Data General
Data General Corporation, Westboro, Massachusetts 01580

Customer Documentation

AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Error and Status Messages

093-000540-03

AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Error and Status Messages

093-000540-03

For the latest enhancements, cautions, documentation changes, and other information on this product, please see the Release Notice (085-series) and/or Update Notice (078-series) supplied with the software.

Printed in the United States of America
Rev. 03, June 1993

Ordering No. 093-000540

Notice

Data General Corporation
4400 Computer Drive
Westboro, MA 01580

AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Error and Status Messages
093–000540–03

Revision History:	Effective with:
Original Release – December 1988	AOS/VS II Release 1.00
Addendum 086–000144–00	AOS/VS II Release 1.10
First Revision — March 1990	AOS/VS Revision 7.67 and AOS/VS II Release 2.00
Second Revision — December 1991	AOS/VS Revision 7.70 and AOS/VS II Release 2.10
Addendum 086–000194–00	AOS/VS Revision 7.70 and AOS/VS II Release 2.20
Third Revision – June 1993	AOS/VS Revision 7.70 and AOS/VS II Release 3.00

A vertical bar in the margin of a page indicates substantive technical change from the previous revision.

About this manual

AOS/VS and AOS/VS II (Advanced Operating System/Virtual Storage) are Data General operating systems for ECLIPSE® MV/Family and DS–series computer systems.

This manual explains error and status messages you may encounter while using AOS/VS or AOS/VS II. The manual is meant to help you recover from error conditions and understand status messages you see as you work with these systems.

This book explains how to interpret messages and recover from error conditions. Other aspects of system operation, like installing and managing the system, are explained in different manuals — for example, *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS* and *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*

Organization

The book you are reading includes this Preface, brief introductory material, a long table of error and status messages, a short table of numeric error codes, and an annotated set of documents.

Related Data General manuals

This manual sometimes refers to other manuals for detailed information. Here is a list of manuals not in the AOS/VS and AOS/VS II manual set. The list of AOS/VS and AOS/VS II manuals follows.

- *ADEX Operator's Manual* (014–000744). Describes how to install and run ADEX diagnostics.
- *Communications Switch–II User Operation and Installation Guide* (015–000207). This manual is useful if your computer allows remote diagnostic testing, and you have a contract with DGC that supports this.
- SCP (System Control Program) manuals. Some major SCP messages are covered in the manual you are reading. If you can't find a message here, refer to the SCP manual that came with your computer.
- *ECLIPSE MV/Family Systems Principles of Operation* (014–001371) and appropriate hardware–specific supplement. Explains the instructions, architecture, and features of ECLIPSE MV/Family computers.

- *Operators Reference, Peripheral Microcode Installer* (069–700013). Explains how to use this utility to install peripheral microcode on ECLIPSE bus disks.

AOS/VS and AOS/VS II manuals

The tasks involved in using your operating system, and manuals that explain them, are described in the following list. For a complete list of AOS/VS and AOS/VS II manuals, see the Document Set near the end of the manual.

- Installing, starting up, and shutting down AOS/VS or AOS/VS II — *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS* (093–000675) and *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II* (093–000539) describe all tasks involved in installing and configuring an operating system from scratch: formatting the system disk and installing the system, creating a tailored operating system, creating the multiuser environment, routinely starting up and shutting down, and installing updates and new releases of the operating system.

- Managing and running your system — *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II* (093–000541) explains system management issues like backup and security. It is a companion manual and sequel to the *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual.

- Terms and concepts — *AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Glossary* (069–000231).

- Using the CLI — *Using the CLI (AOS and AOS/VS)* (093–000646) explains CLI (command line interpreter) commands, pseudomacros, and system utilities that do not require special privileges.

- Using a text editor (specifically, the SED text editor) — *Learning to Use Your AOS/VS System* (069–000031) and *SED Text Editor User's Manual* (093–000249) describe using the SED editor shipped with the operating system. Both manuals apply to AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.

- Running an automated office — *Managing the CEO® System* (093–000286) describes how to install and manage the CEO office automation software.

- Programming in assembly language — *AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary ?A through ?Q* (093–000542) and *AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary ?R through ?Z* (093–000543).

Reader, please note:

In this manual, the term operating system means AOS/VS or AOS/VS II. AOS/VS means AOS/VS only, and AOS/VS II means AOS/VS II only.

We use these conventions for command formats in this manual:

REQUIRED required *[optional]* ...

Where	Means
REQUIRED	You must type the uppercase word, such as a command (or its accepted abbreviation), as shown.
required	You must type an argument, filename, or other variable in place of the lowercase word or letter. For example, the x in @MTx0 can be the letter B, C, D, or J, depending on the type of magnetic tape unit. Sometimes we show { required1 / required2 } which means you must type *one* of the arguments. Do not type the braces; they only set off the choice.
[optional]	You have the option of typing this argument. Do not type the brackets; they only set off what is optional.
...	You may repeat the preceding entry or entries. The explanation will tell you exactly what you may repeat.

Additionally, we use certain symbols in special ways:

Symbol	Means
↵	Press the NEW LINE key on your terminal keyboard. If there is no NEW LINE key, press the Enter or Carriage Return (CR) key.
□	Be sure to put a space here. (We use this only where we must; normally, you can see where to put spaces.)
)	The AOS/VS and AOS/VS II operating system prompt.
Su)	The AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Superuser prompt.
SCP–CLI>	The SCP operating system CLI prompt.

All numbers are decimal, except for those marked octal. For example, 35 (octal).

We show CLI commands in UPPERCASE; but you can type them in lowercase, uppercase, or any combination. Finally, we use

THIS TYPEFACE TO SHOW YOUR ENTRY↵
This typeface for system queries and responses
`This typeface to show listings`

Contacting Data General

Data General wants to assist you in any way it can to help you use its products. Please feel free to contact the company as outlined below.

Manuals

If you require additional manuals, please use the enclosed TIPS order form (United States only) or contact your local Data General sales representative.

Telephone assistance

If you are unable to solve a problem using any manual you received with your system, free telephone assistance is available with your hardware warranty and with most Data General software service options. If you are within the United States or Canada, contact the Data General Customer Support Center (CSC) by calling 1–800–DG–HELPS. Lines are open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., your time, Monday through Friday. The center will put you in touch with a member of Data General's telephone assistance staff who can answer your questions.

For telephone assistance outside the United States or Canada, ask your Data General sales representative for the appropriate telephone number.

Joining our users group

Please consider joining the largest independent organization of Data General users, the North American Data General Users Group (NADGUG). In addition to making valuable contacts, members receive *FOCUS* monthly magazine, a conference discount, access to the Software Library and Electronic Bulletin Board, an annual Member Directory, Regional and Special Interest Groups, and much more. For more information about membership in the North American Data General Users Group, call 1–800–253–3902 or 1–508–443–3330.

End of Preface

AOS/VS and AOS/VS II error and status messages

Read this manual when

- You want an overview of the source of error and status messages.
- You want a brief explanation of the format of error messages.
- You expect a response at your terminal and nothing happens.
- An error message appears on your terminal or a in a printed file and you don't know how to recover from the error.
- You see an incomplete *POWER UP* message or lights blink regularly on your computer's front panel.

This manual describes important messages you may receive while running or using your computer system. Most messages are displayed on the terminal you're using (or are recorded in the batch output file, if you submitted the command as a batch job). Messages that require human operator action are displayed on the system console.

Table 1, later on, describes the messages alphabetically. It explains the probable source (cause) of the error and one or more possible solutions. Some messages indicate internal problems with software; for each of these, we ask you to file a Software Trouble Report (STR). While you are starting, running, using, and shutting down your computer system, errors may occur. Also, the system may notify you of runtime events by writing error and status information to the system console.

Table 1 begins with "None. Nothing happens..."; that is, no response at all. Next in the table come symbols (like !) followed by a space or another symbol, and messages that begin with a variable value (like a filename). The messages show these variable values as *xxx*; they may range from 0 through Z. After the variable values, the messages proceed alphabetically by ASCII value, except that the case of letter is ignored.

Major sections in the manual are

- Where messages come from
- Where messages appear
- Format of error messages from the CLI
- Table of messages
- AOS/VS and AOS/VS II numeric error codes

NOTE: In this manual, the term operating system or system means AOS/VS or AOS/VS II. AOS/VS means AOS/VS only, and AOS/VS II means AOS/VS II only. CLI means CLI32 (the 32–bit CLI) or CLI16 (the 16–bit CLI). CLI32 means CLI32 only, and CLI16 means CLI16 only.

Where messages come from

The messages explained in this manual come from the operating system and other programs, including

- System Control Processor (SCP), used to boot AOS/VS or AOS/VS II systems.
- AOS/VS and AOS/VS II bootstrap programs, used to load microcode and operating systems into the computer.
- Disk management utilities: For AOS/VS, the Disk Formatter, Installer, PCOPY, and FIXUP utilities; for AOS/VS II, the Disk Jockey utility.
- The operating system: AOS/VS II or AOS/VS itself.
- The operating system CLI (Command Line Interpreter) program.
- The operating system EXEC program, which manages user logon, batch, printers, and the multiuser environment.
- Network programs (a small subset of the most important messages).

This book does *not* explain errors you may encounter from Data General's CEO® office automation system. (CEO errors are described in *Managing Your CEO® System*). Nor does it describe errors from database management software like INFOS® II and DG/SQL, from compilers like FORTRAN 77 or C, or from personal computer software like CEO Connection™ software. Errors from all of these are explained in manuals that accompany the software.

AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, the CLI, EXEC, and most other programs report errors through a text file named ERMES in the root directory. When the program encounters an error, or must display a status message, it passes a unique number to the operating system. The system then translates the number into a text message, using the system error file (ERMES) in the root directory.

For example, if an AOS/VS or AOS/VS II program (like the CLI or EXEC) expects to find a file and cannot, it passes code 25 (octal) to the system; using ERMES, the system translates the code into the message *File does not exist* and displays the message. The CLI has a command, MESSAGE, that does this translation directly.

Each operating system program — along with Sort/Merge and language runtime routines — has its own unique set of error codes. All applications you write in high–level languages rely on ERMES for text descriptions of error conditions. (Major exceptions to this rule include the CEO system, compilers, DUMP_II, and LOAD_II, which have their own error message files.)

If the operating system receives an error code that isn't defined in ERMES, it reports *Unknown error code n,* where *n* is the code. If you see this message, plan to have someone create a new, tailored ERMES file that includes the error text from the reporting program. If this isn't done, users will continue to get only the numeric error codes, which won't help productivity.

Creating the tailored ERMES file is described in the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual.

Where messages appear

Generally, messages appear on the issuing terminal — the terminal from which you issued the command that caused the error. The error and status messages you see depend on whether you're working at a user terminal or the system console.

Error messages from some programs (not the CLI) consist only of a number, without a text explanation. If the operating system is up and running, and the message text has been built into the ERMES file, you can use the CLI command MESSAGE to interpret the number. For example,

```
) MESSAGE  244↵      (Get the CLI to interpret the number.)
244 File access denied
)
```

If you see a numeric code and the operating system is *not* running, see Table 2, "AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Numeric Error Codes," near the end of the manual for the most common error codes and their meanings. These codes are from the system parameter file, PARU.32.SR.

Some messages are simply status messages; for such messages, you need take no action. Each status message is noted as a status message in the text.

Error conditions at a user terminal

At a user terminal, if you type a command that results in an error, generally the error message will appear on your terminal. But if the error occurred in a batch job (in a command line beginning with the QBATCH command), the message will appear in the batch output file. By default, the batch output file is sent to the first line printer queue, LPT, and then deleted; but you can specify a disk file for later examination with the QBATCH/QOUTPUT switch.

Printing errors detected by EXEC's XLPT process are not displayed on your terminal or batch output; instead, they appear on the printer listing. Such errors include form specification errors like illegal VFU (vertical format unit) or CTRL–R parameters.

As a general guideline, after you queue something (for example, with the QPRINT or QBATCH command) and your terminal shows a *Queued...* message, any problem with the job won't be reported to your terminal. Problems will be reported on the printed file (QPRINT) or the batch output file (QBATCH).

Error conditions at the system console

At the system console, which is running PID 2 or a subordinate of PID 2, errors that result from your commands are displayed the same way as on a user terminal. However, the system console also displays status messages. By default, the system console displays all system error messages (like those that show device errors) and EXEC messages (about user print and batch jobs). The system console also shows messages from the SCP. These describe errors that may occur during system startup or serious error conditions like power brownouts.

While the operating system is running, you can redirect EXEC status messages (but not system error messages, EXEC mount messages, or SCP messages) to a different terminal with EXEC's LOGGING command. This is useful if you're acting as operator and want to work on a terminal other than the system console.

System error messages about hardware are always recorded in file :ERROR_LOG (as well as sent to the system console); from any terminal, you can examine these messages by typing X REPORT :ERROR_LOG and pressing NEW LINE.

If an error message appears on the system console or a batch/print output file, Table 1 notes this.

Recovering from errors

The recovery action you take may depend on your role: user or system manager/operator.

For example, consider the message *Queue not open*. If you're a user, trying to print a file, your best course is to seek the system manager or operator and ask him or her to correct the problem. On the other hand, if you *are* the system manager or operator, your best course is to correct the problem yourself, probably by typing commands to EXEC. For any error condition where recovery depends on your role, the explanation following the error message gives the appropriate action for both roles.

Some messages indicate internal problems within the hardware or software. For these, the text recommends contacting Data General to file an STR.

Format of error messages from the CLI

When the CLI reports an error, it displays the severity level of the error (Warning, Error, or Abort), the text message from file ERMES, and the argument or command that caused the error. For example, if you type

```
) TYPE MYFILE↵
```

and the CLI cannot find the file, it displays the following error message:

Warning: File does not exist, File MYFILE

When EXEC (or any process created with the PROCESS/NAME= command) reports an error, it displays

From PID n (processname): message

or

From processname: message

When a user application program reports an error, it gives quite a lot of information, depending on the language it was written in. For example, suppose you run a FORTRAN 77 program that tries to create a file in a directory that it lacks Write access to. You'll see the following sequence of messages:

Write access denied

At location: n

ERROR OCCURRED DURING ACCESS TO UNIT 1

TASK terminated

ERROR 26.

Call traceback:

From fp: n, pc: address
From fp: n, pc: address
From fp: n, pc: address

Write access denied

And the program will terminate.

The runtime error message tells you the cause of the error, the program counter location in memory when the error occurred, the unit number, and memory locations from which the code causing the error originated.

The error number, shown as 26. here, means "Write access denied," as the text message shows. The text *Write access denied* was copied from file ERMES by language runtime routines automatically built into the program. (The period after 26 indicates a decimal value, since by default, error codes are octal.)

In any higher level language, calls that involve I/O let you test for error conditions. In FORTRAN 77, for example, an error variable named IOSTAT contains an error code if an error occurred, or 0 if no error occurred. The program can check for an error value (for example, the value that indicates end of file) and take appropriate action.

Coding programs based on error mnemonics or codes is further explained in a manual that accompanies the software product.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
None. Nothing happens at startup or in response to commands.	At startup. Power is not flowing to computer, system console, disk unit, or tape unit.	Power up system console, disk unit, tape unit (if needed), and computer.
	At startup. System console is not on line (ON LINE light off), or brightness is set too dim.	Put system console on line (CMD and ON LINE keys), and check brightness.
	At startup. You typed the wrong device code; there is no such device.	Type the break sequence (CMD and BREAK/ESC keys). Retype the BOOT command.
	At startup. Bootstrap disk or tape unit is not ready or on line.	Type the break sequence (CMD and BREAK/ESC keys). Make the unit(s) ready and/or put on line.
	At startup from tape. Tape unit is set to wrong density, or is not on line, or unit door is open.	Take tape unit off line, change density, and put back on line; close unit door (if any); try again.
	At startup from diskette. Diskette is misinserted.	Remove and reinsert diskette, with write–enable notch up. For a picture, see the 014–series "Starting" manual packaged with your computer.
	At startup. Input medium (disk or tape) is unreadable. The first blocks of the medium are required to load the program. This could mean a bad tape or disk.	Make sure device is ready and on line. If so, perhaps the wrong disk or tape is mounted. If you are starting from tape (device code 22, 23, or 62), file 0 of the tape must contain program TBOOT. If you are starting from disk or diskette (code 27, 24, 33, or 64), the first blocks of the disk must contain a disk bootstrap, installed by the Installer utility (AOS/VS) or Disk Jockey utility (AOS/VS II).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
None. Nothing ... (continued)	At startup on an ECLIPSE MV/7800™ DC, ECLIPSE MV/7800 DCX, MV/4000 DC, or DS/4000–series system. The IOC emulator is not installed on the hard disk, and the IOC EMULATOR or SCP SYSTEM MEDIA diskette is not inserted in its slot.	Turn power off and on again. If nothing happens again, get the IOC EMULATOR diskette and install the emulator on the hard disk, as described an appendix of the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual.
	At startup. Bootstrap jumpers are not installed. On any computer that has a LOCK switch, when you turn power on, the computer tries to boot from the device code selected with hardware jumpers or DIP switch. Usually the jumpers or DIP switch are set to the master disk device code (27, 24, or 33) by the DG engineer who installs the hardware. If the jumpers or DIP switch are not set, or are set to a device that's not on line, the computer can't automatically boot when you turn power on.	Make sure the system console and system disk are ready and on line. After you make sure they're on line, unlock the computer and turn power off and on. The system console should display *BOOT DEVICE* or @. If so, this means CPU jumpers or the DIP switch aren't set to a device code. You must specify the code to load from. If the message is *BOOT DEVICE*, type 27, 24, or another disk device code, and press NEW LINE. If the message is @, type 24L, 27L, or other disk device code. This will boot an operating system bootstrap program, which loads microcode and allows you to bring up AOS/VS or AOS/VS II. To make cold starts easier later, you might have a DG engineer set the jumpers/DIP switch to the primary disk device code.
	At startup. Disk bootstrap is not installed. (This problem is likely only if you've never booted from this disk.)	Install a disk bootstrap. For AOS/VS, this means running the Installer, described in (*Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, either Chapter 2 or 3. For AOS/VS II, it means running Disk Jockey as described in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II*, Chapter 2; use the choice "Install system software" (keyword SOFTWARE) to install bootstraps.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
None. Nothing... (continued)	During normal AOS/VS or AOS/VS II operations (power is still on to CPU and system console).	At the system console, type CTRL–Q to undo any CTRL–S that suspended display. If this works, you've recovered. If it doesn't work, type CTRL–O to undo any CTRL–O. If this works, fine. If it doesn't work, type CTRL–O again and continue to the next recommended action. Enter CHAR/OFF/NRM to undo any CHARACTERISTICS/NRM command that suppressed messages. If the system console is a hardcopy console, look for a fault; turn off and on, and replace ribbon if it is worn out. Look for a high priority process (like a dump) that's using a lot of resources. Try typing CTRL–C CTRL–C on the system console. If the system console echoes ^C^C, the operating system is probably okay and the problem is with one or more user processes. Warn users of impending shutdown; then bring the multiuser environment down and up (use the DOWN and UP macros). If there is no response to CTRL–C CTRL–C, the system is deadlocked. Enter the break sequence, then RESET and START 50. This runs the Emergency Shutdown (ESD) routine (described in the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual, in section "Abnormal Shutdown").
! (exclamation)	From the SCP debugger.	If the operating system is not running, turn power off and on again.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
!) or \)	From CLI. The macro you just ran has incorrect syntax: a conditional pseudomacro has not been terminated by an [!END] pseudomacro. The !) prompt means that the condition being tested for is false; the \) prompt means that the condition is true.	You can terminate the macro by typing CTRL–C CTRL–A or [!END] and NEW LINE. Then arrange to have the macro syntax fixed. Someone must insert an [!END] at the appropriate place in the macro, using a text editor.
*#@^^**&^^^ (text stream and beeps)*	From CLI. You may have tried to type a binary file on your terminal. This can happen if you use the TYPE command with a template (for example, TYPE +) with a program file in the working directory. While it is displaying the binary file, the console may ignore CTRL characters.	Press CTRL–C CTRL–A. If CTRL–C CTRL–A doesn't work, and your terminal is not the system console, press the break sequence: press CMD, hold it down, and press the BREAK/ESC key); then press CTRL–C CTRL–A. If this fails, ask the system manager to terminate your process. If your terminal *is* the system console, don't type the break sequence (this will run the SCP–CLI). Instead, wait for the display to stop. In any case, try to avoid typing a binary file again.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
@ (at sign)	From microcoded console loader program. This program allows communication between the computer and system console. This @ prompt can appear if you type a break sequence to the SCP, or if you turn CPU power on with the computer unlocked, or if power–up diagnostics detect a problem.	Turn power off; press LOCK to ON; turn power on; then answer the Operating System Load menu question. If there is no LOCK switch, boot from disk by typing 24L at the @ prompt. If AOS/VS was running when this prompt appeared, try typing P, then CONT, and press NEW LINE. For AOS/VS, you may need to run FIXUP; for AOS/VS II, you may need to run Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher. For any system, you may need to run diagnostics on the computer.
xxx already exists! Deleting the file and continuing	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. A file it wanted to restore already existed. The program has deleted the file xxx and is continuing.	Continue with whatever you had planned. This can happen after you started a restoration, which loaded some files. Then for some reason (perhaps because the restoration aborted) you started it again.
xxx Batch output file	From EXEC. Status message that identifies the batch output file; it appears at the beginning of the file, along with log–on information, for each batch job.	The xxx indicates the system ID. Originally, xxx is AOS/VS or AOS/VS II. You can change the xxx text string from PID 2 (the master CLI) with the CLI command SYSID.
A device is attached to the terminal's printer port. If the device is a printer and you are going to use it, you must run in hardcopy mode. Do you want to run in hardcopy mode? Please enter Y or N:	From AOS/VS II VSGEN or Disk Jockey. Your system console has an auxiliary I/O port. If the port is connected to a slave printer, the program can run in hardcopy mode and let you use the slave printer, or it can run in CRT mode without use of the printer.	Generally, when you run VSGEN or Disk Jockey, the convenience of CRT mode outweighs the possibility of using the slave printer. So in most cases, answer N (No) and press NEW LINE. If you know that you must use the printer, type Y (Yes) and press NEW LINE.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
A disk can only be mirrrored with a disk of the same size	From the AOS/VS Disk Formatter. Each disk in a mirrored pair must be the same size. On mirrored system disks, you can also get this message if the sizes of the diagnostic areas differ.	Perhaps you made a typing mistake. If so, respecify the disk unit names. Otherwise, you must choose a different disk — one of the same size as the primary — to serve as a mirror image. If the diagnostic area sizes differ, run a Full format on one of the images, making the areas the same size.
A macro file *>10000 bytes requires a CLI extension, File xxx*	From the CLI. You tried to execute a file that is not a program file, therefore the CLI assumed it was a macro file. However, the filename lacks the .CLI suffix and the file contains more than 10,000 bytes. The CLI will not try to execute a file of more than 10,000 bytes as a macro unless the filename has a .CLI suffix. This is a memory conservation restriction.	You may have made a typing error; examine the file to make sure you want to execute it as a macro. If you do want to execute the file as a macro, rename it so that its name ends with the .CLI suffix; then reissue the command.
Abnormal program termination	From Disk Jockey, CEO, or other program. The program encountered a serious error (perhaps an internal error that you should report to DG) and terminated.	For most programs, additional text will tell you what to do. You may want to file a software trouble report (STR) with DG. If so, follow the instructions. Then restart the program if you want.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
ABNORMAL SYSTEM SHUTDOWN and for AOS/VS, sometimes followed by *— Run FIXUP on all LDUs ever initialized into this system*	From the operating system, after you have tried to shut down normally or run ESD. This message means that — for some reason — the operating system could not close all files and release nonmaster LDUs (if any were initialized). This problem occurs if you initialize a removable–disk LDU (like a diskette), remove it from its unit without releasing it via the RELEASE command, and then shut down. For example, you typed INIT @DPJ10, and later, without releasing the disk (in the form RELEASE lduname), you removed the disk from its unit; then you shut down while the disk remained outside its unit.	For AOS/VS, run FIXUP on the system LDU. If the *Abnormal* message is followed by the *Run FIXUP* message, you should insert each LDU ever initialized and run FIXUP on it (unless FIXUP informs you that fixing is not necessary). Some of these previously initilaized LDUs will not be accessible from AOS/VS unless you fix them. For AOS/VS II, run Disk Polisher on the system LDU.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Abort xxx or *ABORT xxx*	From AOS/VS Disk Formatter on a Partial format. This may mean the disk was never full formatted.	If message xxx allows you to correct the problem, do so; then retry the original command. Otherwise, make sure the disk is write enabled if write enabling applies; restart the Disk Formatter. A Full format may be needed. If the program aborts on a Full format, consult your DG support organization.
	From AOS/VS FIXUP.	If message xxx allows you to correct the problem, do so; then retry FIXUP.
	From AOS/VS FIXUP. If the message is *FIXUP CHECKSUM ERROR*, this means FIXUP hasn't been loaded into memory correctly.	See the message is *FIXUP CHECKSUM ERROR* in this table.
	From AOS/VS FIXUP, the disk DIB block may be bad.	See the message is *CANNOT READ IN THE DIB FOR THE LDU* in this table.
	From AOS/VS or AOS/VS II during system startup. There may be a message or numeric code (xxx) to explain further.	Try to find the message xxx in this table (or, if xxx is a number, find it in the numeric error code table that follows this alphabetical one. For AOS/VS, if the message xxx contains the number 243, you must run FIXUP on LDU before you can bring up AOS/VS.
	From EXEC or CLI. Appears on the terminal that issued the command or on the batch output listing. A serious error condition, described in message xxx, prevented a utility program from continuing.	If message xxx allows you to correct the problem, do so; then retry the original command. Otherwise, examine the message column of this table to find the message xxx; follow the instructions

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Aborted by user Press NEW LINE to continue	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY. You were given the choice to continue or abort, and you chose abort.	Press NEW LINE to return to the menu from which you entered LDCOPY. Then continue with whatever you had planned.
Access control area contains invalid information	From AOS/VS II. The file's access control structure contains wrong data.	Try changing the file ACL. If this fails, copy the file's contents (COPY newname oldname), delete the original, and rename the new to the old. If copying fails, delete the file and restore it from backup (if any).
Access to queue denied	From EXEC. Your username does not have access to the queue (usually specified with the QPRINT or QBATCH switch /QUEUE=). To use a queue, you need W and R access to the queue filename (for example, LASER) in the :PER directory.	If you really need access to the queue, have the system manager turn Superuser on and change the ACL of the queue name (or the operator can use EXEC's ACCESS command).
Addresses on LDU pieces are not contiguous	From AOS/VS II. After an INITIALIZE or MIRROR command, the system found that disk addresses between pieces of an LDU were not contiguous. Perhaps the software format on the disk is incomplete or corrupt. Or you may have specified the wrong unit name, or the wrong disk is inserted in a unit.	If the LDU is new (it has never been initialized), the problem may be a bad software format; use Disk Jockey to software format the disk. If the LDU *has* been initialized, examine it using the LDUINFO utility, and use the correct disks or correct the command as needed. The LDU will be inaccessible until you can get disks with the correct pieces on line and initialized. In the future, give each LDU a unique filename (unless it is the second image of a mirror) and a unique ID; this will prevent recurrence of the problem.
/AFTER or /BEFORE switch required	From CLI. You issued a date– or time–oriented command with the /TLA or /TLM switch, but did not specify after or before.	Retry the command, using the /AFTER or /BEFORE switch, as desired.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
/AFTER or /BEFORE switches must be separated by a time switch	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). You issued a date– or time–oriented command with /AFTR and /BEFORE switches, but didn't separate the switches	Retry the command, with a new date/time specifier (/TLA or /TLM switch) between the /AFTER and /BEFORE switches; for example, DUMP_II/AFTER/TLM=9–AUG–91 .
AFTER requires an argument Only TLM, TLA or TCR can be used...	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. The format of your time/date specification is wrong.	Respecify the command, inserting the switch /AFTER or /BEFORE before /TLM, /TLA, or /TCR; for example, DUMP_II/AFTER/TLM=9–AUG–91 .
AIR FLOW ALARM — CHECK FILTERS	From SCP on system console. Air flow in the cabinet is inadequate.	Shut down the operating system (if up) and cut power; temperature may soon reach a critical point. Correct the problem.
All consoles enabled	From EXEC. Status message from EXEC ENABLE/ALL command; appears on system console. EXEC has enabled all user terminals for logon.	No action is needed.
Already being processed	From EXEC or the CLI. You tried to hold a printing job via a CLI QHOLD command, but the job was already being processed.	Use the QCANCEL command to cancel the job, or just let it finish.
An /AFTER or /BEFORE switch is required before each time switch	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). You issued a date– or time–oriented command with a /TLM ot /TLA switch, but omitted /AFTER and /BEFORE.	Retry the command, and specify /AFTER or /BEFORE in front of the /TLA or /TLM switch.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
An unlabeled diskette has been inserted. *Do you want to label this diskette? [N]*	From CLI (CLI16, the 16–bit CLI), on a labeled diskette write. The diskette you inserted is not labeled.	If you want to label the diskette, type Y and press NEW LINE. The CLI will then ask for the volume ID you want, and will display a default based on the label you specified in the LOAD command. If you thought the diskette *was* labeled, or think you may have made a mistake and inserted a diskette with valuable data, press NEW LINE. Then remove the diskette and try to find and insert the diskette with the label you expected.
Another EXEC is already processing	From EXEC. You tried to create an EXEC process, but EXEC is already running.	If you want to start EXEC (or the multiuser environment) from the beginning, make sure users are logged off; then type :DOWN and press NEW LINE, and type :UP and press NEW LINE. Otherwise, let the current EXEC continue running.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
ANSI labels found when expecting IBM.	From system bootstrap or system. The bootstrap or system has detected that the microcode installed on disk doesn't match the CPUID.	Perhaps you installed the wrong microcode (from a system tape not shipped with the system). Display the microcode filename(s) in the root directory (FILES/AS :+.MCF). If there is a microcode filename that matches your computer name proceed as follows: For AOS/VS, reload the microcode by cold starting the computer (Chapter 6 of *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*). If the error recurs, reinstall microcode from the SCP system tape as described in that manual. For AOS/VS II, reinstall the microcode it via Disk Jockey "Install Microcode" menu, as described in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II*. If the microcode file doesn't match your computer name, find the correct SCP System Media tape, and reinstall it on disk using the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
AOS/VS [II] FATAL ERROR: n n1 ... n12 *Do you want a memory dump (to submit an STR)?[x]*	From AOS/VS or AOS/VS II. A software or hardware error, identifiable from value n, has prevented the operating system from continuing. The numbers n1 through n12 provide other information. If the displayed value n is 14413 or 14431, it means problems with an operating system virtual memory directory, :SWAP or :PAGE. (14413 means :SWAP; 14431 means :PAGE). If n is 14413 or 14431, value n1 explains the cause: 114 — There aren't enough contiguous disk blocks for files. 121 — Physical unit failure (disk went off line or a bad block developed). 237 — Disk space is exhausted in directory :SWAP or :PAGE or its parent LDU. The default max size of these directories is very large, so probably the parent LDU (not the directory itself) is out of space.	If you want help from Data General, you must submit an STR. Mount a large tape, then answer Y to the *Memory dump* question. The memory dump procedure is explained in the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual. Filing an STR is explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.* If you want to file an STR, go to that manual and do not continue here. Check value n; if it's 14413 or 14431, there are corrective actions you can take, as described next. Note the value. Look for obvious problems, like having a disk go off line or power loss to a disk unit; correct any of these you find. Next, to skip the memory dump, type N and press NEW LINE to run ESD. Restart the operating system. If value n is 14413 or 14431, with value n1 equaling 114 or 237, turn Superuser on, and delete all files in directory :SWAP and :PAGE, via DELETE/V :SWAP:+ :PAGE:+ Also, look for files to delete in the parent directory of :SWAP and :PAGE, since disk space in the parent may have caused the problem. If error 14413 or 14431 recurs, consider truncating swap and page files (in VSGEN) to save space; also, you might want to consider acquiring more disk space.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Argument is not a xxx	From CLI. As an argument to a PROMPT command, you typed something illegal. Each argument to PROMPT must be a recognizable CLI command.	Retry, specifying only recognizable CLI commands in the PROMPT command.
Argument may not xxx	From CLI. In a PROMPT command, you made the mistake indicated by message xxx.	Retry, correcting the mistake.
Argument unknown	From EXEC. As operator, you issued a command to EXEC, but it doesn't recognize the text you gave as an argument.	Get help with the XHELP command. Respecify the command with the correct argument.
Attempt to access process not in hierarchy	From system. Either the process doesn't exist or is terminating, or your commmand can't be executed because your process is not the parent of the target process.	See if the process exists by typing WHOS and pressing NEW LINE. If it does exist, and you still want to execute the command, turn Superprocess on and try again. If you don't have the Superprocess privilege, you cannot execute the command.
Attempt to connect A– and C–type processes	From remote host system. You're logged on to another system via VTA, and tried to run an anyPID program (VTA would need to connect to a C–type process, which is illegal). This error occurs any time an A–type process tries to connect to a C–type process (using a ?CON system call).	You cannot run this program remotely. Either go to the remote system, log on as a local user, and retry; or try to execute a hybrid or smallPID version of the program. If your process caused the error, you must either configure the program for any PID (see *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II*) or have the program try to connect to a B–type or A–type process.
Attempt to create more than 256 queues	From EXEC. You tried to create a 257th queue. EXEC allows a maximum of 256 queues, including the three permanent batch queues and MOUNTQ.	If you need to create a new queue, close and delete an old one.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Attempt to delete default BATCH_LIST/ OUTPUT queue	From EXEC. You tried to delete the batch list or batch output queue (BATCH_LIST or BATCH_OUTPUT). This queue is associated with the batch input queue; deleting it is illegal.	You cannot delete the queue.
Attempt to start too many coops	From EXEC. You tried to start (EXEC START command) a 129th cooperative process. EXEC supports a maximum of 128 cooperative processes (such as the XLPT process).	You cannot exceed this limit. If you must start another printer–manager process, first stop one that is active using the EXEC STOP command.
Attempt to start too many queues	From EXEC. You tried to start (EXEC START command) a 33nd queue on a device. EXEC supports a maximum of 32 queues on one device.	You cannot exceed this limit. If you must start another queue, first stop one that is active using the EXEC STOP command.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Attempt to synchronize more recent LDU image to older LDU image	From AOS/VS II. You issued the MIRROR command to mirror one LDU image to another, but the source image (the image you have already initialized) has older information on it than the destination image. Generally, the system assumes you want the newer image to serve as the source, therefore the system reports this error.	Make sure you want to use the initialized image as a source for this mirror. If you want to do this, retype the MIRROR command using the /FORCESYNC switch and the same arguments you used previously. This tells the system to overwrite the newer information with the older information. If you decide to use the newer image as the source, release the initialized image (use the command form RELEASE ldu–filename); then initialize the new image (INITIALIZE command) and issue the MIRROR command again. In either case, synchronization will take some time, from minutes to hours, depending on the type of synchronization and amount of material on the LDU.
Attempt to wire too many pages	From system. A 16–bit process tried to wire pages (use the ?WIRE system call to retain pages in memory).	Use VSGEN to create a system with variable swap files. In the parameters section, when VSGEN asks *Do you wish to use variable swapfiles [N]:*, answer Y; then set the Maximum swapfile size and the Default swapfile size to 300.
Awaiting alignment	From EXEC. Status message from EXEC STATUS @LPx command. An EXEC ALIGN command was issued and the printer is waiting.	Align printer if needed; then continue printer operation with a command of the form CX ALIGN/CONTINUE @LPx.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Backup creation date: ddd, time: ttt	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY, on restore. This status message displays the date and time the backup occurred.	If this is the correct backup, fine; continue. Otherwise, abort the restore: with stand–among Disk Jockey, press CTRL–C CTRL–B; with stand–alone Disk Jockey, type the break sequence. Restart Disk Jockey.
Bad block address too high for system area	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey utility. The address of a bad block is too high for the LDU.	The bad block address you specified is too high. Perhaps you created this LDU smaller than the physical disk, and the bad block address (which was in bounds for a disk–sized LDU) is too large. Verify the bad block address. If you mistyped the address, retry.
Bad block table is full	From AOS/VS II system or Disk Jockey. Too many bad blocks have developed on the disk for the remap area reserved by Disk Jockey.	If you can access any LDUs on the disk, and care about their contents, dump the contents to tape. A software format is probably needed; but the problem may be caused by a hardware flaw, like head misalignment. If you don't want to try a software format, consider running diagnostics to detect a fixable hardware problem. Consult your DG support organization.
	From AOS/VS II system.	If this message returns from the system, it means that an internal error occurred. Please file an STR.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Bad block table overflow	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. After testing the disk surface by running patterns, Disk Jockey found too many bad blocks for the table whose size you specified earlier. The program gave you a chance to specify a larger size, but you declined to do so.	Generally, you may want to specify a table at most 50 percent larger than the original default (if you know it). Too many bad blocks can indicate a hardware problem; it's pointless to enlarge the bad block table enough to include blocks that will be rejected because of a hardware problem. If you enlarge the bad block table and this *overflow* error recurs, don't enlarge the table again. Consider calling your Data General support organization and/or running diagnostics.
	From AOS/VS II system. A new bad block developed during runtime, but the system couldn't map around the block because the bad block table is full.	You can't continue using the disk in this state; you must reformat it and enlarge the bad block table. Or if the disk is nearing the end of its useful life, you might consider replacing it, since the new bad block(s) may indicate surface deterioration. While the disk remains accessible, you might want to dump any material from it that has not already been backed up. Then, if you decide to continue using this disk, release it (or shut down, if this is the system disk). Then run a Disk Jockey physical disk format on this disk; enlarge the bad block table by, say, 50 percent; and do a surface analysis. Create LDU(s) on it. If it's the system LDU, install system software, bootstraps, and microcode on it. Then reload files from backup. If you decide to acquire a new disk, use Disk Jockey to format it and create an LDU with the same filename as the original LDU; then reload files.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Bad block table points to an invalid address	From AOS/VS II. The disk's bad block table contains an invalid address.	Run Disk Jockey to view the bad block tables; this may tell you which system area has the problem. Data in this area may be inaccessible; you may need to software format the physical disk. If you don't care about data on the disk, start Disk Jockey, run a software format, and create one or more LDUs on the disk.
Bad link directory pathname	From EXEC. In a MOUNT command, you specified a nondefault directory for the link name, but the system cannot resolve the pathname. Perhaps the directory does not exist.	Verify that the directory exists and respecify the pathname if needed in the MOUNT command.
Bad mount bits set for this queue type	From EXEC. Your program requested service from EXEC, but specified an invalid mount option for this queue type.	Arrange to have the program fixed.
Bad username	From EXEC. You issued an EXEC PREMOUNT command, but gave an invalid username.	Respecify the PREMOUNT command with the correct username.
BATCH_INPUT n Flushing current job at user request	From EXEC. Status message that appears on system console (@CON0). The user has issued QCANCEL against the current request and EXEC is flushing it. (User QCANCEL commands, unlike EXEC's CANCEL, can cancel an active request.)	Proceed with the next step you have planned.
BEFORE requires an argument Only TLM, TLA or TCR can be used...	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. The format of your time/date specification is wrong.	Respecify the command, inserting /AFTER or /BEFORE before the /TLM, /TLA, or /TCR switch; for example, DUMP_II/AFTER/TLM=9–AUG–93

