes" command. Change the definition of this file type, then try to "Open" this file again.

Cause: You cannot open the file because an editor is not defined for the *file-type-name* file type.

Action: Select the **Filetypes** command in the Customization Tools Group, or enter the **Filetypes** command in an AIX Operating System window (or in a command pop-up). To enter the **Filetypes** command, specify the **-editor** flag, as in the following example:

```
filetypes -change=file-type-name -editor=xxxx
```

If you want more information about the **Filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-025 "Compile" cannot complete because no compiler is defined for the file-type-name file type.

To define a compiler for this file type, use the "Filetypes" command. Change the definition of this file type, then try to Compile this file again.

Cause: You cannot **Compile** the file because a compiler program is not specified for the *file-type-name* file type.

Action: You can select the **Filetypes** command in the Customization Tools Group, or type the **Filetypes** command in an AIX Operating System window (or in a command pop-up). Specify the **Filetypes** command with the **-cplpgm** flag, as in the following example:

```
filetypes -change=file-type-name -cplpgm=xxxxxxxx
```

If you want more information about the **Filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-026 "Print" cannot complete because no print program is defined for the file-type-name file type.

To define a print program for this file type, use the "Filetypes" command. Change the definition of this file type, then try to "Print" this file again.

Cause: You cannot **Print** the file, because a print program is not defined for the *file-type-name* file type.

Action: You can select the **Filetypes** command in the Customization Tools Group, or enter the **Filetypes** command in an AIX Operating System window (or in a command pop-up). To type in **Filetypes**

command, specify the **-prtpgm** flag, as in the following example:

```
filetypes -change=file-type-name -prtpgm=xxxxxxxx
```

If you want more information about the **Filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-027 "Interpret" cannot complete because no interpreter is defined for the file-type-name file type.

To define an interpreter for this file type, use the "Filetypes" command. Change the definition of this file type, then try to "Interpret" this file again.

Cause: You cannot **Interpret** the file because an interpreter program is not defined for the *file-type-name* file type.

Action: You can select the **Filetypes** command in the Customization Tools Group, or enter the **Filetypes** command in an AIX Operating System window (or in a command pop-up).

Type in the **Filetypes** command, and specify the **-intpgm** flag, as in the following example:

```
filetypes -change=file-type-name -intpgm=xxxxxxxx
```

If you want more information about the **Filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-028 You cannot "Open" the directory directory-name because you do not have permission to use this directory.

(Help is available.)

Cause: You tried to **Open** a directory that you do not have permission to use. To open a directory, you must have read and search (or execute) access permissions for that directory, and for each of the directories that must be opened to get to that directory.

Action: To see your access permissions for a directory, do the following:

1. Display a Files window.
2. Select a directory name.
3. Select **Describe**.

A pop-up presents information about the directory, including the owner access permissions and other permissions. Correct the permissions, then try **Open** again. If you cannot change the access permissions of that directory, contact the owner of the directory and request access to that directory.

097-029 The system-defined file type file-type-name cannot be deleted.

Cause: This message is for your information only. You tried to delete the *file-type-name* file type, but the file type you specified is defined by the system and cannot be deleted.

Action: No action is needed.

097-030 The "Filetype" command cannot complete, because the value you specified for -type is not valid. A valid value is a number between 1 and 6.

Enter "Filetypes" again using a valid value for -type.

Cause: You tried to add a file type. The command did not complete because you specified a value for the **-type** flag that is not valid.

Action: Enter the **Filetypes** command again, using a valid value for the **-type** flag.

The **-type** flag allows the following values:

1 -- Specifies a record file type
2 -- Specifies a table file type
3 -- Specifies an I/O device file type
4 -- Specifies a directory file type
5 -- Specifies an untyped file type
6 -- Specifies a shell procedure.

If you want more information about the **Filetypes** command, refer to the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference* and the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

097-031 You selected "Do", but did not select whether you want to use a pattern to Create the new object.

Select Yes or No for "Use a Pattern", then select "Do".

Cause: You selected **Do** when the system asked you whether you wanted to use a pattern to create a new object, but you did not select **yes** or **no**.

Action: Select **yes** or **no**.

097-032 Help is not available for the file-type-name file type.

(Help is available.)

Cause: This message is for your information only. You requested **Help** within the **Create** pop-up (or within the **Filetypes** pop-up). Help is not available for the file type you requested.

Action: No action is needed.

097-034 *Command-name* cannot complete because you chose to print both the output and the messages.

Try the command again but print only the output or only the messages.

Cause: The cause of this error message is shown in the system message itself.

Action: Try the command again but print only the output or only the messages.

097-035 You typed a pattern-matching character, such as an asterisk (*), within the text. A pattern-matching character can only be used as the first character or last character of the text.

Remove any imbedded pattern-matching characters.

Cause: You specified a file name or file type containing a pattern-matching character, such as an asterisk (*****), imbedded within the text. Pattern-matching characters cannot be imbedded, but can be the first character, or last character of the text.

For example, **PERS*** is a file name with the pattern-matching character as the last character. This string matches with **PERS, PERSONAL, PERSONNEL** or any other files with names beginning with **PERS**.

Action: Type the word or phrase again without any imbedded pattern-matching characters. If you would like more information about how to use pattern-matching characters, refer to *AIX PS/2 Usability Services Reference*.

108-001 The "dumpfmt" command cannot complete because one or more flags are not valid. Request the command again, and specify valid flags.

Cause: You entered the **dumpfmt** command and specified one or more flags that the command does not recognize.

Action: Check the syntax of the **dumpfmt** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*. Then enter the command again using flags shown in that book.

108-002 The "dumpfmt" command cannot complete because the system cannot open the dump file. Try "dumpfmt" again. If you get this message again, refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **dumpfmt** command could not open a dump file on the diskette drive in position **A** or on the fixed disk.

If the dump file is on the diskette drive, probable causes include:

The diskette drive door is open.
There is no diskette in the diskette drive.
The diskette is damaged.

The diskette drive is not operating properly.

If the dump file is on the fixed disk, you may have specified the name of a file that does not exist, or the fixed disk may have a hardware problem.

Action: Try the **dumpfmt** command again. If the command still does not work (and the dump file is on a fixed disk), try the following:

1. Make certain that you specified a file that already exists on the fixed disk.
2. Rename the dump file and try the **dumpfmt** command again on the fixed disk.
3. Move the dump file to a diskette or a different fixed disk.
4. If you can repeat the dump conditions, try a dump again, and create the dump file on a diskette.
5. Check the fixed disk for hardware errors.

If the dump file is on a diskette, try the following:

1. Make certain that the diskette is in the drive and that the door is closed.
2. Check the diskette and diskette drive for hardware errors.
3. Rename the dump file and try the **dumpfmt** command again on the diskette.
4. Move the dump file to a fixed disk or a different diskette.
5. If you can repeat the dump conditions, try a dump again, and create the dump file on a different diskette.

If necessary, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

108-003 The "dumpfmt" command cannot complete because the system could not read dump control information. Try "dumpfmt" again. If you get this message again, refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **dumpfmt** command found your dump file on the diskette (or fixed disk) but it could not read the dump control information that resides before the table of contents.

Action: Try the **dumpfmt** command again. If the command still does not work, and the dump file is on a fixed disk, try the following:

1. Rename the dump file and try the **dumpfmt** command again on the fixed disk.

2. Move the dump file to a diskette or a different fixed disk.

3. If you can repeat the dump conditions, try a dump again, and create the dump file on a diskette.

If the dump file is on a diskette, try the following:

1. Move the dump file to a fixed disk or a different diskette.

2. If you can repeat the dump conditions, try a dump again, and create the dump file on a different diskette.

If necessary, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

108-004 The "dumpfmt" command cannot complete because the system could not read the table of contents in the dump file. Try "dumpfmt" again. If you get this message again, refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **dumpfmt** command found your dump file on the diskette (or fixed disk) but it could not read the table of contents that resides after the dump control information.

Action: Try the **dumpfmt** command again. If the command still does not work, and the dump file is on a fixed disk, try the following:

1. Rename the dump file and try the **dumpfmt** command again on the fixed disk.
2. Move the dump file to a diskette or a different fixed disk.
3. If you can repeat the dump conditions, try a dump again, and create the dump file on a diskette.

If the dump file is on a diskette, try the following:

1. Move the dump file to a fixed disk or a different diskette.
2. If you can repeat the dump conditions, try a dump again, and create the dump file on a different diskette.

If necessary, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

108-005 The "dumpfmt" command cannot complete because the system cannot find or read the structure you requested. Try "dumpfmt" again. If you get this message again, refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **dumpfmt** command found your dump file on the diskette (or fixed disk) and read the table of contents. However, the **dumpfmt** command could not find or read the dump structure that you requested.

Action: Try the **dumpfmt** command again making certain that you enter the correct structure name. To see a list of the structures that are in a dump file, do the following:

1. Enter **dumpfmt** if the dump file is on a diskette, or **dumpfmt filename** if the dump file is on a fixed disk.
2. Enter subcommand **a**.

If you still get this message, check the diskette drive or fixed-disk hardware for write and read errors. If the dump conditions can be repeated, try another dump, and try to create the dump diskette again using a different diskette. If you cannot repeat the dump conditions, follow your local procedures for

reporting software or hardware problems.

108-006 The system cannot find the trace buffer you requested because the buffer number is not valid. Please specify a valid buffer number.

Cause: You specified a trace buffer number to the **dumpfmt** program, but the buffer number is not in the correct range.

Action: Make certain that you entered a buffer number in the range of 0 to 3. If the buffer number was not correct, enter the **dumpfmt** command again using a buffer number in that range. If the buffer number that you entered is correct, trace was not on when the dump was created, and the trace information is not available. If the dump conditions can be repeated, use the **trace** command to turn on trace before requesting the dump.

108-008 The system cannot find information about register nn because it was not dumped, or the register number is not valid. Please specify an appropriate register number.

Cause: You specified a register number to the **dumpfmt** program but the program could not find a register dump table with that number.

Action: The register number is an integer between 1 and 12 that identifies the register that you want to examine. Enter the **dumpfmt** command again using a valid register number.

108-009 The "dumpfmt" command cannot complete because the system does not recognize one or more of the flags you entered. Please enter the flags again.

Cause: You entered the **dumpfmt** command with a flag that this command does not recognize. Valid flags for this command are **-a**, **-h** and **-s**.

Action: See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for a description of the flags for this command. Enter the **dumpfmt** command again using valid flags.

108-010 The "dumpfmt" command cannot complete because the value you specified contains too many characters.

Cause: From the **dumpfmt** menu, you entered a value that is not valid because it is too long. For example, you entered a register number that has more than two digits.

Action: Make a choice from the **dumpfmt** menu and be sure to specify an appropriate number of characters for the value you enter.

108-011 The "dumpfmt" command cannot complete because you cannot specify the "-h" flag with any other flags.

Cause: You requested the **dumpfmt** command with the **-h** flag to

include a header for the dump data. If you use **-h**, you cannot use any other flags. However, you tried to specify one or more additional flags.

Action: Request the **dumpfmt** command again. Either specify **-h** and no other flags, or specify flags other than **-h**.

108-012 The "dumpfmt" command cannot complete because you specified the same flag more than once.

Cause: You specified the same flag twice (or more). For example, you typed something like: **dumpfmt -a -s -a**.

Action: Try the **dumpfmt** command again, and specify each desired flag only once.

108-013 The "dumpfmt" command cannot complete because the file you specified does not contain dump data.

Cause: You requested the **dumpfmt** command to run on a file. However, the file that you requested does not have any dump data, so the dump formatter cannot work on that file.

Action: Try the **dumpfmt** command again, and make certain that you spelled the file name correctly. Also make certain that the file contains dump data.

109-002 The "errupdate" command cannot complete because the input file filename contains no data. Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: You requested **errupdate** to add, replace, or delete error report format templates in *filename*. The **errupdate** command looks for data in the *filename*.**err** file. The *filename*.**err** file exists, but it does not contain any data. Therefore, the **errupdate** command could not work.

Action: Make certain that you typed *filename* correctly. If *filename* is the file that you wanted, do one of the following:

Try to restore a backup copy of the *filename* file. Make certain that its first line is *** /etc/errfmt** and that its format is correct.

Get superuser authority and edit the *filename* file. Make certain that its first line is *** /etc/errfmt** and that its format is correct.

For information about the proper format, see *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* or the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*. Also, the **/etc/errfmt** file will show the proper format, except that the **+** or **-** operators are missing from the first position in each line.

109-003 The file filename that you specified is not an error update file. An error update file must contain:

*** /etc/errfmt**

as its first line. Correct the contents of the file, or try the command again using the correct file name.

Cause: You requested the **errupdate** command to add, replace, or delete error report format templates in the *filename* file. The **errupdate** command looks for information in the *filename*.**err** file. However, this file does not have *** /etc/errfmt** as its first line, so the system could not recognize the *filename*.**err** file as an error update file. There may also be other things wrong with the *filename*.**err** file.

Action: Make certain that you typed *filename* correctly. If *filename* is the file you wanted, do one of the following:

Try to restore a backup copy of the *filename*.**err** file. Make certain that its first line is *** /etc/errfmt** and that its format is correct.

Get superuser authority and edit the *filename*.**err** file. Make certain that its first line is *** /etc/errfmt** and that its format is correct.

For information about the proper format, see *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* or the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*. Also, the **/etc/errfmt** file will show the proper format, except that the **+** or **-** operators are missing from the first position in each line.

109-004 There is no data in the "/etc/errfmt" file. The command-name command will continue to run, but "/etc/errfmt" should not normally be empty.

Cause: The *command-name* uses the **/etc/errfmt** file for information on the error report format templates to be added, deleted, or replaced. Data in the **/etc/errfmt** file is supplied with the AIX Operating System. However, all the data in the **/etc/errfmt** file was removed. The *command-name* command will run, but it will not delete or replace any templates.

Action: If you deliberately removed the data, this message is for your information only. If you accidentally removed the data, try to restore a backup copy of the **/etc/errfmt** file. If you do not have a backup, get superuser authority and create the **/etc/errfmt** file. For information about the proper format, see *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface*. Also see the **errpt** or **errupdate** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

109-005 The type identifier in template identifier xxx is not valid. The template identifier will be ignored. Correct the type identifier in file filename and try the command again.

Cause: You requested the **errupdate** command on the *filename*. file.

However, the class, subclass, or mask value in template ID *xxx* in the *filename* file is not correct. The **errupdate** command continued to process any valid class, subclass, and mask values.

Action: Get superuser authority and edit the *filename* file. Find the *xxx* template ID and make certain that it is three characters long. The first character must represent a valid class; the second character must represent a valid subclass; and the third character must represent a valid mask. See the **errpt** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for the valid values for class, subclass, and mask.

109-006 The command-name command cannot process the template identifier xxx because the identifier is too long. Correct the template identifier in file filename and try the command again.

Cause: You requested the **errupdate** or **errpt** command to run using information in the *filename* file. However, the command could not recognize template ID *xxx* in the *filename* file. The command continued to process valid template IDs.

Action: Get superuser authority and edit the *filename* file. Find the *xxx* template ID and make certain that it is three characters long. The first character must represent a valid class; the second character must represent a valid subclass; and the third character must represent a valid mask. See the **errpt** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for the valid values for class, subclass, and mask.

109-007 The "errupdate" command cannot process the template with template identifier nnn because the version number is not valid. Correct the version number in file filename and try the command again.

Cause: You requested the **errupdate** command to add, replace, or delete error report format templates in the *filename* file. However, the **errupdate** command could not recognize the template with ID *nnn* because that template's version number is not valid. The version number displays immediately after template ID *nnn* in the *filename* file. The **errupdate** command continues to process templates with valid version numbers.

Action: Get superuser authority and edit the *filename* file. Find the *nnn* template ID and change the version number to a valid value. A valid version number must be a decimal floating point number. For example, valid version numbers are **46.17, 2.1, 3, .222**. Invalid version numbers are **5.6.3, 4A.7**.

109-008 The command-name command cannot complete because flag xx is not valid. Try the command again specifying correct flags.

Cause: You specified an incorrect flag for the **errpt** or **errupdate** command.

Action: See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for a list of correct flags for the command.

109-010 The "errpt" command cannot convert time. The time must be in the format mmddhhmmyy. Try the command again using the correct format.

Cause: You requested the **errpt** command with a starting or ending *time*. However, *time* is not in the proper format.

Action: Try the **errpt** command again, and make certain that you type a blank before and after the *time*. Also, the *time* must be in the format **mmddhhmmyy**. See the **date** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for more information about this format.

109-012 The "errpt" command cannot process file filename because the contents of the file are not usable.

Cause: You requested the **errpt** command to report errors listed inside the *filename* file. However, this file does not have the proper format for the **errpt** command to work. Either the *filename* file is damaged, or a program is putting incorrect information into the *filename* file.

Action: Make certain that you typed *filename* correctly. If you specified the correct *filename*, then the *filename* file may be damaged. If a file named *filename*.**1** exists, give that file a new name, then run **errpt** on the new file name and the old *filename*. If a file named *filename*.**1** does not exist, there should be a file named *filename*.**0**. Rename this file (later, you can examine it to see if it has any usable data). Stop error logging with the **errstop** command, then start it again by typing **usr/lib/errdemon**. Try the **errpt** command again.

109-013 Your formatted report may not be complete because the "errpt" command cannot access the error log analysis file filename. Make sure the file exists and you have access to it.

Cause: When you request the **errpt** command, it uses the *filename* file to help supply information about hardware devices. You did not specify the *filename* file explicitly; it is supplied with the AIX Operating System. In this case, the *filename* file could not be accessed, so the **errpt** report may not be complete.

Action: Make certain that the *filename* file exists in the proper directory. Also make certain that its permission code is set to allow you access. If you cannot find the *filename* file, restore it from a backup copy.

109-014 The command-name command cannot complete because x is not a valid operator for template number n. Valid operators are "+" or "-" followed by a blank. Please edit filename and correct the operator.

Cause: The *command-name* command you requested found an error at the *n*th template inside the *filename* file.

Action: Get superuser authority and edit the *filename* file. For a template number *n*, replace *x* with either plus (+) or minus (-),

followed by a blank (use + to add or replace a template or - to delete a template). Try the *command-name* command again. See the *command-name* command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for more information.

109-015 The "errupdate" command cannot open file filename. Check to see that the file exists and that you have access permission to the file then try "errupdate" again.

Cause: The **errupdate** command needed to use the *filename* file but could not open the *filename* file. The **errupdate** command could not continue.

Action: Make certain that the *filename* file exists in the proper directory. Also make certain that its permission code is set to allow you access. If you cannot find the *filename* file, restore it from a backup copy.

109-019 The "errpt" command is not receiving data from the error log analysis program program-name. Your formatted error log report will not contain the hardware diagnostics normally produced by program-name

Cause: You entered **errpt -a** to make a detailed report from the system error log. Normally, the **errpt** command asks the **/usr/lib/errpd** program to give certain specific error information. However, in this case, something is wrong with the **errpd** command. Your report will format, but it will probably not contain the detailed information that you requested.

Action: Make certain that the **/usr/lib/errpd** file exists, and that you have execute permission to it. If the file does not exist or if you have the proper permission to access it, restore a backup copy.

109-020 The "errpt" command detected a damaged entry in the error log file filename. "errpt" will attempt to format any undamaged data it can process. The error log display will not represent the total contents of filename.

Cause: Sometimes a program, or more often, an AIX Operating System crash will cause empty entries to be written into the error log files.

Action: No action is needed. If you want to remove one or both of the error log files (**/usr/adm/ras/errfile.0** and **errfile.1**) to eliminate this message, first stop the error logging daemon with the **errstop** command. Restart the error daemon with the **errdemon** command.

CAUTION:
Removing the error log files will remove both the empty entries and the valid entries.

109-021 The data type or size in "/etc/trcfmt" or "/etc/errfmt" is not

valid. Please correct the format xxxxxxxx in the following template: template

Cause: The command that you requested cannot complete because of an error in the **/etc/errfmt** or **/etc/trcfmt** file.

Action: Get superuser authority. If you were running an error function, edit the **/etc/errfmt** file. If you were running a trace function, edit the **/etc/trcfmt** file. At the *template*, put a valid type or size in the *xxxxxxxx* format. *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* explains the valid types and sizes.

109-022 The command cannot complete because the "fmt_data" function found a missing field, extra field, or punctuation error in a match value. Change one or more fields in the following template in "/etc/errfmt" or "/etc/trcfmt": field

Cause: The **errpt** and **trcrpt** commands used the **fmt_data** function to help format trace or error data. However, the **fmt_data** function found an error at the *field* inside the **/etc/errfmt** or **/etc/trcfmt** file.

Action: Get superuser authority. If you were running an error function, edit the **/etc/errfmt** file. If you were running a trace function, edit the **/etc/trcfmt** file. At the *field*, make certain that the match value is properly formatted. *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* explains the proper format for a match value.

109-024 The command cannot complete because the "fmt_data" function found an unknown control character x in "/etc/errfmt" or "/etc/trcfmt". Change one or more fields in the following template: template

Cause: The **errpt** and **trcrpt** commands used the **fmt_data** function to help format trace or error data. However, the **fmt_data** function found an error at the *template* inside the **/etc/errfmt** or **/etc/trcfmt** file.

Action: Get superuser authority. If you were running an error function, edit the **/etc/errfmt** file. If you were running a trace function, edit the **/etc/trcfmt** function. At the *template*, replace *x* with a valid control character. *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* explains the valid control characters.

