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This document contains a list of system messages. In most cases, an explanation of the message is provided along with suggested recovery procedures.

VAX/VMS
System Messages and Recovery Procedures Manual

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PREFACE

MANUAL OBJECTIVES

This manual lists the messages produced by the VAX/VMS operating system. The messages are accompanied by explanations and, where applicable, suggested actions to recover from errors.

INTENDED AUDIENCE

The manual is intended for all users of the VAX/VMS operating system, including applications programmers, system programmers, operators, and system managers.

STRUCTURE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This manual has two chapters:

- Chapter 1 describes the format of the messages and explains how to locate a message in this manual.
- Chapter 2 lists the messages alphabetically by message code. Each message is accompanied by explanatory text and recovery action.
- Appendix A lists the File Control Services error codes.

Note that messages issued by RSX-11M utility programs invoked by DCL commands do not have message codes, as do messages issued by native utilities. Messages from RSX-11M utilities are listed together, with the utility name alphabetized within the VAX/VMS message codes.

ASSOCIATED DOCUMENTS

The manuals listed below provide information on messages issued by the facilities indicated. Messages for these facilities are not included in this manual.

Facility	Manual
Basic2	PDP-11 BASIC-PLUS-2 User's Guide
CBL	PDP-11 COBOL User's Guide
DEBUG	VAX-11 Symbolic Debugger Reference Manual
DSC	VAX-11 Disk Save and Compress User's Guide
FORTRAN	VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS User's Guide
LINK	VAX-11 Linker Reference Manual

Facility	Manual
MAC	PDP-11 MACRO User's Guide
MAR	VAX-11 MACRO User's Guide
SRT	PDP-11 SORT Reference Manual
UETP	VAX/VMS UETP User's Guide
VFY	VAX/VMS Operator's Guide

CONVENTIONS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

System messages are displayed or printed in lowercase letters (when the output device is capable of displaying or printing lowercase letters). In this document, no attempt is made to distinguish between the fixed and variable portions of the text of a message; the distinction is obvious when a message is actually output.

The following conventions are used to indicate certain types of variable data:

location	indicates a virtual address in hexadecimal format
xxxxxxxx	indicates data displayed in hexadecimal format
nnn	indicates data displayed in decimal format

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 MESSAGE DISPLAY

VAX/VMS provides a centralized error message facility.

When you type a command at the terminal or execute an image, and an error results, the system locates the message associated with the error and displays it.

Messages are always displayed on the current device identified by the logical name SYS$OUTPUT. For an interactive user, this device is a terminal; for batch job users, it is the batch job log file. If the logical device SYS$ERROR is different from SYS$OUTPUT, the system also writes informational, warning, error, and fatal error messages to that device as well.

For example, if you execute a command procedure interactively and specify the /OUTPUT qualifier, the system defines the file you specify as SYS$OUTPUT for the procedure. SYS$ERROR remains assigned to your current error device. Then, if any errors occur during the command procedure's execution, the error messages are displayed on your terminal, as well as entered in the specified file.

The error message associated with any error code can be retrieved by issuing the $EXIT command in an indirect file. Create the file ERROR.COM by typing:

```
$EXIT %X'P1
```

Then, to display the message, type:

```
@ERROR number
```

Messages can also be linked, as described in the following section.

1.1.1 Linked Messages

Frequently, a system message does not appear alone, but is followed by one, and sometimes more, additional messages. For example, the TYPE command calls VAX-11 Record Management Services (VAX-11 RMS) to locate and open a file. If the file does not exist, the TYPE command displays a message indicating that is cannot open the file; a VAX-11 RMS message follows indicating the reason. Linked messages usually display the return status of the different facilities called and provide a detailed explanation of the error.

When more than one message is issued, messages after the first are prefixed with a hyphen (-) rather than a percent sign (%). A series of messages, then, can help you determine where an error occurred.

1.1.2 Exception Conditions

During the execution of an image, the image can incur a fatal error known as an exception condition. When an exception condition occurs, the system takes special action.

If the image has not declared a condition handler, the system forces the image to exit and displays a message indicating the reason for the exception. The message includes the program counter (PC) and processor status longword (PSL) at the time of the exception. This message is followed by a traceback; the system displays the status of the call frames on the stack so that you can locate the procedure in which the condition occurred.

1.2 FORMAT OF SYSTEM MESSAGES

The general format of messages displayed by the VAX/VMS operating system is:

```
%FACILITY-L-CODE, TEXT
[-FACILITY-L-CODE, TEXT]
```

FACILITY
A VAX/VMS facility, or component, name. Table 1-1 summarizes the facilities that issue messages. As indicated above in Section 1.1.1, a percent sign (%) prefixes the first message issued, and a hyphen (-) prefixes each subsequent message.

L
A severity level indicator. It has one of the following values:

Code	Meaning
S	Success
I	Information
W	Warning
E	Error
F	Fatal, or severe error

Severity levels are described in more detail below.

CODE
An abbreviation of the message text; the message descriptions in Chapter 2 are alphabetized by this code.

TEXT
The explanation of the message.

[-FACILITY-L-CODE,TEXT]
The next message. (The last error code is always in global symbol %STATUS. This can be shown by typing $SHOW SYMBOLS/GLOBAL %STATUS.)

1.2.1 Facilities

Table 1-1 lists the VAX/VMS facilities that issue messages.

Note that the facility name portion of a message can be modified by system or application programs. Any message code can, theoretically, appear with any facility name, and any character string can appear as a facility name.

Table 1-1
Summary of Facility Names

Name	Facility/Comments
APPEND	APPEND command
BTRAN	Back-translator. The back-translator interprets DCL commands that invoke RSX-11 utilities and converts a DCL command string to an input string for the RSX-11M utility.
CBL[1]	PDP-11 COBOL-74/VAX compiler
COPY	COPY command
DCL	DCL command interpreter
DEBUG[1]	VAX-11 Symbolic Debugger
DELETE	DELETE command
DIF[2]	DIFFERENCES command
DMP[2]	File Dump utility
DSC[1]	Disk Save and Compress utility
ERF	Error Log Format Process
FORT[1]	VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS compiler
HELP	HELP command
INIT	INITIALIZE command
INPSMB	Card reader input symbiont
JBC	Job Controller
LBR	LIBRARY/RSX11 command. LBR messages are identical to LIB messages and are therefore not listed separately.
LIB	VAX-11 Run-Time Procedure Library
LIB[2]	LIBRARY command
LINK[1]	VAX-11 Linker
LOGIN	Login processor

(continued on next page)

Table 1-1 (Cont.)
Summary of Facility Names

Name	Facility/Comments
MAC[1]	PDP-11 MACRO assembler
MAR	VAX-11 MACRO assembler
MOUNT	MOUNT command
MTH	Mathematics Library
NCP[1]	DECnet Network Control Program
OPCOM	Operation Communication Manager
PIP[2]	Peripheral Interchange Program
PRINT	PRINT command
PURGE	PURGE command
RMS	VAX-11 Record Management Services
RSX	Application Migration Executive
RTL	VAX-11 Run-Time Procedure Library
RUN	RUN command
SET	SET command
SHOW	SHOW command
SRT[1]	SORT/RSX11 command
SYSTEM	VAX/VMS operating system
TRACE	Traceback
TYPE	TYPE command
UETP[1]	User Environment Test Package
UFD[2]	User File Directory utility
VFY[1]	File Structure Verification utility

1 Messages issued by this facility are not included in this manual; see the Preface for the title of the manual to consult.

2 The facility is an RSX-11M utility invoked by a DCL command; these messages appear in a format different from messages issued by VAX/VMS utilities, and do not display a severity level. All messages issued by the facility appear together, with the facility name alphabetized as a message code.

1.2.2 Severity Levels

The severity level of a message is included in the completion status of the component issuing the message. Success and information messages are just that; the system is informing you that it has performed your request. In some cases, the command processing continues after issuing a success message. In other cases, the message indicates that the command is complete.

Warning messages indicate that the command may have performed some, but not all, of your request, and that you may need to verify command or program output.

Error messages indicate that the output or program result is incorrect, but the system may attempt to continue execution.

Fatal messages indicate that the system cannot continue execution of the request.

1.3 RECOVERY PROCEDURES

Errors generally occur for the following reasons:

- An error in entering a command occurs: a spelling or syntax error on the command, or incorrect file specifications
- A required resource is currently unavailable
- Programming errors are detected during the execution of an image
- System software or hardware errors occur

1.3.1 Recovering from Command Entry Errors

When an error occurs following interactive command entry, you must generally reenter the command. Messages from the command interpreter are generally followed by a display of the portion of the command line that was rejected. Correct this portion of the line before you reenter the command.

Errors that occur while a command is executing may indicate that you have entered an invalid value for a parameter or qualifier. In these cases, you may need to use the HELP command or consult the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide to determine the legal values before you try to reenter the command.

Errors in file specifications or device names can occur for any of the following reasons:

- For a command that has a default file type, you entered only the file name, but the file name is currently defined as a logical name. The system translated the logical name and the resulting file specification is not valid within the context of the command.

- The syntax of the file specification is invalid. A device name was not terminated with a colon; a directory name was not enclosed in brackets; a file name had more than nine characters, a file type more than three characters; an alphabetic version number was specified; or nodename was included and had characters other than numerics or uppercase alphabetics, or the connection to the target node could not be made.

1.3.2 Unavailable Resources

If the Set Resource Wait Mode ($SETRWM) system service is enabled (default mode) and a required resource, such as dynamic memory or an I/O quota, is unavailable, the process is normally placed in a wait state until the resource becomes available. However, under certain program conditions the programmer can choose to disable resource wait mode, so that when such a condition occurs, control returns immediately to the calling program with an error status.

How a program responds to the unavailability of a resource depends primarily on the application and the particular service that is being called. In some instances, the program may be able to continue execution and retry the service later. Or, it may be necessary only to note that the program is being required to wait.

1.3.3 Recovering from Programming Errors

If a program image terminates abnormally, you can obtain some information about the error from the message. When a program image exits, the command interpreter uses the current value of general register 0 to obtain information about the status of the exit. If it is an abnormal (or error) exit, the system message associated with the register 0 value is displayed.

Programming errors can be caused by:

- Incorrect coding of arguments for called procedures, for example system services
- Logic errors in programming
- Failure to establish the correct execution environment before executing the image, for example, failure to make logical name assignments for input or output files or devices

The VAX-11 Symbolic Debugger can aid you in discovering and correcting programming errors. For details on how to use the debugger, see the VAX-11 Symbolic Debugger Reference Manual.

1.3.4 Reporting System Software or Hardware Errors

When a message notifies you that a system software or hardware error has occurred, action is required by the system operator or system manager.

The VAX/VMS System Manager's Guide provides information on how to submit a Software Performance Report (SPR).

The VAX/VMS Operator's Guide contains information on how to run utilities that can verify the status of a mass storage volume or verify that a hardware device is operational. If the hardware device is not operational, inform the system manager.

CHAPTER 2

MESSAGES

ABFNAM, ambiguous function name

Explanation: A lexical function name was truncated to too few characters to make the function name unique.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify at least four characters of the function name.

ABKEYW, ambiguous keyword

Explanation: A keyword or qualifier name was truncated to too few characters to make the keyword or qualifier name unique.

User Action: The rejected portion of the command is displayed between backslashes. Reenter the command; specify at least four characters of the keyword or qualifier name.

ABORT, abort

Explanation: An attempted operation was aborted:

1. The system returns this status for an I/O request that was canceled before it was completed.

2. Following a network request, this status indicates that a logical link was disconnected.

User Action: The operating system does not normally display this message; user programs should be coded to detect and respond to the status return.

ABVERB, ambiguous verb

Explanation: A command name was truncated to too few characters to make the command name unique.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify at least four characters of the command name.

ACC, ACP could not access file

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request made by VAX-11 RMS. An error occurred during an attempt to open a file.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the FAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

ACCERR, non-blank accessibility field in volume labels on device-name

Explanation: The accessibility field on the tape mounted on the device indicated has a nonblank accessibility field. This field denies access to the tape.

User Action: Mount the tape with the /OVERRIDE=ACCESSIBILITY qualifier (you must be the owner of the volume or have volume protection privilege).

ACCONFLICT, file access conflict

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. An attempt to access a file failed because the type of access conflicts with the current file access.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Begin debugging procedures to verify the nature of the problem and to correct it.

ACCVIO, access violation, reason mask=xx, virtual address=location, PC=location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An image attempted to read from or write to a location in memory that is protected against the current mode. This message indicates an exception condition and is followed by a register and stack dump to assist you in locating the error.

User Action: Examine the PC and virtual address displayed in the message and check the ppogram listing to verify that instruction operands or procedure call arguments are correct.

ACCVIO, compatibility mode access violation

Explanation: An RSX-11M image attempted to access an area of memory that is outside its virtual address space. The PC contains the address of the instruction that caused the error. In RSX-11M, the PC contains the address following the erroneous instruction. This message corresponds to the RSX-11M termination message MEMORY PROTECTION VIOLATION.

User Action: Determine the instruction or statement at which the error occurred and correct the error.

ACMINVOP, invalid accounting manager request

Explanation: An accounting manager request contained an invalid message code; or, the request itself was not valid. This message is associated with a status code returned by the system accounting routine. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Check for a programming error. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

ACNTOPN, error opening account file

Explanation: The system accounting routine could not open the accounting file. This message is generally displayed on the operator's console.

User Action: Examine the accompanying messages to determine the reason the file could not be opened. Usually, these messages will indicate how to correct the condition.

ACNTWRT, error writing account file

Explanation: The system accounting routine cannot write records to the accounting file. This message is generally displayed on the operator's console.

User Action: None. When this condition occurs, the accounting routine closes the file and opens a new file.

ACPNAME, ACP file name is too long

Explanation: The file name specified for an ACP image has more than nine characters.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify the ACP file name correctly.

ACPTIME, ACP does not respond

Explanation: The ACP requested in a MOUNT command cannot be initialized. Either the specified image is not an ACP, or a system error has occurred.

User Action: Verify that the image is an ACP. If not, gather as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

ACPVAFUL, MTAACP's virtual address space is full

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. No more volumes can be serviced by the ACP because it does not have enough memory to allocate for control information for the new volume. Because each volume has a virtual page assigned to it, additional volume sets cannot be handled.

User Action: Start a different ACP using the /PROCESSOR qualifier in the MOUNT command.

ACT, file activity precludes operation

Explanation: An I/O operation was attempted while other file I/O activity was in progress.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition. Correct the program logic to avoid conflicting concurrent operations.

ADJARRDIM, adjustable array dimension error

Explanation: Upon entry to a FORTRAN subprogram, the evaluation of dimensioning information has detected an array in which either 1) an upper dimension bound is less than a lower dimension bound or 2) the dimensions imply an array that exceeds the addressable memory.

User Action: Using the PC and traceback information displayed with the message, determine where the error occurred in your program. Check the value of the expressions for the bounds of the array in the DIMENSION statements.

AID, bad area ID in XAB at location

Explanation: The allocation XAB on a create, display, extend, or open operation contains an invalid area identification number field.

User Action: The STV (status value) field of the FAB provides the address of the XAB in error. Verify that the call to the RMS service was coded correctly. Correct the field and repeat the request.

ALLOCFAIL, index file allocation failure

Explanation: The INITIALIZE command failed to allocate space on the volume for the index file. This message usually indicates that too much space was requested for file headers.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify a smaller value for the /HEADERS qualifier.

ALN, alignment options error in XAB at location

Explanation: The allocation XAB for a create or extend operation contains an invalid alignment boundary type.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the FAB provides the address of the XAB in error. Verify that the call to the RMS service was coded correctly.

ALQ, invalid allocation quantity (negative, or 0 on $EXTEND)

Explanation: An invalid allocation quantity was specified in an allocation XAB or FAB.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly. For file creation operations, the error indicates that the value specified is larger than the maximum allowable value. For file extension operations, the error indicates that the value specified was less than or equal to 0.

AMBIGKEYW, more characters needed to identify keyword

Explanation: A command keyword was truncated to too few characters to make it unique; another keyword exists that begins with the same characters.

User Action: Reenter the command; type at least four characters of the keyword.

AMBKEY, keyword is an ambiguous keyword

Explanation: The indicated keyword has been truncated to too few characters to make it unique within its context. This message is associated with a status code returned from the VAX-11 Common Run-Time Procedure Library.

User Action: Correct the source program. Specify enough characters in the keyword to make it unique.

ANI, not ANSI D format

Explanation: The records in a magnetic tape file do not conform to the ANSI standard for magnetic tape (D format).

User Action: Modify the program that writes the tape file so that the file is in the correct format. Or, use an alternative method of reading the file (for example, use VAX-11 RMS block I/O).

AOP, allocation options error in XAB at location

Explanation: The allocation requested in an allocation XAB could not be made during a create or extend operation.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the FAB provides the address of the XAB in error. Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

APPENDED, input-file-spec appended to output-file-spec (nnn blocks)
APPENDED, input-file-spec appended to output-file-spec (nnn records)

Explanation: An input file is being appended to an output file. The message displays the number of blocks or the number of records appended, based on the size of the input file.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

AQBTIME, ACP queue is unstable

Explanation: The system cannot start up the ACP specified in a MOUNT command request. This message indicates an operating system software error.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

ARTRES, reserved arithmetic trap at PC location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An unknown arithmetic exception occurred.

User Action: This message should not occur. If it does occur, inform the system manager.

ASTFLT, AST fault, SP=xxxxxxxx param=xxxxxxxx, PC=location, PSL=xxxxxxxx, target PC=location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: The system attempted to deliver an asynchronous system trap (AST) to an image, but the user stack pointed to garbage or was otherwise inconsistent, or did not have sufficient space for the AST call frame. This message indicates an exception condition and is usually followed by a display of the condition arguments and registers and stack at the time of the exception.

User Action: Examine the PC and virtual address displayed in the message to determine the instruction that caused the error. Locate the programming error that modified the stack.

ATPC, at PC=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: This message generally accompanies a message indicating a software failure.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the accompanying message(s).

ATR, attribute read error

Explanation: A read error occurred on a file header.

User Action: Depending on the operation, the status value (STV) field in the FAB or RAB contains a status code that provides additional information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

Check the status of the device and repeat the request. The header block may be bad. If the error occurs on many files, the disk or drive may be bad. Notify the system manager.

ATTCONSTO, attempt to continue from stop

Explanation: A condition handling procedure attempted to continue from a call to LIB$STOP; that is, the procedure attempted to continue from a noncontinuable error by returning a successful completion status.

User Action: Using the traceback information or PC displayed in the message, locate the condition handler that incorrectly tried to continue execution. Condition handlers can return success only for continuable errors, and should return success only for errors that they have corrected. Otherwise, they should resignal the error.

ATTREANON, attempt to read nonexistent record
unit nnn file file-name
user PC location

Explanation: One of the following errors occurred in a FORTRAN READ statement: 1) an attempt was made to read a nonexistent record from a relative file (the specified record either never existed or was deleted), or 2) an attempt to read beyond the end-of-file in a direct access read to a relative or sequential file.

User Action: Use the traceback information or the PC, together with the logical unit number and file name in the message to determine where your program performed the READ statement. Verify the READ statement, the record number to which access was attempted, and that the READ statement agrees with the OPEN statement for the file.

ATW, attribute write error

Explanation: A write error occurred during a VAX-11 RMS attempt to write a file header.

User Action: Depending on the operation, the status value (STV) field in the FAB or RAB contains a status code that provides additional information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code. Check the status of the device and repeat the request. The header block may be bad. If the error occurs on many files, the disk or drive may be bad. Notify the system manager.

BACERR, BACKSPACE error
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: One of the following occurred during a FORTRAN REWIND statement: 1) BACKSPACE was attempted on a file opened for appending; 2) VAX-11 RMS detected an error condition during a rewind operation; or 3) VAX-11 RMS detected an error condition while reading forward to a requested record.

User Action: If a VAX-11 RMS message accompanies the message, use the VAX-11 RMS message to determine the cause of the error. Otherwise, use the traceback information or PC displayed with the message to locate the REWIND statement that caused the error. Check that the REWIND statement does not specify a logical unit that was opened with ACCESS=APPEND.

BADACP, invalid syntax on /PROCESSOR qualifier

Explanation: The keyword or file specification value specified for the /PROCESSOR qualifier is not correctly specified.

User Action: Reenter the command; refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the correct syntax.

BADATTRIB, bad attribute control list

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. An invalid code or size was specified in the read or write attribute list for a file system ACP QIO function.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Begin debugging procedures to verify the nature of the problem and to correct it.

BADBLOADR, bad block address

Explanation: The library procedure LIB$FREE_VM was called with an invalid virtual storage address.

User Action: Begin debugging procedures to verify the nature of the problem and to correct it.

BADBLOCKS, invalid syntax in bad block list

Explanation: The command syntax for the /BAD_BLOCKS qualifier is invalid.

User Action: Reenter the command; use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the correct syntax. If the list of blocks is long, place the command in a command procedure.

BADBLOSIZ, bad block size

Explanation: The library procedure LIB$GET_VM was called with a request for zero blocks or the block size specified was too large.

User Action: If the block size requested was zero, correct the source program. If the size was correct, use the SET WORKING_SET command to increase the current working set limit for your process and retry the program.

BADBUG, please report TRACE bug no. nnn

Explanation: This message indicates an internal programming error in the traceback facility.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR. Include in the problem report the bug number (nnn) displayed in the message.

BADCHKSUM, bad file header checksum

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. The checksum in the file header is invalid.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Begin debugging procedures to verify the nature of the problem and to correct it.

BADDATCHK, invalid keyword on /DATACHECK qualifier

Explanation: The keyword specified for the /DATACHECK qualifier was neither READ nor WRITE.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify either READ or WRITE.

BADDELIM, invalid delimiter following 'string'

Explanation: An invalid character occurred in a command. The message displays the rejected portion of the command.

User Action: Check the command for a spelling or grammatical error. Reenter the command.

BADDENS, unknown value on /DENSITY qualifier

Explanation: The value specified for a tape density was neither 800 nor 1600.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify either 800 or 1600 for the density.

BADDST, no symbols in image

Explanation: The image header in an executable image file does not contain symbols required by the traceback facility. The message indicates an operating system problem.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

BADDSTMAP, failure to map symbol table, CREMAPSEC status l= xxxxxxxx

Explanation: The system cannot perform a symbolic traceback because the system cannot map the symbol table. The hexadecimal status code is the return status from an internal call to the Create and Map Section ($CRMPSC) system service.

User Action: Determine the reason associated with the indicated status code. If the reason is anything other than a lack of virtual address space, assume that the problem is a system problem. Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

BADDSTVBN, image symbol table VBN = nnn

Explanation: The traceback facility cannot interpret the image header for an executable file. This message indicates an internal operating system error or an error in the linker.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR. Include in the report the virtual block number (VBN) number (nnn) displayed in the message.

BADESCAPE, syntax error in escape sequence

Explanation: A terminal escape sequence is invalid. This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Check the required syntax for the escape sequence you are attempting to use.