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Binary mode not allowed	From EXEC. Appears on printed file. You issued a QPRINT command with the /BINARY switch, but binary mode is not enabled on the target printer.	Someone acting as system operator must enable binary mode with an EXEC command of the form CX BINARY LPx cleanup–filename Then you can reissue the QPRINT/BINARY command.
Binary mode not enabled	From EXEC. Appears on printed file. See message *Binary mode not allowed.*	For recovery action, see message *Binary mode not allowed.*
Bitmap not aligned, should be at n	From AOS/VS PCOPY utility. The bitmap address on the destination LDU is not the same as on the address on the source LDU.	On both LDUs, the bitmap, and certain other disk tables, must have the same size and address. To retain the destination LDU's bitmap/overlay/remap area addresses, run a Disk Formatter Partial format on the destination LDU and note the bitmap, overlay area (if any), and remap area addresses. Then again with a Disk Formatter Partial format, try to move the source LDU areas to the same addresses as on the destination LDU. If this succeeds, try PCOPY again. If it does not succeed, try to find a way to get the *source* LDU's files onto the destination LDU; then run a Disk Formatter Full format on the source LDU, and default the bitmap, overlay, and remap–area addresses. Then future PCOPYs will work without this error. If you *cannot* get the source LDU's files onto the destination LDU without using PCOPY, run a Disk Formatter Partial on the destination LDU and move its bitmap, overlay, and remap area to the same addresses as on the source LDU.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Bitmap not aligned, should be at n (continued)	From AOS/VS MSCOPY utility, on restoration of backed up files. The bitmap address on the destination LDU is not the same as on the address on the LDU that was backed up. This means that the LDU was changed (renamed or reconfigured, or that the bitmap moved) since the backup occurred.	The bitmap, and certain other disk tables, must have the same size and address as those recorded in the backup. You cannot restore this backup to the LDU as is. Examine your backup sets for a more recent backup to restore, and use that one if possible. If you must restore this backup set, note the address(es) displayed in this error message. Then run a Disk Formatter Partial format on the LDU, and make the following items identical to those on the LDU that was dumped: *diagnostic area* (if any – none if the LDU has none) *bitmap address* *overlay area size* and *address* (if a system disk) *remap area size* and *address* Also, you might make the LDU filename and unique ID the same. You might as well use a Full format. If you noted the original LDU specs for these tables, use the values entered before. Otherwise, use the value(s) displayed in this error message. After the Disk Formatter finishes, try MSCOPY again.
Blank line encountered while reading {disk unit name} { unique IDs } {LDU filenames}	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. The LDU information file is formatted wrong. There is a blank line between the disk unit name, unique ID, or filename.	Edit the LDU information file and remove the blank line.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Boot DJ from disk to perform this operation	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. You started Disk Jockey from tape, yet specified an operation that requires a disk–based Disk Jockey.	Type the BYE command; then boot from disk (for example, BOOT 24 or 27) and retry the operation.
BOOT TIMEOUT	From SCP EPROM. It couldn't program load from the device specified (or from code in jumpers with CPU locked on power up).	If the disk or tape is not on line and ready, put it on line. If this message recurs, mount the SCP system media tape and reload microcode as described in the 014–series "Starting" manual packed with your computer. Also, see the message about missing system bootstraps in this table under "None. Nothing..."
Both LDU images *have inconsistent data — must run a Full format*	From the AOS/VS Disk Formatter or Installer. The program has found that the information on the two images is inconsistent.	If you specified the wrong set of images, specify the correct images. Otherwise, if you want the images to be mirrored, you must run a Full format on one of them to make its format identical to the other's. Creating a mirrored LDU is explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS,* the Disk Formatter chapter.
Buffer size error followed by one of the following:	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. Your FSCOPY command line specified illegal values, as follows.	Correct the FSCOPY command line as follows.
– *Cannot fit disk request into tape request.*	The tape request size is smaller then the disk request size.	The tape request size (/TAPEREQ switch) must be larger than the disk request size (/DISKREQ switch).
– *Tape request greater than 255 records.*	The tape request size is more than 255 times the record size.	The tape request size (/TAPEREQ switch) must be less than 256 times the record size (/RECORDS switch).
– *Tape request not a multiple of tape record.*	The tape request size is smaller then the disk request size.	The tape request size (/TAPEREQ switch) must be an even multiple of the tape record size (/RECORDS switch).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Buffer too small to contain returned group list	From AOS/VS II system. Your program issued a ?GROUP system call to return the group list, but your buffer is too small to hold the group list.	The program needs to define a larger buffer. Arrange to have the program fixed.
C...	During MV/8000 powerup, this is a partial *CONSOLE READY* message. It indicates problems with a printed circuit board in the computer.	Make sure diskette is properly inserted; or perhaps insert another copy of diskette. Turn CPU power off and on again. For interpretation, see the *System Control Processor* manual for your system.
Cache NOT enabled	From AOS/VS II system. You told the system to use LDU caching with the INITIALIZE/CACHE command, but LDU caching has not been enabled (via VSGEN or at system startup). The LDU has been initialized as usual, without use of a data cache.	You can enable LDU data caching either at startup or VSGEN. The most convenient way to enable it is at startup: shut down AOS/VS, boot from disk, answer Y to the question *Override default specs*, and then specify the cache information. LDU data caching is explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II.*
Caller not privileged for this action	From system. Your command requires a privilege or PID that your process lacks. For example, you must work from PID 2 to set the system date or time. Or you need the *Create without block* privilege to use the PROCESS command without the /BLOCK switch. Or you want to turn Superuser mode on to access a file outside your directory.	If you are in the position of system manager, either log on with a privileged profile and turn Superuser on, or go to the system console and become PID 2, which has all privileges. If you are not in the position of system manager and you do not have Superuser privilege, ask the system manager to edit your profile and grant the needed privilege.
Can only enable terminal emulator window	From EXEC. You tried to enable a graphics window; you can enable terminal emulator windows only.	Enable a terminal emulator window if you want.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cancelled by operator	From EXEC. This status message appears on the batch or printed output file. The system operator canceled your request.	If you want to know why, ask with the SEND command. Send the message to PID 2.
Cannot access — disk has invalid system area format	From AOS/VS II system. It can't recognize the system area format. The disk may have been partially processed by Disk Jockey.	Run Disk Jockey and do a software format on the disk. Run patterns and create an LDU, completing the entire Disk Jockey dialog.
Cannot access — disk was formatted under AOS/VS, not AOS/VS II	From AOS/VS II system. The disk was software formatted for AOS/VS (using the AOS/VS Disk Formatter) not AOS/VS II. You can't use the disk under AOS/VS II.	If the disk contains data you don't need, run Disk Jockey to software format it and create an LDU on it. Then you can initialize it from AOS/VS II and use it. If the disk *does* contain files you want, you may be able to move them to an AOS/VS II disk. Consult the AOS/VS II Release Notice for advice on migrating to AOS/VS II. In worst case, find an AOS/VS — not AOS/VS II — system, initialize the disk and dump the files you want to tape; then, from AOS/VS II, run a Disk Jockey software format and create an LDU. Finally, initialize this LDU and load dumped files.
Cannot access logoffmacro, it has been removed. Error: File does not exist, File xxx	From CLI after BYE command. You identified a macro to be executed at logoff via the LOGOFFMACRO command, but the file you specified is inaccessible. The CLI has set the logoffmacro name to null.	Perhaps you deleted or moved the file. Look for it in the directory where you specified it and recreate it if necessary. Then — if you want — respecify the file with the command LOGOFFMACRO. To log off, use the BYE command as usual.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot access the index file.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program could not create the index file. The message that follows this explains the reason for the error.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using this message and the one that follows it, find the second message in this table and follow the recovery steps there. Index and driver files are explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*
Cannot connect with FTA	From system. You issued a command requiring the FTA file transfer utility (such as MOVE/FTA or QFTA), but the system cannot communicate with the FTA process.	Perhaps the network is down, or the FTA process has terminated. Consult your system manager about bringing the network down and then up again.
Cannot create another file – no more extender blocks are available	From AOS/VS II system. The directory has too many files in it.	Change the directory structure so that this directory has fewer files. Access times are long to directories with this many files.
Cannot create file pathname	From Update tool. It can't create a needed file (like the log directory). Perhaps you lack Write access to the directory.	Turn Superuser on and retry; or change the ACL of the working directory to give yourself Write access.
Cannot delete system–defined system area	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey utility. You tried to delete a system–defined system area. This is illegal; you can delete only user–defined system areas.	The only way to delete system–defined areas is to run a software format on the disk.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot delete unexpired file on labeled medium	From system. You tried to write to a labeled tape or diskette (perhaps with the DUMP or DUMP_II command), but the retention period given when the medium was written has not expired. (The default retention period, if not set with the /RETAIN switch, is 90 days.) The message occurs when you try to dump to a labeled tape,	You can either select another tape or diskette set for the write, or use this set. To use this set, you will need to relabel each tape or diskette. Use the LABEL utility with the /S switch.
	For tape, the system will not let you write to the tape set unless you relabel each tape.	To relabel tapes, use the LABEL utility. If you are using labeled format, you must request a tape dismount (DISMOUNT command). After using LABEL, retry the write. You might want to shorten the retention period via the /RETAIN= switch with DUMP or DUMP_II, so this doesn't happen again so soon.
	For diskette, the CLI asks if you want it to relabel the diskette. (This message returns from CLI16, the 16–bit CLI, only.)	For diskettes, if you need only a few, have the CLI label them (CLI16 only). If you need many diskettes, the easiest course is to use autolabeling. Abort the DUMP command (press CTRL–C CTRL–A). Type OPERATOR OFF OPERATOR/LABEL ON The CLI will now relabel diskettes without asking for confirmation. Restart the dump. You might want to shorten the retention period via the /RETAIN= switch with DUMP or DUMP_II, so this doesn't happen again.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot find a buffer for physical I/O status	From system. Your program didn't provide a required buffer for a ?BLKIO system call.	Arrange to have the program fixed, so that it defines the correct parameters.
Cannot find any piece of this LDU on this disk unit	From AOS/VS II. After an INITIALIZE or MIRROR command in which you specified the LDU filename, the system couldn't find the LDU (or any piece of it) on the disk unit specified. Either the disk unit name or the LDU filename was wrong. The command that caused the error might have been something like INITIALIZE/LDUNAME=UDD& UDD.IMAGE1/@DPJ10	If you have removable disks, perhaps the wrong disk was inserted in the disk unit. Or you may have specified an extra disk unit. Possibly you specified the wrong LDU filename (as set by Disk Jockey). Review the command line for disk unit and/or LDU names that don't match. For more information, run the LDUINFO utility to display LDU image, disk, and piece information.
Cannot find file pathname	From Update tool. It can't find a required file or directory.	The tool requires a specific directory structure, created when you load the update. This structure has the form :UPDATE:rev–directory. Check with the command FILES :UPDATE:*.**. If the update hasn't been loaded, load it (see the update notice). Otherwise, you may have mistyped the system pathname, which must include the .PR suffix; it is usually in directory :SYSGEN. Review and retry. You may want to delete the old log directory before retrying. Its filename is update–rev_date_time.LOG.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot find secondary copy of physical disk information table	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey or system. It couldn't find the backup copy of the physical disk information table (PDIT) when it tried to access the disk. The PDIT stores addresses of other disk tables. It's an essential table; therefore Disk Jockey creates both a primary and secondary copy when you software format a disk. The secondary copy of the PDIT is missing, probably because the disk blocks that hold the copy have gone bad. The *primary* PDIT is intact, so the disk remains usable. However, the disk is not fault tolerant. If the primary PDIT goes bad, the disk *will be* unusable; you'll need to replace it.	There's nothing you can do to make the disk fault tolerant. You can run with it in its current state, or you can replace it with a new disk, and then software format the new disk and create LDU(s) on it. (The fact that the entire secondary PDIT went bad suggests that perhaps the disk is nearing the end of its useful life.)

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot find specified LDU piece on this disk unit	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey or system. Via Disk Jockey, or after an INITIALIZE or MIRROR command, the system couldn't find the LDU piece you specified on the disk unit(s) you specified. Perhaps, if you have removable disks, a disk other than the one you expect was inserted in the disk unit. Or you may have specified the wrong LDU filename, wrong unit, or wrong LDU unique ID in the command line. The command that caused the error might have been something like INITIALIZE/LDUNAME=UDD1& UDD.IMAGE1/@DPJ10	Review the command line; then examine the disk, using the LDUINFO utility or Disk Jockey's View LDU Information (keyword LDINFO) menu if needed. Make sure the disk(s) with the needed pieces are in working units; then reissue the command with correct LDU filename and disk unit name(s).
Cannot find the LDU bitmap	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey, on creating an LDU. It could not find the bitmap. This shows a Disk Jockey internal error.	Run Disk Jockey and delete the LDU, and then recreate it.
Cannot find unique hash value for file	From AOS/VS II. It can not find a unique 16–bit hash value for the filename to create.	Try another filename. You may want to change your directory structure so that this directory has fewer files.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot hardware mirror — remap area sizes do not match	From AOS/VS II system. You typed an INITIALIZE or MIRROR command to start mirroring. The system cannot *hardware* mirror the LDU because the specified area sizes or addresses (as mentioned in the message) do not match. Perhaps the disks were not created as mirrors (with Disk Jockey). The system will proceed to software mirror the LDUs.	If you want hardware mirroring — not software mirroring — to occur, you must reformat one of the disks. Hardware mirroring requires the disks to be perfect physical copies of one another. Each area must be the same size as its counterpart on the other disk; each area must begin and end at the same address. To allow hardware mirroring, you must run Disk Jockey on one of the LDUs, and adjust the address or size of system areas to match the addresses and size of system areas on the other LDU. On the View System Areas screen, note ID and starting addresses. Then run a software format and specify the same addresses and sizes on the disk that will hold the secondary LDU image. On the second disk, create an LDU with the same filename as the first, a different unique ID, and the same other parameters. Finally, to start mirroring, repeat the original INITIALIZE or MIRROR command from AOS/VS II.
Cannot hardware mirror — system area addresses do not match	From AOS/VS II system. You told the system to mirror this LDU. It cannot hardware mirror the LDU because the system area addresses do not match. The system will proceed to software mirror the LDUs.	If you want hardware mirroring to occur, you must run Disk Jockey on one of the LDUs and adjust the address or size of system areas so that they match the addresses and sizes of system areas on the other LDU.
Cannot hardware mirror — system area sizes do not match	From AOS/VS II system.	See message *Cannot hardware mirror — remap area sizes do not match*.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot init an LDU image that was previously being synchronized	From system. Someone aborted a command line that contained a MIRROR/WAIT command to this LDU image, or turned off the unit being synchronized, or there was a panic or hardware failure.	Since you cannot initialize the image specified in the INITIALIZE command line, reverse the order. Release the LDU containing the other image and issue the command INITIALIZE/NOMIRROR, giving the other image as an argument. Later, you can start synchronizing the partially synchronized image using the MIRROR command.
Cannot initialize — disk has a DG/UX format	From AOS/VS II system. The disk you tried to initialize was formatted under DG/UX™, DG's version of the UNIX® operating system. You cannot initialize the disk from AOS/VS II.	Perhaps the disk belongs to a DG/UX system. If there is a DG/UX system nearby, speak with its system manager. He or she may be able to mount the disk and access its files. If you want to use the disk as an LDU under AOS/VS II, you must software format it with Disk Jockey.
Cannot initialize — maximum number of LDUs is already initialized	From AOS/VS II system. The maximum number of LDUs has been initialized; you cannot initialize another one.	If you really need to initialize this LDU, release another one first, and then initialize this one. Soon you should restructure your system, placing more files on each LDU to reduce the number of LDUs you need to run.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot initialize MRC channel on device code n (octal) *Bypassing all devices on this channel*	From AOS/VS II system, at startup. The system was generated to support an MRC device on channel n, but there is not a working MRC channel on this device code.	If you are trying to start the starter system, :SYSGEN:SYS.PR, and you do not have an MRC I/O subsystem, the message is normal. Ignore it and proceed to generate a tailored AOS/VS II operating system. If you are trying to start a tailored AOS/VS II system, there are two possibilities. 1. The system was generated incorrectly; for example, the wrong slot number was specified to VSGEN for an SI controller. To see if this is the cause, start the system; then run VSGEN and print a copy of the configuration (send it to file @LPT). Verify MRC information. Normally, if your system was generated based on a Disk Jockey sizer file via VSGEN/DEFAULT=:SIZER.CFG, the configuration should be correct and you should not get this message. Make sure you followed the procedures described in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II*, Chapter 2. 2. The MRC in question may be having problems; perhaps the SI controller has failed. Make sure power is on and flowing normally. If power is not the problem, contact your DG support organization.
Cannot initialize — unit is opened by ?GOPEN call	From AOS/VS II system. You tried to initialize (INITIALIZE) a disk, but a user program or Disk Jockey already has the disk open.	If you need to initialize the disk, arrange either to have the program that opened the unit close it, or to have the program terminate.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot lock the LOCK/UNLOCK command	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). You tried to lock (disable) one of these commands, which is illegal.	You cannot lock the LOCK or UNLOCK command. Proceed with whatever you had planned.
Cannot mirror — LDU image sizes do not match	From AOS/VS II system. After an INITIALIZE or MIRROR command, the system found that the images were different sizes. The mirror image of an LDU must be the same size as the LDU. There is an invalid mirror image (with the same filename as the original image) on one or more disks specified in the command line.	You cannot mirror the images specified. Look at the disk unit(s) and the command line and respecify the command line if you can find the problem. If you can't correct the problem, skip mirroring and just initialize the original LDU, omitting the ! mirror specifier or using the /NOMIRROR switch if needed.
Cannot mirror — LDU images are not synchronized; synchronize first	From AOS/VS II system. After an INITIALIZE command or a MIRROR command that didn't specify synchronization, the system found that the images weren't synchronized. The LDU images must be synchronized before mirroring can occur.	With unsynchronized images, use INITIALIZE/NOMIRROR on the primary image; then use MIRROR/SYNC on the secondary (and tertiary) images. When synchronization is complete, mirroring will continue.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot mirror – LDU was not configured for mirroring	From AOS/VS II system. You issued an INITALIZE or MIRROR command that specified mirroring, but the LDU specified was not formatted for mirroring.	Correct the command, or create another LDU image to mirror. To create the image, find a disk you can use. Then proceed as follows. On the disk that will hold the new image, use Disk Jockey to create an LDU with the same filename, different unique ID, and same size as the first one. If you want to use hardware mirroring, the bitmap sizes and addresses must be the same, and all images must be on the same controller. Then initialize the original LDU image and use the MIRROR command with /SYNC switch to synchronize the original image to the newly created image.
Cannot modify active queue entry	From EXEC. You tried to modify an active queue entry with the QMODIFY command. You can modify a queue entry only until it becomes active.	Wait for the job to complete or cancel it (using EXEC's FLUSH command).
Cannot open file — maximum number of files is already open	From AOS/VS II system. The limit of open files has been reached; no program can open a file until a file is closed.	Wait a short time, and then try again. You could reduce the number of system users, or restructure your applications so they open fewer files.
Cannot open system area — system area is initialized	From AOS/VS II system. You tried to run Disk Jockey, or a user program used a ?GOPEN call to open a system area. But the system area is on a disk that's already initialized.	Before you can run Disk Jockey (or run the program that does the ?GOPEN), the LDU that contains this system area must be released from AOS/VS II. Arrange for this, or postpone running Disk Jockey, or have the program changed.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot open tape unit xxx ...	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY. The program could not open the tape unit. Possibly the unit is off–line or in use by another program, as indicated by message xxx.	Use the text xxx to recover; for example, by placing the tape unit on line.
Cannot open unit — unit is initialized	From AOS/VS II system. Your program tried to open a disk unit (via the ?GOPEN system call), but the unit is already initialized by AOS/VS II.	If you must run the program that opens the disk, release the disk; then run the program again. Otherwise, postpone running the program.
Cannot perform this action while an operator is on duty	From EXEC. As operator, you tried to perform an action that's illegal while the EXEC OPERATOR status is ON (for example, you can't purge the mount queue while OPERATOR status is on).	If you really need to perform the action, turn EXEC OPERATOR OFF (CX OPERATOR OFF) and try again. You may have to refuse all mount requests (CX REFUSED) before EXEC will let you turn operator off.
CANNOT READ IN THE DIB FOR THE LDU	From AOS/VS FIXUP. The DIB (Disk Information Block) is unreadable. The disk is unusable as is.	There may be surface damage or controller problems. Try rerunning FIXUP from the beginning. If this fails, contact your Data General support organization.
Cannot read or write the bad block table from disk	From AOS/VS II system. It can't read or write the bad block table. Either the entire physical disk has become unusable or a hardware problem, such as head misalignment, has developed. All LDUs on the physical disk are inaccessible with the disk as is.	If information on the disk is not critically important (you have a recent backup or don't care about the information), then run a Disk Jockey software format, with surface analysis, on the disk. If this works, you can create an LDU, initialize the LDU from AOS/VS II, and load data onto it. If Disk Jockey can't format the disk, or if information on it *is* critically important, you should call your DG support organization. Disk hardware diagnostics and/or replacement may be needed.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot read or write the logical disk hash table from disk	From AOS/VS II system. It couldn't read or write either copy of a critical system table from disk. All LDU pieces are inaccessible in the disk's current state. Either the LDU (and perhaps the entire physical disk) has become unusable, or a hardware problem, such as head misalignment, has developed.	Run Disk Jockey and view logical disk information. If there are other LDUs on the physical disk, see if they're accessible (from AOS/VS II, try to initialize each one and dump information from it). For recovery action, see the message *Cannot read or write the bad block table from disk.*
Cannot read or write the logical disk information table from disk	From AOS/VS II system. It cannot read or write either copy of a critical system table from disk.	For recovery action, see the message *Cannot read or write the bad block table from disk.*
Cannot read or write the logical disk piece table from disk	From AOS/VS II system. It can't read or write the logical disk piece table.	For recovery action, see the message *Cannot read or write the bad block table from disk.*
Cannot read or write the logical disk piece table from disk	From AOS/VS II system. It can't read or write the logical disk piece table.	For recovery action, see the message *Cannot read or write the bad block table from disk.*
Cannot read or write the physical disk information table from disk	From AOS/VS II system. It could not read either copy of a critical system table from disk or write the table to disk. The disk, and all LDUs on it, are inaccessible in the current state. Perhaps the disk is not write–enabled, or perhaps it has not been software formatted by Disk Jockey.	If the disk is not write–enabled, write enable it and retry the command that caused the error. If the disk is write–enabled, you will probably need to software format it. Try running a Disk Jockey physical format, with surface analysis, on the disk. If this works, you can create an LDU, initialize the LDU from AOS/VS II, and load files onto it.
Cannot release restricted LDU	From AOS/VS II system. You tried to release (RELEASE command) an LDU that the system requires to run: the root (:), :SWAP, :PAGE, or :BOTH.	You cannot specifically release an LDU that spans the root directory or an LDU serving as the swap, page, or both directories. To release all such LDUs, shut down AOS/VS II.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot rename a directory within its own directory hierarchy	From AOS/VS II system. You tried to rename a directory to a name beneath itself; for example RENAME XDIR XDIR:TEST This is illegal, since it would retain the original directory name.	Depending on what you want to do, either choose a different name for the directory, or create a new directory and move the file(s) you want to it with the MOVE command.
Cannot rename across an LDU boundary	From AOS/VS II system. You tried to rename a file, but the new pathname you specified would place the file on a different LDU. For example, RENAME MYFILE UDD2:MYFILE. This is illegal.	Depending on what you want to do, either move the file(s) you want to the destination directory with the MOVE command or choose a destination directory on this LDU.
Cannot save – use VERIFY to find errors	From AOS/VS II VSGEN, after a SAVE or BUILD command. The VSGEN configuration file contains obvious errors, like controllers without units defined, or overlapping terminal line numbers.	VSGEN will not save the configuration until you fix the error(s). Enter VERIFY, specify the level you want, and do not specify a file for the listing. Note the problem(s) described; use VSGEN to fix them; then try the original SAVE or BUILD command again.
Cannot specify more than 3 images to mirror	From AOS/VS II system. Your program tried to use an ?XINIT call to initialize more than three LDU images.	For recovery action, see the message *Cannot read or write the bad block table from disk.*
Cannot turn off — active batch request requires operator	From EXEC. You tried to turn operator status off (by typing CX OPERATOR OFF). But there is an active batch request that requires a human operator (the job was submitted with the /OPERATOR switch).	Handle with the batch job (or cancel it); then turn EXEC operator mode off.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot turn off — outstanding mount request	From EXEC. You tried to turn operator status off by typing CX OPERATOR OFF. But there is a tape mount or dismount request outstanding.	Check mount status using the command CX MOUNTSTATUS. Then either honor the mount request or refuse it (CX REFUSED). Then turn operator off.
Cannot write data / label record due to write error *Use a different tape* *Mount reel n of tape file x.nn.yymmdd... and enter tape unit name [MTB0]*	From AOS/VS MSCOPY utility, on a backup. MSCOPY tried to write to the tape 14 times without success. The tape is defective.	Dismount the tape, discard it, and mount another tape. Then type the unit name and press NEW LINE (or, with tape on unit MTB0, simply press NEW LINE). The backup continues.
Cannot write EOF1 / EOV1 label	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY program, on a backup. The program could not write the EOF1 (end of file) label to mark the end of this backup, or it could not write the EOV1 (end of volume) label to mark the end of this tape reel.	If message mentions EOF1, and no EOV1 error message occurred during this backup, the backup is done and it will probably restore correctly (although, when the tape set is restored, the program will display an *Incomplete* message when it reaches this part of the tape). Verification of the tape set will not work, since data needed for verification (normally recorded in the EOF label) is missing. If the backup is critically important (as most backups are), we suggest you restart it from the beginning. If the message mentions EOV (not EOF), we suggest you restart the backup from the beginning. If this problem recurs, please submit an STR.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cannot write VOL1/HDR1 label xxx	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY, on a backup. The program could not write the tape; perhaps the tape is not write enabled. Message xxx gives additional information.	Use message xxx to recover; for example, check the reel or cartridge for write protection and write enable the unit if necessary. Make sure the tape unit is turned on and is on line.
Can't pop from level 0	From CLI. You issued the POP command from a level 0 CLI. Level 0 is the highest level.	You may want to verify your environment with the CURRENT or LEVEL command.
CAUTION — USTORE OR SPAD NOT LOADED CORRECTLY	From SCP on powerup. Microcode or scratchpad memory has not been loaded correctly.	First, turn CPU power off, lock the CPU (if possible), and turn power on again. Step through the microcode load. If there are no errors, proceed with normal operations. If the error recurs, load the SCP OS from the SCP system media (see the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual, Appendix D or E). If this message recurs after you try the steps above, contact your DG support organization.
Channel is in use by an inner–ring program	From AOS/VS II system. Your program tried to access an I/O channel that an inner–ring program is using. This is illegal.	Arrange to have the program fixed, so that it opens and/or uses a different channel.
Channel no longer available due to forced release or network partition	From AOS/VS II. Your process tried to access a file it had open, but the file cannot be accessed because it is in a directory whose parent LDU was forcibly released (released with the RELEASE /FORCE switch). Generally, the process will terminate.	The file in question will be inaccessible until the LDU is initialized again and your process opens the file again. Generally, unless your program has some provision for handling this kind of error, it will terminate — closing the channel. Wait until the LDU in question is repaired (if defective) and initialized; then rerun your program.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
CHECKSUM BAD	From SCP on powerup. The SCP operating system may have failed a checksum test (internal consistency test).	Follow the steps described in the *CAUTION – USTORE OR SPAD NOT LOADED CORRECTLY* message in this table.
Checksum error	From operating system or support program. The tape unit hardware couldn't read your tape.	Retry; if error recurs, try another tape or a different unit (if possible). Sometimes cleaning the tape unit read/write heads with an low–lint, alcohol–soaked cotton swab will help.
CLI operator already exists	From CLI (CLI16). You tried to turn CLI Operator mode on when it was already on.	Proceed with the desired labeled diskette operation.
Command abbreviation not unique	From CLI. The abbreviation you specified does not uniquely identify the command.	Retry, using more characters of the command name.
Command access denied	From EXEC. You issued an EXEC command without being user OP or having System Manager privilege on. To issue EXEC commands, your process must have the username OP or have System Manager privilege on.	If you can, log on as OP, or turn System Manager on with PRIVILEGE SYSTEMMANGER ON and retry the EXEC command. If you lack privileges to do this and you need to use the EXEC command, ask the system operator to grant you access to this command (using the EXEC ACCESS command).
Command does not accept argument(s), xxx	From CLI. The command does not allow an argument.	To get help, use a command of the form HELP/V commandname.
Command is locked	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). The command you typed has been locked (disabled) by the LOCK command.	You cannot use this command until you unlock the CLI. Type UNLOCK, then the password. Then reissue the command. Locking and unlocking CLI32 is explained in *Using the CLI (AOS/VS and AOS/VS II).*