109-025 The command cannot complete because the "parse_templates" function cannot find any formats following a { character in the template. Change one or more fields in the following template in "/etc/errfmt" or "/etc/trcfmt": template

Cause: The **errpt** and **trcrpt** commands used the **parse_templates** function to help format trace or error data. However, the **parse_templates** function found an error at the *template* inside the **/etc/errfmt** or **/etc/trcfmt** file. Specifically, there is an extra { character, or some data is missing after a { character.

Action: Get superuser authority. If you were running an error function, edit the **/etc/errfmt** file. If you were running a trace function, edit the **/etc/trcfmt** file. Correct the format of the *template*. *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* explains the correct format for the **/etc/errfmt** and **/etc/trcfmt** file.

109-026 The command cannot complete because the "parse_templates" function cannot find a } character following a { character in the template. Change one or more fields in the following template in "/etc/errfmt" or "/etc/trcfmt": template

Cause: The **errpt** and **trcrpt** commands used the **parse_templates** function to help format trace or error data. However, the **parse_templates** function found an error at the *template* inside the **/etc/errfmt** or **/etc/trcfmt** file. Specifically, there is an extra { character, or a } character is missing after a { character. (Other information may be missing as well.)

Action: Get superuser authority. If you were running an error function, edit the **/etc/errfmt** file. If you were running a trace function, edit the **/etc/trcfmt** file. At the *template*, make certain that every { character has a matching } character, and that all required data is present. *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* explains the correct format for the **/etc/errfmt** and **/etc/trcfmt** file.

109-027 The command cannot complete because the "parse_templates" function found a syntax error in the field xxxx. Search for this field in "/etc/errfmt" or "/etc/trcfmt", and make the necessary corrections.

Cause: The **errpt** and **trcrpt** commands used the **parse_templates** function to help format trace or error data. However, the **parse_templates** function found an error at the *xxxx* field inside the **/etc/errfmt** or **/etc/trcfmt** file.

Action: Get superuser authority. If you were running an error function, edit the **/etc/errfmt** file. If you were running a trace function, edit the **/etc/trcfmt** file. Make certain that the syntax is correct at the *xxxx* field. *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* explains the correct syntax for fields in the **/etc/errfmt** and **/etc/trcfmt** file.

109-028 The command cannot complete because the "parse_templates" function did not find a " : " or a " , " delimiter character after the field xxxx. Change one or more fields in the following template in "/etc/errfmt" or "/etc/trcfmt": template

Cause: The **errpt** and **trcrpt** commands used the **parse_templates** function to help format trace or error data. However, the **parse_templates** function found an error at the *template* inside the **/etc/errfmt** or **/etc/trcfmt** file. Specifically, a colon (**:**) or comma (**,**) is missing after the *xxxx* field in the *template*.

Action: Get superuser authority. If you were running an error

function, edit the **/etc/errfmt** file. If you were running a trace function, edit the **/etc/trcfmt** file. At the *template*, find the *xxxx* field, and insert the appropriate **:** or **,** delimiter character. See *AIX Operating System Programming Tools and Interface* for the correct delimiter characters for fields in the **/etc/errfmt** and **/etc/trcfmt** file.

109-101 The error log problem determination program program-name found an error record containing a class field that is not valid. Processing of error records is continuing.

Cause: You requested a command that uses the **errpd** error logging problem determination program. The error daemon gives error information to the **errpd** program. However, this program found an incorrect class field in this information (if the information had been correct, the **errpd** program would have put it into the **/usr/adm/ras/errfile.0** error log file). The command you requested could not use this class field, so information from that command will be incomplete.

Action: Request the **errpt** command (if you have not already done so) to get an error report. This error report should tell you which component gave incorrect information to the error daemon. Ask the component's supplier to fix the component so that it passes valid class fields to the error daemon. See the **errpt** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for an explanation of the valid class fields. Also see the **errpd** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*.

110-002 The "trcupdate" command cannot complete because the flag xx is not valid. Try the command again specifying only the file name. Or, specify the file name and the "-o" flag if you wish to override the version numbers.

Cause: You entered a flag that the **trcupdate** command does not recognize.

Action: See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for a list of the correct flags.

110-003 The "trcupdate" command cannot complete because the trace update file filename contains no data. Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The *filename* trace update file is either **program-name.trc** or **program-name.evt**. The **trcupdate** command uses these files to tell the system how to run trace for the program-name. When you installed that program, you should have installed the *filename* file. However, this file is missing or empty, so the **trcupdate** command cannot continue. The *filename* file may have been accidentally erased.

Action: Restore the *filename* file from the program-name diskette. Try the **trcupdate** command again. If this does not work, then the

restore command failed. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

110-004 The file filename that you specified is not a trace format update file. A format update file must contain

*** /etc/trcfmt**

as its first line. Correct the contents of the file, or try the command again using the correct file name.

Cause: You tried to use the **trcupdate** command to add, replace, or delete the trace report format template in the *filename* file. However, this file is not a trace update file.

Action: Make certain that you typed the correct *filename*. If the *filename* is correct, edit the *filename* file so that its first line is *** /etc/trcfmt**. Make certain that you use the exact spacing shown, but do not include the period shown after the **trcfmt** example above.

110-005 The "trcupdate" command cannot open file filename. Check to see that the file exists and that you have access permission to the file, then try "trcupdate" again.

Cause: You tried to use the **trcupdate** command to add, replace, or delete the trace report format template in the *filename* file. However, the system could not open this file.

Action: Follow the action shown in the message (get superuser authority if necessary). If you keep getting this message (after taking the action shown), follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

110-008 The trace profile filename contains an event type xxx that is not valid. Correct the event type in the trace profile, and try "trace" again.

Cause: You asked the **trace** command to use the *filename* file as a trace profile. However, the **trace** command could not run because event type *xxx* in the *filename* file is not valid.

Action: Edit the *filename* file (get superuser authority if necessary). Make certain that event type *xxx* is:

Within the range of 0 to 150

One of the valid event types specified in the **/etc/trcprofile** file. If the *filename* is **/etc/trcprofile**, then see the AIX Operating System sample values for the **/etc/trcprofile** file under the **trace** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*. Note that the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* will not show valid event types for any programs that were added. If you cannot determine the valid event types, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

110-009 The "trcstop" command cannot complete because it has no record of active trace processes. If you believe a trace process is active, use the "ps" command to look for active processes. Then use the "kill -15" command to stop each trace process.

Cause: You tried to use the **trcstop** command to stop trace reporting. However, trace is not running, so trace cannot stop.

Action: If you did not expect the **trace** command to be running, then this message is for your information only. If you expected the **trace** command to be running, then follow the action given in the message. Note that there may be more than one trace process running, and the **kill** command only stops one process at a time.

110-010 The "trace" command does not accept any flags. The command will continue to execute.

Cause: This message is for your information only. You entered the **trace** command and specified one or more flags. However, you cannot use any flags with the **trace** command.

Action: No action is needed.

110-011 The "trace" command cannot initialize because the trace stanza is incomplete in the "/etc/rasconf" file. Correct the stanza and try "trace" again.

Cause: The **trace** command needed to use the **/etc/rasconf** file for information on running trace. However, there was not enough information in the **/etc/rasconf** file for the **trace** command to operate.

Action: Get superuser authority and edit the **/etc/rasconf** file. Make certain that the stanzas in this file are correct. See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for the correct format of stanzas in the **/etc/rasconf** file.

110-012 The "trace" command cannot create the temporary file "/tmp/trc_PIDs". Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **trace** command needed to use the **/tmp/trc_PIDs** file, but could not open it. The trace process could not continue.

Action: Make certain that the **/tmp** directory exists, and that you have write permission to it.

Technical Information: The **open** system call failed on the **/tmp/trc_PIDs** file.

110-013 The "trace" command cannot open the application or &boss. Check the operating system error message issued above and refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The **trace** command could not continue because it could not

access the device driver named *filename*. The error message that was displayed immediately before this one tells you why the device driver could not be opened.

Action: The action depends on the reason why the device driver could not be opened. Take the action given in the operating system error message.

110-014 The "trace" command cannot open the application or AIX Operating System. Make sure that the directory exists and that you have access permission, then try the command again.

Cause: The **trace** command needed to use the *filename* file as a default file name for trace events, but could not open this file. The *filename* is the file shown at the **/dev/trace** stanza of the **/etc/rasconf** file. The trace process could not continue.

Action: Make certain that all the directories in the *filename* file exist, and that you have write permission to them. Also make certain that the *filename* file is an appropriate value to use as the default file name for trace events. See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for the format of the **/etc/rasconf** file.

110-015 The "trace" command cannot complete because no events were selected in the trace profile "/etc/trcprofile". Edit the profile to select the events you wish to trace.

Cause: You requested the **trace** command. However, the trace profile did not contain information about the events that should be traced, or you did not give that information on the command line.

Action: Get superuser authority and edit the **/etc/trcprofile** file. Make certain that there is no asterisk (*) preceding any events that you want to trace. See the **trace** command in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for details.

110-016 The "trace" command cannot complete because the range of valid values or is not numeric. Check "/usr/adm/ras/.trcevents" for this event type and replace it with a valid value, then try the "trace" command again.

Cause: The hook ID or event type *nnn* in the **/usr/adm/ras/.trcevents** file is not valid.

Action: Get superuser authority and edit the **/usr/asm/ras/.trcevents** file. Change the *nnn* value in this file to a valid value. A valid hook ID must be in the range of 0 to 399, and must have a template shown in the **/etc/trcfmt** file. A valid event type must be in the range of 0 to 150, and should be listed in the **/etc/trcprofile** file.

110-018 The command-name command cannot initialize because it cannot open the configuration file or trace profile filename. Refer to the operating system error message issued above.

Cause: The **trace** or **trcrpt** command needed to use the *filename* file. However, this file could not be opened. The operating system error message that was displayed before this message gives the reason.

Action: Take the action indicated by the operating system error message.

110-019 The "trcrpt" command cannot complete because it cannot find the trace formats file filename. Refer to the operating system error message issued above.

Cause: The **trcrpt** command needs the *filename* file for information on formatting the file that contains trace information. However, the **trcrpt** command could not find that file. The operating system error message that was displayed immediately before this message gives the reason.

Action: Take the action indicated by the operating system error message.

110-020 The trace "read_fmts" function cannot use the template for hook identifier nnn in the "/etc/trcfmt" file because nnn is not valid. Edit "/etc/trcfmt" to correct the hook identifier.

Cause: The **trace** command uses the **read_fmts** function to read trace formats. However, this function found the incorrect hook ID *nnn*. The **trace** command will continue, but you will not get specific data for the record with hook ID *nnn*. You will get the default hexadecimal format for trace data in the record with hook ID *nnn*.

Action: Get superuser authority and edit the **/etc/trcfmt** file. Replace the *nnn* hook ID with a valid hook ID. A valid hook ID must be in the range of 0 to 399 (IDs 0 through 299 are reserved for the system).

110-021 The "trcrpt" command cannot find a default file name for the trace log. Add a trace log file name to the "/etc/rasconf" configuration file and try the command again.

Cause: You requested the **trcrpt** command but did not specify a file name to be used for the trace log. By default, the system tried to use the trace log file name shown in the **/etc/rasconf** file. However, the system could not find that file.

Action: Try the **trcrpt** command again, and specify a trace log file name on the command line. Or, get superuser authority and edit the **/etc/rasconf** file. At the **file** entry of the **/dev/trace** stanza, type **/usr/adm/ras/trcfile** (or another file name of your choice). See the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for information on the format of the **/etc/rasconf** file.

110-030 The file filename that you specified is not a trace event update file. An event update file must contain

*** ras/.trcevents**

as the first line. Correct the contents of the file, or try the command again using the correct file name.

Cause: You tried to use the **trcupdate** command to add, replace, or delete the trace report format template in the *filename* file. However, this file is not a trace event update file.

Action: Make certain that you typed the correct *filename*. If the *filename* is correct, edit the *filename* file so that its first line is *** ras/.trcevents**. Make certain that you put a space after the asterisk (*****), but do not include the period shown after the **trcevents** example above.

110-031 The "trcupdate" command cannot process the hook identifier nnn in file filename because the hook ID is not valid. Try the command again specifying a valid hook identifier in the field.

Cause: You requested the **trcupdate** command on the *filename* file. However, this command found an incorrect hook ID in the trace format templates in the *filename*.**trc** file.

Action: Edit the *filename*.**trc** file and change the hook ID *nnn* to a valid value (you may need to get superuser authority). A valid hook ID must be in the range of 0 to 399, and must have a template shown in the **/etc/trcfmt** file. Try the **trcupdate** command again.

110-032 The "trcupdate" command cannot process the event type nnn in file filename because the event type is not valid. Try the command again specifying a valid event type in the field.

Cause: You requested the **trcupdate** command on the *filename* file. However, this command found an incorrect trace event type in the *filename*.**evt** file.

Action: Edit the *filename*.**evt** file and change the event type *nnn* to a valid value (you may need to get superuser authority first). A valid event type must be in the range of 0 to 150, and must be found in the **/etc/trcprofile** file in order to be valid on your system. Try the **trcupdate** command again.

110-033 The "trcrpt" command cannot process multiple files with the "-s" and "-e" flags. The command will ignore the "-s" and "-e" flags, and will format all of the data in the input files.

Cause: You requested the **trcrpt** command with both a starting and ending date, and you asked for more than one file to be used for a trace log file. The **trcrpt** command could not do all those things at once.

Action: No action is needed. However, you will get more trace data than you asked for. If you still want trace reports on multiple files with selected starting and ending dates, request each report individually.

110-034 The "trcrpt" command cannot use date as a date. Try the command again, specifying a date in the format mmddhhmmyy.

Cause: You requested the **trcrpt** command with the **-s** flag, the **-e** flag, or both. However, you mis-typed the date.

Action: Try the **trcrpt** command again, and specify a 10-digit number as a date. The first two digits are the month; the second set of two digits are the day of the month; the third set of two digits are the hour (expressed as a 24-hour clock); the fourth set of two digits are the minutes past the hour; and the last two digits are the last two digits of the year. For example, 5:17 AM on September 22, 1986 would be **0922051786**.

110-035 The "trcrpt" command cannot complete because the flag xx is not valid. Valid flags are "-s" and "-e".

Cause: You specified a flag that the **trcrpt** command does not recognize.

Action: Try the **trcrpt** command again with valid flags. See the *AIX Operating System Command Reference* for more information.

110-037 The "trcrpt" command cannot find the trace log file filename that you specified. If you requested any other files, the command will process them. Refer to the operating system error message displayed above.

Cause: You requested the **trcrpt** command and requested that the *filename* file be used as the trace log file. However, the system could not find the *filename* file. The reason is shown in the operating system error message that was displayed immediately above this message.

Action: After the **trcrpt** command completes, take the action indicated by the operating system error message. That is, make certain that you typed the file name correctly, and that you are in the proper directory to access the file. Then try the **trcrpt** command again on the *filename* file.

110-038 The "trcrpt" command cannot access the trace log file filename that you specified. The "trace" command may be using this file for trace logging. If you requested any other files, the command will process them. Refer to the operating system error message displayed above.

Cause: You requested the **trcrpt** command and requested that the *filename* file be used as the trace log file. However, the system could not access the *filename* file. The reason is shown in the operating system error message that was displayed immediately above this message.

Action: After the **trcrpt** command completes, take the action indicated by the operating system error message. That is, if no trace processes are running, make certain that you have access permission to the *filename* file (if necessary, get superuser

authority and change the *filename* file's permission code to octal **008**). Then try the **trcrpt** command again on the *filename* file. If that does not work (or if there are active trace processes), use the **trcstop** command to stop all trace processing, then try the **trcrpt** command again. If you do this, however, you may not collect all the trace data that you want.

110-039 The "trcrpt" command cannot access the trace log file filename that you specified. Verify that the file exists and that you have access permission to it. If you requested any other file, the command will process them. Refer to the operating system error message displayed above.

Cause: You requested the **trcrpt** command and requested that the *filename* file be used as the trace log file. However, the system could not access this file. The reason is shown in the operating system error message that was displayed immediately above this message.

Action: After the **trcrpt** command completes, take the action indicated by the operating system error message. That is, make certain that you typed the file name correctly, and that you are in the proper directory to access the file. Then try the **trcrpt** command again on the *filename* file.

110-040 The "trcrpt" command cannot process a trace record in the file filename because the record's hook identifier is not valid.

Cause: If you are programming your own trace points, one of your programs has an invalid hook ID. If you are not programming trace points, the *filename* file was probably damaged; it is a binary file and cannot be edited. In either case, you will lose some trace information. Any other valid trace records will be processed.

Action: If you are programming your own trace points, check your programs for invalid hook IDs. If you are not programming your own trace points, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

110-041 The "trcrpt" command cannot find a system data record in the trace log file filename. The file may have been damaged. Please refer to your Messages Reference book.

Cause: The system data record should be the first item in the *filename* file. However, this record is missing. The **trcrpt** command keeps running, but you may get other related error messages.

Action: If the **trcrpt** command gives you usable data, ignore this message. If the **trcrpt** command stops or gives you unusable data, then the trace log is damaged. Recreate the trace log by running the **trace** command, and then run the **trcfmt** command again.

110-042 The "trcrpt" command cannot convert the time stamp field for a record in the trace log file filename. The file may have been

damaged. Please contact your system manager.

Cause: The time stamp field in the *filename* file is in an unrecognizable format. The **trcrpt** command keeps running, but you may get other related error messages.

Action: If the **trcrpt** command gives you usable data, ignore this message. If the **trcrpt** command stops or gives you unusable data, then the trace log is damaged. Recreate the trace log by running the **trace** command, and then run the **trcfmt** command again.

110-043 The "trcrpt" command cannot change permissions for the trace log file filename. Refer to the operating system error message issued above.

Cause: Whenever the **trace** or **trcrpt** command use the *filename* trace log file, the command changes the file's permission code so that only that command can use the *filename* file. This prevents the **trace** and **trcrpt** commands from using the *filename* file at the same time.

The **trcrpt** command tried to use the *filename* file that you specified. However, the **trcrpt** command could not change the *filename* file's permission code to prevent the **trace** command from using the *filename* file. The reason is given in the operating system error message that was displayed immediately before this one.

Action: Make certain that you specified the correct file name. If the file name was correct, take the action indicated by the operating system error message.

110-044 The "trcrpt" command cannot process the trace log file filename because the file has no trace data in it. If you requested any other files, the command will process them.

Cause: You requested the **trcrpt** command to run on the *filename* file. However, this file has no trace data in it. You may have started the **trace** command without activating the trace profile by removing the asterisks from the profile's event types. Or, you may have activated the trace profile, but trace events did not occur.

Action: If you think that some trace events should have occurred, check the trace profile and make certain that you activated the desired event types.

110-045 The file filename that you specified for the "trcrpt" command has too many trace entries. Some data will be lost.

Cause: You requested the **trcrpt** command to run on the *filename* file. However, this file had more than the maximum number of trace entries that the **trcrpt** command can process. This maximum number is related to (but not identical with) the number at the **size** entry of the **/etc/rasconf** file.

Action: Get superuser authority and edit the **/etc/rasconf** file.

Decrease the number shown at the **size** entry of the **/dev/trace** stanza. Run the **trace** command again, then run the **trcrpt** command again on the *filename* file.

110-046 The "trace" command cannot complete because the trace daemon may already be active. Use the "ps" command to check for active trace processes. If trace is not running, delete the "/tmp/trc_PIDs" file and try "trace" again.

Cause: You tried to run the **trace** command, but the **/tmp/trc_PIDs** temporary file existed on the system. This file should only exist while the **trace** command is running; it should not exist after the command stops. Either the **trace** command is already running, or the **/tmp/trc_PIDs** file was not deleted for some reason.

Action: Run the **ps** command to see if trace processes are running. If the **trace** command is already running, do not take any further action. If the **trace** command is not running, get superuser authority and delete the **/tmp/trc_PIDs** file. Then try the **trace** command again.

110-047 The "trace" command cannot access the trace log file filename. Another "trace" or "trcrpt" process may be using this file. Use the "ps" command to check for active "trace" or "trcrpt" commands.

Cause: You tried to run the **trcrpt** command on the *filename* file. However, this file could not be accessed, and may be in use.

Action: Run the **ps** command to see if there are any active **trace** or **trcrpt** processes. If there are, you can let them run. Or, you can stop the **trace** processes with the **trcstop** command, or stop the **trcrpt** processes with the **kill** command. If there are not any active **trace** processes, then the **trace** or **trcrpt** program may have ended abnormally while using the *filename* file, and may not have given this file the proper access permissions. If that is the case, you should get superuser authority, and change the *filename* file's permission code to octal **004**.

111-001 You cannot run the "sound" command at this workstation. Use the "sound" command only at the primary workstation.

Cause: You must be logged in at the primary workstation to run the **sound** command. The primary workstation is sometimes called the ***console*** (see *Managing the AIX Operating System* for details). In the *AIX PS/2 Usability Services*, the primary workstation is the workstation that displays the Console window as a hidden window in the Open Windows pane.

Action: Log in at the primary workstation and try again.

118-100 The "tapechk" command is rewinding the tape. Please wait.

Cause: This message is for your information only. Before it completes your request, the **tapechk** command must rewind the streaming tape. This may take several minutes.

Action: No action is needed.

118-101 The "tapechk" command could not rewind the tape. Please refer to the Messages Reference book.

Cause: As part of your request, the **tapechk** command needed to rewind the streaming tape. However, the streaming tape could not be rewound because of one of the following problems:

Something was wrong with the streaming tape drive hardware.