BADEXE, failure to open image file file-name

Explanation: The format of the indicated executable image file is inconsistent with that expected by the operating system. The file cannot be opened. This message indicates an internal operating system error.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

BADEXECLO, failure to close image file file-name

Explanation: The format of the indicated executable image file is inconsistent with that expected by the operating system. The file cannot be closed. This message indicates an internal operating system error.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

BADEXERAB, failure to connect image file file-name

Explanation: The format of the indicated executed image file is inconsistent with that expected by the operating system. This message indicates an internal operating system error.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

BADFILEHDR, bad file header

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The message indicates that the file header format is invalid; for example, the structure is not consistent or the storage map indicates free blocks.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Determine the instruction or statement at which the error occurred, using the debugger if necessary, and correct the error.

BADFILENAME, bad file name syntax

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The file name string for a file specification contains illegal characters or is longer than nine characters.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that file name strings consist only of the characters A through Z and 0 through nine and that they are no longer than nine characters.

BADFILEVER, bad file version number

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The message indicates that the file version number in a file specification is greater than 32727.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that no version numbers are specified that are greater than 32727.

BADHDR, no symbol table data in image header

Explanation: The image header in the executable image file does not contain expected symbol table data. This message indicates an internal operating system error.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

BADIMGHDR, bad image header

Explanation: An image to be executed with the RUN command or within a process is not in the correct format and cannot be executed.

User Action: Verify that the specified file is an executable image. If necessary, recompile or reassemble and relink the program to ensure that the image file is in the proper format.

BADINDEX, invalid syntax on /INDEX qualifier

Explanation: The command syntax for the /INDEX qualifier is invalid.

User Action: Reenter the command; use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the correct syntax and reenter the command.

BADIRECTORY, bad directory file format

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The message indicates that the directory file specified is not valid. Either the file is not a directory or the directory file contains bad data.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the file specified is a directory. If so, verify the contents of the directory file using the DUMP command to determine whether the file is in a valid state.

BADKEY, 'keyword' is an invalid keyword

Explanation: The command did not recognize a word in a position where it expects only certain values. The message displays the rejected portion of the command.

User Action: Check the command for a spelling or grammatical error. Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the valid keywords and reenter the command.

BADLIBREF, invalid library/common reference, library-name

Explanation: An RSX-11M image referred to a library or common area that has been altered since the image was built and that is now inconsistent with the image.

User Action: Rebuild the image with the new library or common area.

BADLOGIC, internal logic error detected [at PC location]

Explanation: An unexpected internal software error occurred.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

BADOVR, unknown keyword on /OVERRIDE qualifier

Explanation: The command syntax for the /OVERRIDE qualifier is invalid.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the legal keywords, and reenter the command.

BADPARAM, bad parameter value

Explanation: A value specified for a system function is not valid.

If this message occurs as a result of a call to a file system ACP function, it indicates that parameter list options are not valid.

If this message occurs as a result of a call to the Formatted ASCII Output ($FAO) system service, it indicates that a control string contained an unknown directive.

If this message occurs as a result of a call to a network ACP control function, it indicates that one of the function parameters is out of range or has a bad format.

User Action: Determine the system service call that returned the error, using the debugger if necessary. Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

BADPRO, invalid syntax on /PROTECTION qualifier

Explanation: The command syntax for the /PROTECTION qualifier is incorrect.

User Action: Type HELP SPECIFY PROTECTION or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the correct syntax, and reenter the command.

BADRANGE, bad block address not on volume

Explanation: A block number specified for the /BADBLOCKS qualifier is a nonexistent block.

User Action: Verify the command line with the current bad block data and reenter the command. If the error persists, run the BAD utility to obtain the correct data.

BADRET, RETURN was issued without a subroutine

Explanation: A MCR indirect command file attempted to execute a .RETURN directive that was not preceded with an associated .GOSUB directive; that is, the indirect command file attempted to return from a subroutine that it entered as a result of some directive other than .GOSUB.

User Action: Check the flow of logic in the indirect command file. It probably contains a logic error. Correct the indirect command file and reexecute it.

BADSTA, bad stack

Explanation: The user stack has an invalid format or cannot be accessed.

User Action: Recompile your program with the /CHECK=BOUNDS qualifier to determine whether an array is being referred to out of bounds. If this does not correct the problem, use the debugger to determine where your program modifies the stack.

BADSTACK, bad stack encountered during exception dispatch

Explanation: An exception condition occurred during the execution of an image; the exception dispatcher noted an inconsistency in the call stack while searching for condition handlers.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Locate the error that caused the stack pointers to be overwritten or modified.

BADSTACK, invalid compatibility mode stack pointer

Explanation: An RSX-11M image's SP points to an area of memory that is outside the image's virtual address space. This message corresponds to the RSX-11M termination message BAD STACK.

User Action: Determine the instruction or statement at which the error occurred and correct the error.

BADSTACK, stack has been overwritten

Explanation: The traceback facility cannot display the user stack because it has determined that the frame pointers are inconsistent.

User Action: Check for the programming error that caused the stack to be overwritten. Correct the source program.

BADSTRUCT, invalid value on /STRUCTURE qualifier

Explanation: The only legal values for the /STRUCTURE qualifier are 1 and 2.

User Action: Check the program and make the necessary corrections.

BADUIC, invalid UIC syntax

Explanation: The command contains an invalid UIC. The group and member portions of a UIC must both be specified and must be separated by a comma.

User Action: Reenter the command; use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the correct syntax.

BADVALUE, nnn is an invalid specification

Explanation: An invalid value was specified for the indicated command qualifier value.

User Action: Check the command string for a spelling or grammatical error. Verify the correct values or syntax and reenter the command.

BADVOL1, bad VOL1 ANSI label

Explanation: The protection encoded on a tape volume label is invalid or the label itself is invalid; the magnetic tape ACP cannot process the tape. Either the tape is bad or is not an ANSI-labeled tape, or the hardware device is not reading the tape properly.

User Action: Verify the tape volume. If necessary, mount the tape as a foreign volume and try to read it.

BEGOFFILE, beginning of file

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code from the file system ACP. A backspace operation backed up to the beginning of the file.

User Action: If you are reading backwards or backspacing a tape, this message indicates that the end of the data area has been reached. Modify the program to correct this condition.

BITMAPERR, I/O error on storage bitmap; volume locked

Explanation: I/O error encountered during a mount operation. Existing files on the volume can be accessed but other operations, for example, create and delete, are not possible.

User Action: If possible, remove the files and reinitialize them. Submit an SPR.

BKS, bucket size too large (FAB)

Explanation: The bucket size specified in the FAB was greater than 32. If the bucket size was specified as zero, the maximum record size is too large.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly. See the formulas and rules for calculating bucket size in the VAX-11 Record Management Services Reference Manual.

BKZ, bucket size too large in XAB at location

Explanation: The bucket size field in the XAB cannot be larger than 32.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

BLKZERO, block zero is bad; volume not bootable

Explanation: This message is generated by INIT as a warning message. The volume cannot be booted on a PDP-11. The volume is usable on a VAX/VMS system disk.

User Action: The volume can still be mounted. If the volume must be booted on a PDP-11, use another disk. Otherwise, ignore this message.

BLN, invalid length for control block (RAB/FAB)

Explanation: An invalid value was specified in a block length field.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Specifically, ensure that the control block was properly initialized and not modified after initialization.

BLOCKCNTERR, block count error

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The message indicates that the number of blocks read differs from the number of blocks recorded in the trailer labels when a file opened for a read operation is deaccessed.

User Action: This message indicates that either a noise record was read, or a valid record was not read. Either the tape is bad or a hardware problem exists. Mount the tape on another drive/controller and perform the same operation again. If the problem persists, the tape is probably bad.

BOF, beginning of file detected

Explanation: During a backspace operation, the file was positioned at the beginning of the file before the specified number of blocks were backspaced. The status value (STV) field in the FAB or RAB contains the number of blocks actually spaced.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

BREAK, breakpoint fault at PC location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: A breakpoint instruction was encountered. This message indicates an exception condition that was not handled by the condition handler and is usually followed by a display of the condition arguments, registers, and stack at the time of the exception.

User Action: Examine the PC and virtual address displayed in the message to determine the instruction that caused the error.

BREAK, compatibility mode breakpoint trap

Explanation: An RSX-11M image executed a BPT instruction. This message corresponds to the RSX-11M termination message BPT EXECUTION.

User Action: Determine the instruction or statement at which the error occurred and correct the error.

BUFFEROVF, output buffer overflow

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. An output string returned by a system service was larger than the user buffer provided to receive the string, and the string was truncated.

User Action: None; this is a success status code. The operating system does not normally display this message.

BUFOVF, command buffer overflow

Explanation: A command string, including continuation lines, is longer than the buffer used by the command interpreter to store a command before it parses it.

User Action: Simplify the command and reenter it, possibly entering more than one command.

BUG, internal RMS error condition detected

Explanation: An internal software error occurred.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

BUGCHECK, internal consistency failure

Explanation: The operating system noted an internal software failure.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

BUG_DAP, internal network error condition detected, DAP code=nnnn

Explanation: A Data Access Protocol violation was detected by VAX-11 RMS while attempting to communicate with the Remote Access Listener.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR. (The status value (STV) field of the FAB or RAB contains the DAP status code. Consult the DECnet-VAX User's Guide to interpret the status code; note, however, that the explanation is intended for users who are familiar with DAP).

BUG_DDI, default directory invalid

Explanation: An internal error occurred in VAX-11 RMS.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

CANCEL, I/O operation canceled

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. An input or output operation was canceled before it completed. Usually, the request is canceled at the image's request.

User Action: None. The operating system does not normally display this message.

CCF, cannot close file

Explanation: The system could not close an output file during a call for I/O run down.

User Action: The user-specified buffer contains information regarding the file that could not be closed. Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

CCR, cannot connect RAB

Explanation: VAX-11 RMS could not connect a RAB to the FAB specified. This error usually indicates that the program attempted to connect more than one record stream to a sequential file, to a nonsequential file on which block I/O is performed, or to a nonsequential file for which MSE was not set.

User Action: Check for an error. Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

CDA, cannot deliver AST

Explanation: Not enough system dynamic memory is available for VAX-11 RMS to deliver an error or successful completion AST and the user program has disabled resource wait mode.

User Action: Depending on the operation, the status value (STV) field in the FAB or RAB contains a status code that provides additional information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

CHN, channel assignment failed

Explanation: VAX-11 RMS failed to assign a channel to a device specified for an input or output operation. This message is usually accompanied by a system message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the associated message. This message is based on the status value (STV) field of the FAB.

If the error results from an OPEN command, or following an @ (execute procedure) command or RUN command, verify that the volume containing the specified file is online and mounted.

CLIFRCEXT, CLI forced exit

Explanation: The command interpreter forced an image to terminate abnormally. This message is displayed by the debugger when an image is interrupted by CTRL/Y and another command is entered. The debugger displays this message indicating the image is terminated.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

CLOERR, close error
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: An error occurred when VAX-11 RMS attempted to close a file as the result of a CLOSE or DELETE statement on VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the associated VAX-11 RMS message.

CLOSEDEL, error deleting file-name

Explanation: An error occurred while a file was being closed after a delete operation. This message is usually accompanied by a VAX-11 RMS message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the associated message.

CLOSEIN, error closing input-file-spec as input

Explanation: An error occurred while an input file was being opened. This message is usually accompanied by a VAX-11 RMS message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the associated message.

CLOSEOUT, error closing input-file-spec as output

Explanation: An error occurred while an output file was being closed. This message is usually accompanied by a VAX-11 RMS message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the accompanying message.

CLUSTER, unsuitable cluster factor

Explanation: The cluster size specified for an INITIALIZE command is either too small or too large for the volume. The maximum cluster size for any volume is 1/100 the size of the volume; the minimum size is calculated with the formula:

disk size ÷ (255 x 4096)

User Action: Recalculate a cluster size for the volume that is within the valid range and reenter the command.

CMODSUPR, change mode to supervisor trap, code=nnn, PC=location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An image attempted to execute a change mode to supervisor instruction and does not have a change mode handler declared. This message indicates an exception condition and is usually followed by a display of the condition arguments and registers and stack at the time of the exception. The code displayed in the message is the change mode code specified in the instruction.

User Action: Examine the PC and virtual address displayed in the message to determine the instruction that caused the error.

CMODUSER, change mode to user trap, code=nnn, PC=location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An image attempted to execute a change mode to user instruction and does not have a change mode handler declared. This message indicates an exception condition and is usually followed by a display of the condition arguments, registers, and stack at the time of the exception.

User Action: Examine the PC and virtual address displayed in the message to determine the instruction that caused the error.

COD, invalid or unsupported type field in XAB at location

Explanation: The XAB at the indicated address contains an invalid type code field, or the XAB at the specified address is not a valid XAB. The status value (STV) field of the FAB provides the address of the XAB in error.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

COMPAT, compatibility mode fault (code nnn) at PC location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An RSX-11M image attempted to execute an illegal instruction, indicated by one of the following codes:

Code	Meaning
0	Reserved instruction execution
1	BPT instruction executed
2	IOT instruction executed
3	EMT instruction executed
4	TRAP instruction executed
5	Illegal instruction executed
6	Odd address fault
7	TBIT trap

User Action: Check for a programming error and make any necessary corrections.

COMPLX, expression too complex - simplify

Explanation: The command interpreter cannot analyze an arithmetic expression in a command because it contains too many operators and/or parentheses.

User Action: Simplify the expression and reenter the command. If necessary, execute more than one command.

CONCAT, type-of-input-file file cannot be concatenated
CONCAT, wildcard specification cannot be concatenated

Explanation: A COPY or APPEND command requested that input files of an unsuitable format be concatenated. Only sequentially organized files can be concatenated.

Or, a wild card was specified in an output file specification to indicate multiple output files and /CONCATENATE was specified.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify only files that have sequential organization.

Do not specify a wild card in the output file specification or omit the /CONCATENATE qualifier, as required.

CONFDEL, file-name, DELETE? (Y or N):

Explanation: This message requests interactive confirmation before deleting the indicated file.

User Action: Respond Y if you want the file deleted, N if not.

CONFQUAL, conflicting qualifiers

Explanation: Qualifiers with contradictory or incompatible meanings were entered.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, to determine the qualifiers in conflict and reenter the command.

CONTROLC, operation completed under CTRL/C

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. An I/O operation to the terminal did not complete because CTRL/C was pressed.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

CONTROLO, output completed under CTRL/O

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. An output operation to the terminal did not complete because CTRL/O was pressed.

User Action: None. The operating system does not normally display this message.

CONTROLY, operation completed under CTRL/Y

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. An I/O operation to the terminal did not complete because CTRL/Y was pressed.

User Action: None. The operating system does not normally display this message.

COPIED, input-file-spec copied to output-file-spec (nnn blocks)
COPIED, input-file-spec copied to output-file-spec (nnn records)

Explanation: The message displays the number or blocks or the number of records copied, based on the size of the input file(s).

User Action: None. The message is informational.

CRE, ACP could not create file

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request made by VAX-11 RMS. A file could not be created.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the FAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

CREATED, output-file-spec created

Explanation: This message is displayed when command activity results in the creation of a new file.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

CREATED, file did not exist - was created

Explanation: A system service, VAX-11 RMS, or file system ACP request to create a file (if it currently exists) completed successfully with the creation of a new file.

User Action: None. The user program should be able to detect and respond, if necessary, to this condition.

CREQUEJOB, error creating job on queue queue-name

Explanation: A PRINT or SUBMIT command failed to enter a requested job in the indicated queue. The accompanying message indicates the reason for the failure. This message usually indicates that the queue specified has not been set up for users' jobs.

User Action: Display the status of available queues by issuing the SHOW QUEUE/BATCH or SHOW QUEUE/DEVICES command. If the response indicates that the specified queue is active, reenter the command. If the error persists, notify the system operator.

CTRLERR, fatal controller error

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. The hardware controller failed during an input or output operation.

User Action: Check the status of the device and reenter the command. If the failure persists, notify the system manager.

CUR, no current record (operation not preceded by $GET/$FIND)

Explanation: A program attempted a VAX-11 RMS delete, truncate, or update operation without having performed a successful get or find operation.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

DAC, ACP file deaccess error during CLOSE

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request made by VAX-11 RMS. An error occurred closing a file. The file was deaccessed.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the FAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

DATACHECK, write check error

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. The data in memory did not match the data on disk during a data check operation.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition. This message may indicate a hardware error. If the error persists, notify the system manager.

DATAOVERUN, data overrun

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. It can indicate that:

- More data was read into the user buffer than the user buffer could hold
- Card reader data was written in the controller data buffer before the driver was able to receive the previous data

User Action: Specify a larger buffer if the data was too long for the existing buffer. If the problem occurred on a card reader operation, resubmit the card(s) to the card reader to be reread.

DEBUG, command interpreter debugger signal at PC location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: The DEBUG command was issued after CTRL/Y interrupted an image that was not listed with the debugger.

User Action: Link the image with the /DEBUG qualifier to enable use of the symbolic debugger.

DECOVF, arithmetic trap, decimal overflow at PC=xxxxxxxx,PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: A decimal overflow caused an arithmetic overflow condition.

User Action: Examine the PC location displayed in the message and check the program listing to verify that operands or variables are specified correctly.

DEFOVF, too many symbols defined

Explanation: A command procedure was invoked with more than eight parameters.

User Action: Reenter the command; do not specify more than eight parameters.

DEL, RFA-accessed record was deleted

Explanation: A record accessed by record's file address was previously deleted.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

DELETED, file-name deleted

Explanation: The message displays the file specification of a file that was successfully deleted.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

DELINTERR, internal error in DELETE/PURGE utility

Explanation: An unexpected error occurred during DELETE or PURGE command processing.

User Action: Submit an SPR.

DELVER, explicit version number of wild card required

Explanation: The DELETE command requires a version number in each file specified.

User Action: Reenter the command. Specify either the explicit version number for the file you want to delete or use a wild card in the version field.

DEV, bad device, or inappropriate device type

Explanation: A device name was not specified correctly; the device specified is not supported by this system, or the type of device specified cannot perform the requested operation (for example, an attempt was made to create a random access file on a sequential device).

User Action: If the error occurred while a command was being entered, verify the syntax and spelling of the device specification or the logical name, if a logical name was specified. If the error occurred while an image was being executed, check that the file specification was coded correctly and that the logical name, if any, was assigned before the image was executed.

If the device name is correctly specified, and the device is valid for the requested type of operation, verify that the device is available in your system.

DEVACTIVE, device is active

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. A set mode function is inconsistent with the active state of the device. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

DEVALLOC, device already allocated to another user

Explanation: An attempt to allocate a device failed because the device is allocated by another user or channels are assigned to it. Only one user can access an allocated device at a time.

User Action: Wait until the current owner has deallocated the device, or reenter the request specifying a different device of the same type, or specify a generic device name in the allocate request.

DEVALRALLOC, device already allocated to this job

Explanation: The process has already allocated the device (this message is a success status message from the Allocate Device System Service).

User Action: Depending on the program logic, this may not be an error; no action is necessary.

DEVASSIGN, device has channels assigned

Explanation: A request to deallocate a device failed because the device has I/O channels assigned to it; that is, it is currently being read or written.

User Action: Verify the device name (or logical name, if a logical name was specified) and reenter the command with the correct device name. If any executing subprocesses are using the device, wait until they have terminated before attempting to deallocate the device.

DEVFOREIGN, device is mounted foreign

Explanation: A Files-11 operation was attempted on a device which is mounted foreign.

User Action: Remount the device as Files-11. If the medium is DOS or RT11 format, use FLX; otherwise, write a program.

DEVICEFULL, device full - allocation failure

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. It indicates that space cannot be allocated for a file because the device is full; or a request for contiguous space cannot be satisfied because the specified number of contiguous blocks are not available.

User Action: Verify the status of the device. If it is a private device, purge unwanted files with the PURGE command. Otherwise, obtain another volume to catalog files. If the device is a system device, notify the system operator or manager that the volume is full.

DEVICES, only one device allowed

Explanation: More than one disk device was specified in a MOUNT command. Only one disk volume can be mounted at a time.

User Action: Reenter the MOUNT command specifying only one disk device.

DEVMOUNT, device is already mounted

Explanation: The device specified has a volume mounted on it and cannot be allocated, or a volume is already mounted on a device for which a mount request was issued.

User Action: Verify the device name (or logical name, if a logical name was specified) and reenter the command with the correct device name. If the device name is correct, and the volume that is mounted can be dismounted, dismount the volume and reissue the request.

DEVNOTALLOC, device not allocated

Explanation: A device specified in a deallocate request is not currently allocated.

User Action: Verify the device name (or logical name, if a logical name was specified) and reenter the command with the correct device name.

DEVNOTERM, illegal source operator device

Explanation: A REPLY command requested that a device that is not a terminal be enabled as an operator terminal; for example, the REPLY/ENABLE command was issued in a batch job.

User Action: Reenter the command from a terminal.

DEVNOTMBX, device is not a mailbox

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. An I/O channel specified in a system service request is not currently assigned to a mailbox. The service requires that the device be a mailbox.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the channel number specified for the service is valid.

DEVNOTMOUNT, device is not mounted

Explanation: This message is displayed if you issue a DISMOUNT command for a device that is not mounted.

User Action: Reenter the command with the correct device.

DEVOFFLINE, device is offline

Explanation: This message is displayed on the operator's console when a device in the VAX/VMS system configuration goes offline.

User Action: Take appropriate measures to bring the device online, if necessary.

DEVONLINE, device online

Explanation: This message is displayed on the operator's console when a device becomes online.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

DIAGPACK, disk is a diagnostic pack

Explanation: An INITIALIZE command was entered to initialize a volume that is identified as a diagnostic volume. The volume cannot be used.

User Action: Do not use the volume. If necessary, request another volume from the system operator or manager.

DIF -- ASTERISKS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS PART OF COMPARE FILE SPECIFICATION

Explanation: A wild card (*) appears in the compare file specification.

User Action: The file specification must be explicitly supplied or must use defaults. Reenter the command line.

DIF -- ASTERISKS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS PART OF INPUT FILE SPECIFICATION

Explanation: A wildcard (*) appears in the input file specification.

User Action: The file specification must be explicitly supplied or must use defaults. Reenter the command line.

DIF -- ASTERISKS NOT ACCEPTABLE AS PART OF OUTPUT FILE SPECIFICATION

Explanation: A wildcard (*) appears in the output file specification.

User Action: The file specification must be explicitly supplied or must use defaults. Reenter the command line.

DIF -- EOF ON FILE file-name

Explanation: An internal failure occurred during execution of the DIFFERENCES command.

User Action: Submit an SPR.

DIF -- ILLEGAL STATUS OF nn FOR CLOSE

Explanation: The file system returned a File Control Services error code of nn when attempting to close the file.

User Action: No user action is required; however, to find the meaning of the error code, see Appendix A.

DIF -- I/O STATUS BLOCK ERROR CODE nn

Explanation: A read or write operation incurred an error. The File Control Services status code of nn was placed in the I/O status block.

User Action: To determine the meaning of the I/O status code, see Appendix A.

DIF -- NO COMPARE FILENAME OR DEFAULT NAME SPECIFIED

Explanation: The file specification for the compare file does not contain an explicit file name.