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Command requires argument(s), xxx switch(es),	From CLI. The command requires at least one argument or switch.	To get help, use a command of the form HELP/V commandname.
Command unknown	From the CLI (CLI32) or EXEC. The program does not recognize yout command.	Perhaps you typed the command incorrectly. If you typed a CLI command, try HELP *COMMANDS and look for the command name. If you typed a command to EXEC (form CX command), try XHELP.
Comment end found without matching begin in group file	From AOS/VS II system. You issued a GROUPLIST command, or your program made a ?GROUP system call, but the file that defines the group you specified contains an invalid comment.	Within a group file, each comment must begin with a left brace and end with a right brace (form {comment}). The system manager or someone with Write access to directory :GROUPS must edit the defective groups file and fix the comment (by inserting { or deleting }). Then retry the GROUPLIST command or rerun the program. Group files are explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*
Conflicting arguments and/or switches	From EXEC. You specified arguments or switches that are mutually exclusive.	Get help if needed via a command of the form XHELP commandname; retry.
Conflicting file control area parameters	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey Disk Polisher. It found conflicting data about length of the file control area, which holds the ACL, User Data Area (UDA), and other settings.	Copy the file to a new file, set the ACL, and if the original file has a UDA, use the FCU program to recreate it. Then delete the original file and rename the copy to the original name.
Conflicting file data area parameters	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher. Conflicting information about length of the file; the data in the file may be inaccessible.	Examine the file (perhaps by typing it, if a text file, or by executing it, if a program file). If the file is corrupt, you may want to try to reconstruct it; if not, delete it and reload from backup (if there is a backup).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Conflicting MOUNTED/ REFUSED commands	From EXEC. You specified EXEC MOUNTED and REFUSED commands that target the same mount request.	Choose one command or the other.
Conflicting switches	From CLI. Two switches you used contradict one another.	To get help, use the form HELP/V commandname.
	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. The switches you used specify conflicting operations.	Use Help (HELP *DUMP_II or HELP *LOAD_II) if necessary; reissue the command without one of the switches.
Console already enabled	From EXEC. You (or your UP macro) issued an EXEC ENABLE command to a terminal that was enabled.	If desired, you can force new log–on values by adding the /FORCE switch in your ENABLE command.
Console disabled, @CONn	From EXEC. Status message after EXEC DISABLE command. The terminal *n* has been disabled. If turned on, its screen or printer displays a *Console disabled from logging on* message. No one can log on until the terminal is re–enabled (usually done via the system UP macro at system startup).	Proceed with whatever you have planned.
Console disabled from logging on	From EXEC. A status message displayed on a user terminal. The system operator has disabled this terminal; you can't use it.	Find another terminal or ask the system operator about the reason for disabling. If you *are* the operator, and want to enable the terminal, use EXEC's ENABLE command.
Console enabled, @CONn	From EXEC. Status message from EXEC ENABLE command. The terminal has been enabled for user logon. If on, the terminal displays a *...Press NEW–LINE to begin logging on* message.	Proceed with whatever you have planned.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Console interrupt	From CLI. You interrupted this command by pressing CTRL–C CTRL–A.	Continue with what you wanted to do when you pressed CTRL–C CTRL–A.
Console Interrupt – FSCOPY aborting.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. Someone typed CTRL–C CTRL–A, CTRL–C CTRL–B, or Q on the FSCOPY terminal, aborting it.	Restart FSCOPY or proceed with whatever you have planned.
Console job terminated	From EXEC. Status message from EXEC TERMINATE command. The process running on the specified terminal has been terminated and the user logged off.	Proceed with whatever you have planned.
Console not active	From EXEC. There is no process running on the terminal you specified with the EXEC TERMINATE command.	Perhaps you mistyped the terminal's console filename; use EXEC's CONSOLESTATUS command or the WHOS macro to list console filenames and user names.
Console unknown to EXEC	From EXEC. You issued an EXEC DISABLE command to a terminal that exists, but which EXEC has not enabled.	Perhaps the console line is serving a printer; review with the EXEC SPOOLSTATUS command. Or the console may be assigned by another program, like TPMS or SNA.
Console will be disabled	From EXEC. Status message from EXEC DISABLE command. EXEC will disable the terminal as soon as it can. If the terminal is active, EXEC will disable it when the current user logs off. After disabling the terminal, EXEC will confirm with *Console disabled.*	Proceed with whatever you have planned.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover

CONTACT YOUR SYSTEM MANAGER	From EXEC. EXEC or the system found an error in your user profile or user directory or could not find your user directory.
	
	Text preceding this message explains the error but may be overwritten by this message itself.
		Note the preceding message if possible. Arrange to have the system manager check for some common problems:
		
		1. The user directory might be a link to or on an LDU that is not initialized — thus the system cannot find the user directory. Check the initialized LDUs (FILES/TYPE=LDU :+). If the needed LDU is not initialized, try bringing the multiuser environment down, and then up (UP), or initialize the LDU using the INITIALIZE command.
		
		2. Disk space in user directory might be exhausted. Check with the SPACE command, form SPACE :UDD:username). If the space remaining (*Rem*) is near 0, recover as shown in message *Control point directory max size exceeded*.
		
		3. The user directory may be the wrong file type (it should be CPD, as created by PREDITOR). Check with FILES/AS :UDD:username. If the file type is not CPD or LNK, rename the user directory; create a CPD using the command form
		
		`CREATE/MAX=5000 &`
		`:UDD:username`
		
		Then copy (MOVE) any user files to the new directory; delete the old directory; and let user log on.
		