The **tapechk** command used the **tctl** command to rewind the tape, but the **tctl** command did not complete properly.

Action: Try the **tctl** command to rewind the tape. If the rewind still does not work, the **tctl** command may display some error messages that help you determine the problem. If no messages display or the messages do not help you, check the streaming tape hardware.

118-102 The "tapechk" command is checking the first block on the tape. Please wait.

Cause: This message is for your information only. You entered **tapechk** without any flags. This will check the first block on the tape. You should get a message when the **tapechk** command is finished.

Action: No action is needed.

118-103 The "tapechk" command could not check the files you requested. One or more files may be damaged, or the tape drive may not be working properly.

Cause: The **tapechk** command cannot tell whether or not your files are damaged. This error can occur because of one of the following:

Your files are damaged.
Something is wrong with the tape drive hardware.
The **tapechk** command used another command that encountered an error.

Action: If you know which file may be damaged, examine it before you try to back it up on tape. If you are not certain which file may be damaged, you can run the **tapechk** command again on a smaller number of files, until you isolate the damaged file.

If no files appear damaged, check the tape drive hardware. If you still get this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: This message means that the **tapechk** command could not open, copy, or close one (or more) of the files you requested.

118-104 The first block on tape "/dev/rmt0" appears to be OK.

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **tapechk** command successfully read the first block on the streaming tape.

Action: No action is needed.

Technical Information: This message means that the **tapechk** command could open the files, copy them to a null device, and close the files. The **tapechk** command does not try to validate the contents of the files.

118-105 The "tapechk" command is skipping the first number files from the beginning of the tape. Please wait.

Cause: This message is for your information only. You entered the **tapechk** command with a request to skip *number* files. This may take several minutes. You should get a message when the **tapechk** command is finished.

Action: No action is needed.

118-106 The "tapechk" command could not skip over the files you requested. Please refer to the Messages Reference book.

Cause: You entered the **tapechk** command with a request to skip some files. However, the files could not be skipped. This error can occur because of one of the following:

The files are damaged.
Something is wrong with the tape drive hardware.
The **tapechk** command used another command that encountered an error.

Action: If you know which file may be damaged, examine it before you try to back it up on tape. If you are not certain which file may be damaged, you can run the **tapechk** command again to skip a smaller number of files, until you isolate the damaged file.

If no files appear damaged, check the tape drive hardware. If you still get this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: This message means that the **tapechk** command could not open, copy, or close one (or more) of the files you tried to skip.

118-107 The "tapechk" command is checking the next number files. Please wait.

Cause: This message is for your information only. You entered

the **tapechk** command with a request to check *number* files. This may take several minutes.

Action: No action is needed.

118-108 The files you requested on tape "/dev/rmt0" appear to be OK.

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **tapechk** command successfully read the files you requested on the streaming tape.

Action: No action is needed.

Technical Information: This message means that the **tapechk** command could open the files, copy them to a null device, and close the files. The **tapechk** command does not try to validate the contents of the files.

900-041 Panic: brreada: negative block number

Cause: A remote read (with read ahead) was attempted with a block number that was less than zero (0).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-045 Panic: brelse: netwantsbuf

Cause: A synchronization error caused the system to lose track of which network wanted the buffer.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-200 symblnk: No "kmem"

Cause: The **symblnk** resolution failed because there was no memory available.

Action: Try the operation later, when more memory is available.

900-201 symblink: "nfs_readlink" fails #

Cause: A "Reading a symbolic link" incident was encountered on a Network File System (NFS) and has failed.

Action: Check operation between client and server and then record other failure conditions reported in Operators System Messages (OSM).

900-241 addgfs: Fails no free entries

Cause: No memory was available to allocate a mount entry.

Action: Try again later, verify system has enough memory, or increase the value of the **v_mount** or **v_pmount** system call.

900-242 deletegfs: gfs # not found

Cause: The operating system requested deletion of a mount entry that is not in the current mount table.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-246 addgs: Invalid gfs #

Cause: The active site in topology, attempted to add this invalid global file system (gfs) entry to the **gsmount** table.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-247 addgs: Bad gfs

Cause: The active site in the topology tried to add this bad global file system (gfs) entry to the **gsmount**.

Action: Record all pertinent information and then follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-248 gsentry: No mounts -- entry #

Cause: A request that was made for a given entry in the **gsmount** table cannot be satisfied because the table contains no entries.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-249 gsentry: No mounts

Cause: A request that was made for a given entry in the **gsmount** table cannot be satisfied because the table contains no entries.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-256 Panic: failed to allocate "gsmount" table

Cause: Insufficient kernel memory was available to allocate the incoming **gsmount** table (during a topology change).

Action: Reboot the machine. If the problem continues, record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-295 fss_close: gfs # already unmounted

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that a **umount** was attempted on a global file system (gfs) that was presently not mounted.

Action: No action is needed.

900-326 Panic: inodehremove: bad hash link

Cause: The inode hash links have been corrupted, possibly due to loss of lock synchronization of inode lock.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-366 niget: No response yet. fsite=#, (g,i)=(#,#), pid=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **niget** subroutine has not yet received a response from the site indicated, reading the inode from the global file system (gfs) listed, for the process identifier (pid) displayed.

Action: No action is needed.

900-392 Panic: itst_grant: granting token, token not idle

Cause: An attempt was made to obtain a token (that was believed to be idle) but was found to already be in use.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-606 Panic: can't add any paging device

Cause: The device specified as a **paging** device could not be initialized as a **paging** device (or it did not exist).

Action: Check major and minor devices that are specified in the **master** file (or the values that were supplied when installing the kernel).

900-608 getgfs: Could not read pipe device's super block

Cause: The operating system could not read the super block of the file system used for the **pipe** device. There may be an error in the operating system configuration. The system continues to operate but without the **pipe** file system.

Action: Install the previous version of the operating system and try to run it again. Verify the definition of the **pipe** file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the **pipe** file system that you have specified in the **/etc/system** file. Major numbers are specified in the **master** file, while minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** option. This configures the subdirectory of the system compilation directory.

Before trying the new operating system, check the **master** and **system** files and correct any errors in them. See the sections on operating system configuration in the *Managing the AIX Operating System*, the **config** entry in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*, and the **master** entry in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for information on the location and format of these files.

If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and then follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-610 Panic: Pipe does not contain a valid file system
getgfs: magic #, dev #

Cause: The super block of the file system that is used for pipes has an invalid magic number. The first message indicates the magic number that was found in the super block and, also, the major/minor device number of the disk on which the file system resides. This message may indicate an error in the system configuration. When this error occurs, the system stops running, terminates the subsystem and does not write a system coredump (since the partition map (which indicates both **pipedev** and **dumpdev**) may be corrupt).

Action: Install the previous version of the operating system and try to run it again. Verify the definition of the **pipe** file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the **pipe** file system that you have specified in the **/etc/system** file. Major numbers are specified in the **master** file; minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** flag (in the configuration subdirectory of the system compilation directory). Using the **ls -l /dev** command, compare the major and minor numbers with those in the **master** and **system** files.

Before trying the new system again, check the **master** and **system** files and correct any errors. See the sections on system configuration in the *Managing the AIX Operating System*, **config** in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*, and **master** in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference*for information on the location and format of these files. If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedure for reporting software problems.

900-611 Panic: getgfs: pipe gfs out of range

Cause: The global file system (gfs) number which the system found in the super block of the file system (that is used for pipes) is out of range. There may be an error in the system configuration. The system will stop running and will not write a system coredump, since the partition map (which indicates both **pipedev** and **dumpdev**) may be corrupt.

Action: Install the previous version of the operating system and try to run it again. Verify the definition of the **pipe** file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the **pipe** file system (that you have specified in the **system** file). Major numbers are specified in the **master** file; minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** flag (in the configuration subdirectory of the system compilation directory).

Before trying the new system again, check the **master** and **system** files and correct any errors. See the sections on the operating system configuration in the *Managing the AIX Operating System*, **config** in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference*, and **master** in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for information on the location and format of these files.

If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-615 Panic: mountit: could not read super block of root

Cause: The system received an I/O error while trying to read the super block of the replicated root file system. There may be an error in the system configuration. The system cannot continue running so it terminates and writes system core dump to the **/dev/dump** file (if dumping is enabled).

Action: Install the previous version of the operating system and try to run it again. Verify the definition of the replicated root file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the replicated root file system that you have specified in the **system** file. Major numbers are specified in the **master** file, while minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** flag (in the configuration subdirectory of the system compilation directory).

If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-616 Panic: mountit: root file system is not a valid file system

Cause: The super block of the replicated root file system has an invalid magic number. There may be an error in the system configuration. The system stops running, terminates, and does not dump core because there are no file systems available.

Action: Install the previous version of the operating system and try to run it again. Verify the definition of the root file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the root file system that you have specified in the **system** file. Major numbers are specified in the **master** file; minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** flag (in the configuration subdirectory of the system compilation directory).

If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-617 Panic: mountit: root gfs out of range

Cause: The global file system (gfs) number (that the system found in the super block of the replicated root file system) is out of range. There may be an error in the system configuration. The system cannot continue running so it terminates and writes system core dump to the **dump** device (if dumping is enabled).

Action: Install the previous version of the Operation System and try to run it again. Verify the definition of the root file system.

Ensure that the specified major and minor numbers are correct for the root file system that you have specified in the **system** file. Major numbers are specified in the **master** file; minor numbers can be found by running the **config** command with the **-t** flag (in the configuration subdirectory of the system compilation directory).

If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-680 Panic: kmemalloc: "MA_SEG" not supported

Cause: The **kmemalloc** subroutine was used by a user-supplied device driver with the segment alignment option. This option is currently not supported.

Action: Do not use the segment alignment option with the **kmemalloc** subroutine.

900-689 Panic: malloc botch
MALLOC assertion failed: string on line # of file filename

Cause: The memory allocation support (**malloc** and **free** subroutines) have a corrupted allocation arena. If a user-supplied device driver is part of the system, it is probably not correctly allocating, freeing, or manipulating dynamically allocated memory.

Action: Review the driver for programming errors. Try the system without the driver installed.

900-720 hdinitpart: minis #, minie #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It is one of a series of informational messages provided when overlapping minidisks are detected.

Action: No action is needed.

900-721 hdinitpart: partn #, mbrs #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It is one of a series of informational messages provided when overlapping minidisks are detected.

Action: No action is needed.

900-723 hdinitpart: Missing bad block minidisk on drive #

Cause: This message indicates that the Virtual Table of Contents (VTOC) indicates there are one or more bad blocks, but no bad block minidisk can be found on the drive.

Action: Correct the VTOC problems with the **minidisk** command.

900-726 badblkinit: List allocation error for drive #

Cause: The attempt to allocate a bad block list for the indicated minidisk failed.

Action: Increase the available memory, or follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-727 badblkinit: I/O buf allocation error for drive #

Cause: The attempt to allocate an I/O buffer for the bad block list (for the indicated minidisk) failed.

Action: Increase the available memory, or follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-728 badblkinit: Read error, dev=#, error=#

Cause: The indicated error occurred trying to read the bad block information from the indicated device.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

900-729 badblkinit: Bad magic

Cause: The Virtual Table of Contents (VTOC) information contained a bad magic number and was presumed to be invalid.

Action: Correct the VTOC information with the **minidisks** program.

900-844 svrfpr: tr_alrmleft #

Cause: A serious internal error occurred in the alarm device support that is associated with a remote process.

Action: Record all information and follow yourr local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

900-845 Panic: svrfpr: u.u_error=0 when aborting

Cause: The target site of a remote **fork** system call or a **migrate** operation aborted in the middle of receiving the process image, but did not have any indication as to what caused the operation to be aborted.

Action: Record all information, and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-847 getofile: Got all there is, but not enough!

Cause: An internal inconsistency occurred while trying to perform network processing (**remote exec, fork, run,** or **migrate** system calls) involving a process that has many open files. This error is not, in and of itself, fatal but may be the cause of other observed problems.

Action: Note all available information. If the problem is consistently reproduced, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-888 Panic: queue_netmsg: "fsite" negative

Cause: A routine is attempting to send a message to an invalid destination.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-891 Panic: queue_netmsg2: "fsite" negative

Cause: A routine is attempting to send a message to an invalid destination.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

900-923 Bad header checksum (site #?)

Cause: This message indicates that a Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) packet was dropped because the computed checksum of the TCF message header did not match the checksum included in the header.

Action: If this message occurs only infrequently, it is not of major significance and can be ignored. If it occurs more often, then the checksumming configuration should be verified on all sites in the TCF cluster. If the checksumming configuration is correct, the network most likely has a hardware problem which should be reported.

900-924 net_received: Wrong lsite #

Cause: The site received a Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) message destined for another TCF site, but which was not forwarded to the other site by the underlying Internet Protocol (IP) protocol layer. This is most likely due to a mismatch on some node between its mapping of internet address and hardware address, or the wrong association of TCF site and internet address.

Action: Infrequent occurrences of this message are for your information only. If this message appears frequently, then the network mappings should be investigated, and you should follow your local procedures for reporting hardware and software problems.

900-932
900-941 Bad checksum from site #

Cause: This message indicates that a Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) packet was dropped because the computed checksum of the TCF message did not match the checksum included in the header.

Action: If this message occurs infrequently, it is not of major importance and can be ignored. If it occurs more often, then the checksumming configuration should be verified on all sites in the TCF cluster. If the checksumming configuration is correct, the network most likely has a hardware problem which should be reported.

900-956 Panic: network.c: attempted to use an unconfigured network device

Cause: The system was unable to proceed because it attempted to send Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) traffic through a network interface device that did not exist.

Action: Verify that the network device is configured into the system kernel, and that the device is attached and available. If these are both true, then follow your local procedures for

reporting software or hardware problems.

900-957 procchar char received from local site

Cause: This message indicates that this site is having its Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) traffic disabled by another site in order to resolve an inconsistency caused by this site.

Action: Correct the inconsistencies and then use the **clusterstart** command.

900-958 procchar message message

Cause: This message is part of a multiple line message that indicates that the site received a special control message telling it to disable Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) activities, due to some problem or inconsistency.

Action: Correct the problem indicated in the procchar message.

901-020 page_fork: proc has too many data vsegs

Cause: A process has too many data virtual segments (vsegs) to complete this remote execution.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-124 Panic: nmrelse: "netwants" not found

Cause: A network interface set a flag that requested a network buffer which cannot be located.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-224 ptrksend: Too many PIDs and/or PGRPs with origin site siteno

Cause: The amount of network processing information on a single site exceeds the maximum capacity of the process tracking table that was sent in a single Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) message. Consequently, TCF traffic is disabled.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

901-226 getpsp: "pid-site" table full

Cause: This message indicates that the capacity of the table of process IDs and associated cluster site numbers has been exceeded. Consequently, Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) traffic is disabled.

Action: Increase the size of the process identifier (pid)-site table, or follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-300 qwarnflp: "warncount" out of bounds

Cause: A remote request for a quota warning contained a warn count which was out of bounds.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-400 SELECT: p_alrmp # !=NULL

Cause: In attempting to set an alarm, the kernel noticed that the alarm is in use or was not cleared by a previous use.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-403 svrselscan: Couldn't find server

Cause: This message is for your information only. In attempting to cancel a remotely requested select, the current server could not be found.

Action: No action is needed.

901-463 Panic: bmap: can't find "indir" block for direct page

Cause: A request was made for an indirect block which is satisfied from a direct block.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-490 checksvrs: LEAVING NET!

Cause: A condition has occurred in which there are no server processes capable of responding to special messages in a reasonable period of time, so this site is leaving the cluster to prevent topology bottlenecks.

Action: Check that the number of server processes that is set by a minimum number of server processes (MINSVRPROC) is sufficient for system utilization and then unblock any stopped terminal.

901-540 newimage: xsite #: EBADST

Cause: The site which was specified for remote execution is not a valid site number (that is, not in range 1..32).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures

for reporting software problems.

901-560 Panic: exit: "init" died

Cause: The **init** process has stopped. The subsystem will terminate and write system core dump to the **/dev/dump** file, (if dumping is enabled).

Action: Reboot and try again. If the problem reoccurs, run with the previous version of the AIX Operating System kernel. Save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-565 Panic: proc_checks: out of system PIDs

Cause: While trying to generate a new process, the system could not locate an unused Process Identification (PID) number.

Action: The cause may be a unique set of circumstances or an errant program. One or more processes probably got into a state where they continuously "forked off" (due to the **fork** system call) new processes. If the problem persists, the system administrator should consider shifting some of the load from this machine to another one on the cluster.

If the problem reoccurs, run with the previous version of the AIX Operating System kernel. Save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-606 Panic: fsumount: no "pmount"

Cause: A request was made to unmount a device which was not physically mounted.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-660 startnet: No cluster communication device detected

Cause: No network devices have been configured into this kernel and it is not capable of forming or joining a Transparent Computing Facility (TCF) cluster.

Action: Determine if a network device is available on this machine.

901-662 sysstart: init

Cause: The kernel failed to execute the **/etc/init** file and will attempt to access a copy from another cluster site.

Action: Check the permissions and residence of an executable version of the **/etc/init** file on this machine.

901-712 Panic: timeout table full

Cause: All of the timeout slots are in use.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-743 Panic: install_token: not open

Cause: An attempt is being made to grant a file token to a file descriptor which is no longer open.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-776 tcb_free: string conflict count #, calculated #

Cause: The list of free token control blocks does not contain the calculated amount (the free list has been severed).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-803 Panic: no independent site available

Cause: A site was separated from the cluster when it did not have a local copy of the root file system mounted.

Action: Do not attempt to separate a site from the cluster when it does not have a copy of the root file system mounted.

901-804 newcss: Fails interrupted by "toperror"

Cause: An unexpected condition occurred, such as another site requesting to join the partition after this topology change stabilized.

Action: Wait for the topology to settle, and then continue.

Technical Information: The recovery phase of topology change has been interrupted due to a topology error; the process will be restarted.

901-811 Panic: sndnewtop: send nothing

Cause: The active site had no mounts to distribute during a topology change.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

901-860 nextop: Only # "svrprocs"

Cause: This message is for your information only. The topology process reports the existence of only # server processes (the system will compensate).

Action: No action is needed.

901-871 recover: Lost local "fsys" gfs #

Cause: This message is for your information only. A locally mounted file system was rejected by the active topology change site (its unmount was requested).

Action: No action is needed.

901-872 recover: Release token # #

Cause: This message is for your information only. Tokens are released after a topology change when a change of synchronization site occurs on a Network File System (NFS).

Action: No action is needed.

901-980 errioctl: Enable physical media backup not working yet

Cause: This message indicates an **ioctl** system call option (that is not supported on the 370) was attempted.

Action: Correct the application so that it does not perform this **ioctl** operation.

906-001 arp: lan address is broadcast for IP address #!

Cause: An address resolution protocol (arp) packet with a source hardware address of all ones (1) has been received. This is an illegal hardware address.

Action: The offending machine should be removed from the net and the hardware or software on that machine should be corrected. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: This message is produced by the address resolution protocol (arp).

906-002 arp: All zeros lan address

Cause: An address resolution protocol (arp) packet with a source hardware address of all zeros (0) has been received. This is an illegal hardware address.

Action: The offending machine should be removed from the net and the hardware or software on that machine should be corrected. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

Technical Information: This message is produced by the address resolution protocol (arp).

906-005 Duplicate IP address!! sent from lan address

Cause: The machine on which this message was received is using the same Internet address as some other machine.

Action: One or more of the machines using the same address must be removed from the net and not brought back until new and unique Internet addresses have been assigned to each machine.

Technical Information: This message is produced by the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP).

906-081 lo #: Can't handle "af" #

Cause: This message implies that some protocol family other than Internet Protocol (IP) was introduced into the kernel without updating the loopback device driver to handle it.

Action: This message should not be generated. If seen, it indicates a serious code error. Record all relevant data and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

Technical Information: This message comes from the loopback pseudo-device driver and should not be generated.

906-201 Panic: icmp_error

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-202 Panic: icmp len

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-241 Panic: ip_init

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-283 Panic: no available network devices

Cause: No network devices were configured or available at boot time (for the generic system).

Action: Configure a network device and make sure that it is available to the machine (virtual or otherwise).

906-321 Panic: raw_usrreq

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-361 Panic: rtfree

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-401 SELECT: p_alrmp #!=NULL

Cause: In attempting to set an alarm, the kernel noticed that the alarm is in use or was not cleared by a previous use.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-481 Panic: tcp_pulloutofband

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it

indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-521 Panic: tcp_output

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-522 Panic: tcp_output REXMT

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-561 Panic: tcp_usrreq

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-601 Panic: udp_usrreq

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-641 Panic: accept

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it

indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-681 Panic: mbinit

Cause: This message may be generated when trying to establish the **mbuf** (memory buffer) pool.

Action: Possible occurrences for (and responses to) this prompt are:

CLBYTES (the number of bytes in a paging size "click") has been changed to something other than 1024 or 4096, so to correct this, change CLBYTES back to one of the two proper values, or

The system is lacking enough memory so that it is unable to give the first few K bytes of memory to the **mbuf** pool. Get more memory for your system.