User Action: Reenter the command line supplying an explicit file name and file type, or omit the compare file specification and use, by default, the next lower version of the input file.

DIF -- NO COMPARE FILENAME OR DEFAULT NAME SPECIFIED ON OPNFIL CALL

Explanation: An internal failure occurred in DIFFERENCES.

User Action: Submit an SPR.

DIF -- NO COMPARE FILE TYPE OR DEFAULT TYPE SPECIFIED

Explanation: The compare file specification does not contain an explicit file type.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying an explicit file name and file type, or omit the compare file specification and use, by default, the next lower version of the input file.

DIF -- NO INPUT FILENAME OR DEFAULT NAME SPECIFIED

Explanation: The input file specification does not contain an explicit file name.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying an explicit file name and file type.

DIF -- NO INPUT FILE NAME OR DEFAULT NAME SPECIFIED ON OPNFIL CALL

Explanation: An internal failure occurred during execution of the DIFFERENCES command.

User Action: Submit an SPR.

DIF -- NO INPUT FILE TYPE OR DEFAULT FILE TYPE

Explanation: The input file specification does not contain an explicit file type.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying an explicit file type.

DIF -- NO OUTPUT FILENAME OR DEFAULT SPECIFIED

Explanation: The output file specification does not contain an explicit file name.

User Action: Reenter the command using the /OUTPUT qualifier followed by a file specification with an explicit file name and type, or omit the /OUTPUT qualifier and, by default, write the output to a file with the same file name as the input file and a file type of DIF.

DIF -- NO OUTPUT FILENAME OR DEFAULT NAME SPECIFIED ON OPNFIL CALL

Explanation: An internal failure occurred during execution of the DIFFERENCES command.

User Action: Submit an SPR.

DIF -- NO OUTPUT FILE TYPE OR DEFAULT TYPE SPECIFIED

Explanation: The output file specification does not contain an explicit file type.

User Action: Reenter the command using the /OUTPUT qualifier followed by a file specification with an explicit file name and type, or omit the /OUTPUT qualifier and, by default, write the output to a file with the same file name and as the input file and a file type of DIF.

DIF -- NO PREVIOUS VERSION OF FILE filename

Explanation: The command line does not contain an explicit compare file specification, and no previous version of the input file exists to use as the default compare file.

User Action: Reenter the command line.

DIF -- RECORD SIZE OF nn TOO LARGE FOR BUFFER

Explanation: A record in either the input or compare file is too large for the DIFFERENCES command to handle. Usually, this message indicates that the file is corrupted or that an attempt was made to compare files on magnetic tape, which is not possible.

User Action: Determine whether the file is corrupted, and reenter the command.

DIF -- STANDARD SYSTEM OPEN ERROR CODE OF nn ON FILE filename

Explanation: During an attempt to open the designated file, an RSX-11M directive failure occurred. The value of nn indicates the cause of the error.

User Action: Determine whether the file exists. If it does exist, look up the error code in Appendix A.

DIF -- UNABLE TO CLOSE FILE filename

Explanation: The file system is unable to close the designated file. Probably an open error occurred; the file could not be closed because it never was opened. The system will close the file when the DIFFERENCES command terminates.

User Action: None.

DIF -- UNABLE TO CLOSE AND DELETE FILE filename

Explanation: The file system is unable to close and delete the designated file. The system will close the file when the DIFFERENCES command terminates.

User Action: Change the protection on the file, if necessary, and use the DELETE command to delete the file.

DIF -- UNABLE TO CLOSE AND SAVE FILE filename

Explanation: The file system is unable to close and save the designated file. Probably an input file did not exist.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying correct input file specifications.

DIF -- UNABLE TO OPEN FILE filename

Explanation: The file system is unable to open the designated file. The file may not exist or may be locked.

User Action: Either enter the correct file specification or use the UNLOCK command to unlock the file.

DIF -- UNABLE TO READ FILE filename

Explanation: The file system cannot read the designated file. The file may be read protected or a read error may have occurred.

User Action: Change the protection on the file to allow read access, if necessary, and reenter the command.

DIF -- UNABLE TO RELEASE TERMINAL CHANNEL

Explanation: The output file was assigned to a terminal. The file could not be closed. The system releases the channel and closes the file when the DIFFERENCES command terminates.

User Action: None.

DIF -- UNABLE TO WRITE FILE filename

Explanation: The file system is unable to write the output file. The device may be write-locked, the volume may be corrupted, the user may not have privileges to write to the output directory, or the disk may be full.

User Action: Either remove the write-lock or, if the volume is corrupted, run VFY1 or VFY2 to determine the extent of the corruption. Change the output file specification to a directory to which you are privileged to write.

DIR, error in directory name

Explanation: A directory name was specified incorrectly. For example, a directory or subdirectory name string contained more than 15 characters. Or, use of a logical name resulted in more than one directory name in the file specification.

User Action: Verify the syntax of either the directory name in the file specification or the logical name, if a logical name was specified.

DIRECT, invalid directory syntax

Explanation: The directory name in a file specification entered for a DCL command contains an illegal character. Or, a command that expects a directory name string did not find square brackets ([ ]) or angle brackets (< >) in the specified parameter. Note that this error can occur if a physical device name is specified without a colon terminating it.

User Action: Verify the directory name (or logical name, if a logical name was specified) for a spelling error. Correct the directory syntax and reenter the command.

DIRFULL, directory is full

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The message indicates that an error occurred while a disk file was being created because the directory specified is full and cannot catalog any more entries. The maximum size of a directory file is 1024 blocks.

If associated with a DECnet operation, this message indicates that the directory of declared network names is full.

User Action: Delete or purge unwanted files from the directory and repeat the request; specify a different directory for the output file; or, organize the directory into subdirectory levels to obtain more cataloging space.

DIRTOOBUS, directory is presently too active to be purged

Explanation: A purge operation can only occur if the directory is being extensively modified at the same time; for example, if an application program is transferring files in and out of memory at a fast rate.

User Action: Perform the purge operation when the directory is idle.

DME, dynamic memory exhausted

Explanation: Available memory was exhausted during a VAX-11 RMS operation. Either the related I/O segment in the control region is too full for direct access to a process permanent file; the program region cannot be used for I/O buffers; there are too many indirect command levels; or, the program has reached virtual memory limitations.

User Action: Check that the program has not grown excessively large as the result of a programming error. Relink the image to allow VAX-11 RMS buffers in the program region or a larger image I/O section. See the VAX-11 Linker Reference Manual.

DMP -- bad device name

Explanation: A file specification contained an invalid device name.

User Action: Check the device name (or logical name, if a logical name was specified), and reenter the command.

DMP -- cannot find input file

Explanation: The requested input file cannot be located in the specified directory.

User Action: Check the device and directory name (or logical name, if a logical name was specified), and reenter the command.

DMP -- failed to assign LUN

Explanation: An illegal device name was specified in a file specification. VAX/VMS could not assign a channel to the device.

User Action: Check the device name (or logical name, if a logical name was specified), and reenter the command.

DMP -- failed to read attributes

Explanation: The file's protection code does not allow you read access to the file.

User Action: If you are the owner of the file, use the SET PROTECTION command to change the protection code. Or, request the owner of the file to change the protection to allow you read access.

DMP -- I/O error on input file
DMP -- I/O error on output file

Explanation: One of the following conditions prevented the input or the output file from being properly opened:

- The physical device is not ready or is malfunctioning
- The file has been corrupted or its format is bad
- The output volume is full

User Action: Determine which condition caused the message and correct it. Reenter the command.

DMP -- n lists or wild cards allowed

Explanation: A file specification contained a wildcard.

User Action: Enter the DUMP command once for each file you want to be dumped.

DMP -- open failure on input file
DMP -- open failure on output file

Explanation: One of the following conditions prevented the file from being opened:

- The file is protected against access
- The named file does not exist in the specified directory
- The volume is not mounted
- The specified directory does not exist
- The physical device is not ready

User Action: Determine which condition caused the message and correct it. Reenter the DUMP command.

DNA, invalid default file specification string

Explanation: The default file specification string address field in the FAB is not valid, or is in an area of memory that cannot be read by the caller.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

DNF, directory not found

Explanation: The specified directory name does not exist on the specified device.

User Action: Verify that both the device and directory are specified correctly. Create a directory on the device, if necessary, or specify an existing directory.

DNR, device not ready or not mounted

Explanation: An input/output operation cannot be performed because the physical device is not yet ready or the required volume has not been mounted.

User Action: Make sure that the volume is physically loaded, the device is ready, and that the MOUNT command for the device completed successfully. Check that the correct controller is set on the drive. Retry the command or program.

DPE, device positioning error

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request made by VAX-11 RMS. A magnetic tape file is not positioned properly.

User Action: Depending on the operation, the status value (STV) field in the FAB or RAB contains a status code that provides additional information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code. Retry the operation. If the error persists, it may indicate a system software or hardware failure. Notify your system operator or manager.

DRVERR, fatal drive error

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. An input or output operation failed because of an error in the device driver.

User Action: Check the status of the device and reenter the command. Verify that the drive is on and loaded or mounted correctly. If the failure persists, notify the system manager.

DUPDEVSPC, duplicate device specified

Explanation: The same tape device was specified more than once in a list of tape devices for the MOUNT command.

User Action: Reenter the MOUNT command specifying each device only once.

DUPFILENAME, duplicate file name

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The directory specified already contains an entry for the specified file name, file type, and version number.

User Action: Delete the existing file, or correct the command or program to change the file name, file type, or version number specified for the output file.

DUPFILSPE, duplicate file specifications
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A DEFINEFILE statement (in VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS) was followed by another DEFINEFILE or an OPEN statement for the same file without an intervening CLOSE statement.

User Action: Use the traceback information or PC displayed in the message and the logical unit number and file name to locate where your program performed the second DEFINEFILE or OPEN statement. Verify the logical unit numbers; if the same file is required, either delete the statement in error or insert a CLOSE statement.

DUPLNAM, duplicate process name

Explanation: A process name specified in a request to create a process duplicates the name of an existing process executing with the same group number. Process names must be unique within a group.

User Action: Specify an alternative process name. Check whether the existing process with that name should be deleted and, if so, use the STOP command to delete it.

DVI, invalid device ID field in NAM block

Explanation: The device identification field of the VAX-11 RMS NAM block is not valid.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

ENDDURREA, end-of-file during read
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: Either an end-of-file record produced by an ENDFILE statement (in VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS) or a VAX-11 RMS end-of-file condition occurred during a READ statement and neither an ERR= nor an END= transfer specification was included.

User Action: Correct the program to include an ERR= or END= specification to detect and respond to an end-of-file condition. Or, check the program that created the file to determine that all expected records were created.

ENDFILERR, ENDFILE error
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: An end-of-file record produced by an ENDFILE statement (in VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS) cannot be written to a direct access file, to an unformatted sequential file that contains fixed or variable length records, or to a file with relative organization.

User Action: Locate the statement in your program that performed the ENDFILE statement. Either delete the ENDFILE statement or correct the OPEN statement for the file in question so that the organization is sequential and the record type is segmented.

ENDOFFILE, end of file

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. It occurs under the following conditions:

- A tape mark indicating end-of-file was encountered during an attempt to read a tape
- An end-of-file card was encountered during an attempt to read from the card reader
- A mailbox is empty or had an end-of-file written to it
- No data is available for transfer on the DMC-11
- The file system ACP encountered the end of the allocated space for a virtual I/O operation

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

ENDOFTAPE, end of tape

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. A series of tape marks indicating the end of the input tape were encountered.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

ENT, ACP enter function failed

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request made by VAX-11 RMS. An attempt to enter a file specification in a directory failed.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the FAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

ENTQUE, error entering job in queue queue-name

Explanation: The input card reader symbiont could not enter a batch job in the indicated queue.

User Action: Accompanying messages indicate the reason for failure.

ENV, support for organization or feature not included in build of this RMS

Explanation: An image attempted a VAX-11 RMS function that was not included in the current system.

User Action: Consult the system manager to find out which functions are supported.

EOF, end of file

Explanation: An end-of-file condition occurred on a VAX-11 RMS service.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

ERRDURREA, error during read
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A VAX-11 RMS error occurred during a READ or ACCEPT operation (in VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS).

User Action: Take corrective action based on the accompanying VAX-11 RMS message.

ERRDURWRI, error during write
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: VAX-11 RMS detected a fatal error condition in a WRITE, TYPE, or PRINT statement (in VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS).

User Action: Take corrective action based on the accompanying VAX-11 RMS message.

ESA, invalid expanded string address

Explanation: The expanded string area address in the VAX-11 RMS NAM block is invalid; the address is in an area of memory that cannot be read or written by the caller, as required; or the address contains an invalid file specification.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly. Check logical name translation.

ESL, invalid expanded string length (= 0)

Explanation: The expanded string length field in the VAX-11 RMS NAM block contains a value of zero; the operation attempted requires the expanded string.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

ESS, expanded string area too short

Explanation: The user buffer provided to receive an expanded file specification string is too short; the string does not fit.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

EXITSTATUS, RSX-11M exit with status

Explanation: An RSX-11M image terminated by issuing an EXIT WITH STATUS directive specifying an exit status of normal, warning, error, or severe error termination. The symbols $STATUS and $SEVERITY contain the termination status and severity code, respectively.

User Action: This message does not necessarily indicate an abnormal termination of the image. You can display the status with the DCL command SHOW SYMBOL/GLOBAL, or you can test $STATUS or $SEVERITY with the DCL command IF or the MCR directive .IF.

EXP, file expiration date not yet reached

Explanation: This message is returned by VAX-11, RMS. An attempt was made to overwrite a magnetic tape file that has not expired.

User Action: If the file can be overwritten, remount the volume with the /OVERRIDE=EXPIRATION qualifier (you must be the owner of the volume or have the VOLPRO privilege to override the expiration date). Otherwise, use another volume.

EXPSYN, invalid expression syntax

Explanation: An arithmetic expression in a DCL command is not syntactically correct; the command interpreter cannot analyze the expression. An invalid expression can occur as a result of:

- Missing operators between values or symbol names
- Unmatched parentheses
- Undefined symbol names that are being interpreted as character string data

User Action: Examine the expression for any of the errors listed above. Correct the expression and reenter the command.

EXQUOTA, exceeded quota

Explanation: An image could not continue executing or a command could not execute because the process has exceeded one of its resource quotas or limits.

This message can indicate the failure to create a subprocess because deductible quotas, when subtracted from the current quotas of the creator, would not leave the minimum required quotas for the creator.

User Action: Use the DCL command SHOW PROCESS/QUOTAS to determine the current quotas and to determine which quota was exceeded. Determine whether any subprocesses are hibernating and no longer performing useful functions; delete any such subprocesses.

If a program fails consistently because of insufficient quotas, contact your system manager and request that your quotas be increased.

EXT, file extend failure

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request made by VAX-11 RMS. The requested extension of a file cannot be performed.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the FAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

EXTERNABRT, external abort

Explanation: An RSX-11M image was aborted by another process issuing either a Force Exit ($FORCEX) system service, an ABORT directive, or a STOP command from either DCL or MCR.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

FAB, invalid FAB (block identifier not=FAB$C_BID or FAB not writeable)

Explanation: The specified VAX-11 RMS block identifier field does not indicate that the field is a FAB, or the FAB is not in memory that can be written by the caller.

User Action: Verify that the call to that RMS service was coded correctly. An attempt may have been made to perform file operations to an RAB. Verify that the FAB was properly initialized and that the block identifier field was not overwritten during the execution of the program image.

FAC, record operation not permitted by specified file access (FAC)

Explanation: A record operation was attempted that was not indicated in the file access field of the FAB for the file. For example, the DEL option must have been specified when the file was opened or created.

If the error results from the DCL commands READ or WRITE, this message indicates that a WRITE was issued for a file opened for reading, or that a READ command was issued for a file opened for writing.

User Action: If the error occurred during execution of an image, verify that the FAC parameter in the FAB indicates the requested type of access.

If the error occurred during the use of the DCL commands, verify that the correct qualifier was specified when the OPEN command was issued to open the file.

FACTBAD, cannot read factory bad block data

Explanation: The INITIALIZE command cannot initialize the disk volume because the bad block data encoded at the factory is bad.

User Action: It is not generally possible to recover from this error. Return the volume to the factory, if it is under warranty. Notify the system manager.

FATERRLIB, fatal error in library

Explanation: An internal consistency check has failed in the VAX-11 Common Run-Time Procedure Library. This usually indicates a programming error in the VAX-11 Common Run-Time Procedure Library.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

FATINTERR, fatal internal error in run-time library

Explanation: An explicit or implicit call to the VAX-11 Common Run-Time Library resulted in the failure of an internal consistency check.

User Action: Rerun your program. Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

FCPREADERR, file processor read error

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file control primitive (FCP) request. An I/O error occurred when file structure data, for example, a directory, was read.

User Action: The operating system does not normally display this message; the user program should be able to detect and respond to this condition.

FCPREPSTN, file processor reposition error

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file control primitive (FCP) request. An I/O error occurred while attempting to reposition a tape volume after it has gone offline.

User Action: The operating system does not normally display this message; the user program should be able to detect and respond to this condition.

FCPREWNDERR, file processor rewind error

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file control primitive (FCP) request. An I/O error occurred when a volume was being rewound.

User Action: The operating system does not normally display this message. If the message was issued by a user program, note the condition and modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

FCPSPACERR, file processor space error

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file control primitive (FCP) request. An I/O error occurred while spaces were being skipped within a file or files. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

FCPWRITERR, file processor write error

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file control primitive (FCP) request. An I/O error occurred while file structure data, for example, a directory was being written.

User Action: The operating system does not normally display this message. Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

FEX, file already exists, not superseded

Explanation: An attempt was made to create a file with the same file specification as an existing file in the volume set.

User Action: Choose a different file specification; delete the existing file (if a new one is to be created); or use the SUP option in the FOP parameter in the RAB to request that an existing file be superseded.

FILACCERR, magnetic tape file access is nonblank

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from the magnetic tape ACP. The accessibility characteristic in the HDR/ label is not blank and the file cannot be accessed without overriding the field.

User Action: Mount the tape with the /OVERRIDE=ACCESSIBILITY qualifier (the VOLPRO privilege is required or you must be the owner of the tape). Otherwise, use another volume.

FILALRACC, file already accessed on channel

Explanation: This message is associated with a DECnet operation. A logical link already exists or is pending.

User Action: Check for a programming error.

FILELOCKED, file is deaccess locked

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The program attempted to access a locked file.

User Action: The operating system does not normally display this message. Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

FILENUMCHK, file identification number check

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The volume index file contains bad data.

The file number in the file header that was read is not what it should be. The disk's file structure is damaged.

User Action: The file is beyond repair. Submit an SPR.

FILESEQCHK, file identification sequence number check

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The file sequence number in the file header is not the one expected. A directory entry points to a file that is obsolete and has been deleted.

User Action: Remove the directory entry with the following command line;

```
$MCR PIP filespec/RM
```

FILESTRUCT, unsupported file structure level

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file control primitive (FCP) request. The file structure on the accessed volume is not compatible with the ACP. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Verify that the correct physical volume is mounted. If the volume is new and does not contain data, use the INITIALIZE command to initialize it in the correct format.

FILNAMSPE, file name specification error
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: The file name string used in an OPEN statement (in VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS) is syntactically invalid, or has a length of zero. A length of zero occurs if no single quotes delimited the file name string in the OPEN statement.

User Action: Check the file name string displayed in the message for illegal characters and correct the source program. If no file name is displayed, locate the OPEN statement that caused the error and check the file name string. If the file name string was referred to by a variable name, check that the CHARACTER variable was correctly initialized.

FILNOTACC, file not accessed on channel

Explanation: The process is trying to read or write to a channel that does not have a file accessed on it.

User Action: Modify the source program to correct the problem.

FILNOTCNTG, file is not contiguous as required

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A system file that must be in contiguous disk format is not contiguous.

User Action: Use the COPY/CONTIGUOUS command to make a new contiguous version of the file.

FILNOTDEL, error deleting file-spec

Explanation: A file could not be deleted. This message is usually accompanied by a VAX-11 RMS message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take appropriate action based on the associated VAX-11 RMS message.

FILNOTEXP, file is not expired [on volume on device name]

Explanation: A file cannot be written or deleted because it has not reached its expiration date.

User Action: To overwrite or delete the file, mount the volume with the /OVERRIDE=EXPIRATION qualifier. You must be the owner of the volume or have volume protection privilege.

FILNOTFOU, file not found
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: The file specified in an open request cannot be located.

User Action: Use the full file specification displayed in the message to determine whether the resulting specification is as you intended it. Verify your current default disk and directory, the disk and directory containing the required file, and current logical name assignments.

FILOPN, file is already open

Explanation: An MCR indirect command file contains an .OPEN directive for a file that is already open.

User Action: Correct the command file.

FILPURGED, file-spec deleted

Explanation: The PURGE command displays the file specification of a file it is deleting.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

FLK, file is locked by another user

Explanation: An attempt was made to open or create a file that has been locked as the result of another user's access, and the file was not opened for sharing.

User Action: Wait until the other user has unlocked the file. If the file is to be shared, verify that the SHR option is selected in the FAB. If the file cannot be shared, modify the program to detect and respond to the condition by waiting.

FLOOVEMAT, floating overflow in math library
user PC location

Explanation: An overflow condition occurred during execution of a mathematics library procedure. This message results from an incorrect call to the mathematics library, and usually indicates that an argument is too small or too large.

User Action: Use the traceback information and PC displayed in the message to locate where your program called the mathematics library.

FLOUNDMAT, floating underflow in math library
user PC location

Explanation: An underflow condition occurred during the execution of a mathematics library procedure and the caller was enabled for floating underflow traps. This message results from an incorrect call to the mathematics library. See the discussion of the LIB$FLT_UNDER procedure in the VAX-11 Common Run-Time Procedure Library Reference Manual.

User Action: Locate the statement in your program where you called the mathematics library and the underflow condition occurred.

FLTDIV, arithmetic trap, floating/decimal divide by zero at PC=xxxxxxxx,PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An arithmetic exception condition occurred as a result of an attempt to divide a floating point/decimal number by zero.

User Action: Examine the PC location displayed in the message and check the program listing to verify that operands or variables are specified correctly.

FLTOVF, arithmetic trap, floating overflow at PC=xxxxxxxx, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An arithmetic exception condition occurred as a result of a floating point overflow.

User Action: Examine the PC location displayed in the message and check the program listing to verify that operands or variables are specified correctly.

FLTUND, arithmetic trap, floating underflow at PC=xxxxxxxx, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An arithmetic exception condition occurred as a result of floating point underflow.

User Action: Examine the PC location displayed in the message and check the program listing to verify that operands or variables are specified correctly.

FNA, invalid file name string

Explanation: The file specification string address field in the FAB is incorrect, or is in memory that cannot be read by the caller.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly. Specifically, check that the symbolic address specified points to the correct string.

FND, F11ACP FIND function failed

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request made by VAX-11 RMS. An error occurred during a directory search.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the FAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

FNF, file not found

Explanation: The specified file does not exist.