		4. The user directory ACL may be wrong; check via ACL :UDD:username. If wrong, change to username,OWARE and have the user log on.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Continue checking for expired tape file, or Dump next data file? (C,D):	From DUMP_II. You tried to dump to a tape whose label indicates an unexpired tape file set.	If you want to add a new file set to the one already on the tape, enter C; the program will spool through the tape looking for a label that indicates an expired file set. If you want to try another volume, mount the other volume and enter D.
Continue searching for tape filename xxx, or Load next data file? (C,L):	From LOAD_II. You tried to load from a labeled tape, but the tape set filename you specified does not match the filename recorded on the tape label.	If you want the program to search the rest of the tape for a file set that has the specified filename, enter C . To load files regardless of the label (which can cause problems, unless you know what the tape contains), enter L.
Continue searching for tape filename xxx, or Quit?	From LOAD_II. You tried to load from a labeled tape, but the tape filename you specified does not match the tape set filename recorded on the tape label.	To have the program search the rest of the tape for a file set that has the specified filename, type C and press NEW LINE. To start over (respecify the command or try a different tape), enter Q.
Continuing CLI execution	From CLI. This status message appears after you answered N to the question *You have sons. Do you want to terminate?*	This CLI process is running as usual. Continue with whatever you have planned.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Control point directory max size exceeded, file ddd:xxx	From system, after LOAD_II, MOVE, or any command that creates a file. Your command cannot be completed because the directory *ddd* (or a control point directory or LDU above *ddd*) has used all disk blocks allowed for it.	If the full directory is your initial directory (check by typing SPACE :UDD:username), arrange to have that directory made bigger by having the system manager increase your disk quota with PREDITOR; then log off and on again and retry the command. For a directory beneath your initisl directory, expand the space available to this directory with the SPACE command (by typing SPACE dirname 100000) or delete some files; then repeat the command. If the full directory is the system root (:) or any directory of type LDU, you must delete some files, since expanding an LDU requires a full disk format, with the addition of part or all of another disk. If system logging caused the error by filling up the directory (via file or link :SYSLOG), rename the current log file according to your log naming convention; then dump and delete the log file before starting logging.
	From AOS/VS II system, after RENAME command. Your command cannot be completed because the destination directory *ddd* (or a control point directory above *ddd*) is full.	Expand the space available to this directory via the SPACE command (for example, by typing SPACE XDIR 20000) and repeat the RENAME command or specify a different destination directory.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
CONTROLLER DOES NOT SUPPORT LDU MIRRORING	From AOS/VS system. The type of disk you specified for mirroring does not support it, or the disk microcode is of the wrong revision.	Consider purchasing disks that support mirroring, or make sure the current revision of disk microcode is installed. Installing microcode is explained in the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual. See the next message.
Controller microcode needs to be updated	From system. Someone tried to initialize a peripheral that has an intelligent controller, but the revision of microcode running in the controller is not compatible with this revision of AOS/VS II.	A new revision of microcode must be installed on all disks connected to this controller. You (or a Data General field engineer) can do this using a program called the Peripheral Microcode Installer, or, for disks on an MRC subsystem, MOST. The Peripheral Microcode Installer is supplied on tape with each intelligent disk controller. For details, see *Operator's Reference, Peripheral Microcode Installer* (069–700013). MOST is available with MRC subsystems; using it is explained in *User's Guide to Repair under Power for the Message–Based Reliable Channel (MRC) Model 31703,* 014–001655 *(MOST User's Guide).*
Cooperative initiated	From EXEC. Status message from EXEC START command. EXEC created the cooperative process to run the device.	Proceed with the next step you have planned.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Cooperative terminated	From EXEC. Error or status message, appears on system console. This indicates abnormal termination of an EXEC cooperative process (like the printer manager process, XLPT). The message indicates an error if it occurs spontaneously, without an EXEC STOP or TERMINATE command. If it occurs after your EXEC STOP or TERMINATE command, it is a status message.	Use the WHOS macro to look for a process based on pathname :UTIL:XLPT.PR (the XLPT process). If you don't see the XLPT process, users won't be able to use the printer. You must recreate the process with the EXEC START command (see UP.CLI macro for syntax).
Cooperative termination in progress	From EXEC. Via EXEC commands, you attempted to access a cooperative process while it was terminating.	You cannot issue commands to this process; if you want the process to obey commands, you must restart it (use the EXEC START command).
Could not create duplicate FMIA – LDU is not fault tolerant	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. When you tried to create an LDU, Disk Jockey could not create a copy of an essential table. The LDU will work, but won't have a duplicate table available if the first becomes inaccessible.	Delete and recreate the LDU. Make it 2 blocks smaller and start it 1 block later; that is, add 1 to the starting address you originally specified (for example, if the LDU started at address 11 and ended at 100000, start it at 12 and end it at 77777).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Could not enable console, xxx	From EXEC. After an EXEC ENABLE command, EXEC could not enable this terminal. The message xxx explains why.	If xxx is *File does not exist,* then the asynchronous line you specified does not exist; respecify. If xxx is *Device already in use,* then the asynchronous line is already in use; perhaps it is serving as a printer (the EXEC START command started it with a print queue). This message does not necessarily indicate an error condition; it appears as a matter of course after the UP macro starts a printer on an asynchronous line, and then enables all terminals with an EXEC ENABLE/ALL command. List terminals with the EXEC CONSOLESTATUS command. In any case, EXEC cannot enable the terminal line until the program that's using the line terminates.
Could not initialize/release LDU xxx *Error returned was n* may be followed by *Unable to record error in results file*	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. Before the program polishes an LDU, it tests for errors by initializing and releasing the LDU. This test failed.	Resolve the system error message (see message *n* in this table) and try again. If you also see the message *Unable to record error,* this means POLISHER could not create or write to the log file, xxx_RESULTS. Check the directory ACL and amount of space available and correct if faulty; retry.
Could not open xxx_I.TMP to create the script	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. It could not create (or write to) a file it needed in order to run.	Check the directory ACLs to make sure you have access to the directory. Also, check the amount of space in the directory and increase if needed.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Could not re-open queue	From EXEC at startup. Error message at PROCESS ... :EXEC command; appears on system console. There might be an EXEC or system problem, or perhaps someone deleted a file in directory :QUEUE.	Look for the file :QUEUE:QUEUES. If this file doesn't exist, bring the multiuser environment down, and then up, to recreate it.
Could not run DJ for 'xxx' ?PROC returned n	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. It could not create the Disk Jockey process for reason *n*.	Resolve the system error message (see message *n* in this table) and try again.
Could not write script to scriptfile xxxxx_I.TMP	From AOS/VS II POLISHER.	See message *Could not open xxxxx_I.TMP to create the script*
Couldn't access code for message	From EXEC. An EXEC error occurred, but EXEC could not find needed text in error file :ERMES.	Perhaps ERMES has been deleted or built incorrectly. Rebuild ERMES as described in appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual.
Couldn't create timestamp file (error = n)	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. An unknown error, octal code n, occurred.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using the message that follows this one, then look for octal error code in Table 2, near the end of this manual.
Couldn't open the index file.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program could not create the index file. The message that follows this explains the reason for the error.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using this message and the one that follows it, find the second message in this table and follow the recovery steps there. Index and driver files are explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II*.
CPU limit out of range	From EXEC. The EXEC LIMIT command lets you specify up to 36:24:30 of CPU time. You specified less than 0 or too much time.	Respecify.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
CPUID indicates less than n KB of memory	From operating system during system startup. The main processor CPUID indicates too little memory for the system.	Check the CPUID as described in *Managing and AOS/VS and AOS/VS II*. If the CPUID shows the correct amount of memory, consult your DG support organization.
Creation of the index and driver files failed.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program could not create these essential files. The message that follows this explains the reason.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using this message and the one that follows it, find the second message in this table and follow the recovery steps there.
Current log xxx	From EXEC. Status message from EXEC LOGGING command; gives the pathname of the current log file.	If message xxx is *Console, @CON0*, this means the log file is the system console. If you want EXEC to log to another file, use the command format CX LOGGING/START pathname To start the system log, use the SYSLOG command explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II*.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Data General AOS/VS [II]...	From EXEC. This is the beginning of the default system banner. It appears on batch output listings and terminals that are ready for user logon.	To log on, press NEW LINE; then type your username and password. This banner (*Data General AOS/VS [II]*) can be changed from PID 2 via the CLI command SYSID.
Data overrun error	From system. In transit over an asynchronous line (console line), characters are being dropped. Causes may be:	Recover as follows.
	1. Flow control is not working properly.	1. Make sure that output flow control (characteristics IFC and OFC, or VSGEN mnemonic ?MIFC and ?MOFC) are enabled on the line.
	2. There's too much system load for all characters to be transmitted.	2. Reduce processing load or have users type slower.
	3. A program is receiving characters without posting a read for them (a user is typing characters but the application program is not ready for them).	3. Have the program rewritten so that it issues read calls more often — say every 5–10 seconds or more often. Or have the user wait for the program prompt.
Default block contains inconsistent information	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. Perhaps at system startup, you chose a default, but there's something wrong with information stored there in the default block. (Each physical disk has a default block, which contains things like operating system pathname, Disk Jockey pathname, and so on.)	Use the Disk Jockey View or Change Startup Parameters screen to verify default settings. Go through them one by one and respecify the wrong ones.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Default operating system file does not exist (AOS/VS II)	From AOS/VS II Operating System Load or Technical Maintenance Menu. The bootstrap program can't find the default operating system, according to the pathname specified.	Look at the default system pathname via the "View or Change Startup Parameters" choice on the Technical Maintenance Menu. If the default seems wrong, correct it (use the form :SYSGEN:hostname.PR). If the default seems correct, perhaps someone deleted or renamed the default system file. Select choice "Run a specified program," and boot the starter system, :SYSGEN:SYS.PR. After the system comes up, list files in directory :SYSGEN and look for the system file or configuration file (form hostname.CONFIG). If the system file you want exists, you can rename it or shut down, run Disk Jockey, and make it the default system. If the system file does not exist, run VSGEN again — using the default system configuration file if it exists. Running VSGEN and making the new system the default system are explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II*, Chapter 4.
Delete access denied	From EXEC. You typed a QPRINT (or other Q–series command) with the /DELETE switch, but you lack delete (Write) access to the file's directory or Owner access to the file.	The command will be executed without /DELETE. Proceed with the next step you have planned.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Delete file xxx?	From LOAD or LOAD_II. You started LOAD or LOAD_II with the /CONFIRM and /DELETE switches to confirm deletions, and the program has found a file on tape with the same pathname as a file on disk.	If you want the file on tape to replace the disk file, answer Y. To retain the file on disk, answer N.
Delete existing file xxx?	From DUMP_II. You specified a disk file for the dump filename, but a file with that pathname already exists.	If you to replace the existing file with a new file, answer Y. To retain the file on disk, answer N. The program will ask for a dump filename.
/DESTINATION= required	From CLI. You issued a QFTA command without the /DESTINATION= switch.	Retry the QFTA command with the /DESTINATION= switch. Get help via HELP/V QFTA if needed.
Device already in use	From system. Causes may be: 1. The disk or diskette is open (has already been initialized). You cannot initialize or open it while it's initialized. 2. You issued a CHARACTERISTICS or I/O command to a terminal or printer that EXEC has already enabled.	Recover as follows. 1. If you wanted to initialize the LDU, you need not do so; it is already initialized. Proceed with whatever you have planned. 2. Turn System Manager privilege on (PRIV SYSTEMMANAGER ON) and try again. If the error recurs, release the device with a command of the form CX DISABLE @CONn (for a terminal) or CX STOP @LPx (for a printer) and wait for EXEC to confirm that your request was obeyed. Then retry the original command.
Device already allocated	From EXEC. You issued an EXEC ALLOCATE command, but the device is already allocated.	Proceed with the next step you have planned.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Device already mounted – dismount first	From EXEC. 1. You issued an EXEC MOUNTED command to a unit owned by a previous mount request. 2. You issued an EXEC MOUNTED command, but you have already told EXEC that a tape is mounted on this unit.	Recover as follows: 1. You must dismount the tape and type CX DISMOUNTED and press NEW LINE; then retry the MOUNTED command. 2. Proceed with the next step you have planned.
Device in use – cannot dismount	From EXEC. You issued an EXEC DISMOUNTED command to a tape unit that holds — and is using — a tape. EXEC cannot obey.	Perhaps you specified the wrong unit. If not, either wait or use SEND to ask the user to interrupt his/her tape I/O. If all else fails, have the user log off (or you terminate the user process), dismount the tape, and type CX DISMOUNTED.
Device is not started	From EXEC. You issued an EXEC STOP command to a device that hasn't been started (EXEC START command).	Use EXEC's SPOOLSTATUS command to check on devices and cooperative processes; then decide what you want to do.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Device is reserved by another port	From operating system. (If you are running AOS/VS FIXUP, see the next message in this table.) The disk you tried to initialize (or mirror) is a multiported disk, and a system other than yours was the last to use it and didn't release it normally.	If the disk is multiported and connected to two hosts, try and arrange for the other system to release the disk (or if the other system has panicked, have it run ESD). This will free the disk and you can initialize or mirror it as usual from your system. You can override this error condition and take control of the disk by using the /TRESPASS switch on your INITIALIZE or MIRROR command. Use /TRESPASS only if you're certain that the other system attached to this disk has it open. If you trespass on an LDU when another host is using the LDU, much or all data on the LDU may be destroyed. If you have doubts, determine the other system's name; then have *that* system try to initialize and release the disk.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Device is reserved by another port, should I trespass [n]?	From AOS/VS FIXUP. The disk you tried to fix is a multiported disk, and a system other than yours was the last to use it and didn't release it normally. This multiported disk may be part of a disk–array storage system or it may be otherwise multiported. Note that FIXUP script files trespass automatically.	Before you tell FIXUP to trespass, make sure no other host has the LDU open, since if you tell FIXUP to trespass when another host is using the LDU, much or all data on the LDU may be destroyed. If the host that normally controls the disk is still running, you may not want to run FIXUP at all. If you do want to, before doing so release the pertinent LDU(s) using that host's system console. If the host that normally controls the disk has panicked, someone on that host should run Emergency Shutdown (ESD) if possible, which will release all its disks. If you do run FIXUP, and this this disk is in a disk–array storage system shared by two hosts (a cabinet–sharing configuration), the act of running FIXUP will transfer control of the disk to the host that runs FIXUP. After the hardware problem is fixed, if you want to transfer control of the disk back to the other host, release the disk and try the INITIALIZE command from the other host; if that fails, use the INITIALIZE/TRESPASS command from the other host.
Device not mounted — cannot dismount	From EXEC. You issued an EXEC DISMOUNTED command, but a MOUNTED or PREMOUNT request is not outstanding to this tape unit.	Perhaps you specified the wrong unit; examine the mount queue by typing CX MOUNTSTATUS.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Device timeout	From system or a stand–among utility program. You or the program tried to access the device (usually a disk or tape) but the device did not respond within its timeout period (10 seconds or so).	Perhaps power is not on to the unit; if not, turn it on and try again. If power is not the problem, perhaps the unit is not configured correctly (for example, you used VSGEN to specify a nonexistent unit or you specified the wrong controller or unit route). Check your system configuration via VSGEN and correct any problem you find. If neither step above corrects the problem, contact your DG support organization.
Did not find specified number of groups in group list	From AOS/VS II system. Your program issued a ?GROUP system call to access the group list, but the number of groups specified in the group list does not allow your call to execute.	The number of groups you specified in the packet does not match the number found in the buffer. Arrange to have the program fixed.
Different type processes (32/16 bit) without privilege	From system. The program you tried to run is a 16–bit program — but your user profile doesn't allow you to run 16–bit processes.	The privilege Change address type is required to run 16–bit programs. Arrange to have the system operator run PREDITOR and grant you that privilege. Then log off, log on, and run the program again.
Directory access denied	From AOS/VS system. You do not have E (Execute) access to the target file's parent directory or one of its parent directories.	Try changing the parent directory ACL to give your username at least E access. If you can't change the ACL, ask the system operator to do it. If you *are* the system operator and/or have Superuser privilege, turn Superuser on and retry. You might also want to change the ACL to provide access without Superuser on.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Directory delete error	From system. Causes may be: 1. The directory you tried to delete has subordinate directories.	You may not really want to delete this directory. Recover as follows: 1. Look for subdirectories using the command format FILES/TY=DIR/TY=CPD & dirname:# If no name appears, the command failed because permanence was set; see 2. Otherwise, you can delete selectively, or you can delete the directory using the command format DELETE/V dirname:#
	2. For AOS/VS II only, a file in the directory has permanence set on. (AOS/VS does not check for permanence in the directory's files.)	2. Look for permanence in the directory using the command form FILES/AS/S/PERM dirname:# The system displays filenames in directory dirname. If a file has permanence set, the word PERM is displayed following the filename. Turn permanance off as needed with the PERMANENCE command; then, if you want, repeat the DELETE command. You can delete the whole directory as shown under 1 above.
Directory does not exist	From system. The system cannot find a directory name you specified in a pathname you specified.	If the mistake is obvious, correct the pathname. If not, use FILESTATUS to look for each directory in the pathname; after you find the error, correct the pathname.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Directory in use — cannot delete	From system. You cannot delete this directory because it is being used. Perhaps it is your working directory or initial directory or it is in someone's search list.	If you really want to delete this directory, make sure it isn't your working directory or initial directory; have users remove it from their search lists. Then try the delete command again.
Directory is inconsistent; please submit STR	From system. An internal error occurred.	Please file a software trouble report (STR).
Directory may be missing	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher. While trying to polish the LDU, the polisher couldn't find a directory it expected to find.	From AOS/VS II, look for the directory. Load it from backup if necessary.
Directory must be fully qualified	From CLI. You issued a QFTA command without specifying the full pathname for the destination directory.	Retry the QFTA command and specify a full pathname in the /DESTINATION= switch. Get help via HELP/V QFTA if needed.
Directory not available because the LDU was force released	From AOS/VS II. Your process tried to access a directory whose parent LDU was forcibly released (released with the RELEASE /FORCE switch). The directory will not be accessible until that LDU is reinitialized.	You can continue using the system productively if you don't need to access files in any directory on an LDU that was forcibly released. First, change your search list to omit any directory on the released LDU. You may need to ask the system operator which LDU was forcibly released, what directories it contains, and when it will be initialized. Next, If your initial working directory was on the released LDU, change directory to the root directory and then to another valid directory.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Directory not found	From CLI. In a SEARCHLIST/REMOVE or GROUP/REMOVE command, the directory you specified with a number does not exist.	Look at the number of directories in your search list or group; then correct and reissue the command. Get help with HELP/V command if needed.
Directory partition depth exceeded	From AOS/VS II system. The directory has too many files in it.	Restructure so that this directory has fewer files. Access to a directory with this many files takes a long time.
Directory stack underflow/overflow. Specify new directory name? (yes,no):	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. On a load, the directory specified in the dump file is either above the working or initial directory (underflow) or too many levels deep (overflow). This might occur if you used the program with the /SPECIFIC switch but started the load/dump from the wrong initial directory.	The overflow error means that the working directory for the load was wrong; it wasn't the directory used for the dump. For example, the dump was done from the root and you started the load from a lower level directory. You'll probably want to delete all files loaded; they all have a TLM of the date/time that you loaded them, so you can use the /TLM= switch to identify them. Then get to the correct directory and restart the load operation.
Disable cancelled, console enabled	From EXEC. Status message after you used EXEC ENABLE to countermand a DISABLE command. The DISABLE is canceled; the terminal remains enabled.	Proceed with the next step you have planned.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Disk and file system revision number don't match	From AOS/VS Disk Formatter during Partial format. The disk is not recognizable as part of an LDU. Causes may be: 1. The disk was never Full formatted (made into an LDU) with the Disk Formatter. 2. The disk's Disk Information Block (DIB) was destroyed. This can happen if the disk was written to as a device — as with DUMP/V @DPJ10 MYFILE Hardware failure can also destroy the DIB.	This disk isn't usable as a directory. If you want to use it as a directory, you must run a Disk Formatter Full format on it. You can use the disk as is for storage as a physical device (most useful for diskettes); as, for example, DUMP/V @DPJ10 DATA+ To do this, you need Write access to the :PER directory of Superuser on.
Disk contains more than one LDU piece; respecify the command	From AOS/VS II system. You tried to initialize a disk (via INITIALIZE) that has more than one LDU on it, but didn't specify the LDU you wanted.	Make sure the disk is the one you want. If so, retype the INITIALIZE command, specifying the LDU filename, unique ID, and unit name, in the form INITIALIZE/LDUNAME=lduname & ldu–unique–ID/disk–unitname For example, if the LDU filename is UDD, the unique ID is UDD.IMAGE1, and the unit is DPJ1, use the command INITIALIZE/LDUNAME=UDD & UDD.IMAGE1/@DPJ1 The LDUINFO utility or the Disk Jockey screen View LDU Information (keyword LDINFO) can give details on LDU names and IDs.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Disk does not contain an LDU	From AOS/VS II system. You tried to initialize a disk (INITIALIZE command) that has no LDU on it. The disk was software formatted with Disk Jockey, but no LDU was created on it.	Make sure that the disk unit is the one you want, perhaps using the LDUINFO utility. If it is the one you want, run Disk Jockey and create the LDU(s) you want on it. Then retry the INITIALIZE command.
Disk error, statuses= n, n	From a disk utility: AOS/VS FIXUP, PCOPY, Disk Formatter, Installer, or AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. An error condition is preventing the program from accessing the disk.	Make sure the disk is write enabled, if this applies. If this is not the problem, see the description under *Hard error* for detail on statuses.
Disk is in use	From AOS/VS PCOPY or any AOS/VS program. The LDU was not released or closed normally by AOS/VS shutdown.	Run FIXUP — stand–among or stand–alone — on the LDU. Running FIXUP is explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, Chapter 6.
Disk is in use — FIXUP must be run on this LDU	From AOS/VS SYSBOOT at system startup. The disk was not closed normally by AOS/VS; there may be file inconsistencies on it.	SYSBOOT will lead you to the Technical Maintenance Menu, then to choice 7 "Run FIXUP." Press NEW LINE as needed to select the "Run FIXUP" choice. If there is a default FIXUP script file, FIXUP will run automatically; otherwise, FIXUP will run interactively. Running FIXUP is explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, Chapter 6.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Disk is marked as in use by another system	From AOS/VS II system. The disk you tried to initialize (or mirror) is a multiported disk, and a system other than yours was the last to use it and didn't release it normally.	Run Disk Jockey on this disk. Use its View LDU Information screen to discover *which* system last used the disk. Then arrange to have that system initialize and release the disk. This will free the disk and you can initialize/mirror it as usual from your system. (It's possible to override this error condition by using the /TRESPASS switch on your INITIALIZE or MIRROR command. Use /TRESPASS only if you're certain that the other system attached to this disk did not modify it. If you use /TRESPASS and the other system has changed the disk, your system may find inconsistencies in the file structure. Significant data loss is possible. If you have doubts, determine the other system's name; then have *that* system initialize and release the disk as explained above.)
Disk is not mirrored	From AOS/VS FIXUP. You specified a mirrored LDU but the disk in the LDU are not mirrrored.	Perhaps you made a typing error when you specified the disk units; if so, respecify them. If you didn't make a typing mistake, rerun FIXUP, specifying only one LDU image. If you want to mirror this LDU, you must later run a Full format on one of the disks to create a secondary LDU image.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Disk Polisher failed while cleaning the bitmap; submit STR	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher. The polisher failed while rebuilding the LDU bitmap. It could read the physical disk, but not the LDU bitmap. Any other LDUs on this physical disk might be okay.	Save the Disk Polisher output. Please file an STR and enclose Disk Polisher output.
Disk Polisher failed while cleaning the file info table; submit STR	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher. The polisher failed while fixing the file information table.	From AOS/VS II, initialize the LDU and dump all material you want (if possible); then, from Disk Jockey, delete and recreate the LDU. From AOS/VS II, load any missing files from backup (if there is a backup). In any case, please file an STR and enclose Disk Polisher output.
Disk Polisher failed while cleaning the LDU; submit STR	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher. The polisher failed while fixing the LDU. This may indicate a Disk Polisher internal error.	From AOS/VS II, try to initialize the LDU. If this fails, run Disk Jockey, delete and recreate the LDU; then reload dumped material from backup (if any). Please file an STR and enclose Disk Polisher output.
Disk space exhausted	From the AOS/VS Installer. You were trying to install a program on a diskette and used all available space.	The program you were trying to install won't fit on the diskette; the files that the Installer installs were designed to be installed on a hard disk.
Disk to xxx copy in progress...	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY program. The xxx is tape or disk. Status message that explains what the program is doing.	Let the program continue, and proceed with whatever you had planned.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Disk unit is initialized, cannot open it exclusively	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey program. The disk unit you specified has been initialized as an LDU from AOS/VS II; Disk Jockey cannot open it.	If you simply need LDU information, use the LDUINFO utility instead of Disk Jockey. If you really need to have Disk Jockey access the disk (as to install a new operating system or software), you must release the LDU (or, for the system disk, you must shut down AOS/VS II). If you are running preinstalled AOS/VS II and trying to update system software, proceed as follows. Shut down AOS/VS II, and wait for the operating system load menu to appear; then select the Technical Maitenance Menu and from that menu select the choice "Boot a specified program." Specify DJ and use that Disk Jockey to install software. All this is explained in the appropriate "Starting and Updating" manual for your computer and operating system.
Disk unit is open — cannot open exclusively	From system. Your program tried to exclusively open a disk unit, but another program had already opened the unit. The unit cannot be opened exclusively until the program that opened it closes it or terminates.	If you must run your program that tried to open the disk exclusively, arrange to terminate the program that has the disk open; then run your program. If you want to wait for that program to close the unit or terminate, do so; then run your program.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Disk unit is open — cannot open it exclusively	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY program. You tried to examine or modify an LDU with Disk Jockey, but at least one LDU on the unit is already intitialzed from AOS/VS II. Disk Jockey cannot work with an LDU whose parent disk is initializied by AOS/VS II.	Before this Disk Jockey operation will work, you must release all initialized LDUs on this disk unit. Use the RELEASE command, form RELEASE ldu–filename. You can discover all files of type LDU in a directory by typing FILES/AS/TYPE=LDU from that directory.
Disk unit is open exclusively, cannot open	From system. Your program tried to open a disk unit, but another program had already opened the unit exclusively. The unit cannot be opened until the program that opened it exclusively closes it or terminates.	If you must run your program that tried to open the disk, arrange to terminate the program that did the exclusive open; then run the program. If you want to wait for that program to close the unit or terminate, do so; then run your program.
Disk unit is open exclusively, cannot open	From system. Your program tried to open a disk unit, but another program had already opened the unit exclusively. The unit cannot be opened until the program that opened it exclusively closes it or terminates.	If you must run your program that tried to open the disk, arrange to terminate the program that did the exclusive open; then run the program. If you want to wait for that program to close the unit or terminate, do so; then run your program.
Disk unit names cannot begin or end with '!' or ';':xxx	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. It found an illegal disk unit name specifier in the LDU information file.	Edit the LDU information file and correct the bad entry.
Disk was left in an inconsistent state	From AOS/VS Installer. The image(s) specified is not consistent because mirror synchronization is incomplete.	Specify a consistent image (the other LDU image).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Dismounted by user	From EXEC. Status message after you queued a mount request with the command MOUNT/NOPEND, but issued DISMOUNT before using the tape.	Proceed with the next step you have planned.
DJ encountered an error while polishing 'xxx'	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. It could not create or write to its log file.	The problem may be the parent directory ACL or disk space. If either of these is the problem, correct it and try again. If you cannot determine the problem, run Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher interactively on the LDU (explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II*).
Do you really want to shut the system down?	From the master CLI, on the system console. You typed BYE to the master CLI, which shuts down the operating system. This question lets you confirm your intentions.	If you want to shut down, type Y and press NEW LINE. To keep AOS/VS running, type N and press NEW LINE. (Then you may want to run UP.CLI to start up the multiuser environment.)
DPJ disks are no longer supported as a system dump device. Please edit system parameters (P command) and...	From AOS/VS II VSGEN, after you try to build a tailored system using the VSGEN /DEFAULT= switch. The spec file you indicated with the switch specifies a DPJ controller (a diskette) as the dump device; this is illegal since AOS/VS II does not support it as a memory dump device.	From VSGEN, edit parameters with the PARAMETER keyword. Move through the parameters until you reach the *System dump device* prompt; then change the name DPJ to a valid tape controller name. Do whatever else you want in VSGEN; then build a system and exit. Running VSGEN is explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II*.
DPJn is not part of a mirrored set of images	From AOS/VS FIXUP. One of the images you specified is mirrored but the other is not.	Rerun FIXUP, specifying the correct mirror images; or specify only one image (if you do this, you will later need to synchronize the image that wasn't fixed).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Dynamic memory allocation / deallocation error	From AOS/VS stand–among PCOPY. This program tries to wire pages. This message means it cannot do so. The problem probably involves privileges; to wire pages, a process must become resident, which means it needs the *Change type* privilege.	To use the program, your username must have the privilege Change type. Run PREDITOR (or have it run), specify your username, edit the profile, and give yourself the privilege. (If you cannot run PREDITOR, have it run.) Then retry PCOPY.
Element size too big, was set to 65534	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). The element size you specified in the CREATE command exceeded the limit. The system created it with an element size of 65534.	If the size of 65534 is satisfactory, proceed with whatever you had planned. Otherwise, delete the file and create it with a smaller element size.
Enable request already in progress	From EXEC. You and another person, each under the username OP, simultaneously tried to enable a terminal.	Wait a few moments; then use EXEC's CONSOLESTATUS command to see if the terminal has been enabled.
Enabling all consoles	From EXEC. Status message from ENABLE/ALL command.	Proceed with the next step you have planned.
End of file	From CLI. On the batch output file, this is a status message, indicating normal processsing of the batch input file.	At the end of the batch output listing, this is not an error; do nothing.
	From CLI. On the terminal, this is an error message (you pressed CTRL–D twice, which creates an end of file and terminates the CLI).	You may want to log on again. Generally, do not press CTRL–D twice again.
	From a user program, this message indicates an end of file on a read.	When this returns from a program, arrange to have the code changed so the program can process this condition without terminating.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
End of Volume followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz.* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. FSCOPY has reached the end of the tape volume.	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the *Switching...* message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take recovery steps. If the program displays the message *Please mount...*, then wait for the tape to rewind if needed; then mount the next volume on unit yyy and press a key. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY aborts.
Enter your new password:	From EXEC. Appears when you're changing your password (after you type your username and password, and then press the ERASE PAGE key or CTRL–L instead of NEW LINE).	Type your new password, 6 to 15 printable characters. It will not echo on the terminal. For a valid password, EXEC will then ask you to repeat the password to make sure you typed correctly. After you type the new password a second time, EXEC will confirm with *New password in effect.*
Entry purged by Operator	From EXEC. The system operator purged (emptied) the mount queue (MOUNTQ), deleting your mount request.	Examine the environement (pehaps with the CURRENT command), and correct and retry the command.
Environment level too large	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). The environment level you specified in a command (for example, DIRECTORY/LEVEL=45 ...) was too large.	Examine the environement (pehaps with the CURRENT command), and correct and retry the command.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Error xxx	During powerup. A power–up error occurred in hardware.	Check the 014–series "Installing" manual supplied with your computer for code xxx. You may need to run diagnostics and/or contact your DG support organization.
	From AOS/VS SYSBOOT, at startup.	The message xxx may tell you what is wrong. If the message is a number, find it in Table 2. Correct the error condition and reboot.
	From CLI or a utility program.	If the message text xxx tells you enough to let you recover, do so. Otherwise, find the message text xxx in this table.
Error opening the pathname file.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program could not open the file you named in the command line. The message that follows this one explains the reason for the error.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using the message that follows this one, then find that message in this table and follow the recovery steps there.
EXEC function abbreviation is not unique	You tried a command to EXEC (CONTROL @EXEC or CX), but did not specify enough letters to identify the EXEC command.	Retype the command, specifying more of the EXEC command. Use XHELP if needed.
EXEC NOT AVAILABLE	You tried a Q–series command and EXEC isn't running.	Bring up the multiuser environment via the UP macro (or, if this isn't feasible, start EXEC via the PROCESS command and start a printer and/or batch streams via CONTROL @EXEC commands. See UP.CLI macro for syntax.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Execute access denied	From system. Causes may be:	Recover as follows:
	1. You do not have Execute access to the program (.PR) file you tried to run.	1. If you can give yourself Execute access to the file, do so; if not, ask the system operator to change the ACL to give your username E access.
	2. You do not have Execute (E) access to a parent directory of this file.	2. If you can give yourself Execute access to the parent directory, do so; otherwise, ask the system operator to change the file's ACL to give your username E access.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Explicit Labeled Mount *MID=n USER=xxx PID=n* *Request is..... units mounted* *Current volume: xxx*	From EXEC. Prompt or error message that appears on the system console. Someone acting as system operator must respond.	Respond as follows.
	1. If the line *Explicit Labeled Mount* does not include the words *Mount Error*, then this is a prompt. A user requested a tape mount with the MOUNT/VOLID= command.	1. To satisfy the mount request, you must find one or more tape volumes (whose volume IDs are shown in the *Current volume* line) and mount them, one by one on units, and then tell EXEC where they are mounted by typing a command of the form CX MOUNTED unitname. If you want to do this, mount the first volume and type the command of the form CX MOUNTED unitname. If you do not want to, type CX REFUSED; then, perhaps, send the user at PID *n* a message to explain your refusal. You can list all mount requests by typing CX MOUNTSTATUS. Handling user tape mount requests is explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II*, the EXEC chapter.
	2. If the line *Explicit Labeled Mount* includes the words *Mount Error*, then this is an error message. Perhaps you mounted the wrong volume in response to the original request.	2. In this table, look for the message that follows *Error is....* Follow the recovery action suggested there.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Extraneous [!ELSE], xxx	From CLI. In the macro you just ran, there are too many [!ELSE] pseudomacros after the conditional pseudomacro xxx.	Arrange to have the error fixed. Someone will need to delete an [!ELSE] — or otherwise correct macro syntax — using a text editor.
Extraneous [!END]	From CLI. In the macro you just ran, there are too many [!END] pseudomacros.	Arrange to have the incorrect macro syntax fixed.
Failed to create xxx!.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program could not create the file. The message that follows this explains the reason.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using this message and the one that follows it, find the second message in this table and follow the recovery steps there.
Failed to delete xxx! Old file still exists.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. A file it wanted to restore already existed. It could not delete the file as it would usually do, perhaps because permanence was on. The program continues.	Continue with whatever you had planned. Later, if you want the version of this file that's on the tape loaded, you will need to turn off permanance for the file and load the file from tape using FSCOPY.
/FASTFORWARD is only for unlabeled tape	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II program. You tried to use a labeled cartridge tape with the /FASTFORWARD switch.	Make sure you've specified the correct tape drive unit, then retry the command. Omit /FASTFORWARD unless you are using an MTJ type of drive with unlabeled cartridge tape.
/FASTFORWARD switch requires a tape cartridge	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II program. You tried to use a switch on a non–cartridge tape drive that is specifically for use with cartridge tape media.	Make sure you've specified the correct tape drive unit, then retry the command. Omit /FASTFORWARD unless you are using a cartridge tape (MTJ type) drive.
FATAL AOS/VS ERROR: xxx	From AOS/VS system. A serious error condition (panic) has halted processing.	See the message *AOS/VS FATAL ERROR*.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Fatal buffered tape error	From tape–controller microcode during a backup by DUMP_II. A hard error occurred on the tape media or in the hardware, and the unit, because it optimizes buffers for fast I/O, cannot recover from the error.	You must restart the dump from the beginning. Use a new tape. If this error recurs, the problem is probably with the hardware; contact your DG support organization. If the error does not recur, the problem is with the original tape; discard it.
FATAL DISK ERROR	From AOS/VS FIXUP. FIXUP encountered a disk error that persisted after 20 retries. It aborts. 1. If this message follows a *DISK ERROR* message, it means that that FIXUP encountered a new bad block (or that the disk is not write–enabled). 2. If this *FATAL* message does not follow a *DISK ERROR* message, it means FIXUP could not read the same block twice. This means hardware problems in the disk controller or unit.	Recover as follows. 1. Make sure the disk unit is write–enabled; if not, write–enable it and try again. If the disk was write–enabled, run a Disk Formatter Partial format, with read–only surface analysis, on the LDU. The Disk Formatter should find a new bad block. When it asks *UPDATE BAD BLOCK TABLE*, answer Y. Take defaults for the other Formatter questions. When the Formatter finishes, run FIXUP again. 2. Try FIXUP again. If it fails the same way, disgnostics may be needed on the disk unit; contact your DG support organization.
Fatal disk error – dump aborted. Do you want to restart the dump? [Y]	From the AOS/VS II system. A disk write error occurred while dumping memory to a system area on disk.	Select Y, then restart the dump to tape by choosing T at the *Dump to Tape or Disk*? prompt. This way, you are sure to preserve a record of this memory dump. Later, run the SADUMPCHECK utility on the system area.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
FATAL ERROR: xxx	From AOS/VS, during system initialization.	If message xxx is a number, see Table 2 (after this one) for an explanation. If message xxx is text, find it in this table. Then run ESD by typing RESET and START 50.
	From another program. A serious error prevented the program from continuing.	Correct the problem if you can, and retry. Find message xxx in this table.
File access denied	From system. You lack all access rights to the file. (Your username does not have O,W,A,R, or E access to the file.)	If you see this at logon, it means the ACL of your :UDD:username directory is wrong. Recover as explained in message *CONTACT YOUR SYSTEM MANAGER.* Otherwise, try to give your username the access you need to the file. You need R to read it, E to execute it, O (or W to the parent directory) to delete it. If you cannot change the ACL, ask the system operator to do it. If you *are* the system operator, turn Superuser on and change the ACL.
File already exists: xxx	From system. The system can't obey your command (generally MOVE, LOAD, or LOAD_II) because the file already exists.	See message *Filename already exists.*
	From AOS/VS II VSGEN, after SAVE or BUILD command. The configuration file already exists.	To delete the old configuration and system files and replace them with current files, enter Y. To retain the old files, enter N; then change the pathname or rename the host, and use SAVE or BUILD again.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
File already exists: xxx Replace old copy?	From AOS/VS II system or AOS/VS II Disk Jockey, when installing an update or new release of the operating system.	Generally, type Y and press NEW LINE to replace the existing version of the file. Files from the new release may have interdependencies; it's important to load them all. (But for some files you have edited, like :UTIL:LINK_ERMES.CLI, you may want to say No.) For more information, see the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual, the chapter on updates.
File already open	From system. Your program tried to open a file that's already open.	Your command or program can't execute until the program that has the file open closes it. You can wait, or if this is a user program, arrange to have the program fixed.
	From SPEED text editor. You tried to open a file that is open. (See also *File is open.*)	Either choose another filename, close the target file and reopen it, or proceed with the desired operation (depending on your goal).
File and parent directory information do not match	From AOS/VS II system. The file and directory identifier do not match; storage information on the file has been corrupted.	Delete the file and load a copy from backup (if there is one).
File block number exceeded limit	From AOS/VS II system. Your program issued a read–block or write–block system call, but the block number it specified was too large.	Arrange to have the program fixed.
FILE DELETED...	From AOS/VS FIXUP. To restore disk integrity, FIXUP had to delete the file.	If you want the file, restore it from backup media (or for an AOS/VS system file, the system tape).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
File does not exist	At runtime from system or EXEC. It can't find the file you, or a program, specified.	Recover as follows.
	1. At runtime from system. Perhaps you made a typing mistake or specified the wrong filename. Or you specified a link file that is linked to a nonexistent file.	1. Review your command, using the FILES/AS command if needed, and respecify. If the file is a link, perhaps it is linked to a file that doesn't exist. If so, delete the link and recreate it to the correct file (if any).
	2. At runtime from system. Perhaps you are in the wrong directory or your search list is not what you thought it was.	2. Examine your directory or searchlist with the command DIRECTORY or SEARCHLIST; correct if needed.
	3. At runtime from EXEC. The device you specified wasn't identified to VSGEN; this system doesn't support it.	3. Perhaps you made a typing mistake; respecify. Don't forget the @ prefix to indicate :PER.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
File does not exist (continued)	At AOS/VS II system startup when you try to load the default operating system or access the Technical Maintenance Menu. 1. If the message is *Error: File does not exist* followed by text that mentions the default system and instructions, this means that somehow one of the essential operating system files has been deleted.	Boot the starter system as follows. Get to the Technical Maintenance Menu. Select choice "Boot a specified file"; then enter :SYSGEN:SYS.PR. 1. After the system starts, run VSGEN and recreate your tailored system. Update and test the system; then use Disk Jockey to make it the default system. Updating and testing a system and making it the default are described in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II*.
	2. If the *File does not exist* message is followed by text that mentions Disk Jockey, this means that the Disk Jockey file in the root directory has been deleted.	2. If the text mentions Disk Jockey, you must reload the Disk Jockey file from AOS/VS II system tape number 1. Type the break sequence to enter the SCP CLI. Mount AOS/VS II tape 1 and boot from tape. When the Disk Jockey Main Menu appears, type SOFTWARE and press NEW LINE. Install software as described in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II*; but when Disk Jockey asks the question *Filename template*, answer DJ and press NEW LINE. After the file is loaded, exit from Disk Jockey. Boot as usual.
File extends past the end of the LDU	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey Disk Polisher. Index pointers show data block addresses that are too high. Part of the file may be inaccessible.	From AOS/VS, delete the file and reload it from backup.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
File has NOTLA set; cannot open without Superuser on	From system. Your program tried to open a file using the NOTLA option. (NOTLA tells the system not to update the file's time last accessed; it's primarily useful when a program wants a file to retain the old time–last–accessed information. Backup programs use NOTLA.)	To open this file, the program must turn Superuser on. To do this, the program must be executed by a process that has Superuser privilege and passes on the privilege (XEQ or PROCESS/DEFAULT command). Arrange to have the appropriate changes made to the program.
File ID already used	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). The file ID you specified in a CLI OPEN command has been used in a previous OPEN command.	If the file you want is already open, you need not open it again; you can issue READ, WRITE, or CLOSE commands to it. List open files and their IDS by typing OPEN without an argument. If you need to open a file, choose an unused file ID or close the file that was opened with the ID you want.
File Identifier contains illegal characters	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. The file–set ID (tape set filename) in the HDR1 portion of the tape is defective.	On a dump, replace the tape with one that has the correct label; this can be tape that's newly labeled with the LABEL program. Then retry. On a load, if this is the first volume, you may be able to skip the label and access the tape as if it were unlabeled. To do this, request a tape dismount from EXEC with the DISMOUNT command (type CX DISMOUNTED and press NEW LINE); then try to load tape file 1 (for example, @MTB0:1). If the label was written on a different operating system, with characters illegal for AOS/VS or AOS/VS II, consider having the tape made again with valid filename characters.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
File Identifier is missing from labeled media specification, file @LMT:volid:	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. You specified an implicit labeled tape mount, using the filename format @LMT:volid:tape–filename but you omitted the tape–filename from the command line. This may also mean that that tape has a blank label (without a file ID) and no data on it.	On a dump, since the dump creates the tape filename, you can specify any tape filename you want, up to 17 characters. This filename will be needed later on if someone wants to load the file. Retry the command, including the tape filename you want for the dump. On a load, you must specify the volume ID and the tape filename that are actually on the tape volume. If you can't remember them both, abort the program. You can learn the volume ID and tape filename on a labeled tape by typing a command of the form TYPE unitname; the volume ID immediately follows label VOL1 and the tape filename immediately follows HDR1. Then — if the tape has a VOL1 and HDR1 filename — repeat the LOAD_II command.
File Identifier is too long, must be 17 characters or less, file:	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. You specified an implicit labeled tape mount, but used too many characters for the tape filename.	Specify a shorter filename.
FILE INACCESSIBLE; RUN FIXUP ON THE LDU	From AOS/VS system. It found a file open that should have been closed.	The LDU needs FIXUP. As soon as is practical, release the LDU (or shut down, if the file is on the master LDU). Then run FIXUP on the LDU.
File index points to a nonexistent element	From AOS/VS II system. The file's index is invalid.	Run Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher on the LDU; then examine the file again. Data will probably be missing. If so, you may want to delete the file and load a replacement from backup (if there is a backup).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
File information table (FIT) not allocated	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. While creating an LDU, you specified a file information table (FIT) file size that won't fit on the LDU. Perhaps the FIT element size is too large.	Specify a larger size for the LDU, or a smaller primary element size for the FIT file.
File is exclusively opened — can't open: xxx	From system. A program (perhaps DUMP/DUMP_II) wants to open a file but cannot because another program (like a text editor) has the file exclusively opened. The file cannot be opened again.	If you really need to have the file read (for example, to have it backed up), abort the command. Arrange for the program that has the file open to close it or to terminate normally. Then retry the command. The multiuser environment should always be down *before* you do system backups. If the file is a device, like a tape unit (for example, @MTB1 or @LMT:xxx), this means someone is using it. Wait until the user's I/O is done, or urge him/her to finish; then retry.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
File is not a control point directory, File xxx	From AOS/VS CLI. In a SPACE command, you specified a file that is not a control point directory. Control point directories are created with a maximum size; for example, CREATE/MAX=8000 XDIR AOS/VS cannot keep track of the amount of disk space remaining in a directory that is not a control point directory or LDU. (For any directory, the maximum size is limited by the amount of space available to its parent directory and LDU; for example, the :UDD directory or ultimately the root LDU.)	If you really need to discover space usage, you can add byte counts of all files in the directory. Or create a control point directory and move all files there. AOS/VS II with CLI32 can display the amount of disk space used by directories that are not control point directories.
File is open, can't exclusively open, xxx	From system. The program you're running tried to exclusively open a file, but a program already has the file open. This can happen if you try to edit a file that's being printed, since text editors try to exclusively open files.	Type the command QDISPLAY to see if this file is being printed. If so, wait for printing to end. If the file is not being printed, perhaps it's being dumped or moved. Wait a few moments and try again.
File may be missing	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher. While trying to polish a file, the polisher could not access a file's contents.	From AOS/VS II, examine the file. Delete it and reload from backup if necessary.
File may be missing information	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher. While polishing a file, the polisher noted that expected information (like an index block) was missing.	From AOS/VS II, examine the file; delete and reload it from backup if necessary.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
File not open	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). You issued a READ, WRITE, or CLOSE command, but there is no file associated with the channel number you specified.	If you want to issue READ or WRITE commands to the file, open it (OPEN); then use WRITE or READ commands. To list all open files, use the OPEN command without an argument. These commands are explained in *Using the CLI (AOS/VS and AOS/VS II).*
File open on this channel has NOTLA set; cannot modify it	From system. Via channel number, your program tried to modify a file that was opened with the NOTLA option set to on. (For definition of NOTLA, see message *File has NOTLA set....*) Modifying a file with NOTLA on is illegal.	Before it can modify this file, the program must close the file and open it with NOTLA off. Arrange to have the appropriate changes made to the program.
FILE REBUILT (file xxx)	From AOS/VS FIXUP. FIXUP rebuilt this file, which means it tried to rejoin the file with its File Name block, ACL block, or other descriptor block. 1. If the displayed filename xxx is a normal AOS/VS filename, then FIXUP gave the file its original name. The problem is probably with the ACL or User Data Area, which FIXUP rebuilt.	Recover as follows. 1. From AOS/VS, list the file(s) ACL (ACL command) or User Data Area (use the FCU utility) and correct as needed.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
FILE REBUILT (file xxx) (continued)	2. If the displayed filename xxx has the form ?AAAAAAAAAC (The entire message looks like *FILE REBUILT (FILE ?AAAAAAAAAC)*, this means the link between file and filename was bad. FIXUP assigned the ?AAA filename. The next file FIXUP rebuilt in this directory could have been renamed ?AAAAAAAAAD, and the next ?AAAAAAAAAE, and so on.	2. If the FIXUP log shows only one *FILE REBUILT (FILE ?AAA..)* message in a directory, look for an *INVALID FILENAME DELETED* message before the *FILE REBUILT* message. The invalid filename, if shown, is usually the original filename. If so, you can rename the ?AAAAAAAAAC file to the filename shown as invalid. If the FIXUP log shows more than one *FILE REBUILT (FILE ?AAA..)* message in a directory, use the same technique as above. An *INVALID FILENAME DELETED* message followed by a *FILE REBUILT* message usually indicates the original filename of the file. If so, you can rename the ?AAA files as apprpopriate. Do not worry if you see duplicate ?AAA names; just rename each ?AAA fiile until you have renamed them all. Any file to which FIXUP assigns a new name retains its original type, creation date, and creation time. Last, a file to which FIXUP assigns a new name may be missing its ACL or User Data Area. Examine and correct if needed from AOS/VS as in step 1.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
File set ID does not match match first volume ID *File set ID = xxx* *First volume ID = yyy*	From AOS/VS PCOPY, on a load. On the second or subsequent tape/diskette, the file–set ID does not match the set ID of the first volume.	To continue the load, you must find the other volume(s) that followed the first volume in the PCOPY dump. Or if you conclude that the preceding volume(s) were wrong, you can find *all* PCOPY dump tapes/diskettes and restart the load from the first volume.
File set ID does not match match LDU unique ID *File set ID = xxx* *LDU ID = yyy* *If you wish to continue, please confirm (Y/N)*	From AOS/VS PCOPY, on a load. The file–set ID does not match the LDU unique ID that was given to the LDU via the Disk Formatter. The LDU does not have the same unique ID as the one that was backed up; there may be valuable files on it.	Confirm only if you are sure that you want the contents of this tape set written to this LDU — destroying all files on the LDU. You might confirm, for example, if you knew that the original LDU unqiue ID had been changed, via a Disk Formatter Partial or Full format, since the PCOPY backup occurred. If you confirm with Y, PCOPY ignores the ID on the LDU and writes the tape — including the unqiue ID that is on the tape — to the LDU. PCOPY will repeat this message for each tape or diskette in the original dump, and you must confirm, as for the first volume, with Y. If, for the first tape or diskette, you answer with N, PCOPY asks you to specify the tape or diskette unit name again. You may want to stop PCOPY and find a tape set that was copied from the LDU. From AOS/VS, you can discover the file–set ID on any tape by typing a command of the form X DISPLAY @unitname The file–set ID is the second name after the HDR1 label.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
File space exhausted	From CLI command DUMP (16–bit CLI) or COPY. The tape is full; the dump or copy is incomplete.	Rewind the tape; for example, type REWIND @MTB2. Retry the dump using a template that specifies fewer files (or use a longer tape or a higher density, if possible). Or use DUMP_II and/or labeled tape, both of which let you use multiple volumes for dumps.
File/tape density mismatch, file xxx	From DUMP, DUMP_II, COPY, LOAD, or LOAD_II command. You specified a tape density (with the /DENSITY or /ODENSITY switch) but the density you specified does not match the one recorded on the tape or in the tape label.	The density written to the first tape file (or tape label) determines the density of all remaining files. Repeat the command without specifying density. Or if you must specify density on a tape write, use ADM.
Filename already exists: File xxx	From system. 1. During a MOVE, LOAD, or LOAD_II command, a file to be moved or loaded already exists in the working (or specified) directory.	Recover as follows. 1. To get the most recent version of the file, repeat the command and add the /RECENT switch. To load/move the file regardless of creation date (deleting the file in the destination directory), repeat the command with the /DELETE switch.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Filename already exists: File xxx (continued)	2. A program tried to create a file, and cannot do so because a file with the same name already exists. Perhaps the program tried to delete the original file, but it has permanence set. This error may return from a utility like Link, which tries to delete and recreate the program (.PR) and other files.	2. Delete or rename the original file (turn permanence off if needed before deleting it). Then retry.
	3. On a labeled tape dump (DUMP or DUMP_II), you included the link name but omitted a tape set filename. You typed a command of the form DUMP/V linkname.	3. Think up a tape set filename and use it in the command. For example, to recover from the error shown in the center column, you could type DUMP/V linkname:TAPEFILE
	4. On a labeled tape dump (DUMP or DUMP_II), you specified a tape set filename that already exists. For example, the tape set has file–set TFILE written to it and you typed a command of the form DUMP_II/V linkname:TFILE	4. Relabel the tape (using the LABEL utility) or think up another file–set name. Relabeling the tape makes all data on the tape set inaccessible. Using a different file–set name preserves the data but the system cannot create the file–set until it has read though all file sets already on the tape. For example, you could recover from the error shown in the center column using a different file–set name in the form DUMP_II linkname:TXFILE
FILE(S) MAY BE MISSING	From AOS/VS FIXUP. FIXUP found multiply allocated blocks in this directory, and deleted these; therefore filenames that FIXUP cannot know about may have been deleted.	Whwn AOS/VS is up, look for the missing files in this directory (perhaps using the last dump listing); then load the missing files from backup media.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Files may be missing from directory	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey Disk Polisher. While trying to polish the LDU, the polisher found information (filenames) missing from a directory.	From AOS/VS II, examine the directory for missing files. Reload from backup if necessary.
Fixed record length is zero	From CLI. The file you tried to read (via the TYPE command or READ statement) was created with a fixed–length record format, but the record length is 0 (as with a command of the form CREATE/FIXED=0 pathname).	The file is not readable as is. Try copying it to another file whose fixed record length is not 0. You can use the COPY command to create the other file and copy to it, or you can create the file with a fixed length and use the COPY/A command to copy to it. Then try again to read the file.
FIXUP CHECKSUM ERROR ...	From AOS/VS FIXUP. The FIXUP program or a FIXUP script file hasn't been read into memory correctly, or the disk file has been corrupted.	Reload microcode by turning CPU power off, locking the computer panel (if possible), and then turning power on. Restart. Skip the script file (if any) and run an interactive session. If the error recurs, boot FIXUP from the AOS/VS system tape (file 1) or diskette number 1.
FIXUP does not exist	From AOS/VS SYSBOOT at startup, when you select the FIXUP choice from the Technical Maintenance Menu. SYSBOOT could not find file FIXUP in the root directory.	From the AOS/VS system tape (file 7) or the AOS/VS dump file diskettes, load file FIXUP into the root directory. Try system startup again.
FIXUP recommmended on this LDU to reclaim space	From AOS/VS SYSBOOT at startup, or from system when you delete a file, initialize an LDU, or shut down (in which case the message applies to the master LDU). At some earlier time, a file was deleted, but the system could not reclaim the space it occupied.	When convenient, at system startup, select choice 2 to access the Techncical Maintenance Menu; then select choice 7, "Run FIXUP." Running FIXUP is explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, Chapter 6.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Flushed by operator	From EXEC. Status message, appears on batch output or printer listing. The system operator has specifically flushed your request.	If you want to know why, ask the operator.
FMIA not allocated	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. While creating an LDU, you made it too small to hold the file manager information area (FMIA).	Delete and recreate the LDU, specifying a reasonable size.
Forms access denied	From system, after CLI command QPRINT/FORMS=. You do not have at least E access to directory :UTIL:FORMS and R access to the forms file.	If you really need access to special printing forms, ask the system operator to change the ACL of :UTIL:FORMS and the file(s) you want. Your username needs at least E access to the FORMS directory and R access to its forms files. If you *are* the system operator, you may want to give this user at least E access to :UTIL:FORMS and R access to one or more forms files.
Forms do not exist	From system, after CLI command QPRINT/FORMS; message appears on terminal and printed file. Directory :UTIL:FORMS, or the specified file, does not exist. Directory :UTIL:FORMS should exist, since it is shipped with the operating system.	If :UTIL:FORMS doesn't exist, you might want to load it from the system media. If the forms *file* doesn't exist, list the files in :UTIL:FORMS and specify an existing file; or create new a forms specification with the FCU program and move the file into :UTIL:FORMS. Using FCU is described in the CLI manual.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Framing error	From system. This may be displayed by EXEC or another terminal–managing program. An incomplete character was sent. Causes may be an open line (with no console at its end), a faulty connection, or hardware problems in the terminal.	Examine the terminal and connection. If the terminal has been disconnected or removed, run without it until someone reconnects it. If the connection is faulty, try to reseat the cable. If reseating doesn't help, contact your DG support organization.
From Disk bootstrap: xxx	From disk bootstrap. Message xxx may give the cause; for example, SYSBOOT is not installed (AOS/VS) or Disk Jockey is not installed (AOS/VS II).	If missing bootstraps are the problem, install them via the Installer (AOS/VS) or Disk Jockey (AOS/VS II). Retry.
From EXEC: xxx	EXEC preamble, on system console.	Find the message xxx in the message column of this table.
From Pid n : (xxx) yyy	From another process, identified by both PID (*n*) and process name (xxx).	If the message yyy allows you to recover, do so; otherwise, try to find message yyy in this table.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
From PID n: xxx	From another process. Usually, message xxx is from another user. You can identify the sender by typing a comand of the form WHO n. If the message includes EXEC, the text is a message from EXEC. Usually, EXEC messages are status messages (about queued jobs, for example). The message may be a ***USER MOUNT*** message — a tape mount request — or it may be an error message like *XLPT cooperative terminated.* The message may include the name of another process, like CEO, XTS, INFOS II, or other DG product.	If this message is from a user, you may want to reply. To do so, use the command form SEND n xxx, where n is the user's PID and xxx is the text of your response. You need not respond to EXEC status messages. A ***USER MOUNT*** message requires operator action; mount a tape or refuse as described in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.* If the message is clearly an error message, try to recover using the information in this table. These DG products are not part of the AOS/VS–AOS/VS II set. Recover if you can using information in this table; or read the pertinent software manual.
From system: on dd–mm–yy at hh:mm:ss *xxx*	From system, on system console.	If the message *xxx* at startup is *Terminal Services initialization started ...* then this is a status message at system startup; just be patient and wait, since booting some terminal contollers can take up to 10 minutes. If the message *xxx* is anything but *Terminal Services initialization started ...* then find the message *xxx* in the message column of this table.
Generate a new AOS/VS system after update tool finishes	From Update tool. The update requires that you generate a new tailored operating system via VSGEN. This is an advisory message only; updating continues.	After the update finishes, run VSGEN if the tool does not do so (generally, it does run VSGEN).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Group does not exist	From AOS/VS II system. You issued a GROUPLIST command or ?GROUP system call to set the group list, but there is no valid group with the name you specified.	Each user group is defined as a file in directory :GROUPS. If you have Read access to this directory, try to learn the group name by listing files in the :GROUPS directory. If any filename has more than 15 characters, the system will not treat it as a valid group file and you will receive this error message even though you typed the group name correctly. If the name of a group you want to join has more than 15 characters, the system manager or someone with Write access to directory :GROUPS must shorten the group name by renaming to the file to a name that has 15 characters or less. After this is done, retry the command or have the program updated; then retry. If you don't have Read access to the :GROUPS directory, consult your system manager for more information. Using groups is further described in *Using the CLI (AOS/VS and AOS/VS II).*