906-683 Panic: m_copy

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-687 mclput: mbuf #

Cause: A **mbuf** (memory buffer) has an attached buffer which is external to the **mbuf** pool but which does not pass consistency header checks.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-721 Panic: sofree dq

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-722 Panic: soclose: NOFDREF

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-723 Panic: soaccept: !NOFDREF

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-724 Panic: receive 1

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-725 Panic: receive 1a

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-726 Panic: receive 2

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-727 Panic: receive 3

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-761 Panic: soisconnected

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-762 Panic: sbappendrights

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-763 Panic: sbflush

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-764 Panic: sbflush 2

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-765 Panic: sbdrop

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-801 Panic: uipc 1

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-802 Panic: uipc 2

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-803 Panic: uipc 3

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-804 Panic: uipc 4

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-805 Panic: piusrreq

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-806 Panic: unp_connect2

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-807 Panic: unp_disconnect

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

906-808 Panic: unp_externalize

Cause: This is a firewall panic (a second or third level check for some condition that has already been checked at least once before and found to be in proper working order). If seen, it indicates that something has gone wrong with the coding of the kernel itself.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

909-121 flp autoassigned fail 1

Cause: The automatic assignment of the floppy disk drive to a DOS-Merge process failed because the system couldn't allocate space for the required internal tables.

Action: Make sure that the system is configured with enough memory. If not, install more memory. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

909-161 Connecting "devgic" to "dma" #, #

Cause: This message is for your information only. A DOS process attached a device with a specific Direct Memory Access (DMA) channel.

Action: No action is needed.

909-321 irr_level=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. A virtual interrupt was queued on a slave interrupt level where one was already set.

Action: No action is needed.

909-362 PRMFAIL

Cause: Reprogramming of the mouse's parameters failed (possibly due to two DOS processes trying to use the mouse simultaneously).

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

909-364 AUX BOGIED

Cause: This message indicates a minor internal consistency problem in the DOS-Merge subsystem.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems and report any related behavior in DOS processes.

909-365 AUX: cmd buff full

Cause: A DOS-Merge process using the ***mouse*** did not run for a while and the mouse was moved. Mouse "events" will be lost because the queue used to record these events is full.

Action: This is not a serious problem, but the user should not expect an arbitrary number of mouse button pushes to be "remembered" if his DOS process is stopped.

909-366 AUX: cmd stacking

Cause: Mouse commands (button pushes) are being saved in a buffer because the DOS process using the mouse is not being run.

Action: No action is needed. The events will be delivered when the DOS process is allowed to continue executing.

909-441 setrealdma: Couldn't lock page

Cause: The system was unable to lock a page (which was to be the target of a device **dma** (direct memory access) for a DOS process). The **dma** will fail.

Action: This shouldn't happen unless the DOS application is attempting an illegal **dma** operation. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

909-521 Panic: merge copy protection violation: registration failed

Cause: A user attempted to install DOS-Merge without following the standard procedure.

Action: Consult the installation instructions provided with your copy of the DOS-Merge package.

909-561 Panic: vm86start returned

Cause: A serious internal consistency problem occurred in the DOS-Merge subsystem.

Action: Get a kernel coredump, if possible. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

910-298 ehd_err_log: Read: Write error on dev #/#, blkno=#

Cause: This message indicates a retryable write error (an error in which the system must repeat a write to the disk). This error may be caused by a failing fixed-disk drive. However, it may also occasionally appear even though there is nothing wrong with the fixed-disk. This is due to an unusual and harmless condition that causes data transfer (via the microchannel bus) to be repeated.

Action: If this message appears occasionally, then repeating the write operation has successfully written data to the disk. In this case, this message is for your information only. However, if you see this message frequently (more than once a day), you should check the status of the fixed disk.

910-299 ehdr_err_log: Status #### #### #### #### #### #### ####

Cause: This message displays the status bytes generated by the hardware.

Action: Consult your hardware documentation to determine corrective action.

910-302 ehddump: Bad code

Cause: A kernel internal routine passed an unexpected code to the fixed disk dump routine.

Action: This message indicates a serious internal error. Follow

your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

910-305 ehddumpio: DMA channel # is busy

Cause: This message indicates that a Direct Memory Access (DMA) channel could not be allocated when trying to do a kernel coredump.

Action: If this happens more than once, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

910-307 ehdintr: Bad status, intrstat=#, ointrstat=#

Cause: This message indicates a problem with the fixed-disk drive controller or a temporary (and harmless) error condition on the microchannel bus. This message may appear often if the computer has down-level microcode in the disk controller. If this is the case, the following additional message will be displayed when you boot up the system: "**The hard file controller contains down level microcode**".

This message may appear occasionally even if the disk controller microcode is up to date.

Action: If this message appears occasionally, it is for your information only. If this message appears frequently, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems. You may need a new set of disk controller microcode.

910-320 Panic: copy protection violation

Cause: The superuser attempted to illicitly run a copy protected PC Interface (PCI) or Merge product.

Action: Consult your place of purchase to get a legitimate copy of the package.

910-321 esntable overflow: Only # registrations possible

Cause: The system's limit on the maximum number of registrations of DOS-Merge installations has been exceeded. The most likely cause is that someone is trying to break the copy-protection feature of the DOS-Merge package.

Action: This should not normally be possible. If this legitimately happens, service may be able to provide a new module to build a kernel with a larger limit.

910-360 bodygetxfile: Unknown "ldtype" #

Cause: All of the above relate to incorrectly constructed shared libraries or object modules.

Action: Rebuild the object module or shared library so that it is in the correct format.

910-362 getcoff: .lib section too big!

Cause: A load module was encountered that had a **.lib** section that exceeded the maximum allowed size.

Action: Correct the load module problems, if you can. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

910-401 fdpark: Motor(s) not killed, I/O still pending

Cause: The system tried to reboot while there was still an I/O pending on one of the diskette drives. This should not happen in normal operations. The system normally waits for an I/O to complete when doing a clean reboot. However, certain other failures may cause the condition which produces this message.

Action: If a floppy diskette was being written, it may be corrupted. Otherwise, this message is for your information only.

910-402 fdstate: Timed out on diskette drive #

Cause: The diskette (or diskette controller) failed to complete an expected state transition in a reasonable period of time. This indicates a hardware problem.

Action: Note the error symptoms and run diskette diagnostics from the reference diskette (if possible). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

910-403 Panic: fdcalc: verify botch

Cause: Due to an internal software error, the kernel was unable to find a sector on the floppy disk and verify its contents.

Action: Record all recent messages, get a coredump (if possible), and follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

910-404 Panic: fdvercmp: zero "fdw_needsver"???

Cause: An Internal logic error was found in diskette driver.

Action: Record all recent messages, get a coredump (if possible), and follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

910-406 fd_err_log: Write error on dev #/#, blkno=#

Cause: Either the diskette is bad, or the diskette is write-protected (in the latter case, the message will so indicate).

Action: Defeat the write protection on the diskette or use

another diskette. Also, reformatting the bad diskette may make it usable.

910-423
910-424 fdstate: NULL bp

Cause: This message is for your information only. This message indicates a recoverable internal error in the kernel.

Action: No action is needed.

910-440 detach_devpg: No "pvsp" for #

Cause: A recoverable internal error occurred in the DOS-Merge subsystem.

Action: Note what DOS-Merge users were doing on the system. If the message is reproducible, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

910-442 attach_devpg: No "pvsp" for #

Cause: A recoverable internal error occurred in the DOS-Merge subsystem.

Action: Note what DOS-Merge users were doing on the system. If the message is reproducible, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

910-443 attach_devpg: No "ptep/dbdp" for #

Cause: A recoverable internal error occurred in the DOS-Merge subsystem.

Action: Note what DOS-Merge users were doing on the system. If the message is reproducible, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

910-602 invalid window page

Cause: This message may appear on the console of a PS/2 running DOS Merge. AIX emulates DOS EMS support through the use of window pages, which map low DOS addresses to high AIX addresses in virtual memory. In response to the request of a DOS program, the AIX kernel has attempted to locate a window page in high virtual memory. The DOS and AIX addresses were found to be improperly mapped.

Action: Reboot the AIX machine. Report the error to IBM support with full details on what was being run.

910-603 getpages couldn't find real page

Cause: This message may appear on the console of a PS/2 running

DOS Merge. AIX emulates DOS EMS support through the use of window pages, which map low DOS addresses to high AIX addresses in virtual memory. The AIX kernel calls a routine named **getpages** to perform the address translation. In response to the request of a DOS program, the AIX kernel has attempted to locate a window page in high virtual memory. The **getpages** routine found that the EMS window in high memory did not have an associated page in real memory.

Action: Reboot the AIX machine. Report the error to IBM support with full details on what was being run.

910-720 Dump header #># bytes; can't dump, sorry

Cause: This message indicates a non-user fixable misconfiguration of the kernel.

Action: Record the numbers displayed and then follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

910-724 dumpmem: Dump byte count # not aligned

Cause: This message indicates a non-user fixable misconfiguration of the kernel.

Action: Record the numbers displayed and then follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

910-725 dumpmem: Improperly aligned dump address

Cause: This message indicates a non-user fixable misconfiguration of the kernel.

Action: Record the numbers displayed and then follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

910-764 Panic: startup: inode table allocation error

Cause: A serious internal consistency failure has occurred (with respect to the inode table).

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

910-840 Panic: pmwinit

Cause: The kernel failed to allocate one of its internal data structures.

Action: If running with a supported amount of memory (>=3M bytes), then follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems Otherwise, get more memory.

910-880 Bad PPI command "ms_ppi"

Cause: If this message appears, it would indicate a minor internal consistency problem in the mouse driver.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

910-881 BD ACK #

Cause: The problem is most likely with the mouse hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the mouse. Otherwise, Follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

910-882 BD AA #

Cause: The problem is most likely with the mouse hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the mouse. Otherwise, Follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

910-883 BD 00 #

Cause: The problem is most likely with the mouse hardware.

Action: Run diagnostics on the mouse. Otherwise, Follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

910-972 LOW ON SWAP SPACE! Can't find any process to kill!

Cause: The system is attempting to terminate processes to obtain space, but cannot find any processes that are appropriate to stop.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

910-973
910-974 Process # killed: no swap space

Cause: A Process whose Process Identifier (PID) is identified was terminated by the system because there was insufficient swap space for it to run.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

910-975 swkill: Still need # pages

Cause: The system is attempting to terminate processes to obtain space, and requires the indicated number of pages.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

910-979 Panic: vinifod: paging from small block file

Cause: An executable load module was run and was stored completely in the inode. Running such a module is usually impossible because a well-formed load module is too large to be stored in such a file.

Action: Recreate the load module (it is malformed).

911-000 Pginit: Number of boards found > NPEGS

Cause: More Ethernet boards were found in the machine than were actually configured.

Action: Reconfigure if you want to use the additional cards.

911-001 Pginit: pgcsr POS is bogus # !

Cause: The hardware configuration for the Ethernet card is incorrect.

Action: Run the configuration program and correct the configuration information.

911-002 Panic: pginit: bad POS info

Cause: The Ethernet card was incorrectly configured.

Action: Return the hardware configuration support and correctly configure the Ethernet card.

911-009 Pgrint: Short packet #

Cause: A minor handshaking problem with the Ethernet card has caused a packet to be dropped.

Action: No action is needed, unless there is a problem with Ethernet communications. Otherwise, this message is for your information only.

911-010 pg_isw: CBL is null with CU active!

Cause: A handshaking problem with the Ethernet card has occurred.

Action: If the system has Ethernet problems following this message, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems. Otherwise, this message is for your information only.

911-011 pg_isw: PG appears "wedged"

Cause: This message is for your information only. The Ethernet driver has decided that the card needs to be reset and reprogrammed. The system will recover.

Action: No action is needed.

911-041
911-042
911-049 Process # killed: no swap space

Cause: A Process whose Process Identifier (PID) is identified was terminated by the system because there was insufficient swap space for it to run.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

911-120 Panic: intrattach: couldn't alloc "intrstructs"

Cause: The system was unable to allocate memory for one of its internal data structures.

Action: Make sure that you are running in a configuration that is supported by the product. This should only occur during start up on a system which has very little memory.

911-123 Panic: intrattach: ran out of "intrstructs"

Cause: The system was unable to allocate memory for one of its internal data structures.

Action: Make sure that you are running in a configuration that is supported by the product. This should only occur during start up on a system which has very little memory.

911-280 sthdinita: Can't get "sthd" POS "config" data

Cause: The system doesn't acknowledge that there is a Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) disk controller present in your machine.

Action: Bootup the reference diskette and make sure that the configuration is correct. If it is correct, follow yourr local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

911-282 sthdgettype: Incorrect argument

Cause: This message indicates a serious kernel internal logic problem.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

911-283 sthdfsm: Spurious interrupt, stat=#

Cause: A minor hardware problem could cause this problem. A misconfigured system might also cause this.

Action: If this happens often, you should run diagnostics on your system and follow yourr local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems. If not, this message is for your information only.

911-286 Panic: sthdfsm: BUSY stuck on ssb req

Cause: The above error is caused by disk hardware failures.

Action: Run diagnostics on the disk controller and drive and then follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

911-287 Panic: sthdfsm: no DATAREQ on ssb

Cause: The above errors are caused by disk hardware failures.

Action: Run diagnostics on the disk controller and drive and then follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

911-290 sthdfsm: cyl=#, trk=#, sect=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. Part of a message has indicated an error on a fixed disk drive.

Action: No action is needed.

911-291 Panic: sthdcmd: BUSY stuck on ccb req

Cause: A hardware problem has occurred with the Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) disk controller.

Action: Run the diagnostics from the reference diskette on the fixed disk (be careful not to select any destructive tests). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

911-292 Panic: sthdcmd: no DATAREQ for ccb

Cause: A hardware problem has occurred with the Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) disk controller.

Action: Run the diagnostics from the reference diskette on the fixed disk (be careful not to select any destructive tests). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

911-295 sthddump: Bad code

Cause: A kernel internal routine passed an unexpected code to the

fixed disk dump routine.

Action: This error indicates a serious internal error. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

911-297 sthddumpio: DMA channel # is busy

Cause: This message indicates that a Direct Memory Access (DMA) channel could not be allocated when trying to perform a kernel coredump.

Action: If this happens more than once, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

911-299 sthdfsm: irs=#, S0=#, S1=#, S2=#.

Cause: A non-correctable, non-retryable error has occurred on the indicated hard drive.

Action: If this happens often, you should back up your fixed disk (to tape or to another fixed disk), then re-format the disk and rebuild the bad block table. Before attempting any of this, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

911-360 tkinit: Tried to re-initialize board

Cause: This message is for your information only. A minor internal consistency problem caused the kernel to attempt to initialize the token ring card twice.

Action: No action is needed.

911-364 tkinit: No token ring card. Option not enabled

Cause: The kernel was configured with the token ring driver, but there is no token ring present in the PS/2.

Action: If you want to run on the token ring, install a card. Otherwise, this message is for your information only.

911-365 tk_doinit: No memory for primary ring

Cause: The system was unable to allocate memory for one of its internal data structures.

Action: Make sure that you are running in a configuration that is supported by the product. This should only occur during start up (on a system which has very little memory).

911-366 tk_doinit: No memory for alternate ring

Cause: The system was unable to allocate memory for one of its internal data structures.

Action: Make sure that you are running in a configuration that is supported by the product. This should only occur during start up (on a system which has very little memory).

911-367 tk_reset: Can't init unit #'s hardware

Cause: The indicated token ring could not be reset.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

911-368 tk_reset: Ring init unit # failed -- "init_code" #

Cause: The system could not reset the indicated token ring card.

Action: Run diagnostics on the card. Replace or have it serviced, if necessary. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

911-370 tkintr: tk_board=#, unit=#

Cause: This message indicates a serious problem either with the token ring hardware or with the present version of the driver.

Action: Run diagnostics on the token ring card. If it passes, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems. Otherwise, replace the card.

911-371 isrp_low=#, interrupt vector=#

Cause: This message indicates a serious problem either with the token-ring hardware or with the version of the driver that is in use.

Action: Run diagnostics on the token ring card. If it passes, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems. Otherwise, replace the card.

911-372 Panic: tkintr: UNRECOGNIZED interrupt

Cause: This panic message indicates a serious problem either with the token-ring hardware or with the version of the driver in use.

Action: Run diagnostics on the token ring card. If it passes, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems. Otherwise, replace the card.

911-373 tk_open_complete: Ring open of unit # failed

Cause: This can happen for a variety of reasons. The above message will be immediately followed by another message that indicates the specific cause of the failure.

Action: See the Cause and Action called for by the specific cause that was mentioned in the message that follows the above message.

911-375 Bad return from "TRANSMIT_DIR_COMMAND" in unit # : #

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

911-381 token_ring: <error> error in (PRIMARY) (ALTERNATE) adapter

Cause: The error described has been detected in either the PRIMARY or ALTERNATE token ring adapter board.

Action: Consult the documentation that accompanied the adapter board. Perform the recommended actions to correct the error. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

911-405 Invalid command code

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

911-407 Required parameter(s) not provided

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

911-411 Inadequate receive buffers for open

Cause: This error is most likely due to a token ring card with insufficient memory.

Action: Run diagnostics on the token ring card.

911-412 Invalid NODE_ADDRESS

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local

procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

911-413 Invalid adapter receive buffer len

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

911-414 Invalid adapter transmit buffer len

Cause: A handshaking problem occurred between the system and one of its token-ring cards.

Action: If network performance and behavior are not adversely affected, ignore this message. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

911-415 Unknown failure

Cause: Your communication task cannot complete. One of the following occurred:

The system tried to do the **rename** subcommand with the **INftp** command, but could not unlink the original file.

In the **ftplogger** program, one of the following occurred:

- The **/etc/utmp** file could not be opened.
- The **/etc/utmp** file did not contain an expected entry for the terminal specified with the **ftplogger** program in the **/etc/ports** file.
- The **ftplogger** program could not determine which terminal it was logged into.

Action: Take the appropriate action:

Check the permissions of the file that you tried to rename.

Get superuser authority and edit the **/etc/utmp** file. Make sure that all ports with a **logger=pathname/ftplogger** entry are specified correctly (the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* shows the format of the **/etc/utmp** file).

See the *AIX PS/2 INmail/INnet/INftp Users Guide* for details.

911-455 Panic: kernel trap

Cause: The kernel has detected an unrecoverable problem with its internal state. The system will produce a coredump and then reboot.

Action: Record the internal registers, which are displayed preceding this "Panic". If a coredump is successfully produced, save that as well. Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

911-487 lsyscall: Getting "args": "copyin" failed

Cause: An application performed a system call, but the arguments to that call were not accessible on the user's stack. The system call will fail, and the process is likely to stop soon.

Action: Any strange application behavior which seems to correspond with the occurrence of this message should be reported to the source of the application.

911-562 Panic: vswapout: no swap space

Cause: An attempt to swap out a virtual segment (vseg) failed because of insufficient swap space.

Action: Configure the AIX Operating System so that additional swap space is available.

911-600 x25com: Unexpected driver cmd returned

Cause: The on-board x.25 software posted a completion code that was not recognizable by the driver.

Action: Reload the x.25 software.

911-606 x25 software crashed or was reinitialized

Cause: The on-board x.25 software crashed or the driver recognizes that the x.25 software has been reloaded.

Action: Reload the x.25 software (if has not been already).

911-609 x25c_intr: Not expecting cmd #, lun

Cause: A command completion status was posted by the onboard x.25, for which no driver request was made.

Action: No action is needed. If it causes other failures, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

911-614 x25c_intr: lun mismatch #

Cause: A command posted for a given logical unit number (lun) does not match the command block associated with the lun returned by the onboard x.25 software.

Action: No action is needed. The machine will automatically reboot.

911-615 Panic: x25c_intr: driver "confused"

Cause: A command posted for a given logical unit number (lun) does not match the command block associated with the lun returned by the onboard x.25 software.

Action: No action is needed. The machine will reboot automatically.

911-616 check_timeouts: x.25 software crash -- aborting

Cause: During a watchdog timer interrupt, the state of the driver noticed that the x.25 onboard software had crashed.

Action: Reload the x.25 software.

911-617 check_timeouts: lun mismatch # #

Cause: During a watchdog timer interrupt, the logical unit number (lun) table contained a command block for another lun table.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

911-641 x25ip_rint: Receive failure -- receive halted

Cause: An error has occurred while trying to receive an x.25 packet. That packet was discarded.

Action: If this message is seen once (or at rare intervals) it may be considered informational only. Such failures are routine and usually indicate no problem. If this message is seen regularly (at frequent intervals), investigate the x.25 hardware or in the x.25 connections.

911-642 Panic: x25_state: serverlun not open

Cause: The x.25com driver has not successfully opened the serverlun at this point. The x.25 software must be initialized before attempting to use x.25ip.

Action: Verify that the x.25 software is properly initialized before using x.25ip.

911-643 Panic: x25ip_state: allocated the serverlun !!

Cause: The x.25 software allocated the serverlun as a user logical unit member (lun).

Action: Reboot the system. If it reoccurs, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

911-680 x29init: Unable to allocate tables

Cause: A failure to allocate the required memory for the terminal tables occurred.

Action: Check the amount of memory and number of terminal sessions configured.

911-697 x29_signal: Couldn't locate associated terminal

Cause: This message is for your information only. A signal generated by the onboard x.25 software for a specific logical unit number (lun) cannot locate a terminal associated with that lun.

Action: No action is needed.

911-700 x29_state: Unknown state #

Cause: An unknown state has been detected by the internal state machine of the x.29 driver.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

915-083 klm_lockmgr: Blocking lock denied?!

Cause: Blocking locks should lock and eventually be granted (not denied).

Action: Check the operation of the remote lock daemon.

915-084 klm_lockmgr: Unlock denied?!

Cause: Unlock operations should not be denied (at least they should be ignored).

Action: Check the operation of the remote lock daemon.