User Action: Check the file specification and verify that the device, directory, file name, and file type were all specified correctly. If a logical name was specified, verify the current equivalence assigned to the logical name. If the equivalence is correct, verify that the correct volume is mounted on the specified device and that the file was not inadvertently deleted.

FNM, error in file name

Explanation: The file name portion of a file specification is incorrectly specified. For example, the file name contains more than nine characters. Or, use of a logical name resulted in more than one file name in the file specification.

User Action: Verify the syntax of the file name in the file specification or in the logical name, if a logical name was specified.

FOP, invalid file options

Explanation: The file options parameter in the FAB contains conflicting options.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

FORMAT, invalid media format

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. An I/O operation failed because the data medium is not in a format that the device driver expected.

User Action: Verify the physical data pack, reel, or cartridge to ensure that the correct data medium is mounted.

FORVARMIS, format/variable-type mismatch
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: An attempt was made in a FORTRAN I/O statement to input or output a real variable with an integer field descriptor (I, L, O, or Z), or an integer or logical variable with a real field descriptor (D, E, F, or G).

User Action: Use the traceback information or PC to locate the formatted input or output statement that caused the error and correct it. Either change the variable declaration or modify the FORMAT statement to correct the specification.

FSZ, fixed control header size field invalid (= 1 for print file)

Explanation: The fixed control area size of the FAB for the file does not contain the correct value.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

FUL, device/file lacks sufficient space for requested allocation

Explanation: An operation to create or extend a file failed because there is not enough space on the volume.

User Action: Delete or purge as many files as possible to free up room on the volume, or request the system operator to do so. If the volume is a private volume and no files can be deleted, obtain a new volume.

GPTFULL, global page table is full

Explanation: Not enough space is available in system memory to maintain information about global sections. This message indicates a system error resulting from insufficient allocated global page table space.

User Action: Notify your installation operator or system manager.

GSDFULL, global section descriptor table is full

Explanation: The system cannot create or map a global section because the system space allocated for global section data is full. This message usually indicates that the system was not generated with sufficient space for global section descriptors.

User Action: Wait and retry the request. If the failure persists, notify the system manager.

HEADERFULL, file header is full

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The file header map area on the volume is full and cannot be extended. This error occurs only when the file header extension is inhibited, for example, when the user file is being extended.

User Action: Compress the volume with DSC.

HIGHVER, higher version of !AS already exists

Explanation: An explicit version number was requested for an output file; the directory already contains an entry for the same file name and file type with a higher version number.

User Action: None. The message is informational. Note that if the file is subsequently specified in a command, the system will locate the previously existing version if no version number is specified. The newly created output file will not be used.

HOMBLKBAD, primary home block is bad; backup used

Explanation: The primary home block of a disk is corrupted or unreadable; the back-up volume was used to mount the volume.

User Action: Submit an SPR.

IAL, invalid argument list

Explanation: The argument list on a call to SYS$RMSRUNDWN, SYS$SETDDIR, or SYS$SETDRPROT control routines either cannot be accessed or contains invalid data.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

IDXFILEFULL, index file is full

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. No more files can be written on the volume, because the maximum size of the index file specified when the volume was initialized has been reached.

User Action: If the volume is a private volume, delete unwanted files on the volume. If the volume is a system volume, notify the system operator or system manager.

IDXHDRBAD, index file header is bad; backup used

Explanation: This message is generated by the MOUNT command. The primary index file header is corrupted or unreadable; the back-up volume was used to mount the volume.

User Action: Submit an SPR.

IDXMAPERR, I/O error on index file bitmap; volume locked

Explanation: I/O error encountered during a mount operation. Existing files in the volume can be accessed but other operations, for example, create and delete, are not possible.

User Action: If possible, remove the files and reinitialize them. Submit an SPR.

IFA, illegal file attributes (corrupt file header)

Explanation: The contents of the file header have been corrupted; the data is inconsistent and cannot be read.

User Action: Depending on the operation, the status value (STV) field in the FAB or RAB contains a status code that provides additional information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code. If the error persists, collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

IFI, invalid internal file identifier (IFI) value

Explanation: The internal file identifier field of the FAB is invalid. This error usually indicates that the file has not been opened for an operation that requires the file to be opened, or that the file is already opened for an operation that requires the file not to be opened.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify the logic of the program to see that the file is opened or closed, as required for the attempted operation.

ILLANSIBS, ANSI magnetic tape block size must be at least 18 characters

Explanation: The label specified for a tape contains less than 18 characters.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify a minimum value of 18 for the block size.

ILLBLKNUM, illegal logical block number

Explanation: The logical block number specified does not exist on the disk. If this error results from a Files-11 I/O operation, the file structure is damaged.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Submit an SPR.

ILLCNTRFUNC, illegal ACP control function

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The control function specified in an IO$_ACPCONTROL QIO request is not a valid function.

User Action: Check for a programming error. See the VAX/VMS I/O User's Guide for the correct function codes and coding specifications. If the error is associated with a DECnet operation, see the DECnet-VAX System Manager's Guide.

ILLDEVNAM, illegal device name

Explanation: A device name specified in a symbiont manager request has more than 15 characters.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

ILLDEVTYP, illegal device type for queue

Explanation: The device type specified in a request to start a job queue is not a device to which jobs can be queued, for example, a card reader. This message is associated with a status code returned by the job controller. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

ILLEFC, illegal event flag cluster

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. An event flag number specified in a system service call is greater than 127.

User Action: Correct the source program. Verify that the event flag number is correctly coded, and that it was not modified during the execution of the image.

ILLEGOPT, option supported by another program

Explanation: The image invoked by a DCL command can invoke different images based on the qualifiers specified. This error occurs when a command was entered with a qualifier that is legal only when other qualifiers are entered. For example, the /OWNER_UIC qualifier for the CREATE command applies only to the creation of a directory; if you specify this qualifier when you create a file, this message is issued.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, to determine the qualifiers that are related and reenter the command.

ILLFILNAM, illegal file name

Explanation: The file name specified in a symbiont manager request has more than nine characters. This message is associated with a status code returned by the job controller. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

ILLINST, compatibility mode illegal instruction

Explanation: An RSX-11M image attempted to execute either a JMP or JSR instruction with a register destination. The PC contains the address of the instruction that caused the error. In RSX-11M, the PC contains the address following the erroneous instruction. This message corresponds to the RSX-11M termination message ILLEGAL INSTRUCTION.

User Action: Determine the instruction or statement at which the error occurred and correct the error.

ILLIOFUNC, illegal I/O function code

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A function code in an explicit input/output request was invalid. Or, if the errors occurred during a DECnet operation, the user attempted a synchronous disconnect with outstanding transmits.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Locate the invalid function code and correct it.

ILLOPT, qualifier(s) not appropriate to this device

Explanation: A MOUNT or INITIALIZE command specified qualifiers that apply only to disk devices for a tape device, or qualifiers that apply only to tape devices for a disk device.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide for a list of qualifiers, if necessary, and reenter the command without the inappropriate qualifier(s).

ILLPAGCNT, illegal page count parameter

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. The number of pages specified for an expand or delete region request was less than 1.

User Action: Check for a programming error; verify the number of pages specified for the service call.

ILLQUENAM, illegal queue name

Explanation: The queue name specified in a symbiont manager request has more than 15 characters. This message is associated with a status code returned by the job controller. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

ILLRQST, illegal operator request

Explanation: A REPLY command was issued with no qualifiers. Or, a REQUEST command specified a bad value.

User Action: Verify the command line and reenter the command.

ILLSEQOP, illegal sequential operation

Explanation: When a sequential access device is used, such as a magnetic tape, certain operations can only be performed at the appropriate time. For example, the control function "next volume" can be executed only when the tape is positioned within the data section.

User Action: Examine the source program to determine the logic problem.

ILLSER, illegal service call number

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. An image specified a call to a procedure whose name is entered in the system service vector table, but which is not a valid service.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Locate the illegal call and correct it.

ILLVAL, illegal value is present

Explanation: A qualifier or parameter value is not within the legal range of values.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the legal values and reenter the command.

IMCHNG, two images requested in one command

Explanation: A command that can potentially request different operating system functions was specified with qualifiers requesting that different images be executed.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide to verify the qualifiers and/or functions requested and reenter the command.

IMX, invalid duplicate XAB at location

Explanation: More than one XAB of the same type exists for the operation. The status value (STV) field of the FAB provides the address of the XAB in error.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

INCOMPAT, input-file (input) and output-file (output) have incompatible attributes

Explanation: This warning message indicates that file incompatibility may exist between files that have been appended or concatenated. This message can occur if files created by different methods are concatenated, for example,files created with the DCL command WRITE and files created by the SORT/RSX command. The command continues execution.

User Action: Determine whether the incompatibility presents a problem and, if so, delete the output file(s), modify the format of one or more input files, and reenter the command.

The format of a file can be modified by editing the file with the SOS or SLP editors and creating a new version of the file.

INCOMPAT, qualifiers incompatible with already mounted volume

Explanation: A MOUNT command was issued to mount a shareable volume that is already mounted; the characteristics of the volume are already established and cannot be changed.

User Action: Use SHOW DEV to determine how the volume is mounted. Reenter the MOUNT/SHARE command without qualifiers.

INCOMPACP, indicated ACP is incompatible with volume

Explanation: The ACP specified is not an ACP for the requested device.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify an ACP that is appropriate for the particular device type.

INCOPECLO, inconsistent OPEN/CLOSE parameters
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: The specifications in a CLOSE statement (in VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS) contradict specifications in the OPEN statement for the file. Specifically, one of the following inconsistencies occurred: 1) NEW or SCRATCH was specified for a READONLY file; 2) APPEND was specified for a NEW, SCRATCH, or READONLY file; 3) SAVE or PRINT was specified for a SCRATCH file; or 4) DELETE or PRINT was specified for a READONLY file.

User Action: Correct either the OPEN or CLOSE statement for the file.

INCRECLEN, inconsistent record length
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: An existing VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS direct access file was opened whose record length attribute is not the same as specified in the DEFINEFILE or OPEN statement. It is possible that the file was not created as a direct access file.

User Action: Locate the statement in your program that caused the error and check the RECORDSIZE specification. Remember that formatted records are specified in units of bytes and unformatted records are specified in units of longwords.

INCVOLLABEL, incorrect volume label

Explanation: The label specified does not match the label on the volume.

User Action: Verify that the correct volume is mounted. Verify the label entered. Repeat the request, specifying the correct volume label or specifying OVERRIDE:ID, which requires either that you have the volume protection privilege or that you are the volume owner.

INDEX, invalid index file position

Explanation: The block specified for the position of the index file for a disk volume is larger than the number of blocks on the disk. The INITIALIZE command cannot write the index file.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify a position for the index file that is within the range of blocks on the volume.

INFFORLOO, infinite format loop
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: The format associated with a VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS I/O statement that includes an I/O list has no field descriptors to use in transferring these variables.

User Action: Locate the statement in your program that caused the error and check the FORMAT statement associated with the I/O statement. There must be a format field descriptor that transmits an element to or from the I/O list.

INPASGN, error assigning input channel

Explanation: The input card reader symbiont could not assign a channel to the card reader to read a user's job. This message indicates an internal operating system error.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

INPCONERR, input conversion error
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: During a VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS input operation an illegal character was detected in an input field or the input value overflowed the range specified for the input variable. The value of the variable is set to zero.

User Action: Locate the READ or ACCEPT statement in your program that caused the error. Check that the FORMAT statement number is correct and verify the width of each field specified.

INPREAD, error reading input

Explanation: Input records in a card reader batch job stream cannot be read.

User Action: Verify that no bad cards are in the deck; this error is most frequently caused by torn or folded cards. If necessary, repunch any cards that are in bad condition.

INPRECTOO, input record too long
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: VAX-11 RMS has read a record that exceeds the explicit or default RECORDSIZE specified in the OPEN statement (in VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS). The VAX-11 RMS portion of the message indicates the size of the record that caused the error.

User Action: Locate the READ or ACCEPT statement in your program that caused the error and check the associated OPEN statement. Correct the RECORDSIZE specification in the OPEN statement, if necessary. Remember that the RECORDSIZE specification is in units of bytes for formatted files and in units of longwords for unformatted files.

INPSTAREQ, input statement requires too much data
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS unformatted READ statement attempted to input more data than existed in the record being read; for example, the I/O list contained too many elements.

User Action: Locate the READ statement in your program that caused the error, and check the number of elements specified. Check that the data type of each element is properly declared; an omitted declaration results in four bytes of data input by default.

INPSTRTRU, input string truncated

Explanation: An input string accepted by LIB$GET_INPUT has been truncated to fit the string descriptor passed to it. This message is associated with a status code returned from a Run-Time Library procedure and is not normally displayed by the operating system.

User Action: Correct your program by increasing the field length in the descriptor.

INSFARG, insufficient call arguments

Explanation: A system service argument list contained fewer than the required number of arguments for the service.

User Action: Check for a programming error. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

INSFDYNMEM, insufficient virtual address space

Explanation: VAX/VMS requires more virtual address space to emulate a requested RSX-11M service than a process is allowed.

User Action: Check for a programming error. The image is very likely in a loop. Correct the source program.

INSFMEM, insufficient dynamic memory

Explanation: A command or image exhausted the system pool of available dynamic memory and the system cannot complete the request.

Or, the system manager did not allocate enough dynamic memory.

User Action: Check for a programming error; this status code can be returned from a system service request when the image has disabled resource wait mode. Notify the system manager if insufficient memory is allocated.

INSFPRM, insufficient parameters

Explanation: A command cannot be executed because one or more required parameters are missing from the command. With the DCL command interpreter, this message occurs only during the execution of command procedures; at the interactive level, the command interpreter continues to prompt until all required parameters are entered.

User Action: Correct the command procedure.

INSFRAME, insufficient call frames to unwind

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. An unwind request specified a depth that is greater than the number of call frames on the stack. No unwind occurs.

User Action: Check for a programming error.

INSFWSL, insufficient working set limit

Explanation: A command or image cannot execute because the current working set limit for the process is less than the number of pages that must be resident in memory at the same time in order for an image to execute. For example, a global or private section cannot be mapped if the number of pages to be mapped exceeds the working set limit.

User Action: Check for a programming error; verify that the number of pages requested in a system service request is accurate. If the number of pages is accurate, try to increase the size of the working set limit with the SET WORKING_SET command and retry the program.

INSVIRMEM, insufficient virtual memory for buffer space
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: The FORTRAN I/O library exceeded the virtual page limit for the image while dynamically allocating space for an I/O statement.

User Action: Determine the current working set limit by using the SHOW WORKING_SET command. Then, increase the size of the working set limit and rerun your program.

INTDATCOR, internal data corrupted in run-time library

Explanation: On a call to the Run-Time Library, a data base consistency check failed. A user program can cause this by referring to a location outside of a dimensioned array, or by requesting input from an address outside of the program.

User Action: Recompile any module that you think may be referring outside of a dimensioned array with the /CHECK=BOUNDS qualifier. Relink and rerun your program.

INTDIV, arithmetic trap, integer divide by zero at PC=xxxxxxxx, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An arithmetic exception condition occurred as a result of an attempt to divide by zero.

User Action: Examine the PC location displayed in the message and check the program listing to verify that operands or variables are specified correctly.

INTFAIL, internal consistency check

Explanation: A command failed because of an internal software error.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

INTLOGERR, internal logic error

Explanation: A general library procedure detected an internal logic error. This message is associated with a status code returned from the Run-Time Library.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

INTOVF, arithmetic trap, integer overflow at PC=xxxxxxxx, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An exception condition occurred as a result of an integer overflow.

User Action: Examine the PC location displayed in the message and check the program listing to verify that operands or variables are specified correctly.

INVALKEYW, keyword not recognized

Explanation: A keyword specified as a qualifier value is not valid; or a numeric value was specified where a keyword was required.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the legal keywords and reenter the command.

INVARG, invalid argument(s)

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from the Run-Time Library. A calling program passed one or more invalid arguments to a general library procedure.

User Action: Verify the arguments for the call to the Run-Time Library and correct the program.

INVARGFOR, invalid argument to FORTRAN run-time library
user PC location

Explanation: A coded argument is not one of the defined set of codes on a call to the VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS specific procedures of the Run-Time Library. This error cannot occur in a FORTRAN I/O statement unless the version of the compiler is newer than the version of the Run-Time Library. This error can occur in a call to the PDP-11 FORTRAN compatibility routines ERRSET, ERRTST, or CLOSE.

User Action: Locate the call to the library in your program. If the procedure is a compatibility procedure, see the VAX-11 Common Run-Time Procedure Library Reference Manual. Otherwise, verify the version of the compiler with the version of the library and recompile or relink your program, as necessary.

INVARGMAT, invalid argument to math library
user PC location

Explanation: One of the mathematics procedures was called with an invalid argument.

User Action: Locate the mathematics procedure call that caused the error and correct the argument.

INVDSTREC, unimplemented delta-PC command in symbol table

Explanation: A language processor has created a PC-to-line-number record that the traceback facility has not implemented. The symbol table information is either incorrect or is not known to the traceback facility.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

INVKEY, invalid keyword

Explanation: An unknown keyword was specified for a qualifier value or parameter.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the legal keywords and reenter the command.

INVLOGUNI, invalid logical unit number
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS logical unit number greater than 99 or less than 0 was specified in an I/O statement.

User Action: Locate the I/O statement that specified the invalid logical unit number and correct your program.

INVMSG, invalid message code received

Explanation: The message code specified in a job controller message is not a valid request code. This message is associated with a status code returned by the job controller. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

INVQUALNUM, invalid qualifier number

Explanation: This message is associated with an internal status code returned from the command interpreter result parse routine; the message indicates an erroneous qualifier.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

INVREQTYP, invalid request type

Explanation: This message is associated with an internal status code returned from the command interpreter result parse routine; it indicates a request to perform an unimplemented function.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

INVRSP, invalid response

Explanation: An invalid response was entered for a .ASKN or .ASKS query in an MCR indirect command file. For .ASKN, the value entered was not in the acceptable range; for .ASKS, the string entered contained too many or too few characters.

User Action: Check the range displayed as part of the request, and enter a valid response.

INVSCT, invalid SCT state

Explanation: The job controller's symbiont control table is faulty. This message indicates an internal error in the job controller.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

INVSTRDES, invalid string descriptor

Explanation: A string descriptor passed to a general library procedure did not contain a valid DSC$B_CLASS field.

User Action: Locate the call to the library that caused the error and initialize the field to the proper class of descriptor. See the VAX-11 Common Run-Time Procedure Library Reference Manual for a description of the classes of descriptors.

INVTYPE, invalid LIB$TPARSE state table entry

Explanation: The state table passed to the LIB$TPARSE procedure was invalid and could not be processed.

User Action: Correct the format of the state table in your program. See the VAX-11 Common Run-Time Procedure Library Reference Manual for the correct format.

INVUIC, invalid UIC

Explanation: The command contains an invalid UIC. The group and member portions of a UIC must both be specified and must be separated by a comma.

User Action: Correct the UIC and reenter the command.

IOERROR, I/O error initializing volume on device-name

Explanation: The operator requested a volume initialization. An I/O error occurred during the write process.

User Action: Attempt to perform the operation again. Use another volume. Dump the error log to determine whether a hardware error occurred.

IOP, operation illegal or invalid for file organization or device

Explanation: An invalid VAX-11 RM operation was attempted. This error can indicate:

1. An attempt to perform block I/O when block I/O access was not specified
2. An attempt to perform record I/O when record I/O access was not specified
3. An attempt to rewind a process-permanent file
4. An operation not valid for the device type (for example, a rewind request on a line printer) or the file organization (for example, an erase or extend request for a magnetic tape file)

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly. If necessary, modify your program to detect and respond to the condition.

IOT, compatibility mode IOT

Explanation: An RSX-11M termination message IOT instruction. This message corresponds to the RSX-11M termination message IOT EXECUTION.

User Action: Determine the instruction or statement at which the error occurred and correct the error.

IRC, illegal record encountered - STV = nnn (10)

Explanation: The byte count field or the control byte for a record in a file is invalid. For sequential files, the message displays the virtual block number of the block containing the record. For relative files, the message displays the record number of the illegal record.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

For sequential files, check the record's file address, if you are using RFA access; otherwise, try to recreate the rest of the file. For relative files, reinsert the bad record using the UIF option in the ROP parameter if necessary.

ISI, invalid internal stream identifier (ISI) value

Explanation: The internal stream identifier of the RAB for a file does not specify a valid stream.

User Action: Determine the instruction or statement at which the error occurred, using the debugger if necessary, and correct the error. The ISI field may have been inadvertently altered, or the RAB was never connected before the operation was attempted.

IVADDR, invalid media address

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. A disk address specified in a physical disk read or write operation was not valid.

User Action: Verify the disk address specified and update the program.

IVCHAN, invalid I/O channel

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. The channel number specified in an input or output request is not a valid channel number; the I/O operation cannot be performed.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the request to assign the I/O channel completed successfully and returned a valid channel number.

IVCHAR, non-numeric character in value string

Explanation: The command interpreter encountered a character string in a context where it expected a numeric value -- for example, on the right-hand side of an arithmetic assignment statement -- as the object of an arithmetic operation in an expression, or following a qualifier that requires a numeric value.

User Action: Examine the command string for an undefined or incorrectly spelled symbol name, a missing radix operator (for example, %X) preceding a hexadecimal or octal value, an illegal value following a radix operator (for example, %O9), or for a syntax error. Reenter the command.

IVCHNLSEC, invalid channel for create and map section

Explanation: The channel number specified in a request to create and/or map a section file is busy; the section cannot be mapped.

User Action: Verify that the OPEN request to open the section file completed successfully and returned a valid channel number.

IVDEVNAM, invalid device name

Explanation: A device name contains invalid characters, no device is specified, or a command or program accepts only certain types of devices in a particular context.

User Action: Verify that the device name is specified correctly and is suitable for the requested operation. If a logical name is used, verify that it has been assigned a proper equivalence name.

IVDEVTYPE, invalid device type

Explanation: The specified device is invalid for the requested operation.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify an appropriate device type.

IVFNAM, invalid function name

Explanation: A command contains the character string 'F$name() where name is not a valid function name and F$name is not a defined symbol.

User Action: Verify the spelling of the lexical function. Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide for a list of lexical functions.

IVKEYW, unrecognized qualifier keyword

Explanation: A qualifier or keyword parameter specified in a command is not valid for the command.

User Action: The rejected portion of the command is displayed between backslashes. Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide for a list of valid qualifiers.

IVLOGNAM, invalid logical name

Explanation: A name string exceeds the maximum length required, or has a length of zero. Logical names are limited to a length of 63 characters; process names, global section names, and common event flag cluster names are limited to 15 characters.

User Action: If the error occurs during command processing, verify the command. If the error occurs during execution of a program, check that character string descriptors pointing to name strings indicate the correct lengths.

IVLOGTAB, invalid logical name table number

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A create or delete logical name system service request specified a logical name table number that was not 0 (system), 1 (group), or 2 (process).

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the logical name table number is 0, 1, or 2.