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Groupname too long	From AOS/VS II system. You issued a GROUPLIST command or ?GLIST system call to access the group list, but there is no directory with pathname :GROUPS.	For the user group mechanism to work, there must be a directory named :GROUPS that contains a file named for each group; for each group, the file must contain the usernames of all people who are allowed to join the group. Directory :GROUPS is not supplied with AOS/VS II. To allow the group mechanism to work, someone must create the directory from the CLI (needed only once) and create one or more group files. Creating the :GROUPS directory and files is explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*
Hard disk error, block n	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II.	See *Hard error* or *PHYSICAL UNIT FAILURE*. This message should not occur on a load.
Hard disk error while writing to the LDU	From AOS/VS SYSBOOT. The program cannot write to the disk.	Write enable the disk and start over again.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
HARD error: followed by secondary message which may be either *Device code: dd* *Error: xxx* *Disk array status: y* *FRU type: xxx* or *device d, unit u, retries=16* *statuses: xxx, xxx* fields may be *DIA=m, DIB=n, DIC=o,* *CB ERROR=x* *ADDRESS =p* *UNIT=q*	From system. During I/O with a device, the system found invalid or inconsistent data. The system retried the I/O 16 (octal) times without success; the error condition remained. All hard errors are noted in the system error log. To make sure the log contains all current messages, rename it, using the SYSLOG command with /RENAMEERROR switch. Then you can get a report by typing X REPORT :ERROR_LOG	The cause may be obvious: a disk has gone off line, been turned off, or been write disabled (if possible). If the cause is obvious, fix it: put the unit back on line, turn it on, or write enable it. If the operating system has panicked, run ESD if needed. For more detail, read on.
	If the secondary message includes FRU type, it indicates a problem with a disk– or tape–array storage system. A FRU (field replaceable unit) within the disk array needs to be replaced.	Record the message; then consult the 014–series manual you received with your disk– or tape– array storage system to see whether the FRU is a customer replaceable unit (a CRU) and if so, how to replace it. If the FRU is not a customer replaceable unit, contact your DG support organization. If the device is a disk module, the error text will include a FRU ID in addition to the FRU type.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
HARD error: continued	If the unit is a Model 6236, 6239, or 6398 disk, the status display has DIC and CB ERROR fields. It ends with an *ADDRESS* field or a *UNIT* field.	With a Model 6236, 6239, or 6398 disk, if status display ends with the field *ADDRESS*, this probably means the disk has developed a new bad block. In this table, see the message *Cannot read the specified block from disk.* If, with a Model 6236, 6239, or 6398 disk, the last field is *UNIT*, call your DG support organization.
	If the unit is a DPF disk (Model 606n, 616n, 6122, 6214), the status display ends with DIA and DIB fields.	With a DPF–type disk, look at the DIB value. If the DIB value *n* ends with 00, then look at the DIA value. If the DIA value is an odd number (and the DIB value ends with 00), this probably means the disk has developed a new bad block. See the *Cannot read the specified block from disk* message in this table. If, with a DPF–type disk, the DIB value does *not* end in 00, call your DG support organization.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
HARD error: (continued)	For a tape unit, the status display includes field *DIA* and, on MTB and MTD units, field *DIC*.	For a tape unit, look at the *DIA* value *m*, fourth digit (DIA=xxxXxx). If the fourth digit X is 4 or 6, this means a bad tape. A bad tape error may be caused by dirty or worn tape or read/write heads. If the error occurred on a read, the unit might be incompatible with the unit that wrote the tape. Try another tape or unit; or try cleaning unit heads with a low–lint alcohol–soaked cotton swab. If the first digit of the DIA value is 1 (DIA=1xxxxx), call your DG support organization.
	For a diskette unit, the diskette may be badly seated; or it may be write protected; or it may not have been hardware formatted for DG units.	Remove the diskette from the unit and remove the write protect tape (if any). Reinsert the diskette. If the error recurs, the diskette may not be hardware formatted (can be done via DG customer diagnostics). Or the diskette may be unusable.
	A hard error occurs on a device that isn't a disk, diskette, or tape unit.	For a hard error on a nonmagnetic device, call your DG support organization, and try to run without the device until it is fixed.
HARD ERROR WHILE WRITING TO SYSTEM OVERLAY AREA	From AOS/VS system. The system cannot write to the master LDU.	Perhaps the disk is not write enabled. If so, write enable it and restart the operating system.
HARD INTERRUPT FROM board	From SCP. A CPU hardware problem has halted the main CPU. AOS/VS, if it was up, is frozen.	Record the whole message and contact your DG support organization.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
HARD MRC xxx exception *Channel: n / n1* *Chassis: n2* *Node / type: n3 / n4* *Unit / type: n5 / n6* *Status 1: n7* *Status 2: n8* *xxx* indicates the cause: controller, channel, unit, power, timeout, or MRCC (the MRC controller). This message may be followed by other messages: *MRC Route Switched From:* ... *To:* ... or *Unable to Switch MRC Route* *From:* ...	At runtime, from AOS/VS II system. An MRC chassis, channel, node, or unit is not responding; or an error condition has occurred. Unless the system can switch routes (MRC Route Switches message), the failed unit, or all disk and/or tape units attached to the failed controller, are inaccessible to users. Power may not be flowing to the device named in *xxx*. Or there may be a hardware problem. If the *HARD MRC exception* message is followed by *MRC Route Switched*, this means the error occurred in a controller, a secondary route exists to the unit, and AOS/VS II has disabled the controller and switched to the secondary route. Users can access the unit as usual, although system response time may be affected by the loss of the controller. If the *HARD MRC exception* message is followed by *Unable to Switch MRC Route*, this means the error occurred in a controller and a secondary route exists to the unit, but no secondary route is operational; AOS/VS II tried all secondary routes twice without success.	Make sure power is flowing normally to the MRC and that all disk and tape units connected to it are turned on and are on line. If power conditions are okay, the MRC device indicated may have hardware problems. If AOS/VS II was able to switch routes, then users can access the unit as usual, although there may be a few more *HARD MRC exception* messages; there may also be a performance penalty. You may want to run diagnostics and replace the failed controller under power. After the controller is replaced, you can restore the original route via the Runtime Configuration Manager (RCM) utility or by shutting down and restarting AOS/VS II. Repair under power and the Runtime Configuration Manager are explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS / VS II*. If AOS/VS II could not switch routes (*Unable...* message), there may be problems with several devices. You may want to run diagnostics and/or contact your DG support organization.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Hard tape error – aborting FSCOPY.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program encountered a hard tape error and aborted. The backup or restore operation is incomplete.	On a backup, use a new tape (or new tapes); consider cleaning the drive heads. On a restore, if you have no other backup, clean the tape heads and retry FSCOPY.
Hard tape error, block: n	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. This message follows *Too many tape retries.* Part of this tape has become unusable. The block size is the tape buffer size.	Sometimes these utilities report a hard error that does not result from a media fault. The list file (as specified with /L=) may provide more information; check the file with the TYPE command or BROWSE utility. If the list file does not help, see the message *Physical unit failure* for recovery action.
Hard tape error during /FASTFORWARD operation.	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II, while searching for a specified file number. Either the physical tape file does not exist on this tape (an *End of file* error also occurs) or there was some other hardware problem in finding the specified file number on the tape.	Make sure you have used the correct tape and have specified an existing tape file number. Then retry the command. (You may want to try decreasing the tape file number by increments of one or more if the error repeats.)
Hard tape error in label, tape file: x, block: n	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. This message follows *Too many tape retries.* The tape label has deteriorated and is no longer readable.	On a dump, discard the tape; label another and use it instead. On a load, make sure you have the right tape. If you have the right one, tell the program to continue by typing C and pressing NEW LINE.
HDR1 Label contents lost due to media failure *Continue searching or Quit?*	From LOAD_II. During a load, the program found that the HDR1 label, which signals the beginning of the tape file set and includes tape filename and expiration date information, has become unreadable.	Possibly the tape you're using is the wrong one. Make sure you have the right tape. If you're sure you have the right one, tell the program to continue by typing C and pressing NEW LINE.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
IBM labels found when expecting ANSI.	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. The tape label indicates IBM format, but you didn't specify IBM format with the /IBM switch.	On a dump, relabel the tape, using the LABEL program without the /I switch. Then reissue the DUMP_II command. On a load, you may decide that you have the wrong tape (it isn't in ANSI or DG format); if so, try to find and mount the correct tape. If you're sure you want to load this tape, reissue the LOAD_II command with the /IBM switch.
Illegal ACL	From CLI. Your ACL or DEFACL command specified an illegal ACL — perhaps it included an extra or a missing username or comma.	ACLs have the form username,access *[...]*, where username can be include a template and access can be any combination of O, W, A, R, E or , for null. For example, CHRIS,OWARE +,E. Get help on the command with HELP/V command; retry.
Illegal argument	From CLI. Your command was valid, but one of the arguments you specified was not.	Get help on the command format with HELP/V command; retry.
Illegal argument specified	From EXEC. You specified an unsupported argument.	Get help using the command format XHELP command.
Illegal baud rate	From system. You specified an illegal baud rate, perhaps in a CHARACTERISTICS/BAUD=n command.	Get help on legal baud rates with HELP/V CHARACTERISTICS; retry.
Illegal /BREAK= function value	From system. You specified an illegal value to be enacted on a Break sequence, perhaps in a CHAR/BREAK=x command.	Get help on legal /BREAK= choices with HELP/V CHARACTERISTICS; retry.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Illegal /BUFFERSIZE= value	From system. You specified an illegal value for buffer size, perhaps in a DUMP_II/BUFFERSIZE= or LOAD_II/BUFFERSIZE= command.	Get help on legal buffer sizes, perhaps by using the command form HELP *topic, where topic is DUMP_II or LOAD_II; retry.
Illegal character in group file	From AOS/VS II system. You issued a GROUPLIST command, or your program made a ?GROUP system call, but the file that defines the group you specified contains an illegal character.	A group file is a list of usernames, with optional comments, separated by commands, NEW LINE characters, or other delimiters. Comments begin and end with braces (form {comment}). This message means that a text entry within the group file — possibly a username — includes an illegal character. Creating group files is explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.* The system manager or someone with Write access to directory :GROUPS must edit the defective groups file and remove the illegal character. After this is done, retry the GROUPLIST command or rerun the program.
Illegal character in logical tape name	From EXEC. Your MOUNT or DISMOUNT command contained a link name with an illegal character. (Colons, as in pathnames, are not allowed in a link name.)	Reissue the command with a valid link name. If you want to specify a directory other than :UDD:username for the link, use the /DIRECTORY= switch with the MOUNT command.
Illegal character in password —password not changed	From EXEC. While trying to change your password, you entered an illegal character in your new password.	Log off. Log on again, and when prompted for the new password, type a legal password: 6 to 15 printable characters.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Illegal character in template: xxx	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. Your template specification includes an illegal character: a character other than A–Z, 0–9, $, _, . (period), and ?. The template (wildcard) characters are +, –, and *.	Respecify.
Illegal coop message	From EXEC. An illegal message was passed from one of EXEC's cooperative processes.	Bring EXEC down and up again (DOWN and UP macros)
Illegal create option for queue type	From EXEC. As operator, while trying to create a queue, you specified an argument that is not valid for the type of queue. For example, you typed CREATE/STREAMS=n PRINT.	Get help with XHELP CREATE.
Illegal decimal number	From CLI. You specified an illegal number in a CLI command or pseudomacro. The argument must be an unsigned, positive, decimal integer, without a decimal point. It cannot exceed the range of double–precision values (0 to 4,294,967,296). For some operations, numbers are restricted to single–precision values (0 to 65,536).	This error can also occur if you specify the date illegally; for example, DEC–20–90, instead of the correct 20–DEC–90, would cause it. Use HELP if necessary for the command or pseudomacro involved; then respecify.
	From EXEC. The number you specified was not legal; perhaps it contained a decimal point.	Respecify.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Illegal default forms	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC DEFAULTFORMS command, but the format in the file is illegal. EXEC retains the standard forms.	Fix the erroneous forms file in directory :UTIL:FORMS, perhaps by running FCU on it.
Illegal device or consolename format	From EXEC. In a DISMOUNT command, you used an illegal link name (perhaps you used colons, which aren't allowed in the link name).	Respecify the command, omitting colons if you used them. The link name is a file of type link (FILES/AS/TYPE=LNK); by default it is created in your initial directory.
Illegal file name specification, xxx	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. The filename is illegal. Valid AOS/VS filenames are 1 to 31 characters long and include characters A–Z, a–z (converted to uppercase), 0–9, $, _, . (period), and ?.	Respecify.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Illegal file type	From system. You tried to do something that is impossible because the file type is wrong. Perhaps you tried to type or execute a directory, or tried to execute a file that is not an program file. (Program files you can execute under AOS/VS and AOS/VS II have the suffix .PR and the file type PRV; normally, these files are created by the Link utility.)	If you see this at logon, it means that your :UDD:username is the wrong type (not type CPD). Recover as explained in message *CONTACT YOUR SYSTEM MANAGER.* Otherwise, look at the file type with the FILESTATUS/AS command and modify your command as appropriate.
	From EXEC. As operator, in an EXEC ENABLE command, you specified a device that isn't an asynchronous line (console filename of form @CONn). Or, in an EXEC ALLOCATE command, you specified a device other than a tape unit.	Respecify the device.
Illegal filename block	From LOAD_II. The program doesn't recognize the filename block. Perhaps the dump file wasn't created by DUMP, DUMP_II, or DUMP_3.	Try another tape.
Illegal filename character	From CLI. The filename you specified is not valid. Legal filename characters are letters A–Z (lowercase are changed to uppercase), numbers 0–9, . (period), $ (dollar sign), _ (underscore), and ? (question mark).	Respecify the filename.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Illegal filename template	From CLI. The filename template you specified is not acceptable. Perhaps you used an illegal filename character (see message above for legal names) or misused the # character (for example, the template #:#FILEX# is illegal and the template #:+FILEX+ is legal).	Respecify the template. Rules for file– and pathname templates are given in *Using the CLI (AOS/VS and AOS/VS II).*
Illegal format dummy argument in macro	From CLI. The macro you just executed has incorrect dummy argument syntax. The correct way to indicate a dummy argument is to specify the number of the argument with percent signs; for example, %1% (%1% in the macro will be replaced by the first argument given in the command line that runs the macro).	Arrange to have the macro syntax corrected; if it's your macro, correct it yourself. Macro syntax is explained in *Using the CLI (AOS/VS and AOS/VS II).*
Illegal groupname character	From AOS/VS II system. You issued a GROUPLIST command, or your program made a ?GROUP system call that specified an illegal filename character.	A group name can include one through 15 filename characters (A–Z, lower– or uppercase, 0–9, $, ?, _ (underscore), or . (period). Try to learn the correct group name; if you have Read access to directory :GROUPS, listing the files there may tell you this. Then either reissue the GROUPLIST command or arrange to have the program that issued ?GROUP fixed.
Illegal octal number	From CLI. The argument must be an unsigned octal number.	Respecify.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Illegal option requested	From system. This message reports an error returned by a JP–series hardware instruction. The error, can occur after the CLI command JPINITIALIZE or JPRELEASE; it indicates a wrong use of an instruction.	See the *Principles of Operation* for your computer for more on options.
Illegal severity level	From CLI. Legal error severity levels (which you specify as arguments to CLASS1 and CLASS2 commands or /1= and /2= switches) are ABORT, ERROR, WARNING, and IGNORE.	Respecify, using one of the legal levels. Severity levels are described in the CLI manual and via HELP *EXCEPTIONS.
Illegal start option for queue type	From EXEC. You tried to start a queue on a device, but the queue doesn't allow an option you specified.	Reissue the command without the option.
Illegal switch value, xxx	From CLI, or DUMP_II or LOAD_II programs. The switch value is illegal.	Get Help if needed via HELP/V command or HELP *DUMP_II or *LOAD_II; respecify.
Illegal unit name specified	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. When you identified a disk, you specified an illegal unit name.	An AOS/VS II unit name must be a legal filename. Valid characters are letters, numbers, $, ?, _ (underscore), and . (period). Specify a valid unit name.
Illegal unit number specified	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. You specified an illegal unit number. The range is 0–7.	Specify the correct unit name; for example, 3.
Illegal VFU channel after VFU next	From EXEC. After a QPRINT/FORMS= command, this appears on printed file. A channel number was not between 1 and 12.	The cause is probably an error in the text source file; if not, examine the forms file or user data area with the FCU utility.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Illegal VFU line slew after VFU next char	From EXEC. After a QPRINT/FORMS= command, appears on printed file. Probable cause is a syntax error in the text file or the FCU–created forms file.	Examine the source; then examine the forms file or user data area with the FCU utility to look for syntax errors.
Illegally formatted group list	From AOS/VS II system. Your program issued a ?GROUP system call to access the group list, but the group list is not terminated by a valid terminator (null, NEW LINE, CR, or form feed).	The program needs to terminate the group list properly. Arrange to have the program fixed.
Implicit Labeled Mount MID=n, USER=x, PID=n Request is... ...units mounted Current volume...	From EXEC. Prompt message that appears on the system console. A user has issued an implicit tape mount request by specifying the filename @LMT; for example, LOAD/V @LMT:VOL01:FILE1	To satisfy the request, you will need to find one or more tape volumes (whose volume IDs are shown in the *Current Volume* line) and mount them, one by one on units, and then tell EXEC where they are mounted with the command form CX MOUNTED unitname. If you want to do this, mount the first volume and type the command CX MOUNTED. If you don't want to, type CX REFUSED; then, perhaps, send the user at PID n an explanation of your refusal. You can list all mount requests with CX MOUNTSTATUS. Handling user tape mount requests is explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II*, the EXEC chapter. The *Implicit...* message followed by a *Mount Error... Error is:* message indicates an operator error; perhaps you mounted the wrong volume in response to the original request. Find the message that follows *Error is:* in this table.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Incompatible FSCOPY revision number followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz.* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The tape backup was created by an obsolete version of FSCOPY.	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the Switching... message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take recovery steps. If the program displays the message Please mount..., then you cannot restore this backup using this FSCOPY. To restore the backup, you must load a previous version of FSCOPY and use that version. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY abort s.
Incomplete logical disk unit (LDU) specified	From AOS/VS II system. You used the CLI INITIALIZE or MIRROR command, but did not specify the units that hold all pieces of the LDU. For example, the LDU was created with pieces on DPJ11 and DPJ12, but you typed INITIALIZE @DPJ11.	Reissue the command, specifying the units that hold all pieces of the LDU. (If any unit has more than one LDU on it, you'll need to specify the LDU filename and unique ID as well as the unit name.) If you cannot remember which units make up the LDU, use the LDUINFO utility to review names and units.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Incomplete mirrored LDU specified	From system. You used the CLI INITIALIZE command to start mirroring, but specified fewer LDU images than were created earlier (with the AOS/VS Disk Formatter, AOS/VS II Disk Jockey, or the INITIALIZE or MIRROR command). For example, you ran two mirror images, via the command INITIALIZE @DPJ10!@DPJ11 and released them normally; but you later tried to initialize one of them via INITIALIZE @DPJ10.	Either initialize all images (for example, via INITIALIZE DPJ10!DPJ11); or if the images are not synchronized, initialize the preferred image via INITIALIZE with the /NOMIRROR switch, and then use the MIRROR command to start synchronizing the other image(s). For example, if the images are not synchronized, and you want to synchronize DPJ11 with DPJ10, you would type: INITIALIZE/NOMIRROR @DPJ10 MIRROR @DPJ11 (System synchronizes DPJ11 with DPJ10.)
Inconsistent LDU	From AOS/VS system, after an INITIALIZE command. 1. The disk in the last unit you specified is not recognizable as part of an LDU. 2. The disk is not recognizable as part of an LDU, possibly because the disk was never Full formatted or because the disk's Disk Information Block (DIB) was destroyed. This can happen if someone wrote to the disk as a device (for example, by DUMP/V @DPJ0 MYFILE or as a result of hardware failure.	Recover as follows. 1. Correct the INITIALIZE command or mount the correct disk(s) and issue the correct INITIALIZE command. If you are sure the command was correct, try source/meaning 2. 2. You can use the disk as an LDU or a a direct storage device, but not both. To use it as an LDU, you must run a Disk Formatter Full format on it.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Inconsistent LDU revision, must run a Full format	From AOS/VS Disk Formatter or Installer. Disks in the specified LDU have different revison numbers.	You must run a Disk Formatter Full format to recreate the LDU. If this error occurred while you were running a Partial format on a second LDU image (you were creating a mirror image), you need to run the Full format only on the second image.
Inconsistent Media set error – followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz.* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY, on restore. The program detected some incorrect tapes.	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the *Switching...* message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take recovery steps. If the program displays the message *Please mount...*, then find and mount the correct tape with volume ID xxx on tape unit yyy; then press a key. Or abort the FSCOPY by entering Q or CTRL–C CTRL–A. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY aborts.
Inconsistent mirrored LDU	From AOS/VS Disk Formatter or Installer. The LDU you specified has inconsistent information in its Disk Information Block (DIB).	Respecify the disk(s) in the LDU.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Inconsistent tape label information *Label Expected Found* *Volume xxx xxx* *File ID: aaa bbb* *Filename ccc ddd* *Seq... n o* *Creation eee fff* *Exp.. ggg hhh* *Block .. p q* *Sec ... xxx yyy* *Creation iii jjj* *Correct and continue (C), or Abort (A)*	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY. The tape volume ID matches the one you specified, but other information (like the sequence number or file ID) does not match the preceding tape in the set.	Perhaps you mounted the tape in the wrong order, or it belongs to a different tape set. Examine the display — particularly the sequence numbers n and o. Identify the problem. If the wrong tape is mounted, remove the tape from the unit, find the correct one, mount it, and type C. On a restore, the program will then prompt *Volume ID;* answer with the volume ID you gave before. If you specified the wrong volume ID(s) at the beginning, or if you defaulted the volume IDs, abort the LDCOPY operation (A). Restart LDCOPY (keyword LDCOPY) and respecify the volume IDs. You can do this as follows. • On the LDCOPY screen Copy a Logical Disk Unit, to the question *Override tape defaults*, answer Yes, and • On the LDCOPY screen Change Default Tape Unit Settings, to the question *Premount volume IDs*, answer Yes; when asked for Volume IDs, specify them, separating the IDs with semicolons (for example VOL001; VOL002; VOL003); and to the question *Ignore existing labels?* (asked only on a dump), also answer Yes.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Incorrect disk format revision number	From AOS/VS FIXUP. The disk you tried to run FIXUP on is not recognizable as an LDU. Perhaps it is a disk(ette) that was never Full formatted or whose directory structure was overwritten. In any case, you cannot use it as an LDU.	Continue with normal processing. You cannot (and need not) fix this disk. If you were using the disk as a physical device (for example, via DUMP_II or LOAD_II), reissue the original DUMP_II or LOAD_II command). To use the disk as a directory, you must run a Disk Formatter Full format on it.
Incorrect file section number	From system. On a load from labeled tape, it found the wrong section number on this volume. It is probably the wrong volume.	Dismount the tape; find the correct volume, mount it, and continue.
	From AOS/VS PCOPY. This volume does not belong to the file set.	Dismount the tape or diskette; find the correct volume, mount it, respecify unit and volume if asked; continue.
Incorrect labeled tape block count	From system. On a load, it found that the number of blocks actually read from tape doesn't match the number recorded in the end of volume label. The dump is incomplete and may be invalid.	If there are other error messages, this is probably the wrong volume. Try to find and use a more recent version of this labeled tape file. If you *must* load this tape file, try restarting it from the beginning; maybe this time all blocks will be read.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Incorrect labeled tape file: xxx	From system. On a load (or dump), it found that file ID data on the HDR2 label (near the beginning of the volume) is inconsistent or invalid. The label is readable, but one of its fields is wrong. The label may not have been created by the system LABEL utility. (If the wrong *volume* was mounted, the message differs; find the message in this table.)	If you're writing to the tape (for example, with DUMP_II) consider relabeling the whole tape file set with the LABEL program; then retry the command that caused the error. If you're reading from the tape, and you must have access to its data, you can obtain the data on this tape volume only by specifying tape file 1 (LOAD or COPY from @MTxn:1).
Incorrect labeled tape sequence number	From system. On a load, it found that the tape belongs to this file set, but was mounted out of sequence. For example, in a 3–volume file set, you mounted volume 3 after loading from volume 1.	Find the correct tape from the tape file set, mount it, and tell EXEC or the prompting program that it is mounted.
Incorrect labeled tape volume mounted (see also the message *Incorrect labeled volume mounted*)	From system. Appears on terminal or batch output listing if batched, from access to a mounted labeled tape. The tape label, or volume ID sequence, is wrong.	Perhaps you tried to start reading (LOAD) in a volume other than the first volume, or perhaps the volume doesn't belong to the file set. If you can, find and mount the correct volume and type CX MOUNTED. If you are writing to tape (DUMP), you have the option of finding and mounting the correct tape volume or relabeling all tapes in the file set and starting again. For the former, find and mount the correct volume and type CX MOUNTED. For the latter, type CX REFUSED, and then CX DISMOUNTED; label the tape(s) using the LABEL utility, and issue the MOUNT command again.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Incorrect labeled volume mounted	From EXEC, detected by system. When the system tried to write to or read from the tape, it found the wrong tape volume (not the one specified by the mount originator with the /VOLID= switch). The tape I/O operation can't continue.	On a dump, you have the following choices. 1. Find and mount the correct volume. To do this, dismount the wrong volume, find and mount the correct volume, and type CX MOUNTED and press NEW LINE. 2. Reissue the MOUNT command or have the user reissue it. Do this if the mount originator specified the wrong volume ID. To do it, type CX REFUSED and press NEW LINE and reissue the MOUNT command. Mount the correct tape (unless it is already mounted) and type CX MOUNTED and press NEW LINE. 3. Relabel this tape, and all other tapes needed. To do this, use the LABEL program to assign the desired labels to the tape(s). Then mount the correct tape and type CX MOUNTED and press NEW LINE. On a labeled tape load, you must choose 1 — unless the mount originator specified the wrong volume ID, in which case you must choose 2.
Incorrect tape fileset ID *Incorrect tape label fileset ID*	From AOS/VS MSCOPY utility. On restore, the tape label is wrong; perhaps it was not written by PCOPY.	Do not continue. Try to find the correct set, or find an earlier, intact file set. Then retry.
Incorrect tape sequence number	From AOS/VS MSCOPY utility. On restore, the tape does not belong to this tape set (or backup set).	Do not continue. Find and mount the correct tape, or restart with an earlier, intact backup set.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Incorrect Volume ID followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz.* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The tape on unit yyy is an FSCOPY tape, but the volume ID on the tape is wrong.	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the Switching... message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take recovery steps. If the program displays the message Please mount..., then find the tape with the correct volume ID, mount it on unit yyy and press a key. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY abort s.
Incorrect volume ID *Tape volume ID = xxx*	From AOS/VS PCOPY utility, on load only. The volume ID you specified does not match the volume ID on the tape/diskette mounted.	PCOPY repeats its volume ID request. If you made a typing error, and the ID displayed by PCOPY is correct, type the ID given by PCOPY. If the displayed ID seems wrong, try to find the file set with the correct volume ID.
Incorrect volume sequence number *Expecting reel # n* *Received reel # m*	From AOS/VS PCOPY utility. The volume is out of order.	Find the correct volume and mount it on a unit; respecify as asked.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Indecipherable dump format	From system, after a CLI LOAD or LOAD_II command. The cause may be:	Identify the cause and correct it.
	1. This is an unlabeled tape and you tried to treat it as labeled; for example, LOAD/V TAPE:FILE	1. Find the correct tape or try to load it as file number 1 (this won't work across multiple volumes).
	2. The file was not dumped (DUMP, DUMP_II, DUMP_3) to the tape. It may have been written with COPY or by a user program.	2. Try a COPY command of the form COPY/V filename @unit:filenumber Then examine the file filename.
	3. With LOAD, this may mean the file was dumped with a nondefault buffer size (DUMP default is 2048 bytes), and you didn't specify the correct buffer size in the LOAD command. (This isn't possible with LOAD_II, since it tries to match the dump buffer size.)	3. Try LOAD_II instead of LOAD. LOAD_II tries to match buffer sizes for you. Or use LOAD in the form LOAD/N/BUFFERSIZE=n, where n is a multiple of 1,024 — often 8192 or 16384; if this works, you've found the correct buffer size to load without the /N switch.
	4. The tape is the second or subsequent volume (not the first volume) in a multivolume file set.	4. Read the paper labels on tape reels; find and mount the first volume in the file set; retry.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Indecipherable dump format, file xxx Continue, Next file, or Quit?	From LOAD_II program. 1. If you see this at the beginning of the load, it may mean that you started in the middle of a file set: The tape is the second or subsequent volume (not the first volume) in a multivolume file set.	Recover as follows. 1. You may want to look at the tape set you are loading and restart with another. To restart, type Q and NEW LINE. If you're sure you want to continue, type Q and NEW LINE and reissue the LOAD_II command using the LOAD_II /SPECIFIC switch and volume ID to bypass the error condition and continue the load.
	2. If you see this at the beginning of the load, it may mean that you tried to load a labeled tape using unlabeled format; for example, in the form LOAD_II ... @MTB0. (From LOAD_II, this message cannot indicate mismatched buffer sizes because LOAD_II tries to match buffer sizes and displays a *Specified buffer size does not match tape* message if you specify a buffer size that doesn't match the tape.)	2. If you have just started the load, you should respecify the tape. Stop by typing Q and pressing NEW LINE. If you asked for a labeled tape mount (command form MOUNT/VOLID=volid), ask for a dismount. Then examine the HDR1 label using TYPE in the form TYPE unitname. Read the volume ID (follows VOL1) and filename (follows HDR1). Finally, request a labeled tape mount using the command form MOUNT/VOL=volid.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Indecipherable dump format, file xxx Continue, Next file, or Quit? (continued)	3. If this message appears after you've answered Continue to a *Physical unit failure* or *Too many tape retries* hard tape error message, it means the program has passed the unreadable area and can resume reading from tape.	3. A response of N (Next file) to this message tells the program to spool forward to the next file. C (Continue) does the same thing as N, but also tells the program to write the unreadable portion of the tape to a disk file (whose name it tells you). You may be able to reconstruct the lost file(s) from this disk file. The program will spool tape forward to the next file and ask a question about the current directory, since this may have changed in the unreadable portion of the tape. *Be sure to specify the correct directory* to load into before the load continues. After the load completes, examine the directory structure to find which files were not restored.
Index file LDU name does NOT match the one on tape.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The LDU backed up on this tape set is not the same as the LDU specified in the index file.	Use a different LDU name in the command line or find and mount the correct tape set.
Index file LDU size does NOT match the one on tape.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The LDU backed up on this tape set is not the same as the LDU you are trying to restore files to.	Change directories to the correct LDU or find and mount the correct tape set.
Index file timestamp does does NOT match the one on tape .	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The creation date of the tape set does not match the date in the index file.	Use a different index file or find and mount the correct tape set.
Infinite xxx fault	From the SCP. A hardware protection or page fault occurred while the CPU was processing such a fault.	The operating system is deadlocked. Run ESD (RESET, START 50) and do a memory dump (explained in the appropriate *Installing* manual); then reboot. If this error recurs, consult your DG support organization.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Initial directory must be :PER	From system, appears on system console after a EXEC–creating PROCESS command. You specified the wrong initial directory. EXEC terminates.	Reissue the PROCESS command, with the /DIR=@ switch.
Initialization privilege denied	From system. To initialize an LDU, a user needs the following access rights: • Write or Append access the working directory (torelease an LDU, a user needs Write access). • Execute access to the device entry file in the peripherals directory (:PER). • Owner access to the LDU (set with Disk Jockey).	You can give the user the needed privileges (or give yourself the needed privileges) via the ACL command and/or Disk Jockey. Or you can turn Superuser on and initialize the LDU. If you cannot give yourself the needed privileges, consult the system operator.
INSTALLER ABORTED!	From the AOS/VS Installer. Perhaps you specified the wrong file to the Installer or the disk is write protected.	If the error message that precedes this one lets you recover, do so; otherwise, find the preceding error message in this table.
Installing xxx loader	Status message from AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. The program is copying the bootstrap programs (system area loader, file loader, or microcode loader) to reserved system areas on the disk.	Wait for installation to complete.
Insufficient macro input available for /M	From CLI. You created a macro input file (for example, via XEQ/M or QBATCH/M), but did not terminate the input file with a right parenthesis [)] on a line by itself.	Use a text editor to correct the input file to end with a) on a line by itself.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Insufficient memory for logon	From EXEC. Appears at EXEC startup, on system console. EXEC cannot acquire enough memory to log users on or off. Possibly there's a CPU ID or microcode error.	Shut down the operating system, reload microcode via the Operating System Load menu, and try again. If this message recurs, examine the CPU ID (as described in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II*) or look for your own applications that are wiring huge numbers of memory pages.
Insufficient room in directory	From the CLI when moving files with user data areas (UDAs) into a directory, or running FCU on files already in a directory. There may still be space in the directory to store files without UDAs.	Try reorganizing your directory structure to have more directories with fewer files in any one directory.
Internal consistency error in EXEC ... *Have everyone log off and then terminate this EXEC*	From EXEC, appears on system console. EXEC has problems. It creates a memory image file in its original directory (:UTIL); the filename template is EXEC.+.MDM. If you submit an STR to DG, include this file. If the message includes the text *Negative time encountered*, this means the system clock was set back while EXEC was running. Doing this is illegal; there is no fault with EXEC.	Send warning messages to all users; disable all terminals with CX DISABLE/ALL. When users are ready, bring the multiuser environment down (DOWN macro). Then bring the multiuser environment up with the UP macro.
Internal error –xxx	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program encountered an internal problem, xxx, and cannot continue. The backup or restoration is incomplete.	Depending on how much of the backup or restoration has completed, you might want to retry the original command line. If you do not want to retry, or if the error recurs, contact your DG support organization.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Internal inconsistency in file	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher or system. The system found that a disk block noted as part of the file was shown as unused in the LDU bitmap. This indicates a file system inconsistency.	Run Disk Polisher, which will tell you the name of the file(s) involved. Then, from AOS/VS II, examine the file(s). The problem area might involve as little as one file's ACL or as much as the loss of several files. After identifying any problems, correct them and/or load missing or corrupted files from backup.
Internal problems while merging bad block tables	From AOS/VS Disk Formatter. The disk formatter encountered an error it could not handle while merging bad block information for a mirror.	Consult your DG support organization.
Invalid access control area ID	From AOS/VS II system. A part of the file structure that should be zero is nonzero; part of the file has been corrupted. Perhaps a disk block has gone bad.	Run Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher on this LDU. The polisher will tell you the pathname(s) of the file(s) involved. Examine each file from AOS/VS II (perhaps by typing it, if a text file, or executing it, if a program file). If the file seems okay, copy it to another file, delete the original, and rename the copy to the original name. If the file is not okay, rename or delete it and load an intact copy from backup (if there is a backup).
Invalid access rights specified	From AOS/VS II. Your program specified an ACL; the username portion is okay, but the access rights portion has invalid syntax.	Arrange to have the program fixed.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Invalid bad block physical disk address	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. During a software format, you manually entered a bad block, but the address was invalid.	Respecify the bad block's physical address (in octal).
	From system. Somehow, the bad block table has been corrupted.	Dump all the files you can from all LDUs on the disk; then run a software format on the disk, recreate the LDU(s), and reload the dumped files (and other files, as needed) from backup.
Invalid bad block table	From AOS/VS II system. The disk's bad block table can't be used.	Examine the LDU(s) on the disk. The disk may need software formatting with Disk Jockey. You can try to dump the disk's LDUs' contents first from AOS/VS II.
Invalid block due to skipped portions of an LDCOPY restore	From AOS/VS II system. This LDU was restored via the LDCOPY program, but portions of the backup were skipped during the restore, probably because the backup tape was unreadable. When LDCOPY skipped the unreadable stretch of tape, it reserved a disk block for each block in that portion of tape; and it marked each such disk block with a code to indicate that the tape data was unreadable.	A number of files and directories may be missing or corrupted, depending on the material that was on the skipped portions of the tapes. Run Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher on this LDU. The polisher may tell you which files are missing or corrupted, so you can reload these from backup. If you cannot access the LDU (the INITIALIZE command and Disk Jockey both fail), the LDU cannot be restored; to be usable, it must be software formatted via Disk Jockey.
Invalid block ID — reserved fields were not zero	From AOS/VS II system. On access to a file, the system found that an area reserved for system data had invalid information. A disk block may have gone bad.	Follow recovery action explained under the message *Invalid access control area ID*.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Invalid block ID revision number — not supported in this revision	From AOS/VS II system. It read a file block ID that is not supported by this revision of AOS/VS II. A disk block may have gone bad.	Follow recovery action explained under the message *Invalid access control area ID.*
Invalid bucket ID	From AOS/VS II system. An internal error, involving directory structure, has occurred.	Try to dump the directory's files to backup using DUMP_II; then delete them, delete the directory, recreate it, and restore the files from backup. Some files may be inaccessible; if so, after deleting and recreating the directory, restore them from an earlier backup (if there is one).
Invalid bytepointer to xxx	From AOS/VS II system. Your program used a system call that specified the address of the item identified by xxx. However, the byte pointer specified an invalid address. (If xxx is *ACL*, the pertinent system call is ?GACL or ?SACL; if xxx is *search list*, the call is ?SLIST; if xxx is *the username*, the pertinent call is ?GTACP; if xxx is *group list buffer*, the pertinent call is ?GROUP.)	The program needs to define a correct byte pointer. Arrange to have the program fixed, per information given in the *AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary.*
Invalid controller status block address (?BPER) in ?BLKIO packet	From AOS/VS II system. Your program issued a ?BLKIO call, but the controller status block address, offset ?BPER, was invalid.	Arrange to have the program fixed.
Invalid ?DACL option specified	From AOS/VS II system. Your program specified an illegal option for the default ACL in the ?DACL system call.	Arrange to have the program fixed.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Invalid date format	From CLI. You specified an invalid date via the DATE command or the /TLA or /TLM switch. You may have incorrectly used a number (instead of letters) for the month. For example, F/AFTER/TLM=22-12-93 is wrong and would cause this error, while F/AFTER/TLM=22-DEC-93 is correct.	Respecify the date.
Invalid density, use 800, 1600, 6250, LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH, or ADM	From DUMP_II. You specified an invalid tape density.	You must specify a valid tape density: 800, 1600, 6250, LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH, or ADM. A numeric density specification must match exactly one of your drive's capacities. You can use a symbolic density specification, as follows: LOW = Lowest density for the drive you are using. MEDIUM = Low if you are using a two–density drive or the middle setting (1600 b/in) if you are using a 3–density drive. HIGH = Highest density for the drive you are using.
Invalid device name	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. The unit name you specified (the device name) is invalid.	A unit name must be a valid AOS/VS II device name. Respecify, omitting any leading @ from the name.
Invalid DIB info, must run Full format	From AOS/VS Disk Formatter. This disk is not an LDU. It was never Full formatted or the format was destroyed.	Run a Disk Formatter Full format on the disk.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Invalid dump device name *Do you want to restart the dump? [Y]*	From the system, while attempting a memory dump. You've specified a disk or tape unit that is not a valid dump device – either it doesn't exist in the system, or it's a disk unit that is not on a DPJ or MRC controller.	Respecify the device. Press NEW LINE to accept the default response, **Y**, to return to the *Dump to Tape or Disk?* prompt and restart the dump. Select **D** (for disk) to specify a system area on a disk unit (on a DPJ or MRC controller) or **T** for a tape unit. Then, provide a valid disk or tape unit name.
Invalid dump device type *Do you want to restart the dump? [Y]*	From the system, while attempting a memory dump. You specified a tape drive when dumping to a system area on disk, or a disk unit when dumping to tape.	Press NEW LINE to accept the default response, **Y**, to return to the *Dump to Tape or Disk?* prompt. Then, select **D** (for disk) to specify a system area on a disk unit (on a DPJ or MRC controller) or **T** for a tape unit.
Invalid ?EXEC system call	From AOS/VS II EXEC. Your program made a ?EXEC system call that is not supported, or the ?EXEC system call includes a bad function code.	Arrange to have the program fixed. The ?EXEC system call and other system calls are described in the *AOS/VS II, AOS/VS, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary.*
Invalid file type	From system. Your program tried to create a file, but specified file type that was inappropriate (or nonexistent).	Arrange to have the program fixed.
INVALID FILENAME DELETED	From AOS/VS FIXUP. FIXUP found that the link between filename and file was bad.	Probably FIXUP deleted the name and renamed and rebuilt the file. See the message *FILE REBUILT (file xxx).*
Invalid format caused overwrite error	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. While creating an LDU, you specified invalid answers.	Delete and recreate the LDU, asking for help as needed.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Invalid function code in xxx packet	From AOS/VS II system. Your program issued system call xxx, but the function code in the call packet was invalid. The xxx can be *?GROUP, ?MIRROR, ?XCREATE, ?XFSTAT, ?XGTACP,* or *?XINIT.*	The program needs to define a valid function code. Arrange to have the program fixed per information given in the *AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary.*
Invalid host specification	From AOS/VS II system, reported by XTS network software. There is no direct route to the host you specified in the MOVE or COPY command.	If you used the MOVE or COPY command, retry the command with the /FTA switch.
Invalid LDU disk address specified	From AOS/VS II system. The address specified by an internal pointer didn't exist on the LDU. Information in the file, or on the LDU, may have been corrupted.	Run Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher. This will correct the integrity of the disk and tell you the pathname of the flawed file. From AOS/VS II, examine the file; it will probably be corrupt. If a backup version is easily available, delete the file and load the backup; otherwise, try to reconstruct the file. If Disk Polisher reports errors, find them in this table; you may need to software format the disk.
Invalid LDU format revision number	From AOS/VS II system. The LDU (and probably the disk) have not been completely formatted with a current revision of Disk Jockey.	Run Disk Jockey, do a software format, and recreate the LDU(s) on the disk.
Invalid ?MIRROR options were specified	From AOS/VS II system. Your program used a ?MIRROR system call, but specified invalid options.	Arrange to have the program fixed. The ?MIRROR system call and other system calls are described in the *AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary.*