915-085 klm_lockctl: ENOLCK on "KLM_CANCEL" request

Cause: Not expecting a shortage of locks on a cancel operation.

Action: Try again later.

915-120 kudp_send: Net unreachable

Cause: No route exists to reach the indicated recipient.

Action: Check validity of client request (is it properly addressed?).

915-121
915-122
915-123 kudp_send: Not enough bufs

Cause: This message is for your information only. The kernel has run low on **mbuf**s (memory buffers) and transmission cannot complete.

Action: No action is needed. An automatic reattempt will occur.

915-124 kudp_send: if_output error #

Cause: An error was returned from the lower level network device.

Action: Check for proper operation of attached network devices.

915-161 Source IP address=#. #. #. #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It is always generated as a companion to another notice which states what the problem is. This companion message gives the specific address where that problem is to be found.

Action: No specific action is to be taken except to note the address. The action to be taken at that address will be indicated by its companion notice. For more information see the "**NFS request from unprivileged port**" message.

915-200 Panic: clget: null client

Cause: A serious error occurred while scanning the client hash table; system integrity believed to be compromised.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

915-201 Panic: rfscall: null "cred"

Cause: The **credentials** structure was passed along with this remote request.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

915-202
915-203 NFS server name not responding still trying

Cause: This message is for your information only. A communications failure is occurring while trying to reach the requested server (the server may be currently down).

Action: No action is needed. The server may not have been brought up yet.

915-204
915-205 NFS type failed for server name: message

Cause: A local operation on a remote Network File System (NFS) has failed.

Action: Note the return code and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

915-280 Panic: nfs_umount: no "mntinfo"

Cause: The **mntinfo** structure associated with a mounted file system is invalid, yet a request to unmount the Network File System (NFS) has been made.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

915-360 xdr_putrddirres: Error "xdring" dir part

Cause: An error occurred while trying to encode (serialize) a directory.

Action: Check the validity of the directory.

915-442 nfsopen: Zero inode

Cause: The file handle supplied in an Network File System (NFS) request is not a valid format.

Action: Try the operation again.

915-443 nfsopen: Stale ID

Cause: A new version of the file has been created; the old version is not accessible.

Action: Try the operation again.

Technical Information: The file handle supplied in an Network File System (NFS) request is no longer valid.

916-007 Panic: pfree: tried to "pfree" page 0

Cause: The system attempted to free page zero (0).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-008 Panic: pfree: freeing page 0!

Cause: The system attempted to free page zero (0).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-041 Panic: cetiinit: too many dev "startup" functions

Cause: The **ceti** adaptor driver attempted to add its special purpose **startup** function to the system list, but the list was already full.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-042 Panic: null ceti handler

Cause: The device appeared to generate an interrupt on one of the virtual devices that does not yet have a handler installed.

Action: Install the proper handler or choose another virtual machine.

916-043
916-044 Too many "ceti" input buffers -- reduced to #

Cause: This message is for your information only. The number of configured input buffers exceeds the maximum that is allowed, so the maximum that is allowed will be used.

Action: No action is needed.

916-049 cetircv: Excessive Ethernet collisions

Cause: This message informs the user that the Ethernet adaptor is detecting an excessive number of Ethernet collisions. This is usually due to a defective network or related component problem.

Action: Correct the network or device problem.

916-051 cetircv: Out of window Ethernet collisions

Cause: This message informs the user that the Ethernet adaptor has detected an out of window Ethernet collision. This is usually due to a defective network or related component problem.

Action: Correct the network or device problem.

916-052 cetircv: Ethernet frame alignment error

Cause: This message is for your information only. It informs the user that the Ethernet adaptor received a packet that had a frame alignment error.

Action: No action is needed.

916-053 cetircv: Shorted Ethernet

Cause: This message informs the user that the Ethernet adaptor is detecting an excessive number of Ethernet collisions. This is usually due to a disconnection between the adaptor and the Ethernet transceiver, or a defective network or related component problem.

Action: Correct the connection or network problem.

916-054 Unknown "ceti" status=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. An unexpected and unknown error status code was produced by the adapter.

Action: No action is needed.

916-055 cetircv: Unexpected error message -- msg

Cause: This message is for your information only. An unexpected error message was generated by the adapter.

Action: No action is needed.

916-056 cetircv: Disabling adaptor

Cause: This message is for your information only. It informs you that the Ethernet adaptor was disabled.

Action: Use the **ceti** command to re-enable the adaptor after the problem is resolved.

916-057 cetixmit: Unknown internal work type #

Cause: The adapter driver detected an internal inconsistency with a work item.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting hardware or software problems.

916-064 cetisnsanal: ioaddr #, sense data ####

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that sense data was read from the adaptor.

Action: No action is needed.

916-065 ceti_obr: Unknown type=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the driver attempted to log an outboard recorder (obr) of an unknown type.

Action: No action is needed.

916-066 ceti_obr: Store subchannel information failed, result=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It informs the user that an error occurred while logging an outboard recorder (obr) record.

Action: No action is needed.

916-067 ceti_mdr: Store subchannel information failed, result=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It informs the user that an error has occurred while logging an miscellaneous data record (mdr).

Action: No action is needed.

916-068 Taking "ceti" # off-line

Cause: The indicated adaptor was taken off-line (due to the reason stated in a previous message).

Action: If the device is required, it must be brought back on-line.

916-069 ceti_ipc_output: Cannot handle address family #

Cause: Network traffic was generated for this device and found an address family that is not currently supported.

Action: Do not generate network traffic for unsupported address families.

916-082 ckddump: Read

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-083 ckddump: Write

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-084 ckddump: Physical memory exceeds dump space

Cause: The dump device minidisk is not large enough to store the entire system dump.

Action: Make the system dump minidisk larger or else reduce the

size of the Virtual Machine (VM).

916-084 punopen: Could not get "sema"

Cause: This message is for your information only and regards the operation of the reader and punch.

Action: No action is needed.

916-085 blockno (number)=pageaddr+dumplo+partoff #+#+#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-085 punclose: File name name is illegal; replace by null

Cause: This message is for your information only and regards the operation of the card reader and card punch.

Action: No action is needed.

916-086 Bad final count in "cardio" read #, k=#

Cause: This message is for your information (only for the operation of the card reader and card punch).

Action: No action is needed.

916-087 rdrclose: "Close" command failed on rdr #

Cause: This message is for your information only and regards the operation of the card reader and card punch.

Action: No action is needed.

916-089 CP response: message

Cause: This message is for your information only. It only regards the operation of the card reader and card punch.

Action: No action is needed.

916-161 "cpcmd" attached

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **cpcmd** driver is attached.

Action: No action is needed.

916-162 "cpinit nunits"=#, should be 1

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that more than one **cpcmd** units were configured (only the first can be used).

Action: No action is needed.

916-201 Panic: fbaintr

Cause: An unrecoverable error occurred in the I/O interrupt routine.

Action: Record all information and then follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

916-202 FBAstrat: Invalid FBA disk number #

Cause: An I/O was attempted for a disk that is not a valid Fixed Block Architecture (FBA) disk.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

916-203 FBAstrat: FBA disk number # is not "alive"

Cause: A buffer I/O was attempted and failed because the Fixed Block Architecture (FBA) disk was not active.

Action: Activate the device or correct the device configuration.

916-204 FBAstrategy: Bad partition on dev #, disk #

Cause: An I/O to a device failed because it did not refer to a valid minidisk.

Action: Correct the minidisk configuration (or the device specification).

916-205 FBAstrat: I cannot handle transfers larger than a frame yet

Cause: An I/O failed because the amount requested exceeded the maximum limit imposed by the system.

Action: Correct the I/O operation so that transfer does not exceed the limit.

916-206 FBAstrat: FBA devices can only transfer multiples of # (#req.)

Cause: This message indicates that an application attempted to read or write to a raw Fixed Block Architecture (FBA) disk but did not do so in the required block size.

Action: Correct the application to perform I/O in accordance with the device's count and alignment constraints (or reading from the block device).

916-208 FBAstart: b_active set!!

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **sio** (start channel I/O) routine was called for a device that was already active.

Action: No action is needed.

916-209 FBAstart: "sio" on dev # returned cc=#, csw=# #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **sio** (start channel I/O) routine failed, and displays the returned condition code and Channel Status Word (CSW).

Action: No action is needed.

916-210 FBAsense: dev #, cc=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-212 FBAread: Invalid FBA disk number #

Cause: An I/O was attempted for a disk that is not a valid Fixed Block Architecture (FBA) disk.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

916-213 FBAwrite: Invalid FBA disk number #

Cause: An I/O was attempted for a disk that is not a valid Fixed Block Architecture (FBA) disk.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

916-214 FBAintr: "sio" on dev # returned deferred cc=#, csw=# #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates the deferred condition codes and Channel Status Word (CSW) of a failed I/O.

Action: No action is needed.

916-216 Whole device, errors ignored!

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the errors reading the minidisk information from the disk are being ignored because the partition being opened is the minidisk maintenance partition.

Action: No action is needed.

916-217 FBAattach: No kmemalloc memory!

Cause: Cannot allocate memory to read the Virtual Table of Contents (VTOC) for a minidisk.

Action: Try the operation later when more memory is available.

916-220 FBAdump: Invalid FBA disk number #

Cause: The dump device is not a valid Fixed Block Architecture (FBA) disk.

Action: Correct the dump file configuration or the system dump minidisk.

916-221 FBAdump: FBA disk number # is not "alive"

Cause: The dump device is not an active minidisk.

Action: Correct the dump file configuration or the system dump minidisk.

916-222 FBAdump: Bad partition dev #, disk #

Cause: This message indicates that the dump partition is not a valid minidisk.

Action: Correct the dump file configuration or the system dump minidisk.

916-223 FBAdump: dev # is read-only

Cause: This message indicates the disk containing the dump partition currently linked (or attached) to the Virtual Machine (VM) is read only.

Action: Re-link (or attach) the disk to VM in a mode that permits writing.

916-224 FBAdump: Physical memory exceeds dump space

Cause: The dump device minidisk is not large enough to store the entire system dump.

Action: Make the system dump minidisk larger (or reduce the size of the Virtual Machine).

916-225 FBAdump: "sio" on dev # returned cc=#, csw[0]=#, csw[CSW_STATUS]=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-241 Panic: ckdstart: b_active set!!

Cause: The system attempted to start a **ckd** device that was already active.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-242 Panic: ckdfree: invalid buf list

Cause: One (or both) of the buffer lists needed to free the used blocks (after the I/O completes) is invalid.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-243 Panic: ckdfree: invalid count

Cause: The buffer count did not match the actual I/O count.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-244 Panic: ckdinit: CCW work area too large, exceeds pagesize

Cause: The minimal amount of Channel Control Word (CCW) work area that is required to support this device is too large (in that it exceeds the size of a single page).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-245 Panic: ckdinit: "kmemalloc" failed

Cause: The system was unable to allocate the memory for the Channel Control Word (CCW) work area.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-247 ckddiaga4: dev # return code=#, blkct=#, devst=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates the return information provided from the diaga4 Virtual Machine (VM) interface.

Action: No action is needed.

916-248 ckddiaga4: dev # sense data=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates the sense data provided from the diaga4 Virtual Machine (VM) interface.

Action: No action is needed.

916-250 ckdkeysetup: # too many blocks (IDAWs)

Cause: This message indicates that the Count Key I/O failed because there were too many blocks used for Indirect Addressing Words (IDAWs).

Action: Try again with a Count Key I/O that is less complex.

916-251
916-252 ckdkeysetup: # too many blocks (CCWs)

Cause: This message indicates that the Count Key I/O failed because there were too many blocks used for Channel Control Words (CCW).

Action: Try again with a Count Key I/O that is less complex.

916-253 ckdsetup: CCW chain too long

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the Channel Control Word (CCW) chain for an I/O exceeded the maximum length.

Action: No action is needed. Report this as a potential programming error.

916-254 ckdsetup: Loop dev=#, cur=#, next=#, count=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-255 sio unit=#, blocks=#, cyl=# #, read flag=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-257 ckdstart: Nothing on queue

Cause: This message is for your information only. It means that the **start** routine was called with nothing on the queue.

Action: No action is needed.

916-258 ckdintr: "sense" command failed

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates the **sense** command to the device failed.

Action: No action is needed.

916-260 ckdintr: dev #, offline

Cause: The I/O to the indicated device failed because it is offline.

Action: Bring the hardware online and try again.

916-261 ckdintr: dev #, channel control check

Cause: The I/O to the indicated device caused a channel control check.

Action: Correct the hardware problems with the device. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

916-262 ckdintr: dev #, unrecoverable error

Cause: The I/O to the indicated device caused an unrecoverable error.

Action: Correct the hardware problems with the device. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

916-263 ckdintr: dev #, sense data=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that sense data was read from the device.

Action: No action is needed.

916-264 ckdretry: dev=# -- retry required blk=#, cnt=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an I/O reattempt is required.

Action: No action is needed. This could be an early sign of a hardware problem.

916-266 ckdretry: dev=# -- can't retry blk=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the I/O reattempt for the block cannot be reattempted.

Action: No action is needed.

916-267 ckdretry: dev=# -- retry failed

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the I/O reattempt failed.

Action: No action is needed.

916-268 ckdretry: dev=# -- retry okay

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the I/O reattempt succeeded.

Action: No action is needed.

916-269 ckdfree: dev #, inv bp fi=#, dp=# # #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-270 ckdfree: dev=#, bp=buffer pointer, fi=file pointer, count=#, bcount=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-271 ckdfree: Device offline dev #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-272 ckdfree: Uncorrectable error dev #, blk #

Cause: An uncorrectable error on the device occurred while attempting to access the block indicated in the message.

Action: Correct the hardware problems with the device. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

916-273 ckdopen: Open disk #, R/c with # blocks

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the opening of a new Virtual Machine (VM) minidisk occurred.

Action: No action is needed.

916-274 ckdvtread: No "kmemalloc" memory!

Cause: The attempt to read a Virtual Table of Contents (VTOC) from a disk failed because the allocation of the data area failed.

Action: Try this operation again when more memory is available.

916-275 ckd disk type disktype at disknumber is unknown

Cause: An unknown **ckd** device is attached, and is being treated as a 3380.

Action: Verify the Virtual Machine (VM) configuration and acceptability of the **ckd** device, and if everything is valid, report the problem as a device support problem.

916-277 ckdinit: No space for CCW work areas

Cause: The space for Channel Control Word (CCW) work areas could not be allocated.

Action: Follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-278 ckddump: Invalid "ckd" disk number #

Cause: The dump device is not a valid **ckd** disk.

Action: Correct the dump file configuration or the system dump minidisk.

916-279 ckddump: "ckd" disk number # is not "alive"

Cause: The dump device is not an active minidisk.

Action: Correct the dump file configuration or the system dump minidisk.

916-280 ckddump: Bad partition dev #, disk #

Cause: The dump partition refers to an invalid minidisk.

Action: Correct the dump file configuration or the system dump minidisk.

916-281 ckddump: dev # is read-only

Cause: The dump device is attached to the Virtual Machine (VM) read only.

Action: Correct the VM linkage of the disk that stores the dump device minidisk.

916-286 ckddump: # errors while writing dump

Cause: The number of errors indicated occurred while writing a system dump to a **ckd** disk device.

Action: Verify disk and system configurations, as they pertain to the dump device.

916-287 Begin sort

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-288 Begin follow 0 ... #, recs=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-362 Panic: getcoff: bad impure vsgrow #1

Cause: The virtual segment grow (vsgrow) for the **mixed** virtual segment (vseg), failed.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-363 Panic: getcoff: couldn't bind to 0

Cause: The bind to page zero (0) failed.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-366 getcoff: .lib section too big!

Cause: A load module was encountered that had a **.lib** section that exceeded the maximum allowed size.

Action: Correct the load module problems, if you can. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-367 getcoff: Too many shared libraries

Cause: The system attempted to support too many shared libraries.

Action: Reduce the number of shared libraries used by the object module causing the error.

916-368 readcoff: Text not page aligned

Cause: An **exec** system call of a load module (whose text segment was not page aligned) was attempted.

Action: Correct the load module problems.

916-369 readcoff: Data not page aligned

Cause: An **exec** system call of a load module (whose data segment was not page aligned) was attempted.

Action: Correct the load module problems.

916-401
916-402 ILANS no devices configured

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-403 ILANS: Command Reject

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** device rejected a command.

Action: No action is needed.

916-404 ILANS: Intervention required

Cause: The **ilans** device is shut down and requires a manual reset.

Action: Manually reset the **ilans** device.

916-405 ILANS: Bus Out Check

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-406 ILANS: Equipment check

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** device issued an equipment check.

Action: No action is needed.

916-407 ILANS: Data check

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** device issued a data check.

Action: No action is needed.

916-408 ILANS: Overrun

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an I/O overrun error occurred.

Action: No action is needed.

916-409 ILANS: Control block check

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** device issued a control block check.

Action: No action is needed.

916-410 ILANS: Reserved packet type received

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the system received a packet from the **ilans** device that is a type not currently defined, but is reserved for future use.

Action: No action is needed.

916-412 ILANS: Unexpected "senseceti" unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unexpected **senseceti** interrupt was received on a port.

Action: No action is needed.

916-413 ILANS: Sense fatal error unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **sense** operation failed in an unrecoverable way.

Action: No action is needed.

916-414 ILANS: Bad status from SENSECETI csw=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-415 ILANS: Unexpected "senseceti" unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unexpected **senseceti** interrupt was received on a port.

Action: No action is needed.

916-416 ILANS: "senseid" fatal error unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **senseid** operation failed in an unrecoverable way.

Action: No action is needed.

916-417 ILANS: Bad status from SENSECETI csw=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-418 ILANS: Unexpected completion unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unexpected completion interrupt was received on a port.

Action: No action is needed.

916-419 ILANS: Error max exceeded : #

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** driver exceeded its maximum limit of errors.

Action: No action is needed.

916-420 ILANS: sync interrupt fatal error unit #, port#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the sync interrupt failed in an unrecoverable way.

Action: No action is needed.

916-421 ILANS: Bad status csw=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-422 ILANS: Unexpected channel status unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unexpected channel status interrupt was received on a port.

Action: No action is needed.

916-423 ILANS: Error max exceeded : #

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** driver exceeded its maximum limit of errors.

Action: No action is needed.

916-424 ILANS: Illegal unit status unit #, port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** device returned an illegal unit status.

Action: No action is needed.

916-425 ILANS: Error max exceeded : #

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** driver exceeded its maximum limit of errors.

Action: No action is needed.

916-426 ILANS: Unexpected attention received on port #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unexpected attention interrupt was received on a port.

Action: No action is needed.

916-427 ILANS: Error max exceeded : #

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** driver exceeded its maximum limit of errors.

Action: No action is needed.

916-428 ILANS: "async" interrupt UNIT EXCEPTION unit #, port #

Cause: The **ilans** device received a UNIT EXCEPTION interrupt.

Action: Correct problems with the device (if it persists). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

916-429 ILANS: "async" interrupt UNIT CHECK unit #, port #

Cause: The **ilans** device received a UNIT CHECK interrupt.

Action: Correct problems with the device (if it persists). Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

916-430 ILANS bad status from "drar" unit #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-431 ILANS Unit# DLM Status Received

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-432 ILANS unknown MAC "prim_type" unit #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-433 ILANS bad status from "dasr" unit #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-434 ILANS Unit# is ready

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-435 ILANS got invalid "r_sap_id" #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-436 ILANS unknown LLC "prim_type" unit #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-437 ILANS bad status from "snpr" unit #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-438 ILANS Unit Chk detected at Level 2

Cause: The **ilans** device received a Unit Chk (check) due to a problem detected at the Level 2 layer.

Action: Correct the problem with the **ilans** device.

916-440 ILANS: "ceti" error message: message

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-441 ILANS: Disabling adaptor

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** adaptor is being disabled.

Action: No action is needed.

916-442 ILANS unknown message type

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ilans** device received a message of an unknown type.

Action: No action is needed.

916-443 ILANS is already offline

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-444 ILANS going offline because of ioctl

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-448 ILANS: "ceti init" timed out after # tries

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-451 ILANS: Failed "sio" for "senseceti" dev #

Cause: The **sio** (start channel I/O) routine for the **sense** operation, failed.

Action: Correct problems with the **ilans** hardware. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

916-452 ILANS: Failed "sio" for "senseid" dev #

Cause: The **sio** (start channel I/O) routine number for the **senseid**, failed.

Action: Correct problems with the **ilans** hardware. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

916-453 ILANS: Failed interrupt "sio" dev #

Cause: An I/O from the **ilans** device could not succeed because the **sio** (start channel I/O) routine on the device was interrupted.

Action: Correct problems with the **ilans** hardware. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

916-454 ILANS: Failed control "sio" dev #

Cause: This message is for your informational only. The **ilans** device issued an equipment check.

Action: No action is needed.

916-455 ILANS: Failed input data "sio" dev #

Cause: Data from the **ilans** device could not be read because the **sio** (start channel I/O) routine on the device, failed.

Action: Correct problems with the **ilans** hardware. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

916-456 ILANS: Failed output data "sio" dev #

Cause: Data to the **ilans** device could not be written because the **sio** (start channel I/O) routine on the device, failed.

Action: Correct problems with the **ilans** hardware. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

916-458 ilansobr: Unknown type=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an unexpected **senseid** interrupt was received on a port.

Action: No action is needed.

916-459 ilansobr: Store subchannel information failed, result=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an attempt to write an outboard recorder (obr) into the Error Recording Editing Program (EREP) log, failed.

Action: No action is needed.