IVOPER, unrecognized operator

Explanation: An arithmetic expression contains a period (.), indicating a logical, arithmetic, or string operator, but the operator is not a recognized operator. The rejected portion of the command is displayed between backslashes.

User Action: Correct the command. Type HELP EXPRESSIONS for a list of valid operators.

IVPROT, invalid protection code

Explanation: The protection code specified for a file or volume is not in the correct syntax.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the correct syntax and reenter the command.

IVPROTECT, invalid page protection code

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A page protection code is specified as 1 or is greater than 15.

User Action: Check for a programming error.

IVQLOC, invalid qualifier location

Explanation: A qualifier that can be used only to qualify a file specification in a command was placed following the command name.

User Action: Reenter the command; place the qualifier following the specification of the file it actually qualifies. Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide to determine the meaning and placement of the qualifier.

IVQUOTAL, invalid quota list

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. The quota list specified for a create process system service was not in the proper format, or it contained illegal quota names.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

IVSECFLG, invalid process/global section flags

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. Flags specified as input arguments to a system service were not valid.

User Action: Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

IVSECIDCTL, invalid section identification match control

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. The match control field in the section identification argument to identify a global section contains an invalid number.

User Action: Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

IVSSRQ, invalid system service request

Explanation: A call was made to a service that does not exist.

User Action: Check for a programming error.

IVSTSFLG, invalid status flag

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A reserved bit was set in a status flag argument to the Create Process ($CREPRC) system service.

User Action: Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

IVSYMB, symbol must start with alphabetic

Explanation: An assignment statement specified a symbol name that does not begin with an alphabetic letter.

User Action: Choose a name for the symbol that begins with one of the letters A through Z and reenter the command.

IVTIME, invalid time

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A time value specified in a system service call is invalid. Either a delta time is greater than 10,000 days, or a calculated absolute time is less than the system date and time.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly.

IVVALU, invalid syntax for value specification

Explanation: A value for a command qualifier is not specified correctly; or, a command is not being used in its proper context. The rejected portion of the command is displayed between backslashes.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide to determine the proper syntax or usage of the command.

IVVERB, unrecognized command

Explanation: The first word on the command is not a valid DCL or MCR command or a symbol name equated with a command. The rejected portion of the command is displayed between backslashes.

User Action: Check the spelling of the command name or symbol name and reenter the command.

JOBABORT, job aborted

Explanation: A batch job was deleted either before it was processed or during processing.

User Action: The message is informational; however, if the SYNCHRONIZE command has requested this job, this error causes that command to fail.

JOBCRD, job card syntax error 'string'

Explanation: There is a syntax error in the job card submitted through the system card reader. The portion of the job card that was rejected is displayed in the message.

User Action: Correct the job card and resubmit the job.

KBF, invalid key buffer

Explanation: The specified key buffer is in an area of memory that cannot be read by the caller.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly. Specifically, check that the key buffer address is correctly specified.

KEY, invalid key field(key=0/neg)

Explanation: An invalid record key was specified for a random operation on a relative file. The key was either negative or zero.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

KEYVALERR, keyword value error in OPEN statement
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: An OPEN statement keyword (in VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS) that requires a value exceeds the prescribed limits accepted by the FORTRAN procedures.

User Action: Locate the OPEN statement that caused the error and change the value to one within the acceptable limits. See the VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS User's Guide for the valid limits.

KEYVALOVR, too many characters in qualifier keyword value

Explanation: The value specified for a keyword in a qualifier is too long.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the valid keywords and reenter the command.

KSZ, key size too large(idx)/not=4(rel)

Explanation: The key size specified for a relative file does not specify a length of four bytes.

User Action: Correct the source program.

LBR --

All LBR messages are identical to the messages issued by LIB; locate the message in the list alphabetized with the keyword LIB.

LCKPAGFUL, no more pages may be locked in memory

Explanation: An attempt to lock pages in memory failed because the system limit on the number of pages that can be locked was reached.

User Action: The user program should be able to detect and respond to this condition. If some pages were successfully locked, unload them and attempt to load the new pages.

LENVIO, address space length violation

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A virtual address specified in a system service call is beyond the end of the process's program or control region.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly.

LIB -- BAD LIBRARY HEADER

Explanation: Either the specified library procedure is not a library file, or the file has been corrupted.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying the correct library procedure name. Or, if the specified file is a library procedure, run VFY1 or VFY2 to determine whether the volume is corrupted. Also, ensure that the library file is not specified as a logical name that translates to an incorrect or inappropriate file specification, for example, an incorrect file type.

LIB -- COMMAND SYNTAX ERROR

Explanation: You made an error in the command line.

User Action: Reenter the command line. If necessary, consult the command description in the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide for a detailed explanation of the command syntax.

LIB -- NO GLOBAL SYMBOL NAMED symbol-name

Explanation: You have attempted to put a duplicate symbol name in the global symbol table.

User Action: Modify the module so that its global symbol names are unique within the current library, or place the module in a different library. You can insert the module specifying /NOGLOBALS; in this case, however, the linker cannot extract the module by resolving symbols contained in the module.

LIB -- DUPLICATE MODULE NAME module-name IN filename

Explanation: You are attempting to insert a module that has the same name as an existing module in the library.

User Action: Either rename the module by recompiling with a new name, or replace the existing module.

LIB -- ERROR IN LIBRARY TABLE FILE filename

Explanation: The specified file is not a library file, or the file is corrupted.

User Action: If the file is not a library file, reenter the command with the correct library file specified. If the file is corrupted, reconstruct the library.

LIB -- FATAL COMPRESS ERROR

Explanation: The LIBRARY command encountered a fatal error when compressing the library.

User Action: Reconstruct the library.

LIB -- GST OR MNT EXCEEDED IN library-name

Explanation: You are attempting to exceed the allowable number of global symbol table (GST) or module name table (MNT) entries for the library. This number is specified when the library is created.

User Action: Copy the library and increase the table space using the /COMPRESS qualifier.

LIB -- GST or MNT SPACE EXCEEDED IN COMPRESS

Explanation: The global symbol table (GST) or module name table (MNT) space specified on a /COMPRESS qualifier has been exceeded during the compress operation.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying larger GST or MNT values, or delete unnecessary modules from the library.

LIB -- ILLEGAL DEVICE/VOLUME name

Explanation: You have entered a device name that does not conform to VAX/VMS syntax rules.

User Action: Reenter a device name in the form devcu: dev is a two-character device type, c is the controller designator, and u is the unit number.

LIB -- ILLEGAL DIRECTORY name

Explanation: You have entered a directory name that does not conform to VAX/VMS syntax rules.

User Action: Reenter the command using the correct syntax.

LIB -- ILLEGAL FILENAME filename

Explanation: You have entered a file specification that contains a wild card or one that contains neither a file name nor a file type.

User Action: Reenter the command line providing the required explicit information.

LIB -- INPUT ERROR ON filename

Explanation: The file system has detected an error. A problem exists with the physical device; for example, it is cycled down. The input file may have been truncated.

User Action: Correct the situation causing the error, and reenter the command.

LIB -- INVALID FORMAT, INPUT FILE file-spec

Explanation: The specified file is not in the correct format for the requested operation; for example, the command requests that an object module be added to a macro library.

User Action: Reenter the command indicating the correct type of file.

LIB -- INVALID GST AND/OR MNT SPECIFICATION

Explanation: The number of symbol table or module name table entries specified on a /CREATE or /COMPRESS qualifier is not in the valid range.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying a valid number of entries.

LIB -- INVALID NAME -- module-name

Explanation: A module name contains a non-Radix-50 character.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying a correct module name, or recompile the module giving it a valid name.

LIB -- INSUFFICIENT DYNAMIC MEMORY TO CONTINUE

Explanation: The LIBRARY command attempted to use more than 32K bytes of virtual memory.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying fewer options.

LIB -- I/O ERROR ON INPUT FILE filename

Explanation: An I/O error occurred during an attempt to read the specified file, the file is corrupted, or the format is wrong.

User Action: Correct the situation and reenter the command.

LIB -- NO GLOBAL SYMBOL "symbol"

Explanation: The symbol name that you requested to be removed from the library does not exist.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying the correct symbol name.

LIB -- NO MODULE NAMED "module-name"

Explanation: The specified module name does not exist.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying the correct module name.

LIB -- OPEN FAILURE ON FILE file-spec

Explanation: The LIBRARY command was not able to open the input file. One of the following conditions may exist:

- The user directory is protected against an open operation
- A problem exists on the physical device; for example, the device is cycled down
- The volume is not mounted
- The specified directory does not exist
- The specified file does not exist
- There is insufficient contiguous space to allocate the library file (create and compress operations only)

User Action: Correct the situation that is causing the error, and reenter the command.

LIB -- OPEN FAILURE ON LBR WORK FILE

Explanation: While attempting to open a work file, the file system detected an error. The work file is created on a device designated by the system manager. That volume may be full; the device may be write locked; or a problem may exist with the physical device, for example, it is write locked.

User Action: Correct the situation and reenter the command.

LIB -- OUTPUT ERROR ON FILE filename

Explanation: A write error occurred on the output file. One of the following conditions may exist:

- The volume is full
- The device is write protected
- The hardware has failed

User Action: Correct the situation and reenter the command.

LIB -- SEVERITY LEVEL OF nn ON MODULE module-name

Explanation: An error occurred when the module was assembled or compiled. The command continues execution, and places the module in the library.

User Action: Correct the error in the module, reassemble or recompile it, and replace the module in the library.

LIB -- VIRTUAL STORAGE REQUIREMENT EXCEEDS 65536. WORDS

Explanation: This error may occur with maximum size libraries in conjunction with a single command line that logically deletes a large number of modules and continues to replace them with an equally large number of modules having very dissimilar names.

User Action: Divide the command into several less complicated commands.

LIB -- WORK FILE I/O ERROR

Explanation: An I/O error occurred on the LIBRARY command's work file. The volume may be full, the device may be write protected, or the hardware may have failed.

User Action: Correct the situation causing the error, and reenter the command.

LIBNOTFND, open failure on library/common file, library-name

Explanation: An RSX-11M library or common area requested is not present in SYS$LIBRARY or does not have a file type of EXE.

User Action: Depending on the cause of the error, move the library to the device and directory identified as SYS$LIBRARY, rename the file type to EXE, or both.

LISIO_SYN, list-directed I/O syntax error
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: The data in a VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS list-directed input record has an illegal format or the type of the constant is incompatible with the corresponding variable. The value of the variable is unchanged.

User Action: Locate the READ or ACCEPT statement that caused the error. Check the data in the record for an invalid format by printing the file or examining the terminal input. Also, check the data type declarations of each variable in the I/O list.

LKWSETFUL, locked portion of working set is full

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. No more pages can be locked in the working set because there would not be enough remaining pages available dynamically for the image to continue execution.

User Action: Use the SET WORKING_SET command to increase the working set limit, if the limit is not already set at the maximum allowed. If the working set limit is already at the maximum allowed, correct the program that attempted to lock too many pages in the working set.

LNE, logical name error

Explanation: VAX-11 RMS encountered an error while translating a logical name. Either a logical name is recursively entered in a logical name table, or a logical name translates to an invalid process permanent file name equivalence string.

User Action: Use the SHOW LOGICAL command to verify the current result of translation on the specified logical name. Verify that arguments for a VAX-11 RMS service call were coded correctly.

LOADERROR, image load error, image-name

Explanation: An error occurred while loading the RSX-11M image into memory. Normally, this error is the result of a disk failure or a library error. In the case of a library error, an accompanying message indicates the reason for the error.

User Action: Check the status of the device and reenter the command. Attempt to recreate the image in another file. If the failure persists, notify the system manager.

LOGFAIL, failed to initialize logfile

Explanation: A REPLY/INIT command failed to create a new operator communication log file. This message generally indicates a file system failure.

User Action: Accompanying messages indicate the reason for the failure.

LOGIN - command input error

Explanation: An error occurred during the entry of the command; for example, the timeout period following the prompt for user name or password expired before you entered the responses.

User Action: Repeat the login procedure.

LOGIN - command syntax error

Explanation: An invalid character was present on the user name or password response to login prompting messages.

User Action: Repeat the login procedure.

LOGIN - invalid qualifier syntax

Explanation: The value specified for a login qualifier was not in the correct format, or no value was specified for the qualifier, or the qualifier was separated from its value with an invalid character.

User Action: Verify the command line you entered and repeat the login procedure.

LOGIN - invalid value delimiter

Explanation: An invalid character separated a login qualifier from its associated value.

User Action: Verify the command line and repeat the login procedure. Qualifiers can be separated from values only by equal signs (=) or colons (:).

LOGIN - job controller interaction error

Explanation: An internal error occurred in the job controller during the login; the login cannot be performed.

User Action: Try to repeat the login procedure. If the failure persists, notify the system operator or manager of the problem.

LOGIN - network user validation error

Explanation: A network login request was not validated.

User Action: This message is written to the system accounting log file, and is not displayed on the terminal.

LOGIN - no privilege to delete CLI section

Explanation: The /DELETE qualifier was present and you do not have the user privilege PRMGBL, that is, the privilege to delete the command interpreter global section. This qualifier is reserved for privileged users who can replace the command interpreter online.

User Action: Repeat the login procedure; do not specify /DELETE.

LOGIN - protocol error with job controller

Explanation: A system error occurred during the login procedure.

User Action: Submit an SPR.

LOGIN - symbol table allocation error

Explanation: The job controller encountered an error while attempting to allocate a data base for the command interpreter and cannot perform the login.

User Action: Repeat the login procedure. If the error persists, notify the system operator or manager.

LOGIN - SYS$INPUT open error

Explanation: The system cannot open the current input device and cannot perform the login. This message is usually accompanied by a VAX-11 RMS message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the VAX-11 RMS message, and repeat the login procedure, if possible.

LOGIN - SYS$OUTPUT open error

Explanation: The system cannot open the current output device and cannot perform the login. This message is usually accompanied by a VAX-11 RMS message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the VAX-11 RMS message, and repeat the login procedure, if possible.

LOGIN - system login quota exceeded

Explanation: The installation-defined maximum number of users has been reached.

User Action: Wait and try to log in at a later time, after other users have logged out.

LOGIN - system service error

Explanation: The login procedure failed because of a system error. This message is accompanied by a system message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Try to repeat the login procedure. If the error persists, notify the system operator or manager of the problem.

LOGIN - unrecognized qualifier

Explanation: The login procedure does not recognize a qualifier.

User Action: Verify the spelling of the qualifiers and repeat the login procedure.

LOGIN - user validation error

Explanation: You entered either your user name or your password incorrectly, or both.

User Action: Repeat the login procedure.

LOGINIT, logfile initialized

Explanation: A REPLY/INIT command successfully initialized a new operator communication log file.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

LOGNAME, logical name is too long

Explanation: A logical name contains more than 63 characters.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify a logical name that has fewer than 63 characters.

LOGZERNEG, logarithm of zero or negative value
user PC location

Explanation: The LOG or DLOG mathematics procedure was called with a zero or a negative number. The result returned is the reserved operand, minus zero.

User Action: Locate the call to the library procedure that caused the error and correct the argument that was zero or negative.

LOSTREC, queue record lost

Explanation: This message indicates an internal error in the job controller.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

MAPHDRBAD, storage map header is bad; volume locked

Explanation: I/O error encountered during a mount operation or the header is corrupted. Existing files on the volume can be accessed but other operations, for example, create and delete, are not possible.

User Action: If possible, remove the files and reinitialize them. Submit an SPR.

MAXBAD, bad block table overflow

Explanation: The disk has too many unusable blocks; the INITIALIZE command cannot initialize it. This message generally indicates that the disk volume can no longer be used.

User Action: Check the status of the device and reenter the command. If the failure persists, reformat the disk. If the failure still persists and the disk pack is under warranty, return it to DIGITAL. Notify the system manager.

MAXDEV, too many devices

Explanation: More than 16 tape devices were specified in a MOUNT or DISMOUNT command.

User Action: Reenter the MOUNT or DISMOUNT command; specify fewer than 16 devices.

MAXLAB, too many volume labels

Explanation: More than 16 tape labels were specified in a MOUNT command.

User Action: Reenter the MOUNT command; specify fewer than 16 volume labels.

MAXPARM, maximum parameter count exceeded

Explanation: A command contained more than the maximum number of parameters alowed. This error can be caused by:

- Leaving blanks on a command line where a special character, for example, a comma or plus sign, is required
- Using symbol names or logical names which, when substituted or translated, contain embedded blank characters
- Failure to place quotation marks around a character string

User Action: Determine the reason for the error and correct the syntax of the command. Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, to determine the correct number of parameters for the command.

MBASGN, error assigning mailbox

Explanation: This message indicates an internal error in the job controller. The symbiont manager cannot assign a channel to a mailbox required for responding to requests.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

MBC, multi-buffer count invalid (negative value)

Explanation: The multiblock count field of the RAB contains an invalid value.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly. The multiblock count must be in the range of 0 through 127.

MBDEAS, error deassigning mailbox

Explanation: This message indicates an internal error in the job controller. The symbiont manager cannot deassign a mailbox channel.

User Action: Accompanying messages indicate the reason for the failure. Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

MBFULL, mailbox is full

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. A write request to a mailbox failed because the mailbox is full. Its reader has not read the messages it contains.

User Action: The writer of the mailbox can wait and try to write a message later, if possible. If the error occurs frequently, the amount of buffer space allocated when the mailbox is created should be increased so that more messages can be written before any are read.

MBREAD, error reading mailbox

Explanation: This message indicates an internal error in the job controller. The symbiont manager cannot read a request.

User Action: Accompanying messages indicate the reason for the failure. Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

MBTOOSML, mailbox is too small for request

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. A write request to a mailbox failed because the message was larger than the maximum message size specified when the mailbox was created.

User Action: Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. Verify the maximum message size specified for the mailbox, and increase the size if necessary.

MCHECK, detected hardware error

Explanation: A hardware machine check has occurred.

User Action: Notify the system manager.

MEDOFL, medium is offline

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. An I/O request cannot be satisfied because the device specified is not online and does not have a physical volume mounted on it.

User Action: Mount the required volume on the device and repeat the request.

MIXFILACC, mixed file access modes
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: Formatted and unformatted or direct and sequential access operations were attempted on the same VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS logical unit.

User Action: Locate the I/O statement in your program that caused the error, and any explicit OPEN associated with the unit. Verify that I/O to the unit is consistent with the access modes in previous I/O statements.

MKD, F11ACP could not mark file for deletion

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request made by VAX-11 RMS. The Files-11 ACP cannot delete a file.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the FAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

MORONEREC, more than one record in I/O statement
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS program attempted to read or write more than a single record using a direct access formatted READ or WRITE statement or an ENCODE or DECODE statement.

User Action: Locate the statement that caused the error and correct it. If you intended to perform a direct access I/O operation, verify the associated FORMAT statement. If not, remove the record number from the I/O statement.

MOUNTED, volume-label mounted on device name

Explanation: This is an informational message that verifies a request.

User Action: No action is necessary.

MOUVOL, MOUNT relative volume nn (volume label) on device-name

Explanation: This message requests an operator to mount the next relative volume in a multivolume file.

User Action: Mount the indicated volume on the device specified.

MRN, invalid max. record number (negative) or rel. key greater than MRN

Explanation:

1. The maximum record number field contains a negative value for the creation of a relative file.

2. The relative record number (pointed to by KBF) for random operation to a relative file exceeds the maximum record number specified when the file was created.

User Action:

1. Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

2. Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

MRS, maximum record size invalid

Explanation: The maximum record size (MRS) field contains a zero for a create operation with fixed length records or a relative file; or the maximum record size specified for a magnetic tape file was less than 18.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

MSGNOTFND, message not in system message file

Explanation: A message identification number specified in a system service call or a lexical function does not have a message associated with it.

User Action: Check for a programming error.

MTLBLLONG, magnetic tape volume label can be no more than six characters

Explanation: The label specified for a magnetic tape volume has more than six characters.

User Action: Repeat the request; do not specify more than six characters.

MULKEY, ambiguous keyword

Explanation: A keyword was truncated to too few characters to make it unique within its context.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify at least four characters of the keyword name.

MULTREC, queue record multiply allocated

Explanation: This message indicates an internal error in the job controller. The queue contains bad information.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

MUSTCLOSEFL, must close file

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP request. No more operations can be performed on a file, for example, because the position on a magnetic tape is lost. The file must be closed before processing can continue.

User Action: The operating system does not normally display this message. If it occurs, note the condition and modify your program, if necessary, to detect the condition and close the file when the condition occurs.

NAM, NAM block invalid or not writeable

Explanation: The VAX-11 RMS NAM block is not in the correct format, or is not in an area of memory that can be written by the caller.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

NEF, not positioned to EOF on $PUT (sequential files only)

Explanation: A program image attempted a put operation for a file that was not currently positioned at the end of the file.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly. Modify your program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

NEWFILES, nnn files created

Explanation: The command displays the number of new files successfully created.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

NET, network operation failed at target node, DAP code = nnnn

Explanation: The file system of the target node could not perform the requested operation and VAX-11 RMS was unable to map the Data Access Protocol status code into a more specific VAX-11 RMS completion code.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the FAB or RAB contains the DAP status code. Consult the DECnet-VAX User's Guide to interpret the status code and take corrective action.

NMF, no more files

Explanation: The directory or volume set does not contain any more files that meet the file specification (wild card operation); this status code is returned on a VAX-11 RMS search or remove operation.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

NOACPDEV, device named by /PROCESSOR:SAME has no ACP

Explanation: The /PROCESSOR qualifier requested that the ACP currently processing a specified device be used for another device, but the first device does not have an ACP.

User Action: Reenter the command; select a different option for the /PROCESSOR qualifier, or specify the file name of the desired ACP, if known.

NOAQB, ACP queue header not found

Explanation: When an ACP file started, it was unable to locate its queue header. This error is the result of running an ACP with the RUN command.

User Action: ACPs can only be started with the MOUNT command. If this message results from a MOUNT command, gather as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

NOBADDATA, bad data block not found on volume

Explanation: This is a warning message generated by the INIT command; software bad block data is not present on the volume. The volume has been initialized with no bad blocks.

User Action: Run BAD before initializing.

NOCALLS, no active call frames

Explanation: There are no call frames on the stack for traceback to display. This message usually occurs when a user image issues a RET instruction that returns control to the command interpreter.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

NOCCAT, no concatenation allowed in parameter

Explanation: A command that accepts only a single input file specification for a parameter contained multiple file specifications separated by plus signs (+).

User Action: Reenter the command with a single file specification. If necessary, enter the command once for each file.

NOCLI, no command interpreter

Explanation: A system image was requested for execution in a process that does not have a command interpreter. This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

NOCOMD, no command on line

Explanation: A command string contains one or more nonalphanumeric characters, but no alphanumeric characters that can be evaluated. Or, a command continued on more than one line did not contain a blank space or tab required to delimit parameters.

User Action: If you entered a symbol name, verify that the symbol is defined by using the SHOW SYMBOL command, and reenter the command.

If the error occurred in a command procedure, verify the syntax of the command lines and check for continued lines.