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Invalid number of bad block table entries; respecify	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. The number of bad block table entries you specified was invalid (too large or too small).	Respecify the value. Generally, for a DPF–type disk, use the number 128; for other disk types, take the default.
Invalid number of images — maximum is 3	From AOS/VS II system. Your MIRROR command would have produced more than 3 LDU mirror images.	You cannot run more than 3 images of an LDU. Continue with the next task you have planned.
Invalid ?OPER system call	From AOS/VS II EXEC. Your program made a ?OPER system call that is not supported in the ?OPER interface.	Arrange to have the program fixed. The ?OPER system call and other system calls are described in the *AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary.*
Invalid ?OPEX system call	From AOS/VS II EXEC. Your program made a ?OPEX system call that is not supported, or the ?OPEX system call includes a bad function code.	See recovery message for *Invalid ?OPER system call.*
Invalid pointer given as a system call parameter	From AOS/VS II system. Your program issued a system call and specified an invalid pointer.	Arrange to have the program fixed.
Invalid pointer to next directory entry; submit STR	From AOS/VS II system. The directory structure has become corrupted; the system couldn't read the next entry in the directory (this entry is a filename, which could be a nondirectory or directory file).	From the directory, try to dump all the files you want using DUMP_II; delete and recreate the directory, and reload from backup. Files may be missing. Please submit an STR.
Invalid pointer to the channel packet	From AOS/VS II. Your program used a system call that specified an invalid channel number (of an open file) in a packet.	Arrange to have the program fixed.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Invalid Remote Username–Password Pair — File :NET:pathname	From system. Causes may be: 1. Your username/password pair on the remote system differs from the username/password pair on the local system. 2. On the remote system, you lack the privilege Access local resources from remote machines.	Recover as follows. 1. Someone on the remote system (or your local system) must change your username and/or password so that they match on both systems. 2. Someone on the remote system must use PREDITOR to grant your username the privilege Access local resources from remote machines.
Invalid response. Please enter Y or N.	From the AOS/VS II system, during the memory dump process.	You *must* respond with **Y** or **N**, not "yes" or "no".
Invalid restore path specified.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The restore file of filenames contained an illegal character, or the file does not exist where the restore file specified.	Fix the restore file. Using FSCOPY is explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*
Invalid system area ID number	From DUMP_II, while dumping to a system area on disk. From AOS/VS II system. Your program specified an invalid ID when it tried to open a system area. Specifically, the program used a nonnumeric ID. (Programs can open, write to, and read from user–defined system areas; you can create these areas with Disk Jockey.)	Abort this dump and start over, using a valid system area. Valid ID numbers are from 1001 through 9999 decimal. You can use Disk Jockey's *View System Areas* screen to see existing user–defined system area IDs (on this or other units). Arrange to have the program fixed; the system area ID must be the numeric ID, not the name. The ID, not the name, identifies the system area.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Invalid system area ID specified at ?GOPEN call	From AOS/VS II system. Your program specified an invalid ID when it tried to open a system area. Specifically, the program used a nonnumeric ID. (Programs can open, write to, and read from user–defined system areas; you can create these areas with Disk Jockey.)	Arrange to have the program fixed; the system area ID must be the numeric ID, not the name. The ID, not the name, identifies the system area.
Invalid system area table; suggest software format	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey or system. The disk's system area table is invalid; the disk is unusable as is.	Bring up Disk Jockey and run a software format on the disk; then create an LDU and load software from backup.
Invalid system call packet address	From AOS/VS II system. Your program issued a system call, but gave an invalid memory address for the call packet.	Arrange to have the program fixed.
Invalid time block address	From AOS/VS II system. Your program tried to issue a system call that creates a file, and in the system call packet, the program specified a time block with nondefault date/time values. The pointer to the time block is invalid.	Arrange to have the program fixed.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Invalid time format	From CLI. You used an incorrect time format, with the DATE command or the /TLA or /TLM switch. Integers for hours, minutes, and seconds must be separated by a colon (:); for example, 15:22:30. Also, if you specified a date, a colon must precede hours; for example, 12–JUN–90:10:45.	Respecify the time.
Invalid time specified	From EXEC. In a switch, you've specified a time, but not in the right time format.	Retry the command. If you're not sure of the time format, get help from the CLI using the command form HELP command.
Invalid UDA address	From AOS/VS II system. Your program tried to create, write, or read a file's User Data Area (UDA), but the pointer to the UDA address was invalid.	Arrange to have the program fixed.
Invalid username supplied	From EXEC. Your program has failed to provide a valid username.	Arrange to have the program fixed (see the *AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary*).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Invalid usernamepassword pair	From system. Causes may be: 1. If you are trying to log on a local system (not over a modem or network), this means you mistyped your username and/or password, or you have no profile on this system, or your password has been changed without your knowledge. 2. If you are trying to log on over a modem line, this may mean that your profile doesn't include the privilege Use modem. (It also may result from a cause shown in 1.) 3. If you are trying to log on over the network or via a Telnet or PAD terminal, this may mean your profile on the system does not include the privilege Use virtual console. (It also may result from any of the causes shown in 1 above.)	Recover as follows. 1. Try to log on again. If several attempts fail, see the manager of this system; perhaps your password has been changed or your profile deleted. 2. Retry. If several attempts fail, see the system manager about the privilege Use modem (and about any of the recovery actions shown in 1, above). 3. Retry. If several attempts fail, see the system manager about the privilege Use Virtual Console (and about any of the recovery actions shown in 1, above).
Invalid ?XINIT options were specified	From AOS/VS II system. Your program used a ?XINIT system call but specified invalid options.	Arrange to have the program fixed (see the *AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary.*
I/O PORT PARITY ERROR	From SCP. The SCP is having problems communicating with the system cache.	Follow the steps given in the message *CAUTION – USTORE OR SPAD NOT LOADED CORRECTLY*

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Job restarting	From EXEC. Status message, appears on system console (@CON0, by default) when you bring up EXEC after abnormal termination. Batch and device requests restart automatically, with this message.	If you don't want a job to proceed, use EXEC's FLUSH command to terminate it. Otherwise, proceed with the next step you have planned.
JP already initialized	From system. Someone (or the UP macro) issued a JPINITIALIZE command to a job processor that's already initialized.	If you typed the wrong name, try again — and/or correct the command in the UP macro. If the job processor name was correct, it's already initialized; you do not need to use the JPINITIALIZE command.
JP failed	From system. A JP–series hardware instruction failed. This error can occur after the CLI command JPINITIALIZE; it means that the job processor is faulty and can't run.	Call your DG support organization. For more detail on the error, see the *Principles of Operation* manual for your computer. This error reports a hardware status code of 4 in AC1.
JP is in *a bad state*	From system. The system tried to initialize the job processor, but found that it was already running.	Perhaps the job processor is running a different operating system, like ADEX. The operating system can't initialize the job processor until the processor is halted. You may want to use the SCP to halt and reset the job processor; then try the JPINITIALIZE command again. Or if the job processor is running diagnostics, wait until they finish. If you decide that nothing should be running in this job processor, you may want to call your DG support organization.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
JP not initialized	From system. You issued a CLI JPRELEASE command to a job processor that wasn't initialized.	If you made a typing error, retry; otherwise, proceed with the next operation planned.
JP not running	From system. A JP–series hardware instruction returned an error. This error, which can occur after the CLI command JPINITIALIZE, means that the job processor is not running, although AOS/VS tried to start it.	The job processor may be faulty; you may want to run diagnostics and/or contact your DG support organization. For more detail on the error, see the *Principles of Operation* manual for your computer. (The error returns a hardware status code of 7 in AC1.)
JP not stopped	From system. A JP–series hardware instruction returned this error, which can occur after the CLI command JPRELEASE. It means that the processor is still running after AOS/VS tried to release it. Normal shutdown may not be possible.	Try normal shutdown. If this isn't possible, you must force shutdown (break sequence, RESET, START 50). For more detail on the error, see the *Principles of Operation* manual for your computer. (This error returns a hardware status code of 1 in AC1.)
JP running one or more system tasks	From system. You tried to release (JPRELEASE) the initial job processor, without which the operating system can't run.	If you made a typing error, retry. Otherwise, if you need to release this job processor, you must shut down the operating system.
Label is inconsistent or unreadable	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II.	See the *Hard error* message in this table for information.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Labeled diskettes are not supported, file @LFD:xx:yy zzz filename? zzz is *Dump* or *Load*, depending on your command.	From the CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI), DUMP_II, or LOAD_II. You tried to use labeled diskettes, but these programs support only unlabeled diskettes (access via devicename, like @DPJ10).	If you want to continue with the dump or load operation, you must specify a different filename; you cannot use labeled diskettes. Perhaps you can use tape, a disk file, or unlabeled diskettes. To continue, specify the name of the file to dump to or load from. If you cannot continue, abort the program with CTRL–C CTRL–B. If you really need labeled tape support, use the 16–bit CLI LOAD or DUMP command with filename @LFD, as described in the CLI manual. The 16–bit CLI is the default with AOS/VS (but not AOS/VS II); its pathname is :CLI16.PR and you can execute it via XEQ :CLI16.
Labeled media specification should look like: *@LMT:VOLID:FILEID*	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. You tried an implicit labeled tape mount, via the form LOAD_II @LMT:xxx, but used the wrong format.	Reissue the command, using the form @LMT:volid:tape–filename; for example, LOAD_II/V @LMT:VOL01:MY_FILESET On a dump, the program creates the tape filename you specify. On a load, you must specify the filename recorded on the tape (you can learn the tape filename using a TYPE command of the form TYPE unitname; the name that follows HDR1 is the filename).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
**************** *Labeled Mount Request* **************** *MID=n USER=xxx* *User PID=n* *Requestor PID= n* *Volumes: vvv* *Mount volume: mmm* *Settings: xxx* *User Message: xxx* *Respond: xxx*	From EXEC. Prompt or error message that appears on the system console. 1. If the line *Labeled Mount Request* does not include the words *Mount Error*, then this is a prompt. A user requested a tape mount with the command MOUNT/VOLID= or with a command that uses the LMT filename, @LMT.	From the system console or from another terminal if logged on as OP, respond as follows. 1. To satisfy the mount request, you must find one or more tape volumes (as shown in the *Volumes* line) and mount each volume on a unit, and then tell EXEC where is is mounted via a CX MOUNTED command. If you want to do this, mount the first volume and type the command of the form CX MOUNTED unitname. If you do not want to, type CX REFUSED; then, perhaps, send the user at PID *n* a message to explain your refusal. You can list all mount requests by typing CX MOUNTSTATUS. Handling user tape mount requests is explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II*, the EXEC chapter.
	2. If the line *Labeled Mount Request* includes the words *Mount Error*, then this is an error message. Perhaps you mounted the wrong volume.	2. In this table, look for the message that follows *Error is....* Follow the recovery action suggested there.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Labeled tape contains unlabeled file, tape file number: n	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. The labeled tape you're trying to dump to or load from contains a tape file written in unlabeled tape format (for example, a file created by a DUMP ...unitname command). The tape is readable, but was written with different formats.	On a dump, unless you want to retain material on the tape, we suggest you relabel the tape, discarding the contents (use LABEL with the /S switch), and then request another labeled tape mount and reissue the DUMP_II command. On a load, if the tape file you want loads normally, you can ignore this message. If you want to check the contents of the unlabeled tape file, ask for a tape dismount (use the command form DISMOUNT volid) and have the operator issue the EXEC command CX DISMOUNTED. Then try to load the tape in unlabeled format, via LOAD_II/N unitname:*n* (*n* is the number in the error message).
Labeled tape restriction on xxx followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz.* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The tape on unit yyy has an unexpired label; FSCOPY cannot write to the tape as the tape stands. (FSCOPY creates a label with a 90–day expiration period when it starts a backup.)	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the *Switching...* message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take recovery steps. If the program displays the message *Please mount...*, then you will need to find a tape that does not have an unexpired label and substitute it for the tape in unit yyy; then press a key. (From the CLI, if you are willing to write to the tape, you can scratch it with the LABEL utility (X LABEL/S unitname). Then you can use it for future FSCOPY backups. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY aborts.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Last message change ddd ttt	From EXEC. Status message, appears on terminal after logon. It describes the date (ddd) and time (ttt) at which file :UTIL:LOGON.MESSAGE (whose contents are displayed for each user at logon) was last updated.	Proceed with the next step you have planned.
Last previous logon ddd ttt	From EXEC. Status message that appears on terminal after logon. It shows the last time someone using your username logged on the system.	Do nothing.
LCS error	From system. A JP–series hardware instruction returned this error. The error, which can occur after the CLI command JPINITIALIZE, occurred when AOS/VS tried to load microcode (it uses the LCS instruction). The processor may be faulty.	For more detail on the LCS instruction, see the *Principles of Operation* manual for your computer. (The error returns a hardware status code of 3 in AC1.)
LDU (xxx) has been selected for FIXUP	For AOS/VS FIXUP utility. From a mirrored pair of unsynchronized LDU images, FIXUP has selected this image (the one with the LDU unique ID xxx) for fixing. FIXUP selects the most recent of the two images and leaves the other image unsynchronized.	After FIXUP finishes, initialize the image that FIXUP fixed using the command INITIALIZE/NOMIRROR; then start synchronizing the other image with the command MIRROR/SYNC.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
LDU 'yyy', image 'xxx' is hardware mirrored — synchronized	Status message from AOS/VS II, after a MIRROR command or INITIALIZE command that specified mirroring (form unit!unit). The secondary or tertiary image of the LDU whose filename is yyy, and whose unique ID is xxx, is hardware mirrored and synchronized.	If you want this image to be hardware mirrored, you can proceed with whatever you had planned. If you wanted software mirroring, you can type MIRROR/BREAK to this unit; then reissue the INITIALIZE or MIRROR command with the /NOHARDWARE switch. (See also the following three messages.)
LDU 'yyy', image 'xxx' is hardware mirrored — unsynchronized	Status message from AOS/VS II, after a MIRROR command or INITIALIZE command that specified mirroring (form unit!unit). The secondary or tertiary image of the LDU whose filename is yyy, and whose unique ID is xxx, is hardware mirrored, but not yet synchronized. The system will synchronize it (possibly a matter of hours) and display a *Synchronization ... complete* message when done.	If you want this image to be hardware mirrored, you can proceed with whatever you had planned. If you wanted software mirroring, you can type MIRROR/BREAK to this unit; then reissue the INITIALIZE or MIRROR command with the /NOHARDWARE switch.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
LDU 'yyy', image 'xxx' is software mirrored — synchronized	Status message from AOS/VS II system, after a MIRROR command or INITIALIZE command that specified mirroring (form unit!unit). The secondary or tertiary image of the LDU whose filename is yyy, and whose unique ID is xxx, is software mirrored and synchronized.	If you want this image to be software mirrored, you can proceed with whatever you had planned. If you wanted hardware mirroring, you can type MIRROR/BREAK to this unit; then use Disk Jockey to make sure the image is configured for hardware mirroring (bitmap address and size must be the same, unit type(s) must be the same, and units must be on the same controller). Then reissue the INITIALIZE or MIRROR command, omitting the /NOHARDWARE switch.
LDU 'yyy', image 'xxx' is software mirrored — unsynchronized	Status message from AOS/VS II system, after a MIRROR command or INITIALIZE command that specified mirroring (form unit!unit). The secondary or tertiary image of the LDU whose filename is yyy, and whose unique ID is xxx, is software mirrored, but not yet synchronized. The system will synchronize it (possibly a matter of hours) and display a *Synchronization ... complete* message when done.	If you want this image to be software mirrored, you can proceed with whatever you had planned. If you wanted hardware mirroring, you can type MIRROR/BREAK to this unit; then use the LDUINFO utility or Disk Jockey to make sure the image is configured for hardware mirroring (bitmap address and size must be the same, unit type(s) must be the same, and units must be on the same controller). Then reissue the INITIALIZE or MIRROR command, omitting the /NOHARDWARE switch.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
LDU does not exist	From system. You tried to mirror an LDU with MIRROR command, but the system can't find the filename of the original image. Causes may be	Recover as follows.
	1. You made a typing mistake, or the primary LDU image has not been initialized.	1. Review the command line, and correct any obvious mistake. You can tell whether the original image has been initialized by getting to the directory where the the LDU is normally initialized (often you can discover this by typing the UP.CLI macro). Then type FILES/AS/TYPE=LDU; if the system doesn't display the LDU filename, proceed to initilialize it and reissue the MIRROR command.
	2. Your working directory is different from the one where the first image was initialized.	2. Discover the directory in which the original image was initialized. Very often this is the root directory (:); usually, the initialization is done by the UP.CLI macro and you can type this macro to get the needed information. After learning the name, either specify the original image full pathname in the MIRROR command (for example, MIRROR :UDD @DPJ11), or go to the original working directory and repeat the MIRROR command that caused the error.
	3. For AOS/VS II, the LDU specified with the INITIALIZE /LDUNAME= switch does not exist on the specified units.	3. Review the command line. Use the LDUINFO utility or the Disk Jockey View LDU Information screen (keyword LDINFO) to examine LDU filenames on physical disks.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
LDU filename already exists on this unit	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. You tried to create an LDU that already exists on the physical disk. Duplicate LDU filenames can't exist on the same disk; each LDU filename on a physical disk must be unique.	If you want to create another LDU, choose another filename. (If you want to mirror the LDU, you must use another disk for the mirror image; AOS/VS II will not mirror a second image on a single physical disk.)
LDU FORMAT MISMATCH - NOT A VALID MIRROR	From AOS/VS system, after you attempted to mirror two images with the INITIALIZE or MIRROR command. The system cannot mirror the images because the bad block table entries or addressses of the remap areas on the LDUs differ.	If you want to mirror these LDUs, you must run a Disk Formatter Partial format on one of the LDUs and make the addresses of these table the same. If a Partial format isn't possible, run a Full format. (Formatting is explaing in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, the Disk Formatter chapter.) Then repeat the INITIALIZE or MIRROR command.
LDU has more than one piece — specify all units and/or pieces	From AOS/VS II system. In an INITIALIZE or MIRROR command, the target LDU includes more than one piece, but you specified only one piece. For example, the LDU DATABASE is in units DPJ1 and DPJ2, but you typed INITIALIZE @DPJ1.	Verify the units that hold pieces of the LDU, using the LDUINFO utility or Disk Jockey's View LDU Information screen as needed. Reissue the command. You may need to specify the LDU filename and unique IDs as well; for example: INITIALIZE/LDUNAME=DATABASE & DATABASE.IMAGE1/@DPJ1& DATABASE.IMAGE2/@DPJ2
LDU image 'xxx' of the LDU named 'yyy' has been removed by the system.	From system. The system has removed one of the LDU images because of a hardware error.	Fix the problem. This may involve running diagnostics and/or hardware replacement. Then start mirroring again with the CLI command MIRROR/SYNC.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
LDU in use; cannot release	From system. It thinks someone is using the LDU. Perhaps someone who is logged on has a directory on the LDU, or a directory on the LDU is in an active user's or process's search list. Or possibly an application, like CEO, has the LDU as a home directory.	List system users and get them to log off as needed; then retry the RELEASE command. If the message recurs, perhaps a batch or print job requires files on the LDU. List queue status with QDISPLAY. You may need to shut down all applications and the multiuser environment (DOWN macro), or ultimately shut down the system, to release the LDU. If system shutdown cannot release the LDU, the shutdown will be abnormal (explained in the *ABNORMAL SHUTDOWN* message). With AOS/VS II, you can force the release of the LDU with a RELEASE/FORCE command. Do this only if you must (for example, if the disk is having problems and you want to run diagnostics), since users who have files open on the LDU will lose any changes they have made since the last file update.
LDU information area not stable	From AOS/VS II system. The system found inconsistencies in a crucial system area. All LDU pieces on the disk have been corrupted.	Try running a Disk Jockey software format and reload files from backup (if there is a backup). Disk diagnostics may be needed.
LDU information area sizes are inconsistent	From AOS/VS II system.	See previous message, *LDU information area not stable.*

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
LDU is not mirrored	From system. Causes may be	Recover as follows.
	1. You issued a MIRROR/BREAK command to an LDU that is not mirrored.	1. You may have specified the wrong LDU; review the command line and correct it if wrong. If the LDU you specified was correct, perhaps the LDU was never mirrored, or it was mirrored and a malfunction caused the system to break the mirror.
	2. You issued the INITIALIZE command in a form that specifies mirroring, but the LDU is not part of a mirror.	2. Review the command line.
LDU is too small for essential system tables; specify greater size	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. You tried to create an LDU that was too small for essential system tables.	There's little point in creating a very small LDU; to be useful, an LDU needs to hold at least one file and filename information. Also, you may want to provide room for growth. At minimum, divide the file length in bytes by 512, add 16 or so, and specify this number.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
LDU name mismatch – not a valid mirror	From system. (If this message is displayed by FSCOPY, see the next message in this table.) You used the CLI INITIALIZE or MIRROR command to start mirroring, but the two LDUs have different names.	Review the command line and disk unit(s) and correct if necessary. If the command line is okay and you still want to mirror the LDUs, proceed as follows. For AOS/VS, use a Disk Formatter Partial format on the secondary image to make its filename, bitmap size and address, and remap area size and address the same as the primary image's (described in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*), the Disk Formatter chapter. Then use INITIALIZE on the original image and start mirroring with the MIRROR command. For AOS/VS II, you can examine the LDU filenames on the disks with the LDUINFO utility. This may provide information you need to correct a wrong command. If you decide that you really want to mirror the LDUs, you must make the LDU filenames and sizes the same; if you want to use hardware mirroring, you must also make certain table addresses are the same. To make these changes, you will need to run Disk Jockey, as described in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II*, the Disk Jockey chapter. Then use INITIALIZE on the original image and start mirroring with the MIRROR command.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
LDU name mismatch followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz.* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The LDU backed up on this tape set is not the same as the LDU you are trying to restore files to.	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the Switching... message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take recovery steps. If the program displays the message Please mount..., then change directories to the correct LDU or find and mount the correct tape set. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY aborts.
LDU piece seen by LDM and SAM as having different sizes	From AOS/VS II system.	See earlier message, *LDU information area not stable.*
LDU RELEASED; MUST HAVE FIXUP RUN ON IT	From AOS/VS system. A file on the LDU just released could not be closed.	Run FIXUP on the LDU, as described in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, Chapter 6.
LDU sequence number mismatch - not a valid mirror	From AOS/VS FIXUP. You specified two or more multiple–disk LDUs, but then identified the corresponding disk units in an inconsistent order.	Rerun FIXUP, specifying the disk units in the correct order.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
LDU size mismatch *LDU sizes do not match* *LDU size from tape was n blocks* *Press New Line to continue*	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY program, on restore. The LDU backed up on tape was not the same size as the one you want to restore into. Perhaps you specified the wrong LDU or are loading the wrong tape set. Or you may have created an LDU of the wrong size to restore into.	You cannot restore this tape set into this LDU. If you are using the wrong tape set, press NEW LINE, and then abort LDCOPY (type A) and restart it. Find the correct tape set, mount the first tape, and restart the restoration. If you must restore from this tape set, you will need an LDU of size n. Use Disk Jockey to look for the original LDU (backed up to this tape set) on your disk; if you can find it, you can restore into it (but remember that the contents of the tape set will overwrite the current contents of the LDU). Or if there is space, you can create a new LDU: use Disk Jockey's Create an LDU (LDCREATE) menu to create a new LDU of size n; then restart the LDCOPY restoration; and specify the newly created LDU.
LDU SIZE MISMATCH - NOT A VALID MIRROR	From AOS/VS system. You used the CLI INITIALIZE or MIRROR command to start mirroring, but the two LDUs have different sizes.	If you really want to mirror these LDUs, proceed as shown under the message *LDU name mismatch - not a valid mirror.*
LDU unique IDs are not unique – not a valid mirror	From system. You used the CLI INITIALIZE or MIRROR command to start mirroring, but the LDU unique IDs are the same (they must be different).	If you really want to mirror these LDUs, you must change one of the unique IDs. Suggestion: combine the LDU filename with the image number to form the unique ID (for example, UDD1.IMAGE1 and UDD1.IMAGE2). For AOS/VS, use a Disk Formatter Partial format; for AOS/VS II, use LDUINFO or Disk Jockey. For more detail, see the message *LDU name mismatch - not a valid mirror.*

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
LDU was released during synchronization – LDU is not synchronized	From system, after INITIALIZE command that specified multiple images. The images are not synchronized, perhaps because the system or unit failed, or the unit lost power, while synchronization was in progress.	You cannot use the standard INITIALIZE command to start images that are out of sync. Use the command INITIALIZE/NOMIRROR, giving as an argument the unit name(s) of the preferred image. Then issue the command MIRROR/SYNC or MIRROR/FORCESYNC to start synchronizing the other image.
LDU with this filename and unique ID is already initialized	From AOS/VS II system or Disk Jockey LDCOPY program.	Recover as follows.
LDU with this filename and unique ID is already initialized	1. From AOS/VS II, you issued an INITIALIZE command to bring an LDU into the system, but an LDU with this filename and unique ID has already been initialized. Probably, this means the LDU you wanted to initialize is already initialized; it may mean that there are duplicate, unmirrored LDUs (with the same filename and the same unique ID) in your system.	1. List files and space on the LDU; if it's the one you want, and you want it to be initialized, you do not need to intiiialize it; continue with the next step you have planned. If the LDU is not the one you want, and there is another LDU by the same name you want initialized, you must release this LDU (RELEASE command), and initialize the other. If you want to mirror this image of an LDU, use the MIRROR command with the correct unique ID (this must differ from the other, initialized, image's unique ID).
	2. From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY program, you tried to back up an LDU with LDCOPY (which tried to initialize the LDU) but this LDU was already initialized.	2. If you want to back up the LDU with LDCOPY, release it (RELEASE command) from AOS/VS II; then retry LDCOPY.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Library does not contain the screen format	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. The program can't find the text for the screen. It looks for screen text in file :UTIL:DJ_TEXT; this file may be damaged or corrupted.	If you cannot proceed, you may want to reload the Disk Jockey text file from the AOS/VS II release medium. (The template is UTIL:DJ_TEXT.)
Limiting enabled	From EXEC. Status message indicates that the stream or device was limited via EXEC's LIMIT command.	Proceed with the next step you have planned.
Line too long for disk unit name LDU filename Unique ID, "xxx"	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. The LDU information file line that specifies the disk unit name, LDU filename, or unique ID exceeds the maximum length allowed for the item.	Edit the LDU information file and correct the offending name or Unique ID for the LDU. Use the LDUINFO program to obtain information if needed.
Link directory name and/or logical name too long	From EXEC. In your MOUNT or DISMOUNT command, a directory or file set name exceeded 254 characters.	Specify a shorter pathname or file set filename.
List file empty, will not be printed	From EXEC. Status message on batch output file. You didn't specify output to the batch list file with the /L or /QLIST switches; therefore the file won't be printed.	Proceed with whatever you had planned.
Load aborted at user request	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. While you're loading software, this may appear after another message, *Unit offline.*	See message *Unit offline.*