916-460 ilansmdr: Store subchannel information failed, result=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that an attempt to write an Miscellaneous Data Record (MDR) into the Error Recording Editing Program (EREP) log, failed.

Action: No action is needed.

916-481 Unexpected interrupt from device #(#)

Cause: An interrupt was detected from a device that did not have an installed interrupt handler.

Action: Correct the device and the AIX configurations (as necessary) so that they match.

916-521 IUCV query failed cc=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-522 IUCV query said it needs more than 40 bytes (#)

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-523 IUCV declare buffer failed cc=#, rc=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-524 IUCVinit OK, maxpath: #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-525 Attempt to reset "iucv" handler for conn #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-526 IUCV interrupt !OK

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-561 lcs: Can't allocate controller buffer

Cause: The **lcs** device cannot allocate a controller buffer because the memory allocation failed.

Action: Make additional memory available to the system.

916-601 ldsfwrite: Unexpected return code #

Cause: The return code from the indicated write was not expected.

Action: Correct the Virtual Machine (VM) configuration of the

ldsf handler.

916-602 ldsfaccept: Unexpected return code #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-603 ldsfhandler: Interrupt for unknown device dev=#, flag=#, reason=#

Cause: This message is for your information only. The **ldsf** handler received an interrupt from an unknown device.

Action: No action is needed.

916-641 lpintr: Interrupt devno=#, csw=# #, i=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-643 lpclose: Close command on "lp" # failed

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-644 lpclose: Command: message

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-645 CP response was: message

Cause: This message is for your information only. It gives information about the operation of the printer.

Action: No action is needed.

916-646 lpclose: "cp" command on "lp" # failed

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-647 lpclose: Command: TAG DEV #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-648 CP response was: message

Cause: This message is for your information only. It gives information about the operation of the printer.

Action: No action is needed.

916-649 lpclose: "cp" command on "lp" # failed

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-650 lpclose: Command: TAG DEV #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-651 CP response was: message

Cause: This message is for your information only. It gives information about the operation of the printer.

Action: No action is needed.

916-681 Panic: startup: system tables

Cause: The system encountered an error when it tried to allocate space and also initialize the dynamic system tables. Unreasonable values for table sizes in the **/etc/master** file were probably used when the system was last configured. There may be an error in system configuration.

Action: Install the previous version of the AIX Operating System kernel and try to run it again. Before trying the new system again, check the **master** and **system** files and correct any errors. See the sections on system configuration in the *Managing the AIX Operating System,* **config** in the *AIX Operating System Command Reference,* and **master** in the *AIX Operating System Technical Reference* for information on the location and format of these files.

Verify the value of the fundamental parameters. If you have changed the values of the secondary or tertiary parameters, verify those values. You may have specified too large a value for one of these parameters. If the problem persists, save the coredump, kernel load module, console logs, the **/etc/master** and **/etc/system** files, and any other pertinent information about what was happening before the error occurred and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-683 Panic: no memory

Cause: The system start up failed during the kernel initialization process, because there was insufficient Virtual Machine (VM) memory to run the kernel.

Action: Increase the size of the VM memory, and then re-IPL (initiate program load) the system.

916-686 Panic: setrq

Cause: The system tried to add a process to the run queue (when it was already on the run queue).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-687 Panic: remrq

Cause: The system tried to remove a process from the run queue (when it was not on the run queue).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-690 Panic: swtch: empty q

Cause: The system tried to run some process, but there were no processes able to run on the run queue.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-695 Panic: initnewproc: not pid 1

Cause: The system process (set up to run the **init** process) does not have a process identifier (pid) of 1.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-697 Panic: icodecopyout: vsalloc: no free vsegments

Cause: The **icode** (initialization code) could not be copied out because there were no virtual segment (vseg) tables that could be allocated (due to the lack of free vsegments).

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-698 Panic: icodecopyout: bad "sub-text" vsgrow

Cause: The virtual segment (vseg) grow for the **icode** (initialization code) XA sub-text, failed.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-699 Panic: icodecopyout: bad "text" vsgrow

Cause: The virtual segment (vseg) grow for the **icode** (initialization code) text, failed.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-715 dumpcore: Zero based segment? (type #)

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-716 Device # out of range -- ignored

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-770 Config ERROR -- Mag tape # at # -- INVALID DEV TYPE message

Cause: The device attached at the configured tape address is not a valid tape device type.

Action: Correct the AIX configuration or the Virtual Machine (VM) configuration. Otherwise, follow your local procedures for reporting software or hardware problems.

916-772 mtopen: Tape dev=#, not configured

Cause: A program attempted to open a tape device that is not configured.

Action: Run the program again using a valid tape device.

916-773 mtopen: Tape addr=#, device not available

Cause: An operation using the tape drive failed because the device at the indicated address was not available.

Action: Make the device available and try the operation again.

916-774
916-777 mtopen: Tape addr=#, wrong device type

Cause: The device found at the address of the configured tape drive is not the correct device type.

Action: The Virtual Machine (VM) configuration should be altered

to match the AIX configuration, or the AIX configuration should be changed to match the VM configuration.

916-782 mtopen: Tape addr=#, not ready

Cause: An operation using the tape drive failed because the device at the indicated address was not ready.

Action: Make the device ready and then try the operation again.

916-783 mtclose: I/O error dev=#

Cause: An I/O error occurred on the tape device indicated.

Action: Correct the problems with the drive and retry the operation.

916-784 mt.c: "ERP" recovered dev=#, r#=#, f#=#, b#=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-785 mt.c: message, dev=#, cmd=#, f#=#, b#=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-788 mtioctl: Request # not supported

Cause: This message is for your information only. Some operation performed an **ioctl** system call on the magnetic tape device that is not supported.

Action: No action is needed.

916-790 MDR record for device: devtype=type, ioaddr=#

Cause: This message is for your information only

Action: No action is needed.

916-802 More vctc's defined (#) than configured (#)

Cause: This message is for your information only. The number of virtual channel-to-channels (vctc) supported is limited to the number configured.

Action: No action is needed.

916-803 vctc_startio: cc=2

Cause: The indicated virtual channel-to-channel (vctc) device is not operational.

Action: The most action to be attempted, is to correct some problem with the device in the Virtual Machine (VM) system configuration.

916-804 vctc_startio for VCTC #: cc=3

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-805 vctc_ostart: Bad "sio" return code, rc=#

Cause: The indicated virtual channel-to-channel (vctc) device is not operational.

Action: The most action to be attempted, is to correct some problem with the device in the Virtual Machine (VM) system configuration.

916-806 vctc_read_start: Try again on a read

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-807 vctc_int: Unexpected state on non-zero deferred cc code

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that a non-zero deferred condition code was received on a virtual channel-to-channel (vctc) device.

Action: No action is needed.

916-809 vctc_int: Device # not operating (cc=3)

Cause: The indicated virtual channel-to-channel (vctc) device is not operational.

Action: The standard correction is to reconfigure some device in the Virtual Machine (VM) system.

916-810 vctc_int: Invalid cc -- csw flags=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-811 vctc_int: Non-attn interrupt: #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-812 vctc_int: ICC unit # while READING

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-813 vctc_int: ICC unit # while WRITING

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-881 Panic: trap

Cause: The kernel failed because it received an unexpected trap while executing in kernel mode.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-886 Kernel message fault at #

Cause: This message is for your information only (it always precedes a system panic message).

Action: No action is needed.

916-887 Kernel program check code is #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-889 Unexpected external interrupt #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-890 trap.c: Unknown machine check type, ic=# #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-894 trap.c: Unknown channel report word, crw=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-921 Panic: alloc_vector_save: out of memory for status save area

Cause: The vector save area cannot be allocated because of insufficient memory.

Action: Increase the amount of available memory.

916-922 Panic: alloc_vector_save: for vector register save area

Cause: The vector save area cannot be allocated because of insufficient memory.

Action: Increase the amount of available memory.

916-933 Vector facility: Section size=# (dec) partial sum size=#

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

916-964 Panic: getpages: page in hash

Cause: A page that was part of the copy on reference debugging feature was found in the hash table.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-967 getpages: Bad dbd

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **getpages** subroutine was called for a virtual segment (vseg) table whose **dbd** table type is not known.

Action: No action is needed.

916-968 Panic: swap: I can't do more than 1 page at a time

Cause: A limitation in swap code condition exists.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

916-970 getpages: Bad "dbd" type #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that the **getpages** subroutine was called for a virtual segment (vseg) table whose **dbd** table type is not known.

Action: No action is needed.

917-024 Panic: vinifod: paging from small block file

Cause: An executable load module was run and was stored completely in the inode. Running such a module is usually impossible because a well-formed load module is too large to be stored in such a file.

Action: Recreate the load module (it is malformed).

917-030 LOW ON SWAP SPACE! Can't find any process to kill!

Cause: The system is attempting to terminate processes to obtain space, but cannot find any processes that are appropriate to stop.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

917-031
917-032 Process # killed: no swap space

Cause: A Process whose Process Identifier (PID) is identified was terminated by the system because there was insufficient swap space for it to run.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

917-033 swkill: Still need # pages

Cause: The system is attempting to terminate processes to obtain space, and requires the indicated number of pages.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

917-041 Panic: pagein: pvseg null after successful "stackgrow"

Cause: A **pagein** failed because the process virtual segment (pvseg) point was null after the stack had been successfully grown.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

917-057 Process # killed: no swap space

Cause: A Process whose Process Identifier (PID) is identified was terminated by the system because there was insufficient swap space for it to run.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

917-058 pagein: # validated for pid # while waiting for "mem"

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

917-059 Process # killed: no swap space

Cause: A Process whose Process Identifier (PID) is identified was terminated by the system because there was insufficient swap space for it to run.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

917-062 Page read error, dev #, error #

Cause: The paging system detected a read error while trying to move a page from the paging specified device to main memory.

Action: Run hardware diagnostics on the specified device and follow your local procedures for reporting hardware problems.

917-063
917-064 Process # killed: no swap space

Cause: A Process whose Process Identifier (PID) is identified was terminated by the system because there was insufficient swap space for it to run.

Action: Increase the amount of swap space available to the system.

917-133 Panic: vsgrow: too many inodes

Cause: An attempt was made to grow a virtual segment (vseg) associated with an inode but the limit on the number of inodes was exceeded.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

917-134 Panic: vsgrow: page split between inodes

Cause: An attempt was made to grow a virtual segment (vseg) associated with an inode but the page was shared between two inodes.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

917-138 Panic: vscopy: "swpinc" overflow

Cause: A virtual segment (vseg) copy failed because the **swpinc** call failed.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

917-139 Panic: vsunlock

Cause: An attempt was made to unlock a virtual segment (vseg) that was not locked.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

917-140 Panic: pvsalloc: no free "procvsegs"

Cause: An attempt to allocate a **procvseg** structure failed because there were no free structures available.

Action: Increase the number of **procvseg** structures configured in the system.

917-141 Panic: vsegswapin: can't get vseg page table pointers

Cause: An attempt to swap in a virtual segment (vseg) failed because space for page table pointers could not be allocated (due to insufficient available memory).

Action: Increase the amount of available memory.

917-142 Panic: vsegswapout: can't get "dbd" space to swap vseg

Cause: An attempt to swap out a virtual segment (vseg) failed because the **dbd** table space could not be allocated (due to insufficient available memory).

Action: Increase the amount of available memory.

917-165 Panic: vswapout: no swap space

Cause: An attempt to swap out a virtual segment (vseg) failed because of insufficient swap space.

Action: Configure the AIX Operating System so that additional swap space is available.

917-241 Panic: real_buf_addr: bad "pvseg"

Cause: The real buffer address could not be determined because the process virtual segment (pvseg) is bad.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

917-242 Panic: real_buf_addr: bad "ptep"

Cause: The real buffer address could not be determined because the page table entry pointer (ptep) is bad.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

917-243 Panic: physiolock

Cause: The lock of the **physio** (physical I/O) channel failed.

Action: Record all information and follow your local procedures for reporting software problems.

917-285 sbreak: pid #: set new break to #

Cause: This message is for your information only. It indicates that process identifier (pid) set is a new break value.

Action: No action is needed.

917-286 sbreak: pv_vaddr, v_rsvdsize, v_rosize, #, #, #

Cause: This message is for your information only.

Action: No action is needed.

GLOSSARY Glossary

access. To obtain computing services.

access permission. A group of designations that determine who can access a particular AIX file and how the user may access the file.

account. The login directory and other information that give a user access to the system.

activity manager. A collection of system programs allowing users to manage their activities. Provides the ability to list current activities (Activity List) and to begin, cancel, hide, and activate activities.

adb. A common AIX symbolic debugger.

ADT. Application Development Toolkit.

All Points Addressable (APA) display. A display that allows each pixel to be individually addressed. An APA display allows for images to be displayed that are not made up of images predefined in character boxes. Contrast with **character display**.

allocate. To assign a resource, such as a disk file or a diskette file, to perform a specific task.

alphabetic. Pertaining to a set of letters A through Z.

alphanumeric character. Consisting of letters, numbers, and often other symbols, such as punctuation marks and mathematical symbols.

American National Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII). The code developed by ANSI for information interchange among data processing systems, data communication systems, and associated equipment. The ASCII character set consists of 7-bit control characters and symbolic characters.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI). An organization sponsored by the Computer and Business Equipment Manufacturers Association for establishing voluntary industry standards.

APAR. Authorized Program Analysis Report.

application. A program or group of programs that directly apply to a particular user problem, such as inventory control, word processing, or accounts receivable.

application program. A program used to perform an application or part of an application.

argument. Numbers, letters, or words that affect the way a command works.

ARP. Address Resolution Protocol.

ASCII. See **American National Standard Code for Information Interchange**.

assembler. A computer program that converts assembly language instructions into object code.

asynchronous transmission. In data communication, a method of transmission in which the bits included in a character or block of characters occur during a specific time interval. However, the start of each character or block of characters can occur at any time during this interval. Contrast with **synchronous transmission**.

attribute. A characteristic. For example, the attribute for a displayed field could be blinking.

authorize. To grant to a user the right to communicate with, or make use of, a computer system or display station.

authorized program analysis report (APAR). A report of a problem caused by a suspected defect in a current unaltered release of a program.

auto carrier return. The system function that places carrier returns automatically within the text and on the display. This is accomplished by moving whole words that exceed the line end zone to the next line.

AUTOLOG. Otherwise called "automatic logon", this feature is a process by which a user's virtual machine (VM) is initiated by someone other than the user of that VM. For example, the primary system user's VM is activated automatically during initialization. A user can issue the AUTOLOG command to activate some other (disconnected) virtual machine.

backend. The program that sends output to a particular device. There are two types of backends: friendly and unfriendly.

background process. (1) A process that does not require operator intervention that can be run by the computer while the work station is used to do other work. (2) A mode of program execution in which the shell does not wait for program completion before prompting the user for another command.

backup copy. A copy, usually of a file or group of files, that is kept in case the original file or files are unintentionally changed or destroyed.

backup diskette. A diskette containing information copied from a fixed disk or from another diskette. It is used in case the original information becomes unusable.

bad block. A portion of a disk that can never be used reliably.

BAL. Basic Assembler Language.

base address. The beginning address for resolving symbolic references to locations in storage.

base name. The last element to the right of a full path name. A file name specified without its parent directories.

batch printing. Queueing one or more documents to print as a separate job. The operator can type or revise additional documents at the same time. This is a background process.

batch processing. A processing method in which a program or programs process records with little or no operator action. This is a background process. Contrast with **interactive processing**.

binary. (1) Pertaining to a system of numbers to the base two; the binary digits are 0 and 1. (2) Involving a choice of two conditions, such as on-off or yes-no.

bit. Either of the binary digits 0 or 1 used in computers to store information. Eight bits make a byte. See also **byte**.

block. (1) A group of records that is recorded or processed as a unit. Same as **physical record**. (2) In data communication, a group of records that is recorded, processed, or sent as a unit. (3) A physical block in AIX is 4096 bytes long. (4) A logical block in AIX/370 and AIX PS/2 is 1024 bytes. (5) A logical block in AIX/RT is 512 bytes.

block file. A file listing the usage of blocks on a disk.

block special file. A special file that provides access to an input or output device capable of supporting a file system. See also **character special file**.

boot. To prepare a computer system for operation by loading an operating system.

bootstrap. A small program that loads larger programs during system initialization. Sometimes referred to as IPL (Initial Program Load).

Bourne shell. A flexible command language that can be customized to specific applications or user needs.

bpi. bits per inch.

bps. bits per second.

branch. In a computer program an instruction that selects one of two or more alternative sets of instructions. A conditional branch occurs only when a specified condition is met.

breakpoint. A place in a computer program, usually specified by an instruction, where execution may be interrupted by external intervention or by a monitor program.

BSD. Berkeley Software Distribution.

buffer. (1) A temporary storage unit, especially one that accepts information at one rate and delivers it at another rate. (2) An area of storage, temporarily reserved for performing input or output, into which data is read, or from which data is written.

burst pages. On continuous-form paper, pages of output that can be separated at the perforations.

byte. The amount of storage required to represent one character; a byte is 8 bits.

call. To activate a program or procedure at its entry point. Compare with **load**.

callouts. An AIX kernel parameter establishing the maximum number of scheduled activities that can be pending simultaneously.

cancel. To end a task before it is completed.

carrier return. (1) In text data, the action causing line ending formatting to be performed at the current cursor location followed by a line advance of the cursor. Equivalent to the carriage return of a typewriter. (2) A keystroke generally indicating the end of a command line.

case sensitive. Able to distinguish between uppercase and lowercase letters.

CCW. Channel Command word.

central processing unit. The part of a computer that includes the circuits that control the interpretation and execution of instructions.

character. A letter, digit, or other symbol.

character display. A display that uses a character generator to display predefined character boxes of images (characters) on the screen. This kind of display cannot address the screen any less than one character box at a time. Contrast with **All Points Addressable display**.

character key. A keyboard key that allows the user to enter the character shown on the key. Compare with **function keys**.

character position. On a display, each location that a character or symbol can occupy.

character set. A group of characters used for a specific reason; for example, the set of characters a printer can print or a keyboard can support.

character special file. A special file that provides access to an input or output device. The character interface is used for devices that do not use block I/O. See also **block special file**.

character string. A sequence of consecutive characters.

character variable. The name of a character data item whose value may be assigned or changed while the program is running.

child. (1) Pertaining to a secured resource, either a file or library, that uses the user list of a parent resource. A child resource can have only one parent resource. (2) In the AIX Operating System child is a **process** spawned by a parent process that shares the attributes of the parent process. Contrast with **parent**.

C language. A general-purpose programming language that is the primary language of the AIX Operating System.

class. Pertaining to the I/O characteristics of a device. AIX devices are classified as block or character.

close. To end an activity and remove that window from the display.

cluster. (1) Any configuration of workstations for the purpose of sharing resources (for example, Local Area Networks (LANs) and host attached workstations). (2) A group of storage locations allocated at one time.

CMS. Conversational Monitoring System.

code. (1) Instructions for the computer. (2) To write instructions for the computer; to **program**. (3) A representation of a condition, such as an error code.

code segment. See **segment**.

collating sequence. The sequence in which characters are ordered within the computer for sorting, combining, or comparing.

color display. A display device capable of displaying more than two colors and the shades produced via the two colors, as opposed to a monochrome display.

column. A vertical arrangement of text or numbers.

column headings. Text appearing near the top of columns of data for the purpose of identifying or titling.

command. A request to perform an operation or run a program. When parameters, arguments, flags, or other operands are associated with a command, the resulting character string is a single command.

command interpreter. A program (such as the Bourne or C shell) that sends instructions from the command line to the kernel.

command line. The area of the screen where commands are displayed as they are typed.

command line editing keys. Keys for editing the command line.

command name. (1) The first or principal term in a command. A command name does not include parameters, arguments, flags, or other operands. (2) The full name of a command when an abbreviated form is recognized by the computer (for example, print working directory for **pwd**).

command programming language. Facility that allows programming by the combination of commands rather than by writing statements in a conventional programming language. See **shell procedure**.

communication adapter. A hardware feature enabling a computer or device to become part of a data communication network.

compile. (1) To translate a program written in a high-level programming language into a machine language program. (2) The computer actions required to transform a source file into an executable object file.

compress. (1) To move files and libraries together on disk to create one continuous area of unused space. (2) In data communication, to delete a series of duplicate characters in a character string.

concatenate. (1) To link together. (2) To join two character strings.

condition. An expression in a program or procedure that can be evaluated to a value of either true or false when the program or procedure is running.

configuration. The group of machines, devices, and programs that make up a computer system. See also **system customization**.

configuration file. A file that specifies the characteristics of a system or subsystem, for example, the AIX queueing system.

consistent. Pertaining to a file system, without internal discrepancies.

console. (1) The main AIX display station. (2) A device name associated with the main AIX display station.

constant. A data item with a value that does not change. Contrast with **variable**.

context search. A search through a file for a character string.

control block. A storage area used by a program to hold control information.

control commands. Commands that allow conditional or looping logic flow in shell procedures.

control program. Part of the AIX Operating System that determines the order in which basic functions should be performed.

controlled cancel. The system action that ends the job step being run, and saves any new data already created. The job that is running can

continue with the next job step.

copy. The action by which the user makes a whole or partial duplicate of already existing data.

coredump. A kernel memory image dump that is given a unique name so that it will not be over-written in case of another failure. This enables the system administrator to analyze the dump and determine the cause of failure at some later time.

coupler. A device connecting a modem to a telephone network.

CPU. Central Processing Unit.

crash. An unexpected interruption of computer service, usually due to a serious hardware or software malfunction.