NOD, node name error

Explanation: The node name portion of a file specification is not in the correct syntax.

User Action: Check the syntax of the node name specification and retry the operation. Verify that program calls to VAX-11 RMS were coded correctly.

NOFILOP, no file is open

Explanation: An MCR indirect command file contains a .CLOSE, .DATA, or .ENABLE DATA directive for a file that is not open.

User Action: Correct the command file.

NOFILPURG, no files purged for file-spec

Explanation: No files matching the given file specification were candidates for purging.

User Action: None. Directory is already purged.

NOHANDLER, no condition handler found

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A request to delete an exit handler returned a warning code indicating that the specified handler does not exist.

User Action: Check for a programming error.

NOHOMEBLK, Files-11 home block not found on volume

Explanation: Either the volume is not a Files-11 volume or it is completely unreadable.

User Action: Verify that the correct volume is mounted. Mount the volume as foreign.

NOIOCHAN, cannot piggyback I/O channel with PUTMSG

Explanation: This message is associated with a traceback internal consistency check.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

NOJOB, job nnn not found in queue-name queue

Explanation: A request to modify or delete a job failed because the job does not exist. The message identifies the job by job name or job identification number, depending on the command specification.

User Action: Verify that the job identification number or job name was entered correctly. If it was not, reenter the command with the correct job identification number or job name. If the job identification number or job name is correct, this message indicates that the job is no longer in the queue; that is, the job has already been processed or is currently being processed.

NOKEYW, no keyword in qualifier

Explanation: A slash character (/) was present on a command but was not followed by a qualifier keyword name.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify the qualifier.

NOLINKS, no slots in logical link vector

Explanation: The maximum number of allowable logical network links exist and no more slots are available to establish another link.

User Action: Wait and retry the request later.

NOLIST, parameter list not allowed

Explanation: A command that accepts only a single input file specification for a parameter contains multiple file specifications separated by commas (,).

User Action: Reenter the command; specify only one file. If necessary, issue the command once for each file specified.

NOLOGNAM, no logical name match

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A specified logical name does not exist or cannot be deleted by the current access mode.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify the spelling of the logical name.

NOMBX, no associated mailbox for inbound connects

Explanation: This message is associated with a status return from a network ACP control function. A channel specified for network operations does not have a mailbox associated with it.

User Action: Correct the source program to create a mailbox and associate the mailbox with the channel on the assign request.

NOMOREFILES, no more files

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. No more files exist that match a wild card in a file specification string. At least one match was found.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

NONEXDRV, nonexistent drive

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. The drive specified in an input/output request either does not exist or the drive select plug has been removed.

User Action: Verify the availability and status of the device. Also, check the source program for errors.

NONEXPR, nonexistent process

Explanation: A process name or process identification specified in a command or system service request is not valid.

User Action: Verify that the process name or identification is correct and that the process has not already been deleted. If a process name was entered, the process must be in the same group.

NONLOCAL, device is not a local device

Explanation: The device name specified in a command or program request is not a local device; that is, the device name contains a network node name.

User Action: Verify the device name (or logical name, if a logical name is specified) and reenter the command specifying a device in the host system.

NONRSXEMT, non-RSX-11M EMT execution

Explanation: An RSX-11M image attempted to execute an EMT instruction that is not a valid RSX-11M EMT. This message corresponds to the RSX-11M termination message NON-RSX EMT EXECUTION.

User Action: Determine the instruction or statement at which the error occurred and correct the error.

NOOPENJOB, user job not open

Explanation: A request to the symbiont manager failed because there are no open jobs in the queue owned by the current process and the process attempted to add a file to the job. This message is associated with a status code returned by the job controller. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

NOOPTPRS, no option present on command

Explanation: This message is associated with an internal status code returned by the command interpreter result parse routine. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

NOPERATOR, no operator coverage

Explanation: A REQUEST command specified a nonexistent operator. No terminals are currently enabled for that operator name.

User Action: Reenter the REQUEST command specifying an alternative operator.

NOPMD, post-mortem dump failure, file-name

Explanation: VAX/VMS could not perform a post mortem dump as requested; that is, it could not create the indicated dump file in the current default directory.

User Action: Verify the current default directory and protection with the SHOW DEFAULT and SHOW PROTECTION commands. If necessary, use the SET DEFAULT or SET PROTECTION command to set the correct directory and protection and to retry.

NOPRIV, no privilege for attempted operation

Explanation: A command or program requested a system function that requires a specific user privilege; the current process does not have the requisite privilege.

Or, a program image attempted to access, modify, or delete a control area created and owned by a more privileged access mode; such areas include, pages in memory, I/O channels, or timer queue entries.

Or, a command or program requested file or volume access which was denied.

User Action: If the message is in response to a command entered interactively, verify that you have not used a command or a qualifier for a particular command that requires a specific user privilege.

If the message occurs during the execution of a program, determine the system service call that resulted in the error. Verify that you have not used a service or an argument for a particular service that requires a user privilege that you do not have. Or, verify that you are not attempting to modify a VAX-11-RMS- or system-owned data area or memory page.

In either case, correct the command or program so that you do not request the privileged function. If you determine that you need the privilege for an application, contact your system manager to obtain the necessary privilege.

Verify the file or volume name. Have the owner of the file or volume change the protection value.

NOPRIV, user denied privilege to write on volume on device-name

Explanation: The user has requested initialization of a volume and does not have the privilege to write to it.

User Action: Mount either a tape which the user has the privilege to write to or a blank tape. Request initialization of this tape when replying to the next mount request.

NOQUAL, qualifier not allowed on this command

Explanation: A command that has no qualifiers was specified with a qualifier.

User Action: Reenter the command; do not specify any qualifiers.

NOQUEHDR, queue header space full

Explanation: A request to the symbiont manager failed because not enough space is available to allocate queue headers. An existing queue must be deleted before a new one can be created. In general, this message indicates that the queue space allocation for the job controller should be made bigger.

User Action: Notify the installation system manager or programmer.

NOQUESPACE, no space to queue files

Explanation: A device queue specified in a symbiont manager request is full and cannot hold any more jobs. This message is associated with a status code returned by the job controller. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Wait for the queue to empty and retry the program. If the error occurs frequently, request the system manager to increase the amount of queue space available to the job controller.

NOQUEUE, queue-name queue does not exist

Explanation: A request to enter or change a queued file failed because the queue does not exist.

User Action: Verify the queue name in the command and reenter the command. To determine the names and status of currently available queues, use the SHOW QUEUE/DEVICES/BATCH command.

Note that the SET QUEUE and SHOW QUEUE commands do not translate logical names. If you specified a logical name, reenter the command with the physical queue name.

NORMAL, normal successful completion

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request.

User Action: None. This is a successful status code. The operating system does not normally display this message.

NOSIGNAL, no signal currently active

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A call to the Unwind Call Stack ($UNWIND) system service was made when there was no exception condition. The procedure that is calling $UNWIND was not called by the exception dispatcher.

User Action: Check for a programmming error.

NOSOLICIT, interrupt message not solicited

Explanation: The program attempted to send an interrupt message to a partner on a remote node but the DECnet implementation on that node has not solicited a message.

User Action: Wait and retry the request.

NOSPACE, failure to map symbol table, EXPREG status = xxxxxxxx

Explanation: The traceback facility cannot perform a symbolic traceback because the symbol table cannot be mapped. The hexadecimal status code from the Expand Program/Control Region ($EXPREG) system service indicates the reason for the failure.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

NO_SUCDEV, no such device
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A file name specification included an illegal or unknown device name.

User Action: Locate the explicit OPEN statement that caused the error or the I/O statement that caused the implicit open. The message displays the complete file specification of the file. If the specification contains a logical name, verify that the logical name was assigned a proper equivalence name. Correct the OPEN statement, or assign a proper logical name, as required.

NOSUCHDEV, no such device available

Explanation: A device name specified for a command or program does not exist or, a system volume is not ready and available for use.

User Action: Verify that the device name is specified correctly, and that the device is available in your system configuration. Use the SHOW DEVICES command to determine whether such a device exists.

If the device was coded as a logical name, verify that it was assigned a valid equivalence name.

NOSUCHDEV, TKB-assigned device not found, device-name, lun=logical-unit

Explanation: VAX/VMS cannot perform the preassignment of a device specified at task build time. The indicated device does not map to a VAX/VMS physical device. The message indicates the device name causing the error and its LUN.

User Action: Either rebuild the image specifying a VAX/VMS physical or logical device name, or assign the indicated device name as the logical name for a VAX/VMS device prior to running the image.

NOSUCHFILE, no such file

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The message indicates that no file with the given file specification identifier exists, or that the directory entry points to a file that was deleted.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

NOSUCHJOB, no job as specified

Explanation: The job specified in a request to modify or delete a job from a queue does not exist.

User Action: Verify that the job identification number was entered correctly. If not, reenter the command with the correct job identification. Otherwise, the message indicates that the job is no longer in the queue; that is, that the job has already been processed or is currently being processed.

NOSUCHNODE, specified node does not exist

Explanation: The node name portion of a file or task specification refers to a node that is not known to the network ACP.

User Action: Check the node name specification. Verify the status of the network and available nodes with the SHOW NETWORK command.

NOSUCHQUE, no such queue exists

Explanation: The device name specified in a command to queue a job or alter or delete a job from a queue is not the name of a queue.

User Action: Verify the device name (or logical name, if a logical name was specified), and reenter the command with a valid device name. If the device name was valid, verify that it is available for queueing jobs by issuing the SHOW QUEUE/DEVICE command.

NOSUCHRQST, no such request

Explanation: A REPLY command specified a nonexistent message identification number.

User Action: Verify the message identification number displayed in the message; reenter the command with the correct message number. If the request was canceled by the user who issued it, no action is necessary.

NOSUCHSEC, no such (global) section

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. The global section name specified in a request to map a global section does not exist.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the program that creates the global section successfully created the section, and that the section has not been deleted. Also, check that the logical name strings specifying the global section name match.

NOTANSI, not ANSI volume on device-name

Explanation: The volume on the specified device is not an ANSI-formatted magnetic tape.

User Action: Initialize the tape and reissue the mount request or mount the tape foreign.

NOTAPEOP, no tape operator

Explanation: This message is associated with a file system ACP request. An operation failed because no system operator is available to satisfy a requirement for manual assistance; for example, to mount the next volume in a multivolume tape file.

User Action: Note the condition. Make sure the tapes were mounted on the original mount request or run the job when an operator is present.

NOTCMPLT, input-file-spec not completely copied

Explanation: A copy operation began but did not finish. This message is accompanied by a VAX-11 RMS message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the accompanying message. Use the TYPE or DUMP command to verify the contents of the output file, and delete the output file before reentering the command.

NOTCOPIED, input-file-spec not copied

Explanation: A requested input file could not be copied. This message is usually accompanied by a VAX-11 RMS message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the accompanying message.

NOTFILEDEV, device is not file structured

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A file specification containing a directory or file name and/or file type was used for an I/O operation for a device that does not support random access, for example, a line printer.

User Action: Verify the device name and the file specification; if a logical name was specified, ensure that the correct equivalence name is assigned. Correct the source program, or reenter the command, as applicable.

NOTFORSPE, not a FORTRAN-specific error
user PC location

Explanation: The Run-Time Library encountered an error in another facility. The error code is displayed in the message.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the associated error.

NOTFOU, not found

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from the Run-Time Library. It indicates that a request to find the first set or clear bit returned with no bit set or cleared.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

NOTLABEL, (volume-label) not on device-name

Explanation: The operator responded to a message from the magnetic tape ACP with a successful completion, but the volume is not correct. The volume label specified by the original MOUNT command, or the reply to an operator mount request, does not match the label of the volume on the specified device.

User Action: Include the correct label in the next reply to an operator mount request or mount the correct volume on the device. If you do not want to check the label, use the OVERRIDE:ID qualifier in the original MOUNT command. Verify that the device is online.

NOTLABELMT, tape is not labeled

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. A request to read a tape failed because the tape does not have standard labels.

User Action: Verify the tape volume. Mount the tape as a foreign tape, if necessary, to read it. If the tape is to be rewritten, initialize it before retrying the program.

NOTMODIFIED, no pages in the section were modified

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request: the update request completed successfully without queueing any I/O requests because no pages in the input address range had been modified.

User Action: The operating system does not normally display this message; the user program should be able to detect and respond to the condition.

NOTNEG, qualifier has no negative form

Explanation: A command preceded a qualifier with NO, but the qualifier cannot be specified as a negative.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide for a list of valid qualifiers.

NOTNETDEV, not a network communication device

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from network ACP control function. A device specified is not a network communications device, and the control function cannot be performed.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the device specified in the queue I/O request is a valid communications device.

NOTRAN, logical name cannot be translated

Explanation: The MOUNT or INITIALIZE command attempted logical name translation on a device name or logical name and failed to translate the logical name. This error is most likely to occur when logical names are too deeply nested or if a logical name is assigned to itself.

User Action: Use the SHOW LOGICAL command to verify the translation of the device name or logical name. If necessary, re-assign the logical name before reentering the MOUNT or INITIALIZE command.

NOTRAN, no string translation performed

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A request to translate a logical name returned with no translation performed. The system returns the input logical name string as the equivalence name string. (Since this is a success message, it is not normally displayed.)

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

NOTRELVOL, relative volume nnn not on device

Explanation: Each volume in a volume set has a relative number beginning with 1. The volume mounted on the device is not the relative volume requested in the previous mount request.

User Action: Mount the correct volume on the device or abort the mount request if you do not have the correct volume.

NOTSKIMG, file is not RSX-11M task image, image-name

Explanation: An RSX-11M task requested for execution was not built using the RSX-11M Version 3.1 Task Builder.

User Action: Rebuild the image using the correct task builder. VAX/VMS provides the 3.1 Task Builder with the system.

NOTSTRUCT1, qualifier(s) not available with structure level 1

Explanation: This message is generated by the INIT command. Qualifiers were used requesting features not available with Files-11 Structure Level 1, for example, /CLUSTER and /DATACHECK.

User Action: Use structure level 2 or omit the qualifiers.

NOTVOLSET, volume on device-name not in volume set (volume-label)

Explanation: The label of the first volume in a volume set identifies the volume set. The volume mounted on the device is not part of the specified volume set.

User Action: Mount the correct volume on the device or abort the mount request if you do not have the correct volume.

NOVALU, no value allowed on qualifier

Explanation: A qualifier that does not accept a value was specified with a keyword, a numeric value, or a file specification.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the correct syntax and reenter the command.

NOVALUE, 'keyword' keyword requires a value

Explanation: The keyword indicated must be specified with a value.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify a value for the indicated keyword.

NOVALUE, value not present

Explanation: This message is associated with an internal status code returned by the command interpreter's result parse routine. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

NULFIL, null file specification

Explanation: The command interpreter expected a file specification following a @ (execute procedure), a prompting message, a plus sign (+), or a comma (,), but no file specification was entered.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify the file specification in the proper position.

NUMBER, invalid numeric field

Explanation: A numeric value was specified for a DCL command that expects values in certain radices, or interprets values within a particular context. For example, the number 999 was entered when an octal value was required. Or, an alphabetic value was specified in a context that requires a numeric value, for example, a file version number.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the legal values and reenter the command.

ODDADDR, compatibility mode odd address

Explanation: An RSX-11M image attempted a word reference on a byte boundary. The PC contains the address of the instruction that caused the error. In RSX-11M, the PC contains the address of the instruction following the erroneous instruction. This message corresponds to the RSX-11M termination message ODD ADDRESS ERROR.

User Action: Determine the instruction or statement at which the error occurred and correct the error.

OK_ALK, record is already locked

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from VAX-11 RMS operations. A request to lock a record returns a successful status when the specified record is already locked.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

OK_DEL, deleted record successfully accessed

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from VAX-11 RMS operations. A request to access a deleted record returns a successful status code when the specified record is accessed.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

OK_RLK, record locked but read anyway

Explanation: This message is associated with a successful status code returned from VAX-11 RMS. A request to read a locked record completed successfully.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

OK_RNF, nonexistent record successfully accessed

Explanation: This message is associated with a successful status code returned from VAX-11 RMS. A request to access a nonexistent record completed successfully.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

ONCOMD, ON command too complex

Explanation: The command action for an ON command in a command procedure is too complex to be evaluated.

User Action: Correct the command procedure; simplify the ON command action.

ONERR, invalid ON error level specified

Explanation: The keyword specified in the ON command to indicate the severity level is not recognized.

User Action: Correct the ON command, using one of the keywords WARNING, ERROR, or SEVERE_ERROR.

ONEVAL, multiple values are not permitted

Explanation: A qualifier that accepts only a single value was specified with multiple values.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify only one value for the qualifier.

ONLEVL, ON condition not legal at current level

Explanation: An ON command was issued interactively. It can only be issued from a command procedure.

User Action: None.

ONOVF, no room for ON condition command text

Explanation: Nested command procedures have exhausted the command interpreter's space for maintaining the action command text for each command level.

User Action: Simplify the command procedure hierarchy, or shorten the action command text for ON conditions.

OPCCUS, opcode reserved to customer fault at PC location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An operation code beginning with ^XFC was encountered during execution of an image. This message indicates an exception condition and is usually followed by a display of the condition arguments, registers, and stack at the time of the exception.

User Action: Examine the PC and virtual address displayed in the message to determine the instruction that caused the error.

OPCDEC, opcode reserved to DIGITAL fault at PC location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: The operation code at the indicated address is not known. This message indicates an exception condition and is usually followed by a display of the condition arguments, registers, and stack at the time of the exception.

User Action: Examine the PC and virtual address displayed in the message to determine the instruction that caused the error.

OPEDEFREQ, OPEN or DEFINEFILE required to specify direct access
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS direct access READ, WRITE, or FIND operation was attempted before a DEFINEFILE or an OPEN statement with ACCESS='DIRECT' was performed.

User Action: Locate the I/O statement that caused the error and verify that the OPEN or DEFINEFILE statement for the specified logical unit specifies the correct access. Correct the logical unit in the I/O statement or specify direct access in the OPEN statement.

OPEFAI, open failure
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS open or create operation failed; this message is generally accompanied by a VAX-11 RMS message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Locate the statement that caused the error. Use the associated VAX-11 RMS message to determine reason for the error and correct it.

OPENIN, error opening input-file as input

Explanation: An input file cannot be opened. This message is usually accompanied by a VAX-11 RMS message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the associated message.

OPENOUT, error opening output-file-spec as output

Explanation: An output file cannot be opened. This message is usually accompanied by a VAX-11 RMS message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the associated message.

OPREPLY, message-text

Explanation: An operator's response to a REQUEST command is displayed on the terminal.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

OPRNOTIF, operator notified, waiting.. hh:mm:ss.ss

Explanation: A REQUEST command was issued with the /REPLY qualifier; the request has been sent and displayed on the operator's terminal. You cannot issue any commands until the operator responds to your request.

User Action: If you want to interrupt the request, press CTRL/C and enter another message to the operator or press CTRL/Z to cancel the request.

OPTVALOVR, too many characters in qualifier value

Explanation: Too many characters were entered in a numeric value specified for a qualifier value.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the legal values and reenter the command.

ORG, invalid file organization value

Explanation: An illegal file organization was encountered on an open service or specified for a create service. Files must be either sequential or relative, unless block I/O processing is requested.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly. Indexed files must be processed by RMS-11 in compatibility mode.

OUTCONERR, output conversion error
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: During a VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS formatted output operation, the value of a particular number could not be output in the specified field without the loss of significant digits. The field is filled with asterisks (*).

User Action: Use the traceback information or the PC displayed in the message to determine where the error occurred in your program. Check the program output to determine the field that could not be properly converted for output and check the field width in the FORMAT statement or the value of the I/O list expression to determine which was in error.

OUTSTAOVE, output statement overflows record
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS statement specified an I/O list that exceeds the maximum record size specified for a file, either in the RECORDSIZE keyword, in the DEFINEFILE statement, or in the record length attribute of an existing file.

User Action: Use the traceback information or PC displayed in the message to locate the statement in your program that caused the error. Either reduce the width of the fields in the FORMAT statement, break the record in two with the format specification, or change the RECORDSIZE field in the OPEN statement.

OVERLAY, file-spec being overwritten

Explanation: A file is being successfully overwritten.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

OVRFLW, value overflow

Explanation: A data value specified is larger than the area defined to receive it; for example, a DEPOSIT command requested that a value larger than a byte be deposited in a byte.

User Action: Verify the value and the area to receive it, and correct one or the other and reenter the command.

PAGOWNVIO, page owner violation

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. An image attempted to change a page in memory that is owned by a more privileged access mode. For example, an image executing in user mode attempted to delete a page owned by supervisor mode.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that pages referred to in system service calls are owned by the calling access mode.

PAGRDERR, page read error, reason mask=xx, virtual address=location, PC=location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: The system failed to read a page from disk into memory during a page fault operation. This message indicates an exception condition and is usually followed by a display of the condition arguments, registers, and stack at the time of the exception.

User Action: Check the status of the device and repeat the request. If the failure persists, notify the system manager.

PARITY, parity error

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. The exact meaning depends on the device.

User Action: Action depends on the type of device to which the I/O request was directed. For a list of parity errors associated with individual device types, see the VAX/VMS I/O User's Guide.

PARMDEL, invalid parameter delimiter

Explanation: A command contains an invalid character following the specification of a parameter. Or, an invalid character is present in a file specification.

User Action: Check the command string for a spelling or grammatical error. Reenter the command.

PARTESCAPE, partial escape

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. A terminal escape sequence was only partially stored because the buffer space was exhausted before the sequence was complete. The type-ahead buffer contains the remainder of the escape sequence.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

PASSCRD, password card syntax error 'string'

Explanation: A syntax of a PASSWORD card submitted in a card reader batch job is invalid. The rejected portion of the card is displayed in the message.

User Action: Correct the PASSWORD card and resubmit the job.

PBF, invalid prompt buffer

Explanation: The prompt buffer address field of the RAB contains an invalid symbolic address for the buffer containing the prompt character string. That is, the string is in an area of memory that cannot be read by the caller.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly. Specifically, check the address specified for the buffer.

PENDING, asynchronous operation pending completion

Explanation: This message is associated with a return status from VAX-11 RMS operations. The program requested asynchronous I/O; the operation has been initiated but has not yet completed.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

PIP -- allocation failure - no contiguous space

Explanation: The output volume does not contain sufficient space for the file being copied.

User Action: Delete any files that are no longer needed on the output volume, and reenter the command line. Also, use DSC1 or DSC2 to compress files on the volume, if necessary.

PIP -- allocation failure on output file

Explanation: The output volume does not contain sufficient space for the file being copied.

User Action: Delete any files that are no longer needed on the output volume, and reenter the command. Also, use DSC1 or DSC2 to compress the files on the volume, if necessary.

PIP -- allocation failure - no space available

Explanation: The output volume does not contain sufficient space for the file being copied.

User Action: Delete any files that are no longer needed on the output volume, and reenter the command. Also, use DSC1 or DSC2 to compress the files on the volume, if necessary.

PIP -- bad use of wild cards in destination file name

Explanation: A wild card (*) was specified for an output file name.