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Loading file *xxx* *[Error: yyy]*	From AOS/VS II bootstrap program (FILELOADER) at startup. The *xxx* is the pathname of the file; usually it's the default operating system or Disk Jockey (DJ). If *Error: yyy* does not appear, this is a status message; it's normal. If *Error: yyy* does appear, this is an error condition, as follows. 1. If text *yyy* is *File has been renamed... Please update the default name via the Technical Maintenance Menu*, this means that someone used the CLI command RENAME to rename the default program name (DJ or the operating system), but he/she did not update startup parameters to reflect the change.	If there is no message *yyy* (the whole message looks like the following) *Loading requested file* *:SYSGEN:MSIS_01.PR* this is normal. Proceed with whatever you have planned. 1. If yyy is *File has been renamed...*, discover the new name of the file (usually it will be an operating system file, in :SYSGEN), and then do either of the following: • Use the CLI to rename the AOS/VS II system files to the default (old) name; or • Run Disk Jockey, access the Technical Maintenance Menu, change startup parameters, and make the new system file the default.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Loading file *xxx* *[Error: yyy]* (continued)	2. If text *yyy* is *Physical unit failure* or *Hard error*, or any message aside from *File has been renamed*, this means the file *xxx* has been damaged and/or is unusable.	2. If *yyy* is a message other than *File has been renamed,* you must find a workable substitute for the file or replace the file. Review pathname *xxx*. If pathname *xxx* is the operating system (form :SYSGEN:name), try booting the starter system. Use the Techncial Maintenance Menu, choice "View or Change Startup Parameters," to boot :SYSGEN:SYS.PR and run VSGEN if needed. To VSGEN, use the same name as the faulty system. Generating a new system and making it the default are explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II*, Chapter 4.
	From AOS/VS II bootstrap (FILELOADER) at startup. The text of the error message is something other than *File has been renamed.*	If pathname *xxx* is Disk Jockey (DJ), you must replace the DJ file. Type the break sequence to enter the SCP CLI. Then get the AOS/VS system tapes and mount the first tape. Boot DJ from tape (for example, BOOT 22). When you see the Disk Jockey Main Menu, type SOFTWARE and press NEW LINE. Work through the Install System Software menu, but when you see the prompt *Filename template*, do not take the default; type DJ and press NEW LINE. The program will then reload the Disk Jockey file. At the next prompt, type BYE and press NEW LINE. Then try to boot from disk.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Log on/off in progress	From EXEC. Status message after EXEC CONSOLESTATUS command; it means one of the following things:	Recover as follows:
	1. A user is logging on or off this terminal.	1. Proceed with whatever you have planned.
	2. On this console line, someone started logging on but then communication with the terminal ended, perhaps because the physical connection between terminal and computer system was severed.	2. Make sure cables are attached properly to the terminal and terminal controller.
	3. On a modem line that was enabled by EXEC, the modem is configured incorrectly (it may be configured to hold CD and other signals high all the time).	3. Verify that the modem is properly configured for AOS/VS and AOS/VS II, perhaps by consulting the modem manual.
Logical disk piece table is full	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. While you were creating an LDU, the number of logical disk pieces you specified exceeded the limit specified for the physical disk.	You cannot create another piece without enlarging the maximum number of pieces for the physical disk. You can enlarge it value via Disk Jockey's Format a Physical Disk menu, but must reconfigure all LDUs on the disk. Either enlarge the maximum number or leave the LDU as it is.
Logical disks containing the ROOT, PAGE, or SWAP directories cannot be force released	From the AOS/VS II system. You tried to forcibly release a restricted disk.	Since :ROOT, :PAGE, and :SWAP are vital system directories, you cannot release them without first shutting down the operating system. Use your system DOWN.CLI macro or begin ESD if you really do want to release the root LDU.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
@LPx xxx	From EXEC. Status message from your command of the form CX STATUS @devicename. If the device is idle, message xxx is *[Idle]*. If the device is busy, the message includes job sequence number, queue priority, pathname, current page, and number of copies left to print.	Based on the displayed status, proceed as you wish.
@LPx cooperative terminated	From EXEC, appears on system console. EXEC's cooperative printer manager process, XLPT, has terminated. Printers are unusable via QPRINT commands. Unless you stopped the printer via a CX STOP command, this is an error. Usually, it means one or more printers was not on line when the UP macro ran.	Unless you stopped the printer via a CX STOP command, look at printer(s). If any has gone off line, put it back on line and bring the multiuser environment down and up again (DOWN and UP macros).
@LPx Flushing current job at user request	From EXEC. Status message that appears on system console. The user issued a QCANCEL command against this request and EXEC is flushing it. (A CLI QCANCEL command, unlike EXEC's CANCEL, can cancel an active request.)	Proceed with the next step you have planned.
@LPx physical unit offline	From EXEC. After an EXEC START command, the XLPT cooperative process, which manages printers, found that the printer(s) were off line. The XLPT process has terminated.	Put the printer(s) on line and start and continue it. See the UP.CLI macro for command syntax.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them (Continued)

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
@LPx: Please check this printer	From EXEC's XLPT process; appears on system console. The printer may be jammed or out of paper.	Look at the printer. Clear it or supply new paper as needed; put it back on line. You may need to align it (use EXEC's ALIGN command).
@LPx will pause at end of current job	From EXEC. After an EXEC PAUSE command, this means the device will pause after finishing its current job.	Proceed with the next step you have planned.
M...	From EPROM in the CPU during power up; partial *MV/4000 READY* message.	See the System Control Program (SCP) manual for 4000–class computers.
Master LDU mirror is not synchronized	From bootstrap program at startup. The mirror image of the sytem LDU is not synchronized with the primary image.	If you want, you can start resynchronization by using the MIRROR/SYNC command, giving the other image as an argument.
Max space in control point directory must be at least 1 block	From system. You tried to create a control point directory (CREATE/MAX=n dirname),but specified less than 1 block of space. This is illegal.	There's little point in creating a directory with no capacity. If you need a tiny directory, specify 1 block. Generally, a directory requires at least 4 blocks per file.
May not run batch jobs	From system. Your user profile does not allow you to submit batch requests.	If you need batch, see the system operator/manager. He/she will need to use PREDITOR to give you the privilege Use batch.
Message receive disabled by CHARACTERISTIC S/NRM	From system. You sent a message to a process, but the recipient has disabled reception of messages by setting his or her terminal characteristic /NRM to on.	The user won't receive any SEND messages until he or she turns /NRM off (via the command CHAR/OFF/NRM). You can give the message verbally.
Message too long	From CLI. The message you tried to send (SEND command) is too long.	Send it in smaller parts.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Microcode file does not exist	At AOS/VS startup, from SYSBOOT bootstrap program. SYSBOOT cannot find the specified (or default) microcode file.	AOS/VS cannot run without microcode. Find the SCP SYSTEM MEDIA tape or diskette, and load microcode as explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, either Appendix D or E. Bring up AOS/VS. Then load the microcode file onto your sytem LDU (from tape file 1 or the diskette) as explained in Chapter 2 or 3 of *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*.
	At AOS/VS II startup, from Disk Jockey (Technical Maintenance Menu) after you specify a microcode system area.	You probably mistyped the microcode system area ID. Retype it. If that does not work, reinstall microcode as explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II,* Chapter 2.
MICROCODE IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH CURRENT SYSTEM	From system. The microcode file specified for a CPU is invalid.	You must specify load different microcode: load a different microcode file (AOS/VS) or specify a different microcode system area system area ID (AOS/VS II). For more information, see the message *MICROCODE REVISION FOR THIS CPU MUST BE n OR GREATER.*

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
MICROCODE REVISION FOR THIS CPU MUST BE n OR GREATER	From system. The revision of microcode in your CPU is obsolete. The operating system cannot run with this microcode.	You must load a newer version of microcode. Find the latest SCP SYSTEM MEDIA tape or diskette and load microcode from it as described in the 014–series "Installing" manual for your computer. Or, for some computers, you can find instructions for loading microcode in the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual, either Appendix D or E. Then, for AOS/VS, bring up AOS/VS, and load the microcode file onto your sytem LDU (from tape file 1 or the diskette) as explained in either Chapter 2 or 3 of the manual *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*. For AOS/VS II, boot from disk, go to the Technical Maintenance Menu, run Disk Jockey, and *install* microcode — described in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II,* Chapter 2. Finally, boot from disk and start the operating system. On any computer, by loading each new CPU microcode revision as you receive it (014–series "Installing" manual for your computer, the chapter on updates), you can avoid this problem.
MIRROR SHOULD BE SPECIFIED	From AOS/VS FIXUP. You specified a mirror to the prompt *Disk unit name?* but not for a subsequent prompt. For example, you specified DPJ10!DPJ11 at one prompt and DPJ10 at a later prompt.	Specify the disk(s) correctly. Restart FIXUP if needed to do so.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
MIRROR SHOULD NOT BE SPECIFIED	From AOS/VS FIXUP. You specified a unmirrored disk to the prompt *Disk unit name?* but specified a mirrrored disk for a subsequent prompt. For example, you specified DPJ10 at one prompt and DPJ10!DPJ11 at a later prompt.	Specify the disk(s) correctly. Restart FIXUP if needed to do so.
Mirror sync has not yet terminated (or invalid LDM database)	From AOS/VS II system. After RELEASE command, the I/O that is needed to desynchronize LDU images isn't complete.	Wait a moment and try again. If the error recurs, please submit an STR.
MIRROR SYNCHRONIZATION WAS IN PROGESS - FIXUP CANNOT RUN ON xxx	From AOS/VS FIXUP. You tried to run FIXUP on a mirrored set of LDUs, but one image was being synchronized at the time of system failure. FIXUP cannot run on the secondary image.	Run FIXUP on the other (preferred) image. Then initialize the fixed image with the command INITIALIZE/NOMIRROR, and use the command MIRROR/SYNC to synchronize the secondary image.
MIRROR SYNCHRONIZATION WAS IN PROGESS - FIXUP CANNOT RUN ON THESE DISKS	From AOS/VS FIXUP. You tried to run FIXUP on a mirrored set of LDU images, but both images have the "synchronzation–in–proge ss" bit set.	Run a Disk Formatter Full format to reclaim the disks. (This error is highly unlikely.)
Mirror was broken —synchronization is incomplete	From AOS/VS II system. Synchronization of a mirror was in progress, following a MIRROR/SYNC command, but synchronization didn't complete (perhaps because it was aborted, or disk power was cut).	Later on, before this disk can serve as a mirror, you must restart the synchronization operation and let it complete. You can initialize the primary image using the command INITIALIZE/NOMIRROR, and then use the command MIRROR/SYNC to synchronize the secondary image.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Mirrored LDU is not synchronized	From AOS/VS II system. You used the CLI INITIALIZE command to start mirroring, but one of the images is less recent than the other.	You cannot use the standard INITIALIZE command to start images that are out of sync. Use the LDUINFO utility to find the more recent image. Then use the CLI command INITIALIZE/NOMIRROR, giving the name of the more recent image as the argument. Finally, use the CLI command MIRROR/SYNC to start synchronizing the older image.
	From AOS/VS FIXUP. You tried to run FIXUP on a mirrored set of LDUs, but one image was being synchronized at the time of system failure. You used the CLI INITIALIZE command to start mirroring, but one of the images is less recent than the other.	None. FIXUP will run on the preferred image. Afterwards, to initialize the preferred image, use the CLI command INITIALIZE/NOMIRROR. Finally, use the CLI command MIRROR/SYNC, giving the name of the other image as the argument.
Mirrored LDU is out of phase	From system. You used the CLI command MIRROR/SYNC to start mirroring, but the LDU image you specified is more recent than the image that's already initialized.	If you proceed, the contents of the older LDU will overwrite the newer LDU. If you are sure you want to do this, use the command MIRROR/FORCESYNC. If you want to mirror the newer LDU image to the older, release the initialized image; then initialize the other (newer) mirror image and use the command MIRROR/SYNC.
Mirrored LDU synchronization failed	From system. An error condition occurred before a MIRROR/WAIT command completed.	Fix the problem and start mirror synchronization again.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Mismatched bracket types	From CLI. Three types of "brackets" have special meaning to the CLI. They are parentheses [()], square brackets, ([]), and angle brackets (<>). For each opening bracket, there must be a closing bracket of the same type.	Respecify the command, using opening and closing brackets of the same type.
Missing [!END]	From CLI. You omitted an [!END] pseudomacro from your macro.	Via a text editor, insert [!END] in the appropriate place.
Missing EOF label after file: xxx, while searching for expired file	From DUMP_II. You tried to dump to a tape that already holds a tape file set; and while searching for the tape EOF (to start dumping), the program could not find the EOF label. The tape is not properly labeled.	Use another tape. Have the tape relabeled and request a tape dismount and mount if needed.
Missing EOF label after file: xxx, while searching for tape file	From LOAD_II. You tried to load from a labeled tape, and while searching the tape for the tape filename you specified, the system could not find the expected EOF label. The labeled tape is defective.	The file you want, even if it's on the tape, probably can't be retrieved. Perhaps you have the wrong tape. You may want to request a tape dismount and mount if needed.
Missing EOV label after file: xxx, while searching for yyy file	From LOAD_II or DUMP_II.	See the message *Missing EOF label after file: xxx, while searching for tape file.*
Missing switch or *Missing value on switch*	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. Your command line omitted a switch or switch value that's required for execution.	Get Help if necessary, using the command form HELP *topic, where topic is DUMP_II or LOAD_II; respecify, adding the switch or value.
Missing or invalid argument	From LABEL utility. You specified fewer or more than two arguments, or you abbreviated a switch.	Get Help if necessary, using the command form HELP *LABEL. If you abbreviated a switch name, try again with the full names.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Mixed Media set error followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY, on restore. The program detected tapes from different backups mounted on a tape array storage system.	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the Switching... message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take immediate recovery action. If the program displays the message Please mount..., then find and mount the tape with volume ID xxx on tape unit zzz; then press a key. Or abort the FSCOPY by entering Q or CTRL–C CTRL–A. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY aborts.
Modified sector I/O is not supported in this revision	From system. A program tried to use modified sector I/O. This is supported in AOS/VS and used by the AOS/VS modified sector backup program, MSCOPY. Modified sector I/O is not supported by AOS/VS II.	For AOS/VS, you must install a newer revision of the operating system if you want to run any program that uses modified sector I/O. For AOS/VS II, you may want to have the program rewritten so that it doesn't use modified sector I/O. If rewriting isn't possible, you cannot use the program with AOS/VS II.
Modified sector I/O requires the physical I/O option	From system. Your program tried to use modified sector I/O without selecting the physical I/O option. If you have AOS/VS II, note that AOS/VS II doesn't support modified sector I/O.)	Arrange to have the program fixed. If you want the program to run under AOS/VS II, have all code that relies on modified sector I/O removed.
Modify access denied	From EXEC. You don't have Modify access to the queue in which your request resides.	If you really need Modify access to the queue, ask the system manager/operator to give it to you via the EXEC ACCESS command.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
More than 255 processes	From system. A process tried to create another process when the maximum number of processes was running. The default maximum is 255 processes.	If you need to run more than 255 processes, set up for big PIDs as described in *Managing AOS/VS II.*
More than one density option specified	From system. Your program specified more than one density for tape I/O when it opened the tape file.	Arrange to have the program changed so that it specifies only one density.
Mount request cancelled, no response possible	From EXEC. Status message after user MOUNT command; appears on system console. A user typed a MOUNT command, but typed DISMOUNT or logged off before you mounted the tape.	Proceed with whatever you had planned.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Mount Request *Tape unit: xxx,* *Tape set sequence number: n,* *Volume ID: yyy* may be followed by *Press NEW LINE when ready*	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY program. The program is prompting for a tape. If yyy is blank (no volume ID is displayed), this means you did not specify a premounted volume ID list to LDCOPY.	If this message follows an error message (for example, *Tape label has not expired yet*), find the error message in this table. If the message does not follow an error message, proceed as follows. Make sure a tape is mounted on tape unit xxx. Then examine volume ID yyy to make sure it is what you want. If yyy is blank (no volume ID is displayed), this means you did not specify a premounted volume ID list to LDCOPY. Specify the volume ID that is on the tape label (or, if LDCOPY is labeling tapes — you specified Yes to the question *Ignore existing labels* — type the volume ID you want LDCOPY to write to the tape). Press NEW LINE. Then confirm by pressing NEW LINE. If yyy is not blank, make sure the tape,with volume ID yyy,is mounted on unit xxx. Press NEW LINE.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Mount the next volume, volume x Mounted or refused when ready	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. This is a prompt for the next tape volume. If your I/O involves labeled tape, the program asks for the volume ID (x is the volume ID); otherwise it prompts by number (x is a number).	On a dump to labeled tape, have the next volume (with the volume ID x shown in the message) mounted through EXEC; then type MOUNTED and press NEW LINE. On a dump to unlabeled tape, find a suitable tape volume to hold the dump continuation, and put a paper label on it that indicates the contents of the dump, your name, the date, and the volume sequence number; then mount the tape, type MOUNTED, and press NEW LINE. On a load from labeled tape, arrange to have the next volume (with the volume ID shown in the message) mounted through EXEC; then type MOUNTED as above. On a load from unlabeled tape, find the next tape; mount it and type MOUNTED as above. With unlabeled tape, LOAD_II cannot verify the correct tape, so make sure that it is the right one.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
MRC Route Switched From: *Channel / SI: n / n1* *Chassis: n2* *Node / Type: n3 / n4* *Unit / Type: n5 / n6* *To:* *Channel / SI: m / m1* *Chassis: m2* *Node / Type: m3 / m4* *Unit / Type: m5 / m6* This sometimes follows a *HARD MRC xxx exception* message; if so, *xxx* indicates the cause: controller, channel, unit, power, timeout, or MRCC (the MRC controller).	At runtime, from AOS/VS II system. AOS/VS II switched routes to another MRC channel or controller. This usually means a hard error occurred in an MRC disk controller and a secondary route exists to the unit; AOS/VS II has disabled the controller and switched to the secondary route. Users can access the unit as usual, although system response time may be affected by the loss of the controller. This message also appears after one or more MRC routes has been reset via the Runtime Configuration Manager (RCM) utility.	Users can access the disk unit as usual, although there may be a few more *HARD MRC exception* messages. There may also be a performance penalty. You may want to run diagnostics and repair/replace the failed controller under power. After the controller is fixed, you can restore the primary route via the Runtime Configuration Manager (RCM) utility or by shutting down and restarting AOS/VS II. Repair under power and the Runtime Configuration Manager are explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II*.
Multiply allocated disk block found in file; submit STR	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher. The same disk block is (1) part of two or more files or (2) it is multiply allocated within a file. The program displays the filename(s). Data may be corrupt in the shared block.	From AOS/VS II, you can copy the file(s), then delete the originals and rename the copies to the original name(s); the block will still be suspect. Or you can rename the file(s) and load them from backup. In any case, please file an STR.
Must be a full pathname	From EXEC. Your program requested service from EXEC via system call ?EXEC, but didn't specify a pathname from the root directory, as required.	Arrange to have the program fixed.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Must specify at least one block in system call	From AOS/VS II. Your program specified less than one disk block in a read or write system call. The system can't read or write less than one block.	Arrange to have the program fixed.
Must use DUMP or LOAD command	From CLI (CLI16, the 16–bit CLI). You specified a labeled diskette operation via the @LFD:volid identifier, but did not use the CLI command DUMP or LOAD.	Retry using the CLI command DUMP or LOAD.
NAME BLOCK LOGICAL ADDRESS = n *ACL BLOCK LOGICAL ADDRESS = n* *SYSBOOT ...* *BITMAP ...* *OVERLAY ...* *REMAP...* followed by one of the following messages *The NAME BLOCK xxx* *ACL BLOCK xxx* *SYSBOOT xxx...* *BITMAP xxx* *OVERLAY AREA xxx* *REMAP AREA xxx*	From AOS/VS FIXUP. This abort sequence of messages means that one of the LDU disk's Disk Information Block (DIB) has bad information. (All n numbers are octal.)	Try FIXUP again. If this error recurs, try reloading microcode (described in the *Installing, Starting, and Stoppping AOS/VS*, Chapter 6, section Cold Start; and try FIXUP again. If this error occurs again, and one of the messages suggests bitmap, overlay area, or remap area, note all addressess, and then run a Disk Formatter Partial format and move the area to a free space on the LDU (or for the remap area, to a free space on the disk). Then run FIXUP again. If FIXUP succeeds, you should back up all LDU material and run a Disk Formatter Full format on the LDU; then reload the backed–up material. If a Disk Formatter Partial format cannot move the bad area, then the LDU cannot be fixed; a Full format is needed.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
/NCOMPRESS switch requires a tape cartridge	From DUMP_II program. You tried to use a switch on a non–cartridge tape drive that is specifically for use with cartridge tape media.	Make sure you've specified the correct tape drive unit, then retry the dump operation. Omit /NCOMPRESS unless you are using a cartridge tape (MTJ type) drive.
Need Execute Read Write access to directory file	From Update tool. To update your system, you need, and do not have, the kind of access indicated.	Turn Superuser on and retry the update. You may want to delete the old log file (filename format update–rev.date.time.LOG) before retrying.
Negative number of directory entries on a leaf	From system. It found a negative number where only a positive number should be.	This error affects one directory block. From the directory, dump as many files as you want to tape, using DUMP_II or DUMP_3. Then delete the directory, recreate it, and load files from the backup.
Network access denied	From network File Transfer Agent, on your attempt to move a file to another host. Possibly you don't have a profile on the remote host (with the same username and password as on the current system) or your remote profile doesn't grant the privilege Access local resources from remote machines.	See the message *Invalid Remote Username – Password Pair* to recover.
Network not available	From operating system, after you attempt network access. The network transport server process, XTS, is not running on your local system.	See your system operator. If you *are* the operator, list processes with the WHOS command. If XTS is not running and you have not shut it down, it may have terminated abnormally. You can restart XTS with the UP.NETWORK macro, but you will want to investigate error conditions as described in the XODIAC manager's manual.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
New CLI password:	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI), after your PASSWORD command. The CLI is prompting for a new password.	Type the new password — from 1 to 31 printable characters — and press NEW LINE. The CLI will prompt you to type it again, to make sure you typed correctly; then it will confirm with the message *Password accepted*. The password will remain in effect for this CLI session You can save it with a command of the form PASSWORD/L=pw–pathname; then in later CLI sessions (perhaps via your startup macro), you can re–establish this password with a command of the form PASSWORD/READ=pw–pathname.
New log–on values in effect	From EXEC. Status message from EXEC ENABLE command; it confirms enactment of the new log–on values (TRIES=, STOP, and so on).	Proceed with whatever you had planned.
New password in effect	From EXEC. Status message after password change. Your new password is now effective, and the old one ineffective.	Proceed with whatever you had planned.
********** *Next Volume Request* ********** *MID= n, ...*	From EXEC. Prompt appears on system console or EXEC log console. A user MOUNT request needs the next tape volume.	Find the next volume (whose volume ID the message identifies as *Mount Volume*), mount it on a free unit, and type a command of the form CX MOUNTED @unitname.
No CLI operator found	From the CLI. You tried to turn operator mode off when it was already off.	Proceed with the your next operation.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
No current job	From EXEC. As operator, you tried to flush a batch or print job (CX FLUSH), but there are no active jobs on the target device or queue. Perhaps the job has already run.	Proceed with whatever you had planned.
No devices allocated	From EXEC. As operator, you checked mount tape units with CX UNITSTATUS, but no tape units are allocated for MOUNT requests.	Use CX RELEASE to release one or more units for user mount requests.
No files match template	From CLI. The system can't find any files that match the template you specified.	If you're convinced that there is at least one file with a matching name, review the directory and/or filename template you specified; consider using a more general template character, like + instead of –. Then retry.
No help available for input field	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. No help is available on this topic.	Return to the first field on the screen and try Help again; or review the procedure in the manual *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II* or *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II*.
No JP state block defined	From system. A JP–series hardware instruction returns this error. It can occur after the CLI commands JPINITIALIZE or JPRELEASE. It indicates wrong definition of a job processor.	For more on job processor state blocks, see the *Principles of Operation* manual for your computer.
No modify bits set	From EXEC. Your program attempted an EXEC modify request but set no modify bits.	Arrange to have the program fixed; see the pertinent system call in the *System Call Dictionary*.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
No more volids in list specified in MOUNT command	From system after multiple volume, labeled tape dump or load; appears on terminal or on batch output (DUMP or LOAD command only).	File space in the list of volumes you specified in the MOUNT command is exhausted, yet material remains to be written to or read from tape. The labeled tape file is incomplete; you must start over again. Via DISMOUNT, have the last volume dismounted. Then reissue the MOUNT command, including more volumes with the command MOUNT/VOLID=, or telling EXEC to extend the list if needed with the MOUNT/EXTEND command. Or you could use DUMP_II or LOAD_II, which prompt you for another volume when they have reached the end of the last volume specified. A 2400–foot tape, dumped with high density (1600 bpi), /BUFFER=8192, holds about 39 megabytes.
No mount requests	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC command MOUNTSTATUS, but there are no requests in the mount queue.	Proceed with whatever you have planned.
No operator available	From the CLI (CLI16, the 16–bit CLI, AOS/VS Revision 7.50 and earlier only). You issued a LOAD or DUMP command involving labeled diskettes (filename @LFD) without turning CLI operator mode on.	Turn CLI operator mode on with the command OPERATOR ON; then retry the command.
No outstanding mount request	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC MOUNTED, REFUSED, or DISMOUNTED command, but there are no requests in the mount queue.	Check mount status with CX MOUNTSTATUS.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
No password in effect	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI), after your LOCK, PASSWORD, or UNLOCK command. The CLI cannot obey the command because no password is in effect.	If you stored a password in a previous CLI session and want to re–establish that password, you can do so with a command of the form PASSWORD/READ=pw–pathname. If you there is no previous password or you want to create a new one, use the command PASSWORD. The CLI will prompt for the new password.
No previous value when at level 0	From CLI. Your command specified the previous level's environment (via the /P switch or PREVIOUS command), but you are at level 0, the highest level; there is no previous level.	Examine your current environment settings via the CURRENT command. Then if you want to change levels use the PUSH command to do so. Change environment settings as needed for the operation you want to perform.
No response from remote	From system, reported by XTS network software. The name of the remote host you're calling exists, but the host does not respond. The remote host system is probably down.	Find another route, wait, or use the telephone to call someone at the remote host site to check its status. (You can't access it in its current state.)
No spoolers started	From EXEC. As operator, you issued a CX SPOOLSTATUS command, but no spooling device cooperatives (like XLPT) have been started.	You may want to start the printer on queue LPT. See UP.CLI for START command syntax.
No such argument	From system. The program or macro requires an argument (like the filename) that you omitted.	Review the required format (using the CLI manual) if needed. Rerun the program or macro, specifying additional argument(s).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
No such cooperative	From EXEC. As operator, you issued a PAUSE, CONTINUE, or other command that implied a cooperative process. But there is no cooperative process handling the device you specified.	You may have made a typing error or the process may have terminated. Retry the command using the correct device name; if it fails again, look for the cooperative using EXEC's SPOOLSTATUS command. You may need to restart the cooperative process (see UP.CLI for syntax).
No such queue	From EXEC, appears on terminal or batch/printer output file. The queue you specified with a /QUEUE= switch doesn't exist (or possibly the default queue, LPT, doesn't exist).	Examine the queues with QDISPLAY, and then repeat the command with an existing queuename. If there is no queue named LPT, the system operator should create and open one, as described in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II.*
No such queue type	From EXEC. As operator, you tried to create a queue using EXEC's CREATE command, but the queue type you specified was invalid.	Try XHELP CREATE for command syntax; then retry the command. Standard queue types include PRINT, PLOT, PUNCH, HAMQ, FTA, and SNA. They are explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*
No user waiting	From XTS network software. The software found no server process on the other system to respond.	If the error returned from a MOVE or COPY command, try repeating the command with the /FTA switch. If the error recurs, it means part or all of the network is inoperable. Consult your system operator.
Non VFU CTRL character after VFU next	From EXEC. Appears on printed file after QPRINT/FORMS= command. There is an invalid character after a CTRL–R.	Examine the text source file; if it is okay, then examine the forms file or user data area with the FCU utility.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Non–existent JP	From system. After your JPINITIALIZE or JPRELEASE command, the hardware returned this error. It means that the hardware doesn't recognize the job processor you specified.	If you made a typing error, retry. For more detail, see the *Principles of Operation* manual for your computer.
Non–unique /QUEUE= type abbreviation	From system. Your command did not include enough letters to identify the queue type.	Retry, specifying more characters of the queue type.
Not a command or macro	From CLI (CLI16, the 16–bit CLI). Your command line starts with a keyword unknown to the CLI, and the CLI can't find a file whose name matches the keyword (a macro).	If you made a typing error, reissue the command. If you think your keyword is a valid command, try HELP *COMMANDS for a list of CLI commands. If you think a macro with this name exists, verify the working directory (DIR command) and/or search list (SEARCHLIST command). Change your directory or search list to include the pertinent directory; then retype the command line.
Not a command, macro, or program	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). Your command line starts with a keyword unknown to the CLI, and the CLI can't find a macro or program file whose name matches the keyword.	If you made a typing error, reissue the command. If you think your keyword is a valid command, try HELP *COMMANDS for a list of CLI commands. If you think a macro or program with this name exists, verify the working directory (DIR command) and/or search list (SEARCHLIST command). Change your directory or search list to include the pertinent directory; then retype the command.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Not a valid mirror	From AOS/VS FIXUP. You specified a mirror for FIXUP, but FIXUP has determined that the images are not normally mirrored.	Specify the correct image (or set of images).
Not an FSCOPY tape on unit yyy followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz.* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program detected a wrong tape, one not created by FSCOPY.	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the *Switching...* message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take recovery steps. If the program displays the message *Please mount...*, then find the FSCOPY tape with the correct volume ID, mount it on unit yyy and press a key. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY aborts.
Not enough arguments for command	From EXEC. As operator, you typed an EXEC command, but specified too few arguments.	Retry the command with the correct number of arguments; use XHELP if needed.
Not enough disk space to create this system area	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. There is not enough space on the LDU to create the system area with the size you specified.	Specify a smaller area size if possible, or delete the LDU and recreate it with a larger size.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Not enough memory, restarting CLI	From CLI (CLI16, the 16–bit CLI). Execution of your command or macro requires too much memory (stack) space. The current CLI terminates, chaining to a new CLI. The new CLI retains the search list and working directory of the terminated one, but its other environment settings revert to those of your original user CLI. This error can occur if	Decide on the cause — 1, 2, or 3 — and correct as follows.
	1. The CLI tries to execute a nonmacro file as if it were a macro. This can happen if you omit a CLI command in front of a filename. For example, you typed MYFILE instead of F/AS MYFILE.	1. Reissue the command line, but include the command you omitted.
	2. A CLI macro requires too much memory to execute. This can happen if a macro calls itself from any point except its end.	2. Rewrite your macro so it calls itself from a point closer to its end. (Every time a macro calls itself, all characters between the call and the end of the macro are stored in memory. If the macro calls itself too often from anywhere but its end, it will consume all CLI memory space.
	3. A template and/or list of pathnames is too complex. This may occur in a DUMP, DUMP_II, LOAD, LOAD_II, or FILESTATUS command.	3. Reduce the complexity of templates and/or the number of pathname arguments in the command line.
Not enough room in server PID table	From EXEC. You tried to start another virtual terminal server (SVTA) process. However, EXEC doesn't support this many virtual terminal processes.	Perhaps you can get along without another server.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Not found	From system or EXEC. You tried to cancel a job (via the CLI command QCANCEL command or EXEC command CANCEL), but EXEC can't find a job with the specified sequence number.	Examine job/queue status by typing QDISPLAY. If the job you want to cancel is active and you are the system operator, use the EXEC command FLUSH; if it isn't active, use the EXEC command CANCEL. To cancel any job (active or queued), the user who submitted it can use the QCANCEL command.
Not paused and idle	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC command that changes device state (for example, BINARY, FORMS, CPL, or LPP), but the device is not idle; it is still taking requests.	Use the EXEC command PAUSE to pause the device; wait until EXEC confirms that it has become idle (or in worst case use EXEC commands to stop and flush it). Then issue the EXEC command CONTINUE to it.
Not waiting to be aligned	From EXEC. As operator, you typed the EXEC command ALIGN with the /CONTINUE switch to continue the printer, but the printer was not paused by an EXEC command ALIGN.	Perhaps you specified the wrong printer. Or the printer was paused by the PAUSE command. Check with EXEC's command SPOOLSTATUS and retry.
Number of bad blocks exceeds maximum *Do you want to continue?*	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. During a disk format, it found more than the maximum number of bad blocks you specified. If you elect to continue, the program will allow you to enlarge the bad block table.	If you decide to continue, increase the size of the default bad block table by at most 50 percent; then restart the surface analysis. (Too many bad blocks can indicate a hardware problem; it's pointless to enlarge the bad block table enough to include blocks that will be rejected because of a hardware problem.) If the format completes, create the LDU(s) you want on the disk. If this error recurs, the disk may be too unreliable to use. Consult your DG support organization.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Number of blocks exceeds system area bounds	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. The file you're trying to install is too large for the system area reserved for it.	Make sure that you are installing the right file (for example, you might have specified a microcode file for a bootstrap system area). Correct any mistake. If you're sure you want to install this file, you must create a larger system area for it. This may mean reconfiguring the entire LDU — or perhaps you can use a different area for the file. Possibly you can delete an existing old area and create a larger one for the file. The View System Areas screen can give you more information.
Obsolete ipc type file detected, file has been deleted	From AOS/VS II system, after a system crash or hang or an LDU forced release	No action required.
Open of a driver file failed.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program could not create the index or other driver file. The message that follows this explains the reason for the error.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using this message and the one that follows it, find the second message in this table and follow the recovery steps there. FSCOPY index and driver files are explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*
Opening system-defined system area is not allowed	From AOS/VS II system. Your program tried to open a system area that is not a user-defined system area. Such areas are reserved for AOS/VS II; user programs can't open them.	Arrange to have the program fixed so that it (1) doesn't try to open this area, or (2) opens a *user-defined* system area (defined by Disk Jockey, and viewable from Disk Jockey's View System Areas screen).