CSW. Channel Status Word.

CTC. Channel-to-Channel.

CTCA. Channel to Channel Adapter.

current directory. The directory that is the starting point for relative path names.

current line. The line on which the cursor is located.

current synchronization site (CSS). The site in the cluster containing the primary copy of the replicated file system.

current working directory. See **current directory**.

cursor. (1) A movable symbol (such as an underline) on a display, used to indicate to the operator where the next typed character will be placed or where the next action will be directed. (2) A marker that indicates the current data access location within a file.

cursor movement keys. The directional keys used to move the cursor.

customize. To describe (to the system) the devices, programs, users, and user defaults for a particular data processing system.

cylinder. All fixed disk or diskette tracks that can be read or written

without moving the disk drive or diskette drive read/write mechanism.

daemon. See **daemon process**.

daemon process. A process begun by the root or the root shell that can be stopped only by the root. Daemon processes generally provide services that must be available at all times to more than one task or user, such as sending data to a printer.

DARPA. Defense Advanced Research Project Agency.

DASD. Direct Access Storage Device.

data block. See **block**.

data communication. The transmission of data between computers, and/or remote devices (usually over long distance).

data link. The equipment and rules (protocols) used for sending and receiving data.

data stream. All information (data and control information) transmitted over a data link.

DBCS. Double Byte Character Set.

dbx. A common AIX symbolic debugger.

DCD. Data Carrier Detect.

debug. (1) To detect, locate, and correct mistakes in a program. (2) To find the cause of problems detected in software.

default. A value that is used when no alternative is specified by the operator.

default directory. The directory name supplied by the operating system if none is specified.

default drive. The drive name supplied by the operating system if none is specified.

default value. A value stored in the system that is used when no other value is specified.

delete. To remove. For example, to delete a file.

dependent work station. A work station having little or no standalone capability, that must be connected to a host or server in order to provide any meaningful capability to the user.

device. An electrical or electronic machine that is designed for a specific purpose and that attaches to your computer, for example, a printer, plotter, or disk drive.

device driver. A program that operates a specific device, such as a printer, disk drive, or display.

device manager. Collection of routines that act as an intermediary between device drivers and virtual machines for complex interfaces. For example, supervisor calls from a virtual machine are examined by a device manager and are routed to the appropriate subordinate device drivers.

device name. A name reserved by the system that refers to a specific device.

diagnostic. Pertaining to the detection and isolation of an error.

diagnostic aid. A tool (procedure, program, reference manual) used to detect and isolate a device or program malfunction or error.

diagnostic routine. A computer program that recognizes, locates, and explains either a fault in equipment or a mistake in a computer program.

digit. Any of the numerals from 0 through 9.

directory. A type of file containing the names and controlling information for other files or other directories.

disable. To make nonfunctional.

discipline. Pertaining to the order in which requests are serviced, for example, first-come-first-served (fcfs) or shortest job next (sjn).

disk I/O. Fixed-disk input and output.

diskette. A thin, flexible magnetic plate that is permanently sealed in a protective cover. It can be used to store information copied from the disk or another diskette.

diskette drive. The mechanism used to read and write information on diskettes.

display device. An output unit that gives a visual representation of data.

display screen. The part of the display device that displays information visually.

display station. A device that includes a keyboard from which an operator can send information to the system and a display screen on which an operator can see the information sent to or received from the computer.

distributed file system. A file system whose files, directories, and other components are stored on different sites in a particular cluster.

distributed operating system. An operating system where multiple machines cooperate to seem like one machine.

distributed processing. Results when a user involves multiple cluster sites in a single operation--for example, by editing a remote file and starting a task on another cluster site using the **on**, **fast**, **fastsite**, and **migrate** commands.

Distributed Services (DS). A licensed program that allows you to share files with other AIX systems in a network. You can mount the file systems located on other AIX systems to created file trees that are independent of the file systems.

DMA. Direct Memory Access.

DOS. Disk Operating System.

dump. (1) To copy the contents of all or part of storage, usually to an output device. (2) Data that has been dumped.

dump diskette. A diskette that contains a dump or is prepared to receive a dump.

dump formatter. Program for analyzing a dump.

EBCDIC. See **extended binary-coded decimal interchange code**.

EBCDIC character. Any one of the symbols included in the 8-bit EBCDIC

set.

edit. To modify the form or format of data.

edit buffer. A temporary storage area used by an editor.

editor. A program used to enter and modify programs, text, and other types of documents and data.

EGA. Enhanced Graphics Adapter.

emulation. Imitation; for example, when one computer imitates the characteristics of another computer.

enable. To make functional.

enter. To send information to the computer by pressing the **Enter** key.

entry. A single input operation on a work station.

environment. The settings for shell variables and paths associated with each process. These variables can be modified later by the user.

EOT. End of Transmission.

EREP. Environmental Recording Edit and Print program.

error-correct backspace. An editing key that performs editing based on a cursor position; the cursor is moved one position toward the beginning of the line, the character at the new cursor location is deleted, and all characters following the cursor are moved one position toward the beginning of the line (to fill the vacancy left by the deleted element).

escape character. A character that suppresses the special meaning of one or more characters that follow.

ESSL. Engineering and Scientific Subroutine Library.

Ethernet. A physical medium through which computers in the same or different clusters can communicate and share files.

exit value. A numeric value that a command returns to indicate whether it completed successfully. Some commands return exit values that give other information, such as whether a file exists. Shell programs can test exit

values to control branching and looping. Exit values are also called Return Codes.

expression. A representation of a value. For example, variables and constants appearing alone or in combination with operators.

extended binary-coded decimal interchange code (EBCDIC). A set of 256 eight-bit characters.

feature. A programming or hardware option, usually available at an extra cost.

FBA. Fixed Block Architecture.

field. (1) An area in a record or panel used to contain a particular category of data. (2) The smallest component of a record that can be referred to by a name.

FIFO. See **first-in-first-out**.

file. A collection of related data that is stored and retrieved by an assigned name.

file name. The name used by a program to identify a file. See also **label**.

filename. In DOS, that portion of the file name that precedes the extension.

file specification (filespec). The name and location of a file. In DOS a file specification consists of a drive specifier, a path name, and a file name.

file system. A collection of files and directories stored on logical and physical devices (such as disks) and logically organized in a hierarchical fashion.

filetab. An AIX kernel parameter establishing the maximum number of files that can be open simultaneously.

filter. A command that reads standard input data, modifies the data, and sends it to standard output.

first-in-first-out (FIFO). A named permanent pipe. A FIFO allows two unrelated processes to exchange information using a pipe connection.

fixed disk. A flat, circular, non-removeable plate with a magnetized surface layer on which data can be stored by magnetic recording.

fixed-disk drive. The mechanism used to read and write information on fixed disk.

flag. A modifier that appears on a command line with the command name that defines the action of the command. Flags in the AIX Operating System are almost always preceded by a dash.

font. A family or assortment of characters of a given size and style.

foreground. A mode of program execution in which the shell waits for the program specified on the command line to complete before returning your prompt.

format. (1) A defined arrangement of such things as characters, fields, and lines, usually used for displays, printouts, or files. (2) The pattern which determines how data is recorded.

formatted diskette. A diskette on which control information for a particular computer system has been written but which may or may not contain any data.

FORTRAN. A programming language primarily used to express computer programs by arithmetic formulas and numeric computations.

free list. A list of available space on each file system. This is sometimes called the free-block list.

free-block list. See **free list**.

FTP. File Transfer Protocol

full path name. The name of any directory or file expressed as a string of directories and files beginning with the root directory.

function. A synonym for procedure. The C language treats a function as a data type that contains executable code and returns a single value to the calling routine.

function keys. Keys that request actions but do not display or print characters. Included are the keys that normally produce a printed character, but when used with the code key produce a function instead. Compare with **character key**.

generation. For some remote systems, the translation of configuration information into machine language.

gfs. global file system.

Gid. See **group number**.

global. Pertains to information available to more than one program or subroutine.

global action. An action having general applicability, independent of the context established by any task.

global character. The special characters * and ? that can be used in a file specification to match one or more characters. For example, placing a ? in a file specification means any character can be in that position. See **pattern-matching character**.

global search. The process of having the system look through a document for specific characters, words, or groups of characters.

global variable. A symbol defined in one program module but used in other independently assembled program modules.

graphic character. A character that can be displayed or printed.

group name. A name that uniquely identifies a group of users to the system.

group number (Gid). A unique number assigned to a group of related users. The group number can often be substituted in commands that take a group name as an argument.

GSM. Global System Mount.

hardware. The equipment, as opposed to the programming, of a computer system.

header. Constant text that is formatted to be in the top margin of one or more pages.

header label. A special set of records on a diskette describing the contents of the diskette.

here document. Data contained within a shell program or procedure (also called **inline input**).

hexadecimal. Pertaining to a system of numbers using base sixteen; hexadecimal digits range from 0 (zero) through 9 (nine) and A (ten) through F (fifteen).

hft. high function terminal.

hierarchical tree structure. The organization of files on AIX, similar to tree-structured directories, with each file like a small branch of a larger branch that represents the file's parent directory. A directory can also be contained in another higher level directory, with the parent of all directories represented by the tree's root (***root*** or ***root directory***).

highlight. To emphasize an area on the display by any of several methods, such as brightening the area or reversing the color of characters within the area.

history. A C-shell mechanism that lists previously executed commands. These commands can be re-executed with the **!** command.

history file. A file containing a log of system actions and operator responses.

hog factor. In system accounting, an analysis of how many times each command was run, how much processor time and memory it used, and how intensive that use was.

home directory. The directory a user accesses when he logs in. Here he may create and delete files and directories to organize his work. Synonym for **login directory**.

home site. The computer that stores the modifiable copy of a user's home directory. This is the cluster site with the primary copy of his home directory if it is replicated. A user typically logs in to the computer that is his home site.

icode. initialization code.

I/O. See **input/output**.

ID. Identification.

IDAW. Indirect Addressing Word.

IEEE. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

IF expressions. Expressions within a procedure, used to test for a condition.

indirect block. A block containing pointers to other blocks. Indirect blocks can be single-indirect, double-indirect, or triple-indirect.

INed. A full screen editor that also features windows.

informational message. A message providing information to the operator, that does not require a response.

initial program load (IPL). The process of loading the system programs and preparing the system to run jobs. See **initialize, bootstrap**.

initialize. To set counters, switches, addresses, or contents of storage to zero or other starting values at the beginning of, or at prescribed points in, the operation of a computer routine.

inline input. See **here document**.

inode. The internal structure for managing files in the system. Inodes contain all of the information pertaining to the node, type, owner, and location of a file. A table of inodes is stored near the beginning of a file system.

i-number. A number specifying a particular inode on a file system.

inodetab. An AIX kernel parameter that establishes a table in memory for storing copies of inodes for all active files.

input. Data to be processed.

input device. Physical devices used to provide data to a computer.

input file. A file opened by a program so that the program can read from that file.

input list. A list of variables to which values are assigned from input data.

input redirection. The specification of an input source other than the standard one.

input-output file. A file opened for input and output use.

input-output device number. A value assigned to a device driver by the guest operating system or to the virtual device by the virtual resource manager. This number uniquely identifies the device regardless of whether it is real or virtual.

input/output (I/O). Pertaining to either input, output, or both between a computer and a device.

interactive processing. A processing method in which each system user action causes response from the program or the system. Contrast with **batch processing**.

interface. A shared boundary between two or more entities. An interface might be a hardware component to link two devices together or it might be a portion of storage or registers accessed by two or more computer programs.

interleave factor. Specification of the ratio between contiguous physical blocks (on a fixed-disk) and logically contiguous blocks (as in a file).

interrupt. (1) To temporarily stop a process. (2) In data communication, to take an action at a receiving station that causes the sending station to end a transmission. (3) A signal sent by an I/O device to the processor when an error has occurred or when assistance is needed to complete I/O. An interrupt usually suspends execution of the currently executing program.

interrupt character. A key sequence (**Alt-Pause** on some systems) typed in to cancel a foreground process.

IODN. Input Output Device Number.

iov. input/output/vector.

IP. Internet Protocol

IPC. Interprocess Communication.

IPL. Initial Program Load.

job. (1) A unit of work to be done by a system. (2) One or more related procedures or programs grouped into a procedure.

job control. A feature that lets the system accept your commands to stop and start processes (jobs) and move them between background and foreground. The commands **ps** and **jobs** report the status of jobs, (each of which is assigned a Process Identification Number or PID to show its process status), and the **kill** command can be used to stop them.

job number. A number assigned to a background process when it is started. The job number is displayed when the process is started and when the **jobs** or **ps** command is invoked. It can also be used to kill the process.

job queue. A list, on disk, of jobs waiting to be processed by the system.

justify. To print a document with even right and left margins.

kbuffers. An AIX kernel parameter establishing the number of buffers that can be used by the kernel.

K-byte (Kb). See **kilobyte**.

kernel. The memory-resident nucleus of the AIX Operating System containing functions needed immediately and frequently. The kernel supervises the input and output, manages and controls the hardware, and schedules the user processes for execution.

kernel parameters. Variables that specify how the kernel allocates certain system resources.

key pad. A physical grouping of keys on a keyboard (for example, numeric key pad, and cursor key pad).

keyboard. An input device consisting of various keys allowing the user to input data, control cursor and pointer locations, and to control the dialog between the user and the display station

keylock feature. A security feature in which a lock and key can be used to restrict the use of the display station.

keyword. One of the predefined words of a programming language; a reserved word.

keyword argument. One type of variable assignment that can be made on the command line.

kill. An AIX Operating System command that stops a process.

kill character. The character that is used to delete a line of characters entered after the user's prompt.

kilobyte. 1024 bytes.

kprocs. An AIX kernel parameter establishing the maximum number of processes that the kernel can run simultaneously.

label. (1) The name in the disk or diskette volume table of contents that identifies a file. See also **file name**. (2) The field of an instruction that assigns a symbolic name to the location at which the instruction begins, or such a symbolic name.

LAN. Local Area Network.

LARP. Locus Address Resolution Protocol.

ldb. Linstal data base.

left margin. The area on a page between the left paper edge and the leftmost character position on the page.

left-adjust. The process of aligning lines of text at the left margin or at a tab setting such that the leftmost character in the line or file is in the leftmost position. Contrast with **right-adjust**.

library. A collection of functions, subroutines, or other data.

licensed program (LP). Software programs that remain the property of the manufacturer, for which customers pay a license fee.

line editor. An editor that modifies the contents of a file one line at a time.

linefeed. An ASCII character that causes an output device to move forward one line.

link. A connection between an inode and one or more file names associated with it. Synonym for **UNIX link** or **hard link**.

literal. A symbol or a quantity in a source program that is itself data, rather than a reference to data. In programming, a **literal** is an unchanging item written into the program (such as a message that will be displayed on the screen). Literals are translated into machine language without conversion.

load. (1) To move data or programs into storage. (2) To place a diskette into a diskette drive, or a magazine into a diskette magazine drive. (3) To insert paper into a printer.

loader. A program that reads run files into main storage, thus preparing them for execution.

local. Pertaining to a device directly connected to your system without the use of a communication line. Contrast with **remote**.

<LOCAL> alias. The <LOCAL> alias can translate into different strings on different cluster sites for different processes. When <LOCAL> is the first component of the destination name for a symbolic link, it is replaced with its alias string, normally /**machinename**.

local area network (LAN). A physical medium that allows computers in the same or different clusters to communicate and share files. Ethernet and Token-Ring are two examples of a LAN.

local cluster site. The site on a cluster that the user is logged in to. The term **local** normally refers to a TCF cluster site.

<LOCAL> file system. The part of the root file system hierarchy comprising system directories and files (such as the /etc/motd "message of the day" file) defined uniquely on a particular computer in the cluster. These files are not replicated. The name of the <LOCAL> file system appears in response to the **site-l** command.

locale. Each process operates within its own **locale** This is a set of environment variables which the process uses to function within the demands of different cultural traditions. Examples include factors like the language in use, the date handling conventions and the system of monetary notation.

location transparency. Allows an object to change location without the user's or program's knowledge if that location is not part of the object's name. For example, **/u/michael/glossary** may have been a file on **eyesore** last week, but it is a file on **elvis** this week. Michael does not need to know that the file was on either **eyesore** or **elvis**. If, however, Michael wants to find out where the site is located, he may invoke the **where** command.

log. To record; for example, to log all messages on the system printer. A list of this type is called a log, such as an error log.

log in. To begin a session at a display station.

log off. See **log out**.

log on. See **log in**.

log out. To end a session at a display station.

logical device. A file for conducting input or output with a physical device.

login directory. See **home directory**.

login shell. The program, or command interpreter, started for a user at log in.

login user ID. The ID the user uses to log in. The system uses this ID to trace all user actions to their source.

loop. A sequence of instructions performed repeatedly until an ending condition is reached.

LP. See **licensed program**.

LPAR. Logically Partitioned.

LPP. Licensed Program Products.

lun. logical unit number.

macro. A set of statements defining the name of, format of, and conditions for generating a sequence of assembler statements from a single source statement.

mailbox. An area designated for storage of mail messages directed to a specific system user.

main storage. The part of the processing unit where programs are run.

maintenance system. A special version of the AIX Operating System which is loaded from diskette and used to perform system management tasks.

major device number. A system identification number for each device or type of device.

mapped files. Files on the fixed-disk that are accessed as if they are in memory.

mask. A pattern of characters that controls the keeping, deleting, or testing of portions of another pattern of characters.

matrix. An array arranged in rows and columns.

maxprocs. An AIX kernel parameter establishing the maximum number of processes that can be run simultaneously by a user.

mbuf. memory buffer.

M-byte (Mb). Megabyte (1,048,576 bytes).

MDR. Miscellaneous Data Record.

memory. Storage on electronic chips. Examples of memory are random access memory, read only memory, or registers. See **storage**.

menu. A displayed list of items from which an operator can make a selection.

message. (1) A response from the system to inform the operator of a condition which may affect further processing of a current program. (2) Information sent from one user in a multi-user operating system to another.

MHGPS. Multi High Performance Guest Support.

minidisk. A logical division of a fixed disk.

minor device number. A number used to specify various types of information about a particular device, for example, to distinguish among several printers of the same type.

MINSVRPROC. A minimum number of server processes.

mkfs. Make File System.

mode word. An inode field that describes the type and state of the inode.

modem. See **modulator-demodulator**.

modulation. Changing the frequency or size of one signal by using the frequency or size of another signal.

modulator-demodulator (modem). A device that converts data from the computer to a signal that can be transmitted on a communication line, and converts the signal received to data for the computer.

module. (1) A discrete programming unit that usually performs a specific task or set of tasks. Modules are subroutines and calling programs that are assembled separately, then linked to make a complete program. (2) See **load module**.

mount. To make a file system accessible.

mount point. Any directory which has a file system mounted to it.

mountab. An AIX kernel parameter establishing the maximum number of file systems that can be mounted simultaneously.

multiprogramming. The processing of two or more programs at the same time on the same logical system.

multi-volume file. A diskette file occupying more than one diskette.

multi-user environment. A computer system that provides terminals and keyboards for more than one user at the same time.

MVS. Multiple Virtual Storage.

namelen. Name length.

nest. To incorporate a structure or structures of some kind into a structure of the same kind. For example, to nest one loop (the nested loop) within another loop (the nesting loop); to nest one subroutine (the nested subroutine) within another subroutine (the nesting subroutine).

network. A collection of computers that can communicate with each other. A network can consist of several interconnected computers or one computer with a number of remote terminals connected to it. Any of a variety of communication media can be used, such as RS-232, Ethernet, Token-Ring, or PC Net.

Network File System (NFS). A licensed program that allows you to share files with other computers in one or more networks that have a variety of machine types and operating systems. You can mount file systems located on network servers and use remote files as if they were on your

workstations by creating file trees that are independent of the file systems.

new-line character. A control character that causes the print or display position to move to the first position on the next line.

NJE. Network Job Entry.

NLS. National Language Support.

nmi. Non-maskable interrupt.

node. An individual element of a full path name. Nodes are separated by slashes (/).

NODEV. No Device.

null. Having no value, containing nothing.

null character (NUL). The character hex 00, used to represent the absence of a printed or displayed character.

numeric. Pertaining to any of the digits 0 through 9.

NVRAM. Non-Volatile Random Access Memory.

object code. Machine-executable instructions, usually generated by a compiler from source code written in a higher level language. It consists of directly executable machine code. For programs that must be linked, object code consists of relocatable machine code.

obr. outboard recorder.

octal. A base eight numbering system.

OCO. Object Code Only.

OIA. Operator Information Area.

online. Being controlled directly by, or communicating directly with, the computer, or both.

open. To make a file available to a program for processing.

operating system. Software that controls the running of programs; in addition, an operating system may provide services such as resource allocation, scheduling, input/output control, and data management.

operation. A specific action (such as move, add, multiply, load) that the computer performs when requested.

operator. A symbol representing an operation to be done.

OSM. Operating System Message.

output. The result of processing data.

output devices. Physical devices used by a computer to present data to a user.

output file. A file that is opened by a program so that the program can write to that file.

output redirection. The specification of an output destination other than the standard one.

overflow condition. A condition that occurs when part of the output of an operation exceeds the capacity of the intended storage unit.

override. (1) A parameter or value that replaces a previous parameter or value. (2) To replace a parameter or value.

overwrite. To write output into a storage or file space that is already occupied by data.

owner. The user who has the highest level of access authority to a data object or action, as defined by the object or action.

pad. To fill unused positions in a field with dummy data, usually zeros or blanks.

page. A block of instructions, data, or both.

page space. The area on a fixed disk that temporarily stores instructions or data currently being run. See also **minidisk**.

pagination. The process of adjusting text to fit within margins and/or

page boundaries.

paging. The action of transferring instructions, data, or both between real storage and external page storage.