User Action: Reenter the command line with the proper output file explicitly specified.

PIP -- cannot find directory file

Explanation: The directory name specified does not exist on this volume.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying the correct directory name or the correct volume.

PIP -- cannot rename from one device to another

Explanation: You attempted to rename a file and place the renamed file on another device.

User Action: Reenter the command line, renaming the file on the input volume. Then, enter another command to transfer the file to the intended volume.

PIP -- close failure on input file

Explanation: The input file could not be properly closed. The file is locked to indicate possible corruption.

User Action: Reenter the command line. If the error recurs, run a validity check on the file structure using VFY1 or VFY2.

PIP -- close failure on output file

Explanation: The output file could not be properly closed. The file is locked to indicate possible corruption.

User Action: Reenter the command line. If the error recurs, run a validity check on the file structure using VFY1 or VFY2.

PIP -- command syntax error

Explanation: There is an error in the command line.

User Action: Reenter the command. For further information about the command syntax, refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide.

PIP -- device not mounted

Explanation: The device is not mounted, or another user has mounted the device to contain a private volume.

User Action: Mount the device, and reenter the command.

PIP -- directory write protected

Explanation: The command could not remove an entry from a directory because the device is write-protected or because of a privilege violation.

User Action: Enable the unit for write operations, or have the owner of the directory change its protection.

PIP -- error from parse

Explanation: The specified directory does not exist.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying the correct directory name.

PIP -- failed to attach output device

Explanation: An attempt to attach a record-oriented output device has failed. This error usually is caused by the device's being offline.

User Action: Ensure that the device is online and reenter the command line.

PIP -- failed to delete file

Explanation: You attempted to delete a protected file.

User Action: Request the file owner to change the protection on the file.

PIP -- failed to detach output device

Explanation: An attempt to detach an output device has failed. This error usually is caused by the device's being offline.

User Action: Ensure that the device is online and reenter the command line.

PIP -- failed to enter new file name

Explanation: You have specified a file that already exists in the directory file, or you do not have access to the specified directory file.

User Action: Reenter the command line specifying the correct file name and directory name, or request the directory owner to change its protection.

PIP -- failed to find files

Explanation: The file(s) specified in the command line were not found in the designated directory.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying the correct file specification and directory name.

PIP -- failed to mark file for delete

Explanation: You attempted to delete a protected or locked file.

User Action: Request the owner of the file to change its protection or unlock the file.

PIP -- failed to delete storage bitmap

Explanation: The command could not read the specified volume's storage bit map. This error usually is caused by a privilege violation.

User Action: Request the volume owner to change the protection on the volume.

PIP -- failed to read attributes

Explanation: The volume specified is corrupted, or you do not have access to the file.

User Action: Ensure that you are allowed access to the file. If you do have access to it, use VFY1 or VFY2 to determine whether the volume is corrupted.

PIP -- failed to remove directory entry

Explanation: The command could not remove an entry from a directory because the unit was write-protected, or a privilege violation was detected.

User Action: Enable the unit for write operations, or request the owner of the directory to change its protection.

PIP -- failed to restore original directory entry - file is lost

Explanation: The command has removed a file from a directory, failed to enter it in another directory, and failed to replace the original directory entry.

User Action: Use the lost check feature of VFY1 or VFY2 to recover the file.

PIP -- failed to write attributes

Explanation: The volume is corrupted or you do not have write access to the volume.

User Action: Determine whether you are allowed access to the file. If you are allowed access to the file, run VFY1 or VFY2 to verify the volume in question and determine the extent of the corruption.

PIP -- file is lost

Explanation: The command has removed the file from its directory, failed to delete it, and failed to restore the directory entry.

User Action: Run the lost check option of VFY1 or VFY2 to recover the file.

PIP -- file not locked

Explanation: You attempted to unlock a file that is not locked.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying the correct file name.

PIP -- illegal * copy to same device and directory

Explanation: You attempted to copy all versions of a file into the same directory that is being scanned for input files. This operation results in an infinite number of copies of the same file; therefore, it is not allowed.

User Action: Reenter the command renaming files or copying them into a different directory.

PIP -- illegal use of wild card version

Explanation: The use of a wild card version number in the attempted operation results in inconsistent or unpredictable output.

User Action: Reenter the command line with different options or with an explicit or default version number.

PIP -- I/O error on input file

Explanation: One of the following conditions may exist:

- The device is not online
- The volume is not mounted
- The hardware has failed
- The input file is corrupted

User Action: Determine the condition that caused the message and correct it. Reenter the command line.

PIP -- I/O error on output file

Explanation: One of the following conditions may exist:

- The device is not online
- The device is not mounted
- The hardware has failed
- The volume is full
- The input file is corrupted

User Action: Determine the condition that caused the message and correct it. Reenter the command line.

PIP -- not a directory device

Explanation: A directory-oriented command was issued to a device that does not have directories, for example, a printer.

User Action: Reenter the command line without specifying a directory name.

PIP -- no such file(s)

Explanation: The file(s) specified in the command were not found in the designated directory.

User Action: Check the file specification, and reenter the command.

PIP -- only [*,*] is legal as destination uic

Explanation: A directory name contains explicitly specified portions where only wild cards are allowed.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying only wild cards in the directory name.

PIP -- open failure on input file

Explanation: The specified file could not be opened. One of the following conditions may exist:

- The file is protected against access
- The physical device has a problem, for example, the device is cycled down
- The volume is not mounted
- The specified directory does not exist
- The named file does not exist in the specified directory

User Action: Determine the condition that caused the message and correct it. Reenter the command.

PIP -- open failure on output file

Explanation: The specified file could not be opened. One of the following conditions may exist:

- The file is protected against access
- The physical device has a problem, for example, the device is cycled down
- The volume is not mounted
- The specified directory does not exist
- The named file does not exist in the specified directory

User Action: Determine the condition that caused the message and correct it. Reenter the command.

PIP -- output file already exists -- not superseded

Explanation: An output file of the same name, file type, and version as the specified file already exists.

User Action: Retry the command with a new or default version number.

PIP -- version must be explicit or *

Explanation: The version number of the specified file must be expressed explicitly or as a wild card (*).

User Action: Reenter the command line with the version number correctly expressed.

PLG, error in file's prologue (reconstruct file)

Explanation: The contents of the file have been corrupted because the file's prologue has been damaged.

User Action: Reconstruct the file.

PLV, unsupported prologue version

Explanation: The version number field in the file's prologue read on open indicates that the file cannot be processed by this version of VAX-11 RMS.

User Action: Verify the version of VAX-11 RMS that you are using, and use the correct version to process the file.

PMD, post-mortem dump, file-name

Explanation: VAX/VMS created a post-mortem dump file, as requested.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

PRCREAT, error creating process

Explanation: This message indicates an internal error in the job controller.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

PROC_ID, identification of created process is process-id

Explanation: The RUN command successfully created a process. This message does not indicate whether, when the process began executing, the requested image was started or completed successfully.

The message displays the process identification number of the created process.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

PRV, privilege violation (operating system denies access)

Explanation: The operating system protection applied to the file restricts access to the file. The current process is denied the type of privilege that was requested.

User Action: Verify the protection applied to the file, and change it if necessary. If you are not the owner of the file, request the file's owner to change the protection. The DIRECTORY/FULL command displays a file's current protection. The SET PROTECTION command can be used to change the protection.

PURGEVER, version numbers not permitted

Explanation: The command does not allow version numbers in a file specification.

User Action: Reenter the command; do not specify a version number for the file specification.

PUSSTAOVE, pushdown stack overflow

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from the Run-Time Library. The image pushdown stack overflowed.

User Action: Use the debugger to determine whether the procedure stack does not contain an excessive number of entries, or if an infinite call loop has caused the stack to grow.

QUECNT, queue count is incorrect

Explanation: This message indicates an internal error in the job controller.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

QUEERR, create/map queue error

Explanation: This message indicates an internal error in the job controller or a system failure.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

QUEJOBCRE, Job nnn entered on queue queue-name

Explanation: The job controller successfully entered a job in a system printer or batch job queue. This message is usually displayed without its message code.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

QUENOSTOP, queue not stopped for operation

Explanation: A device queue was not stopped before a DELETE or INITIALIZE request was issued for the queue.

User Action: Stop the queue or issue the STOP/NEXT command and wait for the current job to complete.

QUO, quoted string error

Explanation: The quoted string portion of a file specification does not have the correct syntax.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the correct syntax and reenter the file specification.

RAB, invalid RAB (block identifier not=RAB$C_BID or RAB not writeable)

Explanation: The block identifier field of the record access block for a file does not indicate that this is a RAB. Or, the RAB is not in an area of memory that can be written by the caller. An attempt may have been made to perform record operations to a FAB.

User Action: Verify that the control block referred to is a RAB, that the RAB was properly initialized, and that it has not been inadvertently modified during the execution of the program.

RAC, illegal record access mode

Explanation: The record access mode (RAC) field of the RAB indicates an illegal record access mode. The field must contain either SEQ, KEY, or RFA.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

RADRMOD, reserved addressing fault at PC location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An instruction specifies an addressing mode that is illegal within the context of its use. This message indicates an exception condition and is usually followed by a display of the condition arguments, registers, and stack at the time of the exception.

User Action: Examine the PC and virtual address displayed in the message to determine the instruction that caused the error.

RAT, illegal record attributes

Explanation: The record attributes field of the FAB specified for a create operation contains a value other than BLK, CR, FTN, or PRN, or an illegal combination was specified.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

RBF, invalid record buffer

Explanation: The record address field of the RAB does not contain the correct symbolic address of the buffer that contains the record to be output for a put, update, or write operation. The buffer is in an area of memory that cannot be read by the caller.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

READERR, error reading input-file-spec

Explanation: An input file specified cannot be read. This message is usually accompanied by a VAX-11 RMS message indicating the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the associated message.

RECIO_OPE, recursive I/O operation
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: During the processing of a VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS I/O operation, another operation was requested to the same logical unit. This error can occur because 1) an expression in an I/O list contains a function that refers to the same logical unit; 2) an AST routine performs I/O to the same unit; or 3) a condition handler executes I/O in response to a signal from an I/O statement.

User Action: Locate the statement in your program that caused the recursive I/O operation and correct the program logic; specify a different logical unit number for one of the operations.

RECNUMOUT, record number outside range
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS direct access READ, WRITE, or FIND statement specified a record number outside the range from one to the value specified in the DEFINEFILE statement or in the MAXREC keyword of the OPEN statement.

User Action: Locate the statement in your program that caused the error by using the traceback information or the PC displayed in the message. Check that the direct access operation specified the correct record number, and check that the logical unit number specified in the I/O statement agrees with the logical unit number in the OPEN statement.

RECSPEERR, record specification error
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: The RECORDSIZE value in a VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS OPEN statement or the record size parameter in a DEFINEFILE statement is an illegal value (0 or negative); or is missing on a direct access OPEN statement.

User Action: Locate the I/O statement in your program that caused the error and check that the RECORDSIZE parameter is present on the OPEN or DEFINEFILE statement and that the value specified is legal.

REJECT, network connect rejected

Explanation: A request to connect to an object at a remote node failed for one of the following reasons:

1. The object requested does not exist
2. The access control information specified is invalid
3. The partner NSP has no resources
4. The partner task exited during the connect sequence
5. The partner task rejected the connect

User Action: Determine which reason caused the failure and try to correct the condition.

REMOTE, assignment completed on remote node

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. An assignment for a transparent connect on a remote node completed successfully.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

REPLACED, output-file-spec being replaced

Explanation: An output file is successfully replaced by a new version.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

REQPRMABS, required parameter is absent

Explanation: This message is associated with an internal status code returned by the command interpreter's result parse routine. It indicates to the caller that not all parameters are present. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify your source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

RER, file read error

Explanation: This message indicates that either VAX-11 RMS could not read an input file, or a terminal read error occurred.

User Action: If VAX-11 RMS could not read the input file, the status value (STV) field of the RAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

If a terminal read error occurred, retype the input line.

RESERVED, compatibility mode reserved instruction

Explanation: An RSX-11M image attempted to execute one of the following instructions that are not allowed in compatibility mode:

HALT, WAIT, RESET, SPL, MARK

The PC contains the address of the instruction that caused the error. In RSX-11M, the PC contains the address of the instruction following the erroneous instruction. This message corresponds to the RSX-11M termination message RESERVED INSTRUCTION.

User Action: Determine the instruction or statement at which the error occurred and correct the error.

RESIGNAL, resignal condition to next handler

Explanation: A condition handler completed without terminating or continuing the image. This message is associated with an exit status code used by condition handling routines to indicate that the exception dispatcher continued its search for handlers.

User Action: None. The message is informational.

RESULTOVF, resultant string overflow

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A user buffer specified to receive data from the system was not long enough. The system does not truncate the data because the loss of data will damage its integrity.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that character string descriptors for output data buffers reflect the correct lengths.

REWERR, REWIND error
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: VAX-11 RMS returned an error condition while performing a VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS REWIND operation.

User Action: Take corrective action based on the associated VAX-11 RMS message. If possible, run the program again to try to reproduce the error.

REX, record already exists

Explanation: A put operation using random record access mode to a relative file specified an existing record in the target record cell. The new record was not written.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition. You may want to include the UIF option in the ROP parameter for the file.

RFA, invalid record's file address (RFA=0)

Explanation: The record's file address field of the RAB does not contain an address for a find or get operation when VAX-11 RMS expects an RFA.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

RFM, invalid record format

Explanation: The record format field does not contain a valid value.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly. The valid values for this field are FIX, VAR, VFC, and UDF.

MESSAGESRHB, invalid record header buffer

Explanation: The record header buffer field does not refer to a valid symbolic address for the buffer. On a get operation, this message indicates that the buffer cannot be written by the caller. On a put or update operation, it indicates that the buffer cannot be read by the caller.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

RLF, invalid related NAM block

Explanation: The address of the NAM block for a related file is nonzero but it does not point to a valid related file NAM block with a valid resultant name string.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

RLK, target record locked by another stream

Explanation: The target record is locked by another stream.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

RMV, ACP remove function failed

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request made by VAX-11 RMS. A file could not be removed or renamed correctly.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the FAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

RNF, record not found

Explanation: A requested record could not be located in a find or get operation on a relative file. Either the record was never written or has been deleted.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

RNL, record not locked

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a VAX-11 RMS operation. The record specified for a $FREE or $RELEASE operation was not locked.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

ROP, invalid record options

Explanation: An illegal record option was specified; for example, EOF was specified for a connect operation for a relative file.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

ROPRAND, reserved operand fault at PC location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: An instruction contains an operand in a format that is not acceptable. This message indicates an exception condition and is usually followed by a display of the condition arguments, registers, and stack at the time of the exception.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Examine the PC and virtual address displayed in the message to determine the instruction that caused the error.

RPL, error while reading prologue

Explanation: An I/O error occurred during an attempt to read the file's prologue.

User Action: Depending on the operation, the status value (STV) field in the FAB or RAB contains a status code that provides additional information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

RQSTABORT, request aborted

Explanation: An operator request was denied by the REPLY/ABORT command.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

RQSTCAN, request was canceled

Explanation: An operator request was successfully canceled.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

RQSTCMPLTE, request complete

Explanation: An operator has completed a user's request successfully; the user/operator dialogue is complete.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

RQSTPEND, request pending

Explanation: An operator responded to a user's request with the REPLY/PENDING command. The operator will respond to the request when able to do so.

User Action: None. This message is informational. If the request must be satisfied immediately, use CTRL/C to interrupt the request and send another message.

RSA, record stream currently active

Explanation: An attempt was made to issue a VAX-11 RMS record operation to a record stream that has an outstanding asynchronous request.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition. Include a $WAIT request before issuing any additional requests.

RSL, invalid resultant string length

Explanation: The VAX-11 RMS NAM block contains an invalid value in the result string length field or in an operation in which this field is a required input. This field is generally filled in on return from a create, open, or search operation.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

RSLOVF, result parse buffer overflow

Explanation: The buffer used by the command interpreter to store a command string during parsing has overflowed.

User Action: Simplify the command.

RSS, invalid resultant string size

Explanation: The resultant string area size does not define a buffer large enough to receive the resultant file specification string being returned from a VAX-11 RMS operation.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

RST, invalid resultant string address

Explanation: The resultant string area address in the NAM block does not define a valid symbolic address for the buffer. The buffer is in an area of memory that cannot be written by the caller.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

RSZ, bad record size (RSZ greater than MRS, or not=MRS if fixed length records)

Explanation: The record size field of the RAB does not contain a legal size because either: the record size is greater than that specified in the maximum record size field of the FAB; the record size is not the same as the maximum record size specified for fixed length records; or an attempt was made to change the record size during an update operation.

The maximum record size value must be in the range of 1 through 32767 for put operations and in the range of 1 through 65535 for write operations.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

RTB, nnn byte record too big for user's buffer

Explanation: A record returned from a get operation is too large for the user buffer provided. The message displays the size of the record that was too large; the returned record is truncated to the size of the user buffer.

User Action: Correct the program, providing a larger buffer.

SCTERR, error searching SCT

Explanation: This message indicates an internal error in the job controller.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

SECTBLFUL, section table (process/global) is full

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. The system space allocated to maintain information about sections is full; no more sections can be created.

User Action: If you have created many private sections, you may have to delete sections when they are no longer needed. If the error occurs while a global section, in particular a system global section, is being created, this message may indicate that not enough space was allocated at system generation for the section tables. Notify the system manager of the deficiency.

SEGRECFOR, segmented record format error
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS unformatted I/O operation failed because invalid segmented record control data was present in an unformatted sequential file. Either the file was opened with RECORDTYPE='SEGMENTED' or no RECORDTYPE parameter was specified. The file may have been created with FIXED or VARIABLE specified or may not have been created by FORTRAN.

User Action: Locate the I/O statement that caused the error and check that the correct logical unit number was specified. If no RECORDTYPE is specified for an unformatted sequential OPEN, segmented records are assumed. Segmented files must contain the following record flags in the first two data bytes of each record:

0 middle record
1 first record
2 last record
3 first and last record

Any other values results in this error.

SHR, file sharing (SHR) field invalid for file

Explanation: The file sharing field of the FAB contains an invalid value for the file organization and the specified access.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

SIGNO_ARG, signal with no arguments

Explanation: A program called the Run-Time Library procedure LIB$SIGNAL or LIB$STOP with no arguments.

User Action: Locate the call in your program and include an argument to indicate which condition is to be signaled.

SINCOSSIG, sine or cosine significance lost
user PC location

Explanation: The magnitude of the argument to SIN or COS was greater than 2**31 or to DSIN or DCOS was greaer than 2**63, such that all significance is lost. The result returned is the reserved operand, minus zero.

User Action: Use the traceback information or the PC displayed in the message to locate the call to the library procedure that returned the error. Correct your program so that the argument is in the valid range.

SKPDAT, data records encountered by system were ignored

Explanation: A command procedure contained lines that were not DCL commands (that is, the lines did not begin with dollar signs) and that were not preceded by commands requiring input data. Or, are image terminated without reading input data records.

User Action: Check the command procedure for missing dollar signs before commands. Or, check for the absence of the command that should read the data records.

SMINVOPR, operation not properly requested

Explanation: A symbiont manager request is not in the proper format. This message is associated with a status code returned by the job controller. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

SMINVOPT, invalid option code

Explanation: A symbiont manager request specified an invalid option. This message is associated with a status code returned by the job controller. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly. See the VAX/VMS System Services Reference Manual for coding specifications.

SMINVREQ, invalid symbiont manager request

Explanation: A symbiont manager request contained an invalid request code. This message is associated with a status code returned by the job controller. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the call to the service was coded correctly.

SMZEROJOB, zero length job released

Explanation: The job controller released a job that had no files in it. This message is associated with a status code returned by the job controller. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

SNDRESP, error sending response

Explanation: The symbiont manager encountered an error while trying to write a response to a user. This message indicates an internal error in the job controller or a system failure.

User Action: Accompanying messages usually indicate the reason for the failure. Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

SPL, spool or submit command file failure

Explanation: The spool or submit command file option specified on a close operation failed.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the FAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

SQO, operation not sequential

Explanation: An attempt was made to perform random access to a file opened or created with the SQO file processing option; the file can only be processed with sequential operations.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

SQUROONEG, square root of negative value
user PC location

Explanation: A mathematics library procedure was called to evaluate the square root of a negative number. The result returned is the reserved operand, minus zero.

User Action: Locate the call to the library procedure that returned the error. Correct your program so that the argument is zero or positive.

SSFAIL, system service failure exception, status=xxxxxxxx, PC=location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: A call to a system service returned an error or a severe error status code. The image has enabled system service failure exception mode. This mode allows an image to signal a software exception when a failure occurs in a system service call. The operating system displays the failure status code, the PC, and the PSL at the time of the exception.

User Action: Examine the PC and virtual address displayed in the message to determine the instruction that caused the error.

STACKDUMP, non-symbolic stack dump follows

Explanation: This message precedes a traceback dump. The accompanying message indicates why the traceback is nonsymbolic.

User Action: None. This message is informational. The nonsymbolic stack dump is displayed following this message.

STKOVF, command procedures are too deeply nested

Explanation: The maximum level of nesting of command procedures has been exceeded. Too many procedures invoked other procedures.

User Action: Simplify the command procedure hierarchy to reduce the level of nesting.

STRINGOVR, result string

Explanation: The command string was backtranslated to an RSX-11M MCR command and the resulting string was greater than 80 characters, the maximum command string length for MCR.

User Action: Recast and reenter the command. If the command contained many file specifications, reorder them to take advantage of temporary file specification defaults. Or, if possible, issue several commands to process all the files. In some cases, for example, a MACRO command that requires one or more library specifications, it may be necessary to shorten the file names of the input source files.

STRTRU, string truncated

Explanation: A Run-Time Library procedure returned a string that did not fit in the area specified to receive it. Trailing characters were lost. This message is associated with a status code returned from the Run-Time Library.

User Action: Correct your program to increase the area specified to receive the string.

SUBRNG, arithmetic trap, subscript out of range at PC=xxxxxxxx, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: A subscript out of range caused an arithmetic exception condition.

User Action: Examine the PC location displayed in the message and check the program listing to verify that operands or variables are specified correctly.

SUP, operation not supported over network, DAP code = nnn

Explanation: The requested VAX-11 RMS operation failed because either the specified remote node does not support the function or VAX-11 RMS at the local node does not support the function in a network context.

User Action: Consult the DECnet-VAX User's Guide and the applicable DECnet manual for the remote node to determine which functions are supported by both the local and remode nodes. The status value (STV) field of the FAB or RAB contains a DAP status code if the value is nonzero. See the DECnet-VAX User's Guide for an interpretation of the status code. (Note, however, that the explanation is intended for users who are familiar with DAP.)

SUPERSEDE, logical name superseded

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A request to place logical name in a logical name table successfully completed by replacing an existing logical name table entry. (Since this is a success message, it is not normally displayed.)