PANIC. An error message generated by the kernel indicating that an error has occurred which is sufficiently severe to prohibit kernel recovery.

parallel processing. The condition in which multiple tasks are being performed simultaneously within the same activity.

parameter. Information that the user supplies to a command or function.

parent. Pertaining to a secured resource, either a file or library, whose user list is shared with one or more other files or libraries. Contrast with **child**.

parent directory. The directory one level above the current directory.

partition. See **minidisk**.

Pascal. A high-level, general purpose programming language, related to ALGOL. Programs written in Pascal are block structured and consist of independent routines. They can run on different computers with little or no modification.

password. A string of characters that, when entered along with a user identification, allows an operator to login to the system.

password security. A program product option that helps prevent the unauthorized use of a display station by checking the password entered by each operator at log in.

path name. The sequential list of directory name(s) that identify the location of a particular directory, and directory name(s) and file name that identify the location of a particular file in the file hierarchy. The path name is displayed in response to the **pwd** (print working directory) command (the ~, or tilde, may appear if you're in your home directory). Each file has a full path name, beginning with / (the root directory) and ending with the file's name. The file's relative path name does not begin with /.

pattern-matching character. Special characters such as * or ? that can be used in search patterns. They are sometimes used in a file specification to match one or more characters. For example, placing a ? in a file specification means any character can be in that position. Pattern-matching characters are also called wildcards.

PC. Personal Computer.

PCI. Personal Computer Interface.

permission code. A three-digit octal code, or a nine-letter alphabetic code, indicating the access permissions. The access permissions are read, write, and execute.

permission field. One of the three-character fields within the permissions column of a directory listing indicating the read, write, and run permissions for the file or directory owner, group, and all others.

phase. One of several stages of file system checking and repair performed by the **fsck** command.

physical device. See **device**.

physical file. An indexed file containing data for which one or more alternative indexes have been created.

physical record. (1) A group of records recorded or processed as a unit. Same as **block**. (2) A unit of data moved into or out of the computer.

physio. Physical I/O.

PID. See **process ID**.

pipe. To direct the data so that the output from one process becomes the input to another process.

pipeline. A direct, one-way connection between two or more processes.

pitch. A unit of width of typewriter type, based on the number of times a letter can be set in a linear inch. For example, 10-pitch type has 10 characters per inch.

platen. The support mechanism for paper on a printer, commonly cylindrical, against which printing mechanisms strike to produce an impression.

PMA. Preferred Machine Assist.

pointer. (1) A logical connection between physical blocks. (2) A link to something else. (3) An address.

port. (1) To make the programming changes necessary to allow a program that runs on one type of computer to run on another type of computer. (2) A part of the system unit or remote controller to which cables for display stations and printers are attached.

position. The location of a character in a series, as in a record, a displayed message, or a computer printout.

positional parameter. A shell facility for assigning values from the command line to variables in a program.

POSIX. Portable Operating System for Computer Environments.

preprocessor. (1) A functional unit that effects preparatory computation or organization. (2) A program that examines the source program for preprocessor statements which are then executed, resulting in the alteration of the source program.

primary copy. Each replicated file system has a copy designated as the **primary copy**, which is the copy that may be modified. It resides on the **primary site** and its purpose is to guarantee that file updates are kept consistent.

primary site. The cluster site that maintains the primary copy of a replicated file system.

print queue. A file containing a list of the names of files waiting to be printed.

printout. Information from the computer produced by a printer.

priority. The relative ranking of items. For example, a job with high priority in the job queue will be run before one with medium or low priority.

priority number. A number that establishes the relative priority of printer requests.

privileged user. The account with superuser authority.

problem determination. The process of identifying why the system is not working. Often this process identifies programs, equipment, data communication facilities, or user errors as the source of the problem.

problem determination procedure. A prescribed sequence of steps aimed at

recovery from, or circumvention of, problem conditions.

procedure. See **shell procedure**.

process. A program now running. A **foreground** process executes as soon as you type in the command line and completes before returning the system prompt to accept your next command. You can start one or more **background processes** to run independently while you type in a separate command for another process to run in the foreground.

process accounting. An analysis of the use each process makes of the processing unit, memory, and I/O resources.

process ID (PID). A unique number assigned to a process that is running.

process transparency. The ability to execute and control tasks on any site in the cluster, regardless of where the user is logged in (to find out where that is, type the **site** command). The same system calls and commands are used, no matter where the process is located. For example, a remote job is stopped the same way that a local job is stopped.

profile. (1) A file containing customized settings for a system or user (2) Data describing the significant features of a user, program, or device.

program. A set of instructions for the computer to interpret and execute.

program temporary fix (PTF). A temporary solution or by-pass of a problem diagnosed by IBM as resulting from a defect in a current unaltered release of the program.

prompt. A displayed request for information or operator action.

propagation time. The time necessary for a signal to travel from one point on a communication line to another.

protocol. In data communication, the rules for transferring data.

protocol procedure. A process that implements a function for a device manager. For example, a virtual terminal manager may use a protocol procedure to interpret the meaning of keystrokes.

PR/SM. Process Resource/System Manager.

PTEP. Page Table Entry Pointer.

pvseg. process virtual segment.

qdaemon. The daemon process that maintains a list of outstanding jobs and sends them to the specified device at the appropriate time.

queue. A line or list formed by items waiting to be processed.

queued message. A message from the system that is added to a list of messages stored in a file for viewing by the user at a later time. This is in contrast to a message that is sent directly to the screen for the user to see immediately.

quit. A key, command, or action that tells the system to return to a previous state or stop a process.

quote. To mask the special meaning of certain characters; to cause them to be taken literally.

radix. The positive integer by which the weight of the digit place is multiplied to obtain the weight of the digit place with the next higher weight; for example, in the decimal numeration table, the radix of each digit place is 10, in a bi-quinary code the radix of each fives position is 2.

random access. An access mode in which records can be read from, written to, or removed from a file in any order.

ratfor. Rational FORTRAN.

RCTE. Remote Control Terminal Echoing.

read-only. Pertaining to file system mounting, a condition that allows data to be read, but not modified.

real storage. The main storage in a virtual storage machine.

reclen. record length.

recovery procedure. (1) An action performed by the operator when an error message appears on the display screen. Usually, this action permits the program to continue or permits the operator to run the next job. (2) The method of returning the system to the point where a major system error occurred and running the recent critical jobs again.

redirect. To divert data from a process to a file or device to which it

would not normally go.

reference count. In an inode, a record of the total number of directory entries that refer to the inode.

relational expression. A logical statement describing the relationship (such as greater than or equal) of two arithmetic expressions or data items.

relational operator. The reserved words or symbols used to express a relational condition or a relational expression.

relative address. An address specified relative to the address of a symbol. When a program is relocated, the addresses themselves will change, but the specification of relative addresses remains the same.

relative addressing. A means of addressing instructions and data areas by designating their locations relative to some symbol.

relative path name. The name of a directory or file expressed as a sequence of directories followed by a file name, beginning from the current directory.

remote. Pertaining to a system or device that is connected to your system through a communication line. Contrast with **local**.

remote cluster site. A site on the cluster that the user is not logged in to. The term **remote** normally refers to a TCF cluster site.

replicated root file system. The replicated root file system is a file system with key common files and directories for basic system operation. Almost all system binaries, programs and libraries are in the replicated root file system. Other user and system file systems (like the local file system) are mounted on top of directories in the replicated root file system.

reserved character. A character or symbol that has a special (non-literal) meaning unless quoted.

reserved word. A word that is defined in a programming language for a special purpose, and that must not appear as a user-declared identifier.

reset. To return a device or circuit to a clear state.

restore. To return to an original value or image. For example, to restore a library from diskette.

right adjust. The process of aligning lines of text at the right margin or tab setting such that the rightmost character in the line or file is in the rightmost position.

right justify. See right align.

right margin. The area on a page between the last text character and the right upper edge.

right-adjust. To place or move an entry in a field so that the rightmost character of the field is in the rightmost position. Contrast with **left-adjust**.

RISC. Reduced Instruction Set Computer.

root. (1) Another name sometimes used for superuser. (2) The main file system to which others are appended.

root directory. The top level of a tree-structured directory system.

routine. A set of statements in a program causing the system to perform an operation or a series of related operations.

RPC. Remote Procedure Call.

RSCS. Remote Spooling Communications Subsystem.

RTM. Real Time Monitor.

run. To cause a program, utility, or other machine function to be performed.

run-time environment. A collection of subroutines and shell variables that provide commonly used functions and information for system components.

SAA. System Application Architecture.

SCCS. Source Code Control System.

scratch file. A file, usually used as a work file, that exists until the program that uses it ends.

screen. See **display screen**.

scroll. To move information vertically or horizontally to bring into view information that is outside the display screen boundaries.

SCSI. Small Computer Systems Interface.

sdb. A common AIX symbolic debugger.

SDLC. Synchronous Data Link Control.

secondary copy. A read-only copy of the primary copy of a replicated file system. Files in the secondary copy are automatically modified or deleted when the corresponding file in the primary copy is modified or deleted. New files added to the primary copy will be automatically added to the secondary copy only if the appropriate **fstore** value has been set.

sector. (1) An area on a disk track or a diskette track reserved to record information. (2) The smallest amount of information that can be written to or read from a disk or diskette during a single read or write operation.

security. The protection of data, system operations, and devices from accidental or intentional ruin, damage, or exposure.

sed. A stream editor.

segment. A contiguous area of virtual storage allocated to a job or system task. A program segment can be run by itself, even if the whole program is not in main storage.

semantic transparency. Allow the same command to function identically from all cluster sites. It provides, for example, for the **grep** command to have the same options and give the same results no matter where it is invoked.

semaphore. An indicator used to control access to a file: for example, in a multi-user application, a flag that prevents simultaneous access to a file.

separator. A character used to separate parts of a command or file.

sequential access. An access method in which records are read from, written to, or removed from a file based on the logical order of the records in the file.

server. A program that handles protocol, queuing, routing, and other tasks necessary for data transfer between devices in a computer system.

session. The period of time during which programs or devices can communicate with each other.

session records. In the accounting system, a record of time connected and line usage for connected display stations, produced from log in and log out records.

set flags. Flags that can be put into effect with the shell set command.

shadow page table. A table that maps real storage allocations (first-level storage) to a virtual machine's virtual storage (third-level storage) for use by the real machine in its paging options.

shared printer. A printer that is used by more than one work station.

shell. See **shell program**.

shell options. The shell provides two different types of options. **Set options** are put into effect with the **set** command and alter the way the shell runs. **Command line options** are entered on the command line (but not with the **set** command) and alter the way the shell starts.

shell procedure. A series of commands combined in a file that carry out a particular function when the file is run or when the file is specified as an argument to the **sh** command. Shell procedures are frequently called shell scripts.

shell program. A program that accepts and interprets commands for the operating system (there is an AIX shell program and a DOS shell program).

shell prompt. The character string on the command line indicating the system can accept a command (typically the **$** character).

shell script. See **shell procedure**.

shell variables. Facilities of the shell program for assigning variable values to names.

sio. Start channel I/O.

size field. In an inode, a field that indicates the size, in bytes, of the file associated with the inode.

SMPT. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.

SNOBOL. A programming language designed for string processing and pattern matching.

software. Programs.

sort. To rearrange some or all of a group of items based upon the contents or characteristics of those items.

source diskette. The diskette containing data to be copied, compared, restored, or backed up.

source program. A set of instructions written in a programming language, that must be translated to machine language and compiled before the program can be run.

special character. A character other than an alphabetic or numeric character. For example, *, +, and % are special characters.

special file. Special files are used in the AIX system to provide an interface to input/output devices. There is at least one special file for each device connected to the computer. Contrast with **directory** and **file**. See also **block special file** and **character special file**.

spool file. (1) A disk file containing output that has been saved for later printing. (2) A file used in transmitting data among devices.

SRM. System Resource Manager.

standalone shell. A limited version of the shell program used for system maintenance.

standalone work station. A work station that can be used to preform tasks independent of (without being connected to) other resources such as servers or host systems.

standard error. The place where many programs place error messages.

standard input. The primary source of data going into a command. Standard input comes from the keyboard unless redirection or piping is used, in which case standard input can be from a file or the output from another command.

standard output. The primary destination of data coming from a command.

Standard output goes to the display unless redirection or piping is used, in which case standard output can be to a file or another command.

stanza. A group of lines in a file that together have a common function. Stanzas are usually separated by blank lines, and each stanza has a name.

statement. An instruction in a program or procedure.

status. (1) The current condition or state of a program or device. For example, the status of a printer. (2) The condition of the hardware or software, usually represented in a status code.

storage. (1) The location of saved information. (2) In contrast to memory, the saving of information on physical devices such as disk or tape. See **memory**.

storage device. A device for storing and/or retrieving data.

string. A series of characters to be taken literally by the system. A string may be specified for a context search, for instance, or for global substitutions.

su. (1) An AIX command that runs a shell and allows you to operate there with the privileges of the specified **user** (by default **root**). (2) See **superuser**.

subdirectory. A directory contained within another directory in the file system hierarchy.

subprogram. A program invoked by another program, such as a subshell.

subroutine. (1) A sequenced set of statements that may be used in one or more computer programs and at one or more points in a computer program. (2) A routine that can be part of another routine.

subscript. An integer or variable whose value refers to a particular element in a table or an array.

subshell. An instance of the shell program started from an existing shell program.

substitution. A procedure used by a text editor like **ed** or **vi** to replace one specified string of characters with another. If a global substitution is made, all occurrences of the specified text pattern are replaced with the new one.

substring. A part of a character string.

subsystem. A secondary or subordinate system, usually capable of operating independently of, or synchronously with, a controlling system.

superblock. The most critical part of the file system containing information about every allocation or de-allocation of a block in the file system.

superuser. (1) Super user authority. (2) Root permissions.

supervisor. The part of the AIX/370 Operating System control program that coordinates the use of resources and maintains the flow of processing unit operations.

SVC. Supervisor Call Instruction.

synchronous. Occurring in a regular or predictable sequence.

synchronous transmission. In data communication, a method of transmission in which the sending and receiving of characters is controlled by timing signals. Contrast with **asynchronous transmission**.

system. The computer and its associated devices and programs.

superuser. The user who can operate without the restrictions designed to prevent data loss or damage to the system (User ID 0). Also known as **superuser** or **su**.

superuser authority. The unrestricted ability to access and modify any part of the operating system associated with the user who manages the system. The authority obtained when one logs in as **root**.

symbolic link. Type of file that contains the path name to another file as a directory; it functions as a pointer to the other file or directory. See **link**.

system administrator. The person at a computer installation who designs, controls, and manages the use of the computer system.

system call. A request by an active process for a service by the system kernel.

system customization. A process of specifying the devices, programs, and users for a particular data processing system.

system date. The date assigned by the system user during setup and maintained by the system.

system dump. A copy of memory from all active programs (and their associated data) whenever an error stops the system. Contrast with **task dump**.

system management. The tasks involved in maintaining the system in good working order and modifying the system to meet changing requirements.

system parameters. See **kernel parameters**.

system primary site. The machine (cluster site) designated to hold the primary copy of the replicated root file system. When files are changed in the replicated root file system, the primary site for the cluster must be available.

system profile. A file containing the default values used in system operations.

system-replicated file system. One that contains files and directories accessed by many users regardless of the users' specific applications. These system files, programs and directories are replicated on different sites in a cluster.

system unit. The part of the system that contains the processing unit, the disk drives, and the diskette drives.

system user. A person, process, or other resource that uses the facilities of a computer system.

systems network architecture (SNA). A set of rules for controlling the transfer of information in a data communication network.

target diskette. The diskette to be used to receive data from a source diskette.

task. A basic unit of work to be performed. Examples are a user task, a server task, and a processor task.

task dump. A copy of memory from a program that failed (and its associated data). Contrast with **system dump**.

telnet. A remote login protocol.

Transparent Computing Facility (TCF). A facility that automatically allows for data, process, name, location and semantic transparency. Process transparency is the ability to execute and control tasks on any cluster site, no matter where the user program is currently executing. A TCF LPP is required to obtain support.

TCF cluster. A group of computers operating under the AIX Operating System and using the Transparent Computing Facility (TCF).

TCP/IP. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.

terminal. An input/output device containing a keyboard and either a display device or a printer. Terminals usually are connected to a computer and allow a person to interact with the computer.

text. A type of data consisting of a set of linguistic characters (for example, alphabet, numbers, and symbols) and formatting controls.

text application. A program defined for the purpose of processing text data (for example, memos, reports, and letters).

text editing program. See **editor** and **text application**.

texttab. A kernel parameter establishing the size of the text table, in memory, that contains one entry each active, shared program text segment.

Token-Ring network. A network that uses a ring topology, in which tokens are passed in the circuit from node to node. A node ready to send can capture the token and insert data for transmission.

trace. To record data that provides a history of events occurring in the system.

trace table. A storage area into which a record of the performance of computer program instructions is stored.

track. A circular path on the surface of a fixed disk, diskette, magnetic tape, or CD ROM on which information is magnetically recorded and from which recorded information is read.

transfer. To move data from one location to another in a computer system or between two or more systems.

transmission control characters. In data communication, special characters that are included in a message to control communication over a data link. For example, the sending station and the receiving station use transmission control characters to exchange information; the receiving

station uses transmission control characters to indicate errors in data it receives.

transparency. The obscuring of machine boundaries in a distributed system. The AIX/370 system supports several kinds of transparency, including name, location, semantic, data, and process transparency.

trap. An un-programmed, hardware-initiated jump to a specific address. Occurs as a result of an error or certain other conditions.

tree-structured directories. A method for connecting directories such that each directory is listed in another directory except for the root directory, which is at the top of the tree.

truncate. To shorten a field or statement to a specified length.

TTY. Designates a terminal. On a system with more than one terminal, the TTY field of the process status displayed by the **ps** command indicates which terminal started the process.

typematic key. A key that repeats its function multiple times when held down.

typestyle. Characters of a given size, style and design.

UDP. User Datagram Protocol.

Uid. See **user number**.

UNIX link. A mechanism that lets you use the **ln** command to assign more than one name to a file. Both the new name and the file being linked to must be in the same file system. A file is deleted when all the UNIX links (including the first link--the original name) have been removed. Synonym for **hard link**

update. An improvement for some part of the system.

user. The name associated with an account.

user account. See **account**.

user ID. See **user number**.

user list. A list, containing the user identification and access levels, of all operators who are allowed to use a specified file or library.

user name. A name that uniquely identifies a user to the system.

user number (Uid). A unique number identifying an operator to the system. This string of characters limits the functions and information the operator is allowed to use. The Uid can often be substituted in commands that take a user's name as an argument.

user profile. A file containing a description of user characteristics and defaults (for example, printer assignment, formats, group ID) to be conveyed to the system while the user is signed on.

user-replicated file system. A file system containing files and directories accessed only by specific users or for particular applications. These user files and directories are replicated on different sites in a cluster.

utility. A service; in programming, a program that performs a common service function.

UUCP. UNIX-to-UNIX Copy

UVCP. UNIX-to-VM Copy.

V=F. Virtual=Fixed mode.

V=R. Virtual=Real mode.

V=V. Virtual=Virtual mode.

valid. (1) Allowed. (2) True, in conforming to an appropriate standard or authority.

value. (1) In Usability Services, information selected or typed into a pop-up. (2) A set of characters or a quantity associated with a parameter or name. (3) In programming, the contents of a storage location.

variable. A name used to represent a data item whose value can change while the program is running. Contrast with **constant**.

VCTC. Virtual Channel-to-Channel.

verify. To confirm the correctness of something.

version. Information in addition to an object's name that identifies different modification levels of the same logical object.

vi. A full screen editor.

virtual device. A device that appears to the user as a separate entity but is actually a shared portion of a real device. For example, several virtual terminals may exist simultaneously, but only one is active at any given time.

virtual machine (VM). A functional simulation of a computer and its related devices.

VM HPO. Virtual Machine High Performance Option.

VM HPO PMA. Virtual Machine High Performance Option Preferred Machine Assist.

VM/SP. Virtual Machine/System Product.

VM/XA. Virtual Machine/Extended Architecture.

VM/XA SP. Virtual Machine/Extended Architecture System Product.

virtual storage. Addressable space that appears to be real storage. From virtual storage, instructions and data are mapped into real storage locations.

virtual terminal. Any of several logical equivalents of a display station available at a single physical display station.

Volume ID (Vol ID). A series of characters recorded on the diskette used to identify the diskette to the user and to the system.

vseg. virtual segment.

vsgrow. virtual segment grow.

VTAM. Virtual Telecommunications Access Method.

VTOC. Virtual Table of Contents.

VUCP. VM-to-UNIX Copy.

wildcard. See **pattern-matching characters**.

word. A contiguous series of 32 bits (4 bytes) in storage, addressable as a unit. The address of the first byte of a word is evenly divisible by four.

work file. A file used for temporary storage of data being processed.

workstation. A device at which an individual may transmit information to, or receive information from, a computer for the purpose of performing a task, for example, a display station or printer. See **programmable work station** and **dependent work station**.

working directory. See **current directory**.

wrap around. Movement of the point of reference in a file from the end of one line to the beginning of the next, or from one end of a file to the other.

XA. Extended Architecture.

XDR. External Data Representation.

YP. Yellow Pages.