This status code can also be returned from a call to an ACP; it indicates that an existing file with the same file name, type, and version number was deleted as the result of a CREATE request.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

SYMBASN, error assigning symbiont mailbox

Explanation: This message indicates an internal error in the job controller or a system failure.

User Action: Accompanying messages usually indicate the reason for the failure. Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

SYMBDSAB, symbiont manager is disabled

Explanation: A symbiont manager request failed because the symbiont manager is not currently active. This message is associated with a status code returned by the job controller. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Wait and retry the program; if the error persists, notify the system operator that there is an error in the symbiont manager.

SYMBWRT, error writing symbiont mailbox

Explanation: This message indicates an internal error in the job controller or a system failure.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

SYMDEL, invalid symbol delimiter

Explanation: An illegal character was present on a command line containing a symbol definition. This error can also indicate that arguments were specified for a lexical function that does not require arguments.

User Action: The rejected portion of the command is displayed between backslashes.

SYMDEL, symbiont delete error

Explanation: This message indicates an internal error in the job controller or a system failure.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

SYMOVF, no room for symbol definitions

Explanation: The command interpreter cannot hold any more symbol definitions or labels. Note that this error can occur when a nested procedure is executed, because the command interpreter defines the symbols P1 through P8 before executing the procedure.

If no ON condition is established for warnings in the procedure, the procedure continues execution. However, the procedure may fail later if the symbol that could not be defined is referred to.

This error is also issued if an attempt is made to define an explicit value for the reserved global symbols $STATUS and $SEVERTM.

User Action: If necessary, interrupt the command procedure with CTRL/C and stop its execution. Use the SHOW SYMBOL command to determine how many global symbols are defined; redefine unused symbols to null strings to recover symbol table space.

If the error occurs frequently, simplify the command procedure or procedures. Use local symbols within procedures whenever possible.

SYN, file specification syntax error

Explanation: The file specification syntax string contains a syntax error.

User Action: Correct the syntax and reenter the command or correct the program that caused the error.

SYNERRFOR, syntax error in format
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A FORTRAN syntax error occurred while a VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS specific procedure of the Run-Time Library was compiling a format stored in an array or character variable at program run time.

User Action: Locate the I/O statement in your program in which the format specification was a variable or expression instead of a statement number. Check that the resulting expression is a valid FORMAT specification, including left and right parentheses.

SYNTAX, error parsing 'string'

Explanation: The command syntax is invalid. The message displays the rejected portion of the command.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the correct syntax and reenter the command.

SYNTAXERR, string syntax error detected by LIB$TPARSE

Explanation: The string passed to the LIB$TPARSE library procedure contained a syntax error.

User Action: Correct the string.

SYS, system (QIO) directive error

Explanation: VAX-11 RMS encountered an error while trying to issue a $QIO system service request for an I/O operation. This message may occur if calls to VAX-11 RMS fail because of insufficient resource quotas; for example, if a process exceeds its AST limit quota.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the RAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code. Check for a programming error that causes the process to exceed a resource quota required for VAX-11 RMS I/O operations.

SYSDEV, the system device cannot be dismounted

Explanation: The device name specified in the DISMOUNT command is the system volume.

User Action: Verify the device name (or logical name, if a logical name was specified) in the command and reenter the DISMOUNT command specifying the correct device.

SZTOOBIG, record size or block size greater than 65534

Explanation: The record size or block size specified by /REC or /BLOCK is greater than 65534.

User action: Check the source program and make the necessary correction.

TAPEPOSLOST, magnetic tape position lost

Explanation: The magnetic tape ACP has lost the current position on the tape and cannot continue processing.

User Action: Close all open files. Dismount and remount the tape and position it to the desired position, if possible. If the error persists, the tape may be bad.

TBIT, compatibility mode T-bit

Explanation: An RSX-11M image executed an instruction requesting a T-bit trap. This message corresponds to the RSX-11M termination message T-BIT EXECUTION.

User Action: Determine the instruction or statement at which the error occurred and correct the error.

TBIT, T-bit pending trap at PC location, PSL=xxxxxxxx

Explanation: This message indicates an exception condition and is usually followed by a display of the condition arguments, registers, and stack at the time of the exception.

User Action: Examine the PC and virtual address displayed in the message to determine the instruction that caused the error.

TBKBUG, please report TRACE bug no. nnn

Explanation: An internal coding error occurred in the traceback program.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR. Include the bug number displayed in the message in the report.

TERMDSBL, terminal disabled

Explanation: A terminal was successfully disabled with the REPLY/DISABLE command.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

TERMENAB, terminal enabled

Explanation: A terminal was successfully enabled with the REPLY/ENABLE command.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

TIMEOUT, device timeout

Explanation: An input operation did not complete because the timeout period specified with the request elapsed before the input was received. If associated with a DECnet operation, the connect request was not completed within the maximum time.

User Action: The action to take depends on the context of the command or application. For example, if a timeout occurs during the execution of a MOUNT command, verify that the physical device is ready and that the volume was properly loaded on the device.

TMO, timeout period expired

Explanation: A VAX-11 RMS operation specified a timeout period and the timeout period expired before the operation completed. The operation did not complete.

User Action: If this message occurs during the login procedure, repeat the procedure. Other actions depend on the program issuing the request; user programs should be coded to detect and respond to I/O timeouts.

TOOMANY, too many file specifications

Explanation: A command contained more file specifications than are allowed.

User Action: Reenter the command.

TOOMANYVER, too many higher file versions

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a file system ACP QIO request. The maximum number of file versions already exists for the specified file and all the version numbers are greater than the version number specified.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify the version number specified in the I/O request.

TOOMUCHDATA, too much optional or interrupt message data

Explanation: A network interrupt message was rejected because it contains more than 16 bytes of data.

User Action: Repeat the request; do not specify more than 16 bytes of data.

TRACEBACK, symbolic stack dump follows

Explanation: This message precedes a symbolic traceback dump.

User Action: None. This message is informational.

TRAP, compatibility mode TRAP execution

Explanation: The RSX-11M image executed a TRAP instruction. This message corresponds to the RSX-11M termination message TRAP EXECUTION.

User Action: Determine the instruction or statement at which the error occurred and correct the error.

TYP, error in file type

Explanation: The file type specified in a file specification contains invalid syntax, for example, more than three characters. Or, the use of a logical name resulted in a duplicate file specification.

User Action: Correct the syntax of the file specification. Reenter the command or correct the program, as necessary.

UAFOPN, user authorization file open error

Explanation: The input card reader symbiont could not read the user authorization file. This message indicates an internal operating system error.

User Action: Collect as much information as possible and submit an SPR.

UBF, invalid user buffer

Explanation: The user record area address does not specify a valid buffer; the buffer is in an area of memory that cannot be written by the caller.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

UFD -- access failure on existing directory
UFD -- reason for failure

Explanation: VAX/VMS was not able to access the directory. The second message provides the reason for failure.

User Action: Take the required corrective action, based on the indicated reason, and reissue the command.

UFD -- close failure on directory
UFD -- reason for failure

Explanation: VAX/VMS was not able to close the directory file. The second message provides the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take the required action, based on the indicated reason, and reenter the command.

UFD -- device not in system

Explanation: The device specified in the CREATE/DIRECTORY command does not exist in the host system.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying a valid device name.

UFD -- directory already exists

Explanation: A directory with the specified name already exists on the volume.

User Action: Reenter the CREATE/DIRECTORY command specifying a different directory name, or use the existing directory.

UFD -- failed to create directory
UFD -- reason for failure

Explanation: No space exists on the volume, or an I/O error occurred. The second message provides the reason for the failure.

User Action: If no space exists, delete any unnecessary files or compress the volume using DSC1 or DSC2; disk compression may require operator intervention.

If an I/O error occurred, ensure that the device is online and the volume is mounted; then retry the command.

UFD -- failed to initialize directory
UFD -- reason for failure

Explanation: VAX/VMS was not able to initialize the directory file. The second message provides the reason for the failure.

User Action: Take the required corrective action, based on the reason indicated, and reenter the command.

UFD -- not Files-11 device

Explanation: The volume on which the directory was to be created is not a Files-11 structured volume. You cannot create a directory on a foreign volume with the CREATE/DIRECTORY command.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying a valid Files-11 volume. If necessary, initialize the volume with the INITIALIZE command.

UFD -- syntax error

Explanation: The command line is not in the correct format.

User Action: Correct the command line and reenter the command.

UFD -- too many subdirectory levels

Explanation: You are attempting to exceed the limit of eight subdirectory levels for a directory.

User Action: Reenter the command specifying no more than eight directory levels.

UFD -- volume not mounted

Explanation: The target volume for a CREATE/DIRECTORY command is not mounted. The volume must be mounted before the file structure can be accessed.

User Action: Ensure that the volume is physically mounted and use the MOUNT command to access the file structure. Then, reenter the CREATE/DIRECTORY command.

UNASEFC, unassociated event flag cluster

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. An image called a system service specifying an event flag number in a common cluster with which it was not associated.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify the event flag numbers specified in system service calls and verify that the required request to associate with the cluster completed successfully.

UNDEXP, undefined exponentiation
user PC location

Explanation: An expression contained exponentiation that cannot be mathematically evaluated, for example 0.**0. The result is the reserved operand, minus zero.

User Action: Use the traceback information or the PC displayed in the message to locate the error in your program and correct the mathematical expression.

UNDFIL, file not open

Explanation: A READ or WRITE command specified a file that is not currently opened or for which no logical name is assigned.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify the name of an opened file. Or, use the OPEN command to open the file before attempting to read or write it.

UNDSYM, undefined symbol

Explanation: A character string beginning with an alphabetic character was encountered in a context where the command interpreter evaluates expressions and automatically attempts symbol substitution. The character string is not defined as a local symbol for the current command level or as a global symbol.

User Action: Verify that the symbol is defined and reenter the command. If the error occurred in a command procedure, correct the procedure to ensure that the symbol is defined locally or globally as required before the statement that caused the error.

UNEXPLIST, qualifier only takes a single value

Explanation: A list of values was specified for a qualifier that accepts only a single value.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the correct syntax and reenter the command.

UNIALROPE, unit already open
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS OPEN statement or DEFINEFILE statement was attempted which specified a logical unit already opened for input or output.

User Action: Locate the OPEN or DEFINEFILE statement that caused the error. Verify the logical unit numbers in the conflicting statements; if they are to be the same, insert a CLOSE statement, delete the second OPEN statement, or change one of the logical unit numbers.

UNKDEV, unknown device type

Explanation: The device type specified, is unknown or invalid.

User Action: Verify the device name (or logical name, if a logical name was specified), and reenter the command with the correct device name.

UNKNOPR, unknown operator

Explanation: A REQUEST or REPLY command specified an invalid operator name; the keyword is invalid. No request message was sent.

User Action: Reenter the REQUEST or REPLY command; specify a valid operator name.

UNPROPARM, unprocessed parameters

Explanation: A command contained more parameters than are currently supported.

User Action: Reenter the command; specify only the maximum number of parameters.

UNPROQUAL, unprocessed qualifiers

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from the command interpreter's result parse routine. The message indicates that qualifiers present on the command were ignored. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

UNRKEY, keyword is an unrecognized keyword

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from the Run-Time Library. The indicated keyword is not recognized.

User Action: Correct the program and specify a valid keyword.

UNSAFE, drive unsafe

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. The drive cannot be used.

User Action: Check the status of the device and repeat the request. If the failure persists, notify the system manager.

UNWIND, unwind currently in progress

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. This status code is used as a call argument for condition handlers called during the search of the call stack during an unwind operation. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

UNWINDING, unwind already in progress

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A condition handler was called during an unwind operation and attempted to issue an unwind request. The operating system does not normally display this message.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

USEFLORES, use of floating reserved operand

Explanation: A program accessed a reserved floating operand. This message is associated with a status code returned by the Run-Time Library.

User Action: Use the traceback information to locate the statement that caused the error and correct your program.

USERVAL, user validation error

Explanation: A batch job submitted through the card reader failed; the user name or password did not match entries in the user authorization file. The job is deleted.

User Action: Correct the JOB or PASSWORD card, as appropriate, and resubmit the job.

USGOTO, unsatisfied GOTO command

Explanation: A GOTO command in a command procedure could not be executed because the label does not exist in the current command procedure.

This error causes a command procedure to terminate, because the command interpreter has read to the end of the procedure and does not know where to return.

User Action: Correct the command procedure; verify that the label is spelled correctly, that it is terminated with a colon, and that the GOTO command does not specify the colon. If the label is referred to using a symbol name, verify that the symbol name is preceded with the substitution operator (').

USZ, invalid user buffer size

Explanation: The size specified in the user record area size field for the buffer is invalid. The buffer size must be in the range of 1 through 65535.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

VALCNVERR, error converting value

Explanation: An incorrect value was specified for a qualifier that expects data in a certain format. For example, a non-numeric value was specified for a qualifier that requires a numeric value. The rejected portion of the command is displayed between backslashes.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the legal values and reenter the command.

VALREQ, value required on qualifier

Explanation: A command qualifier that requires a value was specified without a value.

User Action: Use the HELP command or refer to the VAX/VMS Command Language User's Guide, if necessary, for the legal values and reenter the command.

VASFULL, virtual address space is full

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned from a system service request. A request to increase the size of the process's virtual address space failed because there is no more space available in the page tables for the process.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition. Verify that the image deletes dynamically obtained pages as they are no longer needed to ensure that there will be space available.

VER, error in version number

Explanation: The version number of a file specification is invalid.

User Action: Correct the syntax of the file specification and reenter the command or correct the program, as necessary.

VFEVALERR, variable format expression value error
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: The value of a VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS variable format expression enclosed in angle brackets (< >) in a FORMAT statement is not within the range acceptable for its intended use. For example, a field width is less than or equal to zero.

User Action: Use the traceback information or the PC displayed in the message to locate the I/O statement that contained an invalid variable format expression. Check the value of the expression and correct your program.

VOLALRMNT, another volume of same label already mounted

Explanation: Shared, group, and system volumes that are mounted concurrently must have unique volume labels. The request to mount a volume that has the same label as a volume already mounted failed.

User Action: Mount the volume as a private volume, if it does not have to be shared; or wait until the conflicting volume has been dismounted. You can determine the status and ownership of the conflicting volume with the SHOW DEVICES/FULL/MOUNTED command.

VOLIDENT, label = 'volume-label', owner = 'user-name', format = 'volume-format'

Explanation: This is an informational message that identifies an incorrectly specified volume after the INCVOLLABEL and NOHOMEBLK errors in a MOUNT request.

User Action: No action is necessary. The message is informational. If the volume protection allows access to the volume, reissue the MOUNT command.

VOLINV, volume is invalid

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. The volume valid bit is not set for the volume. All physical and logical I/O operations will be rejected until the bit is set.

User Action: Check for a programming error. Verify that the volume is mounted and loaded and that the power is on before retrying the program.

WASECC, successful transfer; no data check

Explanation: This message is associated with a status code returned by I/O functions. A data check operation on a read request would fail; however, one or more ECC corrections were performed and the operation completed successfully.

User Action: Note the condition. Modify the source program, if necessary, to detect and respond to the condition.

WBE, write behind error

Explanation: An error occurred during a VAX-11 RMS operation for which write behind was specified.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the RAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

WER, file write error

Explanation: An error occurred during a VAX-11 RMS write operation.

User Action: The status value (STV) field of the RAB contains a code that provides more information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

WLD, invalid wildcard operation

Explanation: A call to the VAX-11 RMS delete service specified a wild card in one or more components of a file specification. No wild cards are allowed.

User Action: Correct the source program. Verify that the call to VAX-11 RMS was coded correctly. To perform a wild card delete service, you must code a loop that searches for files based on wild card specifications and deletes the files individually.

WLK, device is write locked

Explanation: The hardware device specified for a VAX-11 RMS operation is write locked for protection, and write access was attempted.

User Action: Verify the status of the hardware device; reset the write lock switch, if necessary. Notify the system operator if the error cannot be corrected.

WPL, error while writing prologue

Explanation: An I/O error occurred while VAX-11 RMS was writing a file's prologue area.

User Action: Depending on the operation, the status value (STV) field in the FAB or RAB contains a status code that provides additional information about the condition. Take corrective action based on this status code.

WRIREAFIL, write to READONLY file
unit nnn file file-spec
user PC location

Explanation: A VAX-11 FORTRAN IV-PLUS WRITE operation was attempted to a file that was opened with the READONLY parameter.

User Action: Locate the WRITE statement that caused the error and verify the logical unit number. If correct, verify the parameters on the OPEN statement.

WRITLCK, [write lock error] [volume on device is write locked]

Explanation: The volume cannot be written because the hardware write lock switch is set on the drive.

User Action: Release the write lock switch and retry the program.

WRONUMARG, wrong number of arguments
user PC location

Explanation: A mathematics library procedure was called with the wrong number of arguments.

User Action: Locate the call that returned the error and correct the call. See the VAX-11 Common Run-Time Procedure Library Reference Manual for a description of the required arguments.

WSF, working set full (cannot lock buffers in working set)

Explanation: A VAX-11 RMS connect request specified a positive multibuffer count but the buffers cannot be locked in the working set of the process. The working set is full.

User Action:

1. Specify fewer buffers in the multibuffer count
2. Specify a negative value for the multibuffer count so that the buffers are not locked in the working set
3. Use the SET WORKING_SET command to increase the size of the working set (if it is not already at its authorized limit)

XAB, not a valid XAB at location (bad length or not writeable)

Explanation: The XAB specified in the XAB field of the FAB, or in the NXT field of another XAB, pointed to an XAB that either is not writeable by the caller or contains an invalid block length field. The status value (STV) field of the FAB provides the address of the XAB in error.

User Action: Verify that the call to the VAX-11 RMS service was coded correctly.

APPENDIX A

ERROR CODES

Table A-1
File Control Services Error Codes

Error Number	Code Name	Meaning
-01.	IE.BAD	Bad parameter
-02.	IE.IFC	Invalid function code
-03.	IE.DNR	Device not ready
-04.	IE.VER	Parity error on device
-05.	IE.ONP	Hardware option not present
-06.	IE.SPC	Illegal user buffer
-07.	IE.DNA	Device not attached
-08.	IE.DAA	Device already attached
-09.	IE.DUN	Device not attachable
-10.	IE.EOF	End of file detected
-11.	IE.EOV	End of volume detected
-12.	IE.WLK	Write attempted to locked unit
-13.	IE.DAO	Data overrun
-15.	IE.ABO	Request terminated
-16.	IE.PRI	Privilege violation
-17.	IE.RSU	Shareable resource in use
-18.	IE.OVR	Illegal overlay request
-19.	IE.BYT	Odd byte count (or virtual address)
-20.	IE.BLK	Logical block number too large
-21.	IE.MOD	Invalid UDC module
-22.	IE.CON	UDC connect error
-23.	IE.NOD	Caller's nodes exhausted
-24.	IE.DFU	Device full
-25.	IE.IFU	Index file full
-26.	IE.NSF	No such file
-27.	IE.LCK	Locked from read/write access
-28.	IE.HFU	File header full
-30.	IE.CKS	File header checksum failure
-31.	IE.WAT	Attribute control list format error
-32.	IE.RER	File processor device read error
-33.	IE.WER	File processor device write error
-34.	IE.ALN	File already accessed on LUN
-35.	IE.SNC	File ID, file number check
-36.	IE.SQC	File ID, sequence number check
-37.	IE.NLN	No file accessed on LUN
-38.	IE.CLO	File not properly closed
-39.	IE.NBF	Open - no buffer space available for file
-40.	IE.RBG	Illegal record size
-41.	IE.NBK	File exceeds space allocated, no blocks

(continued on next page)

Table A-1 (Cont.)
File Control Services Error Codes

Error Number	Code Name	Meaning
-42.	IE.ILL	Illegal operation on file descriptor block
-43.	IE.BTP	Bad record type
-44.	IE.RAC	Illegal record access bits set
-45.	IE.RAT	Illegal record attributes bits set
-46.	IE.RCN	Illegal record number - too large
-48.	IE.2DV	Rename - two different devices
-49.	IE.FEX	Rename - new file name already in use
-50.	IE.BDR	Bad directory file
-51.	IE.RNM	Cannot rename old file system
-52.	IE.BDI	Bad directory syntax
-53.	IE.FOP	File already open
-54.	IE.BNM	Bad file name
-55.	IE.BDV	Bad device name
-56.	IE.BBE	Bad block on device
-57.	IE.DUP	Enter - duplicate entry in directory
-59.	IE.FHE	Fatal hardware error on device
-60.	IE.NFI	File ID was not specified
-61.	IE.ISQ	Illegal sequential operation
-62.	IE.EOT	End of tape detected
-63.	IE.BVR	Bad version number
-64.	IE.BHD	Bad file header
-65.	IE.OFL	Device off line
-66.	IE.BCC	Block check, CRC, or framing error
-75.	IE.EXP	File expiration date not reached
-76.	IE.BTF	Bad tape format
-77.	IE.NNC	Not ANSI 'D' format byte count
-82.	IE.IES	Invalid escape sequence
-83.	IE.PED	Partial escape sequence
-84.	IE.ALC	Allocation failure
-85.	IE.ULK	Unlock error
-86.	IE.WCK	Write check failure

Table A-2
Directive Error Codes (Standard System Codes)

Error Number	Code Name	Meaning
-01.	IE.UPN	Insufficient dynamic storage
-02.	IE.INS	Specified task not installed
-03.	IE.PTS	Partition too small for task
-04.	IE.UNS	Insufficient dynamic storage for send
-05.	IE.ULN	Unassigned LUN
-06.	IE.HWR	Device handler not resident
-07.	IE.ACT	Task not active
-08.	IE.ITS	Directive inconsistent with task state
-09.	IE.FIX	Task already fixed/unfixed
-10.	IE.CKP	Issuing task not checkpointable
-11.	IE.TCH	Task is checkpointable
-15.	IE.RBS	Receive buffer is too small
-16.	IE.PRI	Privilege violation

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Table A-2 (Cont.)
Directive Error Codes (Standard System Codes)

Error Number	Code Name	Meaning
-17.	IE.RSU	Resource in use
-18.	IE.NSW	No swap space available
-19.	IE.ILV	Illegal vector specified
-80.	IE.AST	Directive issued/not issued from AST
-81.	IE.MAP	Illegal mapping specified
-83.	IE.IOP	Window has I/O in progress
-84.	IE.ALG	Alignment error
-85.	IE.WOV	Address window allocation overflow
-86.	IE.NVR	Invalid region ID
-87.	IE.NVW	Invalid address window I/O
-88.	IE.ITP	Invalid TI parameter
-89.	IE.IBS	Invalid send buffer size (greater than 255.)
-90.	IE.LNL	LUN locked in use
-91.	IE.IUI	Invalid UIC
-92.	IE.IDU	Invalid device or unit
-93.	IE.ITI	Invalid time parameters
-94.	IE.PNS	Partition/region not in system
-95.	IE.IPR	Invalid priority (greater than 250.)
-96.	IE.ILU	Invalid LUN
-97.	IE.IEF	Invalid event flag (greater than 64.)
-98.	IE.ADP	Part of DPB out of user's space
-99.	IE.SDP	DIC or DPB size invalid

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