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Operation incomplete	From AOS/VS II VSGEN. While VSGEN was running another program (possibly the macroassembler or Link, which VSGEN uses to build a system), that program encountered an error (for example, a wrong symbol). VSGEN stores the text of the error message in a temporary file of the form hostname.KS_OUT.n.TMP (hostname is the system hostname; n is the PID).	Run a CLI under VSGEN (function key F2) and type or use BROWSE to examine the KS_OUT file (form hostname.KS_OUT.n.TMP, in :SYSGEN). Read the text of the error message. Recover using the error text as a guide. If the message begins with the characters ?VSII_NEEDS, this means VSGEN detected an obsolete library; see the message beginning with *?VSII_NEEDS* in this table.
Operator command was in progress – Try again	From EXEC. You and another person, each under the username OP, simultaneously tried to issue an EXEC OPERATOR command.	Wait a few moments. Then verify operator status (type WRITE [!OPERATOR]); then, if the status is not what you want, issue the command again to turn operator on or off.
Operator intervention is required. Program terminated due to /NPROMPT switch.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. FSCOPY needed operator interaction, but no prompt (/NPROMPT) was specified when you started FSCOPY; therefore the program terminated.	The FSCOPY operation is incomplete. Restart it or proceed with whatever you had planned.
Operator timeout period has eleapsed. Program terminated.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. FSCOPY needed operator interaction, but the specified timeout period for interaction elapsed; therefore the program terminated.	The FSCOPY operation is incomplete. Restart it or proceed with whatever you had planned.
OVER TEMP ALARM — SYSTEM GOING DOWN	From SCP. The temperature in the CPU cabinet has reached a critical point; the SCP is cutting CPU power to prevent damage.	Look for the problem (clogged filters, faulty fans, and so on); try to fix and reboot.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Owner access is required	From AOS/VS II system. The operation you specified (initializing an LDU) requires Owner access to the LDU. Initializing an LDU always requires Owner access to the LDU and Write or Append access to the parent directory.	You may want to run Disk Jockey on the LDU and change the ACL to provide your username with O access. If you can't change the ACL, either skip the operation or arrange to have the ACL changed. If you're the system manager, you can turn Superuser on and override access controls; you may also want to change the ACL.
Owner or append access is required	From AOS/VS II system. The operation you specified (for example, initializing an LDU) requires Owner access to the file and Append (or Write) access to the parent directory.	Change the file ACL to provide your username with O access (you need W and E access to the file's directory). If you lack access to change the ACL, arrange to have the it changed. If you are the system manager, you can turn Superuser on and override access controls; you may also want to change the ACL to give access to users who need it.

Table 1 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Owner or read access is required	From AOS/VS II system. The operation you specified (for example, checking an ACL) requires Owner or Read access to the file.	If possible, change the ACL to provide your username with O or R access (to do this, you need W and E access to the parent directory). If you can't change the ACL, either skip the operation or arrange to have the ACL changed. If you are the system manager, you can turn Superuser on and override access controls; you may also want to change the ACL to give access to users who need it.
Owner or write access is required	From AOS/VS II system. The operation you specified (for example, changing the ACL or deleting the file) requires Owner access to the file or Write access to the parent directory. For example, you may have tried to delete a file directly with DELETE, or indirectly via a MOVE or LOAD command, text editor, or other utility. (Text editors normally delete files in the course of applying changes.) Or, you may have submitted a batch job (QBATCH command) or a DUMP_II/LOAD_II command from a directory to which you lack Write access. This happens because the program tries to create a file for its own use.	Perhaps you are in the wrong directory; verify, and if so, get to a directory to which you have Write access. If the working directory is the one you want, and you must perform the operation that produced the error, try changing the file or parent directory ACL to give your username O or W access (you need W and E access to the file's directory). If you can't change the ACL, either skip the operation or ask the system manager to change the ACL(s). If you are the system manager, you can turn Superuser on and override access controls; you may also want to change the ACL to give access to users who need it.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
P ...	From EPROM in the CPU on powerup; partial *POWER UP TESTING* message.	See the 014–series *Starting* manual for your computer, or if there is no such manual, the System Control Processor (SCP) manual.
Page limit exceeded	From EXEC. After a QPRINT command, appears on printed file. The operator enabled page limiting, and the number of pages EXEC estimated for your job exceeds the limit.	Append the /PAGES= switch to your QPRINT command (estimating the number of pages); or try another queue.
Page limit out of range	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC LIMIT command, but specified a page number above the limit (65,535).	Retry with a valid page number limit.
Parity error	From system, about asynchronous line (not tape or disk), when parity checking is enabled. A character was not transmitted properly.	Unless this recurs, ignore it. If it recurs, make sure cable connections are tight.
Part of file may be missing	From AOS/VS FIXUP. FIXUP found one or more multiply allocated file elements in this file, and has deleted them.	From AOS/VS, see if this file has the correct length and content. If not, rename it and load it from backup media; after loading it, delete the renamed version.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Password:	From EXEC. A prompt during logon.	Type your password and press NEW LINE. Or if you want to change your password, type your password and press the ERASE PAGE key (or press CTRL–L). The system will ask for your new password twice — the second time for confirmation.
	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). You tried to lock or unlock your CLI, but before you can do so you must type the current password.	Type the password. If you type the correct password, the CLI will display its standard prompt. If you type an incorrect password, the CLI will display *Passwords did not match*. To handle that error, see that error message.
Password already in effect	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). You typed a PASSWORD command to create or re–establish a password, but a password is already in effect for this CLI; the password has been set earlier in this session.	If you are satisfied with the password that is in effect, continue with whatever you have planned. If you want to change the password, type PASSWORD/CHANGE. The CLI will ask the old password; then, if you type the old one correctly, it will let you specify a new password.
?Password must be 6 to 15 characters long — Password not changed	From EXEC. Appears after you tried to change your password. The password you typed had an illegal number of characters.	Log off and try again, using your old password and ERASE PAGE, and specify a new password of 6 through 15 printable characters.
Password too long	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). The password you typed was too long. The maximum length is 31 characters.	Retry the PASSWORD command and specify a shorter password.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Passwords did not match	From CLI (CLI32, the 32–bit CLI). Causes may be	The CLI will remain in its current state — unlocked or locked — until you can specify the correct password or terminate the CLI.
	1. You tried to lock or unlock the CLI, and the password you typed does not match the current CLI password.	1. If the CLI is unlocked, and this is not the master CLI, the easiest way to recover is to type BYE. Then log on again if necessary. Unless the password is set automatically in your startup macro, the new CLI will not have a password; you can then set a password via the PASSWORD command. If the CLI is locked, try to remember the password; then type UNLOCK again and type the password. The current password was set earlier in this CLI session — via a PASSWORD command alone or a command in the form PASSWORD/L=pathname. If the CLI is locked and you cannot remember the password, you cannot sign off this CLI; someone with Superprocess must terminate the CLI. If this is the master CLI and you want to shut the system down, you will need to issue the break sequence and then run ESD. The next time this CLI runs, set a password that you can remember.
	2. You tried to set or change the CLI password, but when the CLI asked you to retype the new password, you failed to type it correctly. The old password is unchanged.	2. Try again: type the PASSWORD or PASSWORD/CHANGE command, and try to type the same password characters twice. You might want to try a shorter, simpler password.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Pathname must start at the root	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. When installing AOS/VS II bootstraps (pathname :SALOADER, :MICROLOADER.PR, and so on), you didn't take the default, which is to load all files into the root directory.	You must specify the full pathname from the root directory, including the initial : (for example, :SALOADER, :MICROLOADER.PR).
Pathname must start from working directory	From CLI. In a DUMP, LOAD, LOAD_II, or MOVE command, you specified files in a superior directory, using the ^ or : character. The CLI doesn't allow full pathname specifiers with DUMP, DUMP_II, LOAD_II, and MOVE commands; it assumes you will dump or move files only from the working directory.	For DUMP or MOVE, go to the (higher) directory that contains the files you want to dump or move. The highest is the root. Then use one or more templates; for example DIR :UDD:SAL DUMP/V @MTB0:0 FIL+ DIR1:+FIL+ or DIR : DUMP/V @MTB0:0 UDD:CHRIS:# For LOAD, go to the directory into which you want to load files. Then, as with DUMP and MOVE, reissue the command, using pathname templates if needed, omitting the : or ^ character. (DUMP_II and LOAD_II have the same rules and recovery action as DUMP and LOAD. But the DUMP_II/LOAD_II message for AOS/VS II (all releases) and AOS/VS (after 7.65) error message is *Template must start from working directory.* For earlier revisions of AOS/VS, the DUMP_II/LOAD_II error message is *Illegal filename template.*)

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Physical I/O is not allowed in a remappable system area	From AOS/VS II system. Your program tried to use physical block I/O (?PRDB or ?PWRB calls or higher level language equivalents) on a remappable system area. Remap ability is assigned to system areas when you create them via Disk Jockey; you can view or change this quality using Disk Jockey.	Arrange to have the program fixed so it uses ?RDB or ?WRB calls. Or, if you can, run Disk Jockey and make the system area unremappable.
Physical unit failure	From system. During access to a file, the disk or tape unit that holds the file returned a hard error. (The unit tried to read or write 14 times without success.) For AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY, or for DUMP_II or LOAD_II, see the next messages.	This message can occur with tape if you specify the wrong density with the DUMP/DUMP_II or LOAD/LOAD_II /DENSITY switch. Examine the unit to learn densities allowed or omit the /DENSITY switch. If tape density is not the problem, the medium may have become unusable. If the file is on tape or diskette, you may want to discard the tape/diskette and try another. (But if you must load from this tape, you will need to use LOAD_II or LOAD_3, which have hard error recovery. See the *HARD error* message.) If the file is on disk, someone (the system manager) should examine the disk. See the message *HARD error.*
Physical unit failure Correct and continue (C), or Abort (A)	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY, on a dump. The program encountered a hard error on tape; it tried to write to the block 14 times without success. The oxide coating on the tape is probably deteriorating.	If you continue (C), the program will prompt for another tape. The dump may not restore correctly. We suggest that you abort the dump and restart from the beginning — using new tapes or tapes in better condition. Type A and press NEW LINE. Suggestions for tape storage are given in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Physical unit failure, file xxx *Hard tape error, block n* *Next block, Continue with new tape, or Quit?*	From DUMP_II. (For LOAD_II, the last line of the message is *Retry, Next block, or Quit?* — see the next message in this table.) The program encountered a hard error on tape; it tried to write to the block 14 times without success. The oxide coating on the tape is probably deteriorating.	Depending on the importance of the material you're backing up, you may want to discard the tape and use another. It may be false economy to save a few dollars on tape. C (continue) is a good general purpose answer. If you're using labeled tape, the program will give you a chance to specify the volume ID of the next tape. So even if you're in the middle of a labeled tape dump, answering C won't necessarily force you to restart the dump from the first volume. If you answer C, you'll need to have handy a labeled volume, whose volume ID you know and whose expiration date does not prevent writing. You *may* want to specify N (Next block) for this dump and plan to use a new tape for the next dump. Or you may want to restart the whole dump; if so, type Q (quit).

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Physical unit failure, file xxx *Hard tape error, block n* *Retry, Next block, or Quit?*	From LOAD_II. (For DUMP_II, the last line of the message is *Next block, Continue with new tape, or Quit?* — see the preceding message in this table.) The program encountered a hard error on tape; it tried to read from the block 14 times without success.	On a load, you may want to retry (although it's unlikely that this will succeed after 14 failures earlier). The best course, assuming you want to load material from the tape, is C (continue). After you type C and press NEW LINE, the program will spool forward to the next tape block and try to resume reading there. (The tape block size is the tape buffer size — default 2,048 characters — unless a larger buffer size was specified in the dump command that created this file.) When the LOAD_II program reaches the next readable tape block, it will display the message *Indecipherable dump format, xxx. Continue, Next file, or Quit* C (continue) and N (next) both tell the program to spool forward to the beginning of the next disk file on the tape, but C also tells it to copy the unreadable part of the tape to a disk file (whose name the program tells you). If you want to try to reconstruct the incomplete file later, type C and press NEW LINE; otherwise type N and press NEW LINE. The program then follows your order, displaying *searching* and *proceeding* messages as it does so. Then on the next readable block or file on the tape, it displays the number of bytes skipped. If you answered C, the program explains that it placed them in a disk file. And it prompts you to verify the working directory: *Is yyy the correct directory to contain file zzz? (yes/no):*

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Physical unit failure, file xxx *Hard tape error* ... *Retry...* (continued)	From LOAD II (continued)	Generally, the pathname it shows as yyy is the working directory where the load started. If this is the correct place for file zzz, type Y (yes); if you don't know, you might want to consult someone else. If pathname yyy is wrong, type N (no); it then asks *Pathname for new directory.* Specify the correct pathname from the root directory. The load will then continue to the end of the volume (or another hard error). The program will then prompt for the next volume, if any. After the load completes, you will probably want to examine the directory structure where the error(s) occurred — or have the user who owns the directory examine it — to see what has not been loaded. If you specified C (continue) on the load, possibly you can reconstruct part of what wasn't loaded by examining the file that LOAD_II created from the part of the dump it couldn't read. Use the DISPLAY utility to examine this file.
Physical unit off line	From system. The tape or diskette unit you specified isn't on line. For FSCOPY, see the next message in this table.	For tape, make sure the on ON LINE status light (if any) is on; use the ON LINE switch if needed. For diskette, make sure a diskette is inserted correctly (with the write notch up, and paper label toward you). Retry the command that returned the error.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Physical unit offline followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz.* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. Tape unit yyy is off line.	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the *Switching...* message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take recovery steps. If the program displays the message *Please mount...*, then put unit yyy online and press a key. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY aborts.
Physical write lock, file @xxx	From system. The tape reel or cartridge on unit *xxx* is write protected.	Look at the paper label (if any) on the tape reel. If, after examining the label checking, you still want to write to the tape, insert a write–enable ring or write enable the cartridge; then retry the command.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
PID is out of range for this process	From system. An A–type process received a message that included a PID larger than 255. Probably the A–type program had issued an ?IREC or other interprocess communication call; perhaps the parent of this process is a C–type process with a big PID and sent its A–type child a message.	Type the command CHECKTERMS to see any process termination message; perhaps the message will indicate what happened. Use ?.CLI or PED to look for processes that may have tried to communicate with the A–type process. The best way to prevent recurrence of this error is to make the smallPID program compatible with big PIDs. Then change its PID–size type to hybrid with the SPRED editor. Doing this is described in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.* If you can't make the smallPID program big–PID compatible, make sure it is executed by, and communicates with, only B–type and A–type processes (which all have PIDs less than 256).
Piece is not consistent with this LDU	From AOS/VS II system. After an INITIALIZE command, the system found inconsistent information on one or more pieces of the LDU.	Perhaps your command specified a superfluous disk that contains a piece with the same filename (but the wrong unique ID) as the rest of the LDU. Use the LDUINFO utility to determine which pieces of LDUs are on this disk. Correct the command as needed.
Pieces with duplicate sequence numbers were found for this LDU	From AOS/VS II system. After an INITIALIZE or MIRROR command, the system found pieces with duplicate sequence numbers belonging to the same LDU. Perhaps you specified disk unit names that hold duplicate (but not mirrored) LDU filenames and pieces.	Review the command line for wrong disk unit names. If you have removable disks, perhaps the wrong disk was inserted in a unit. Generally, unless you want to mirror LDU images, we suggest that you give each LDU a different filename.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Please complete this field, ask for help, or quit	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. The program must have an answer before it can proceed.	Specify an answer, or ask for help or exit as described at the bottom of the screen.
Please insert a diskette if not already inserted. *Unit [xxx]* *Volume ID [yyy]*	From CLI (16–bit CLI), on labeled diskette access. The CLI is ready to read or write a labeled diskette.	If you've already inserted the diskette you want in the unit, and the unit name and volume ID are correct as shown, press NEW LINE. To specify a unit other than the default xxx, type N and then the unit name (like @DPJ11), and press NEW LINE. To specify a different volume ID, abort the command with CTRL–C CTRL–A and restart. Any diskette you use for data storage should have a paper label with volume ID, date, and so on.
Please insert next diskette. *Unit [xxx]* *Volume ID [yyy]*	From CLI (16–bit CLI), on labeled diskette access. The CLI is ready to read or write the next diskette in the sequence.	Remove any diskette from the unit. If you are loading from diskette, find and insert the next diskette. If you are dumping to diskette, make sure the volume ID and date are written on the diskette's paper label (use felt–tipped pen!). Then insert the diskette and press NEW LINE.
Please remove the diskette	From From CLI (16–bit CLI), at the end of labeled diskette operation.	Your labeled diskette dump or load operation is complete (unless you aborted it). Remove the diskette from the unit and store it. If you aborted the operation and want to restart, then do so.
Please wait while the logical disk is being created	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey; a status message. The program is creating essential system areas on the disk.	Wait a few moments.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Please wait while the logical disk is being formatted	Status message from Disk Jockey, displayed during a physical disk format without test patterns. The program is writing information into system areas; this will let you create an LDU on the disk.	Wait 20–30 seconds for the format to complete.
PO *POW* *POWER* *POWER U...*	From EPROM in the CPU on powerup; partial *POWER UP TESTING* message.	See the 014–series *Starting* manual for your computer, or if there is no such manual, the System Control Processor (SCP) manual.
POWER BACK TO NORMAL	From SCP. Full power has returned after a drop or outage.	The operating system enters its power fail recovery routine. With full backup, continue normal processing. With partial backup, run ESD and restart AOS/VS or AOS/VS II.
POWER GOING DOWN	From SCP. Power brownout; power has dropped below the safe level. The SCP is cutting power to prevent damage.	The operating system automatically enters its power failure routine. There's nothing you can do.
Previous volume ...	From EXEC. Status message appears on system console as part of tape status message.	Proceed with whatever you have planned.
Primary element size for FIT file is too small	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. While creating an LDU, you specified a nondefault file information table (FIT) file size — and the size was too small.	Respecify, using a larger size.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Prior file in file set forces expiration date to xxx	From DUMP_II. You tried to dump to a tape that already holds a tape file set, and the expiration date of the existing file set is earlier than the one you specified (or took as default) in your dump command. Since the previous file's expiration date will allow it to be overwritten before your file (effectively destroying your tape file), the program is adjusting your file's expiration date and informing you.	If you really need to use the expiration date you specified in the dump, abort the dump and restart with a newly labeled tape (LABEL utility). You'll need to request a dismount and mount. Otherwise, live with the new date.
Priority too high for you	From system. You typed a Q–series command (QPRINT, QBATCH), but the priority you specified with /QPRIORITY exceeds the highest queue priority allowed in your user profile.	Reissue the command without the /QPRIORITY switch. If you really need the higher queue priority, your user profile must be changed with PREDITOR; consult the system manager. If you *are* the system manager, run PREDITOR on your profile and change your queue priority (*Qpriority* question).
Privilege held exclusively by another process	From operating system. The program you ran tried to turn on System Manager privilege while another process had the privilege turned on exclusively. (A program can turn System Manager on nonexclusively — allowing other programs to turn it on — or exclusively.)	Use PED with the /SYSMGR switch to look for other processes that might have System Manager privilege turned on exclusively. Among AOS/VS and AOS/VS II programs, only CLASP (the optional Class Allocation and Scheduling Package) turns System Manager on exclusively, unless CLASP is run with the /VIEW_ONLY switch. If CLASP is not the cause, look for other programs.
Problem accessing one of the driver files.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program could not use one of these essential files. The message that follows this explains the reason.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using this message and the one that follows it, find the second message in this table and follow the recovery steps there.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Problem accessing the file to restore.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program could not fully restore a file. The message that follows this explains the specific cause.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using this message and the one that follows it, find the second message in this table and follow the recovery steps there.
Problem opening the restore file.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program could not create the empty file as needed to restore it. The message that follows this explains the specific cause.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using this message and the one that follows it, find the second message in this table and follow the recovery steps there.
Problem restoring file – xxx	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program could not restore file xxx. The message that follows this explains the reason for the error.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using the message that follows this one, then find that message in this table and follow the recovery steps there.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Process n terminated *[by xxx]* *Elapsed time: h:m:s* *[Other jobs...]* *User 'xxx' logged off*	From operating system; appears on terminal or batch output file. The user process for your terminal or batch job terminated. Generally, the message confirms a normal log–off or batch job termination. If the message includes *by xxx*, this means your process terminated abnormally. The words *by OPERATOR COMMAND* mean that someone with Superprocess privilege terminated your process. The words *by console interrupt* mean you terminated it by typing CTRL–C CTRL–B. If the message includes the text *Other jobs* as follows: *Other jobs, same USERNAME –* *Console: n, Batch: n* It means you are still logged on. *Consoles* shows the number of terminals you're logged on. *Batch* shows the number of batch jobs you're running. This *Other jobs* message serves as a reminder.	If you terminated your process yourself, you can either log on again or not, as you wish. If your process was terminated by an operator command and you don't know why, try to find the system manager and ask him or her. If the message includes *Other jobs,* it serves as a reminder that you are logged on elsewhere or running a batch job. If you know you *aren't* logged on elsewhere or running a batch job, the message means that someone else is logged on as you (possibly representing a break–in by an unauthorized person). You may want to notify the system manager.
Processor # n has not rescheduled for m seconds	From operating system in a multiple–processor system. Processor *n* has not shown activity for *m* seconds. It is probably hung or defective.	Your system can continue on the remaining processor(s), at some cost in performance, until the faulty one is repaired. Call your DG support organization.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Profile not found	From operating system. You issued a Q–series command (QPRINT, QBATCH), but you have no user profile, perhaps because it was deleted. There must be a profile for any user (including user OP) who issues Q–series commands.	Create a user profile for yourself with PREDITOR, as described in the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual . If you're the operator, create the profile with username OP.
Pseudomacro xxx yyy	From the CLI. You used a CLI pseudomacro incorrectly, as described by text xxx. The offending pseudomacro is named in the text yyy; its name begins with an exclamation point (!).	Generally, this message returns from a CLI macro; if so, you will need a text editor to correct the error. If you can correct the error using this message, do so; get help using the form HELP/V psuedomacro–name. Or ask the person who wrote the macro to fix it.
Queue already exists	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC CREATE command, but the queue you tried to create already exists.	You can open the queue, start it on a device, and continue the device. If you really want to recreate it, you must first delete it.
Queue does not exist	From operating system. The queue name you specified with the QPRINT/QUEUE=name or QBATCH/QUEUE=name command does not exist. Perhaps you used the @ character in the queue name (which can cause this error) or made a typing mistake.	For a list of queues on your system, type QDISPLAY and press NEW LINE; then retry your command. If there are no queues, or you want to create one, see the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual or *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*
	From EXEC. As operator, with a queue–oriented EXEC command, you specified a queue that doesn't exist.	To recover, see the message above in this column.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Queue entry previously cancelled	From EXEC. You tried to cancel a queue entry that you or someone else has already canceled.	Proceed with the next step you have planned.
Queue is already open	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC OPEN command, but the queue you tried to open is already open.	You need not open the queue. You may want to try starting the queue on a device and continuing the queue. If the queue has already been started and continued, it is ready for use.
Queue is full	From EXEC.	See message *The queue is full.*
Queue is not empty	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC DELETE command to delete a queue, but the queue you tried to delete has requests in it.	If you must delete the queue, use EXEC commands to stop it; then purge and delete it.
Queue is not open	From EXEC. The queue name you specified with the QPRINT/QUEUE=name or QBATCH/QUEUE=name command exists, but it is not open. Perhaps the queue was explicitly closed (for example, because the printer was malfunctioning and the system operator didn't want jobs building up in the queue). Or the queue may have been created but never opened.	One option is to use another queue. The QDISPLAY command lists all queues and their opened/closed status. If you're not the system operator, you may want to consult the operator about this error message. If you *are* the operator, any process with username OP can open the queue with the EXEC command OPEN (EXEC START and CONTINUE commands are also needed); but before opening the queue, try to find out if (and why) someone closed it.
	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC CLOSE command against a queue that is not open. (There may still be requests in the queue; use QDISPLAY to find out.)	You need not close the queue. Continue with the next task you have planned.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Queue is open	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC DELETE or PURGE command, but the queue you tried to delete or purge is open.	Before retrying, use EXEC commands to stop the queue and purge it, pause the associated device if needed, and then close and delete the queue.
Queue is started	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC START command that involved a queue, but the queue is already started on a device.	You need not start it again.
Queue may not be deleted	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC DELETE command against a permanent queue, such as BATCH_INPUT, BATCH_OUTPUT, BATCH_LIST, or MOUNTQ.	You cannot delete the queue; proceed with the next step you have planned.
/QUEUE= name unknown	From system. In a Q–series command (QBATCH, QPRINT) the queue name you specified does not exist.	See the message *Queue does not exist.*
QUEUING CANCELLED — FIXING OF REMAINING REQUESTS MUST BE CONFIRMED *May I continue fixing [n]?*	From AOS/VS FIXUP. FIXUP encountered a noteworthy error on the last LDU fixed.	Unless FIXUP aborted, the last LDU you specified has been fixed. If the log shows only a few errors (like directory repairs or file deletions), type Y and press NEW LINE to have FIXUP fix the next LDU. If there are many serious errors, there may be disk controller hardware problems; you may want to stop FIXUP by pressing NEW LINE.
Read access denied	From AOS/VS system. You lack the needed Read access.	See the message *DIRECTORY ACCESS DENIED.*

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Read or write access is required	From AOS/VS II system. The operation you specified requires Read or Write access to the file, and your username has neither access right.	If possible, change the ACL to provide your username with R and/or W access (to do this, you need W and E access to the parent directory). If you can't change the ACL, either skip the operation or arrange to have the ACL changed. If you're the system manager, you can turn Superuser on and override access controls; you may also want to change the ACL to give access to users who need it.
Record length exceeds block length	From system, on labeled tape read. The block size (buffer size) the system is using is smaller than the block size used on the tape. The default buffer size for the DUMP and LOAD commands is 2048 bytes. The backup macros shipped with the system use a buffer size of 8192 bytes.	If you are trying to load from a dump tape, use LOAD_II, which matches buffer sizes. Or with the LOAD command, specify a bigger buffer size; use an even multiple of 2048 bytes.
Remap area is full	From AOS/VS II system. It cannot remap bad block(s) it detected because the remap area (created when the disk was software formatted) is full. The disk is unusable in its current state. The problem may be hardware (head alignment) or the disk may simply be aging — developing many new bad blocks.	If information on the disk is not critically important (you have a recent backup or do not care about the information), run Disk Jockey and examine the bad block table size. Then run a software format specifying a bad block table larger that the old size (say 100 blocks larger), and run test patterns on the disk. If information on the disk *is* critical, you may want to run diagnostics to look for hardware problems; consult your DG support organization.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Renamed to ?AAAAA... (FILE xxx)	From AOS/VS FIXUP. FIXUP could not associate the file name xxx with the file itself. FIXUP renamed the file to a name of the form ?AAAA....	If you want this file, you can rename it to its original name later, from AOS/VS. If, from AOS/VS in this directory you see multiple ?AAAA files, rename the FIXUP–renamed files as described in the message *FILE REBUILT*, earlier.
Request bitmap can not be allocated – suggest disk request size of n.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The disk request size is too small.	Respecify the FSCOPY command with a disk request size (/DISKREQ switch) of n.
Request entry already exists	From EXEC. Appears on system console after you try to start EXEC. This may mean another EXEC process is running.	After notifying users to log off, bring the multiuser environment down (DOWN.CLI) and up again (UP.CLI).
Request is ...	From EXEC. User mount message; appears on system console (by default, CON0), as part of an EXEC *Implicit... Mount* or *Explicit... Mount* message.	For explanation and recovery, find the preceding part of the message in this table: *Explicit Labeled Mount* or *Implicit Labeled Mount.*
Request refused by system operator	From EXEC. Appears on terminal or batch output file after you issue a MOUNT command. The operator refused your request. There may also be an explanation of why the operator did this.	If you're curious, consult the operator.
Request requires logical name	From EXEC. Your command requires a logical name (tape set filename), but you did not supply one. The tape set filename is stored in the tape label, as described in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II,* the EXEC chapter.	Retry the command, adding a tape set filename.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Request sequence number mismatch followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz.* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The tape on unit yyy is an FSCOPY tape and belongs to the correct tape set, but it is out of sequence.	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the *Switching...* message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take recovery steps. If the program displays the message *Please mount...*, then find the FSCOPY tape with the correct sequence number (volume ID xxx), mount it on unit yyy and press a key. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY aborts.
Requires a mag tape unit name	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC MOUNTED command, but omitted a tape unit name.	Retry the MOUNTED command, adding the unit name (form @MTxn) on which the tape is mounted. The unit must be on and on line.
Respecify tape units starting at reel n *Tape unit name?*	From AOS/VS PCOPY utility. You mounted the wrong tape. PCOPY gives you this chance to recover.	On a dump, decide if you want to retain the information on this tape. To retain it, dismount the tape, mount another, and type the unit name and specify the volume ID. If you want to discard the information on this tape, you can have PCOPY relabel it — but this will be needed for all volumes in the tape set. To do it, type the unit name and specify the volume ID. When PCOPY asks about labeling stapes, answer Y and press NEW LINE. PCOPY will label the tape and the dump will continue. On a load, if you want to continue, you must find the correct tape, mount it, and type the unit name and volume ID.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Respond: CONTROL @EXEC DISMOUNTED	From EXEC. Prompt message; appears on system console after a user types a DISMOUNT command or logs off with a MOUNT request outstanding.	Type CX DISMOUNTED and press NEW LINE.
Respond: CONTROL @EXEC MOUNTED @UNITNAME or CONTROL @EXEC REFUSED	From EXEC. User mount message, appears on system console (by default, CON0), as part of an EXEC mount prompt.	For explanation and recovery, look up the preceding part of the message: *Explicit Labeled Mount* or *Implicit Labeled Mount.*
Restarted by operator	From EXEC. Status message that appears on printed file. The operator specifically restarted this request.	Proceed with the next step you have planned.
Restore LDU size (n) does not match the LDU size tape (m).	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The LDU that will receive the restoration is too small to hold all the files stored on the backup.	Exit from FSCOPY. Use Disk Jockey to delete this LDU and create it again with exactly the size specified by FSCOPY as *m.* Then retry the restoration.
Running test patterns	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. This status message is displayed during a physical disk format. The program is examining the surface for bad blocks. Each pattern takes a few minutes, as described in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II* and *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.* Disk Jockey notes progress by displaying status messages after processing 20, 40, 60, 80, and 100 percent of the disk.	After formatting completes, you can create an LDU using another Disk Jockey menu choice. Wait for the patterns to complete.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
SBUS xxx	From SCP. There are problems with the S–BUS, which connects the SCP to the main CPU. SCP log entries from this point may not be reliable.	Record the message xxx. Soon you should shut down the operating system and run diagnostics, if possible.
SCP OPERATION HAS DEGRADED, CPU EXCEPTION CODE 115	From operating system. The SCP is not responding to operating system requests (over device code 45).	On the front panel, press the console reset (*not* system reset) switch and continue running. If you see a *CHECKSUM ERROR* from the SCP, shut down the operating system; turn power off and on again to reload SCP software. Then restart the operating system.
Scriptfile already exists. Replace old copy [n]	From AOS/VS FIXUP. The script file whose name you specified already exists.	If you want to edit the existing file, answer Y and press NEW LINE. If you want to keep the existing file as is and create a different script file, press NEW LINE. FIXUP will terminate and you can specify a different filename (/BUILD=filename switch). Building FIXUP script files is explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, Chapter 6.
Scriptfile does not exist. Enter script filename [console]	From AOS/VS FIXUP. The script file whose name you specified with the /SCRIPT= switch does not exist.	If you can remember the correct filename, type it and press NEW LINE. If you cannot remember the name, press NEW LINE and FIXUP will lead you through an interactive session. Creating FIXUP script files is explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, Chapter 6.
Scriptfile has been corrupted	From AOS/VS FIXUP. FIXUP cannot use the script file you specified.	Run an interactive session. Running FIXUP is explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, Chapter 6.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Scriptfile must be in the root	From AOS/VS FIXUP. For stand–alone use, a script file must be in the root directory.	Run an interactive session. Then move the script file to the root directory. Running FIXUP is explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, Chapter 6.
Search list too long	From CLI. The search list you specified exceeded 511 characters. A search list must specify 8 or fewer directories, using 511 or fewer characters.	Specify fewer (or shorter) directory names for your search list as needed.
Server died during enable	From EXEC. Appears on system console while network is coming up. A Virtual Terminal Agent (VTA) server process failed.	Run your network DOWN macro, and then your network UP macro.
Skip to VFU channel n *Given channel n not punched*	From EXEC. After your QPRINT/FORMS= command, this appears on the printed file. There is a syntax error in the text source file or forms file.	Examine the source file; if it is okay, examine the forms file or user data area with the FCU utility.
Skipping blocks will corrupt LDU	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY, on restore, after a hard tape read error occurred and you told LDCOPY to skip blocks (typed S). The program is telling you that the LDU, as restored from a medium that has unreadable blocks, will not be consistent; parts of files or directories may be missing, depending on what is on the unreadable part of the tape.	To recover, see the message *Tape read error* *Too many tape retries* in this table.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Soft error: device d, unit u, retries=n statuses: xxx, xxx other fields may be *DIA=m, DIB=n, DIC=o, CB ERROR=x* *ADDRESS= p* *UNIT = q*	From system. A soft error occurred. Generally, a soft error is an error that did not recur after the system retried the operation. A soft error usually means a problem with magnetic media, not with controller or unit hardware. The error field(s) displayed depend on the device; if you care about details, see the error field description in *HARD error.* Soft errors are noted in the system error log (unless someone excluded them with the SYSLOG /NOSOFTTAPEERRORS switch). You can get an error report by typing X REPORT :ERROR_LOG	If the device is a hard disk (not diskette), this may mean that the oxide surface is deteriorating. Soon hard errors may occur; you might think about replacing the disk. If the device is a tape or diskette, some soft errors while writing are normal, depending on the quality of the tape or diskette. Recurring soft errors may mean dirty read/write heads (try cleaning them) or a poor quality tape or diskette. Recurring soft errors may mean that improper storage is degrading the medium. Suggestions for media storage are given in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.* Lastly, recurring soft errors on tape or diskette may indicate mechanical wear in the unit itself. In this case, call your DG support organization.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Soft MRC xxx exception *Channel: n / n1* *Chassis: n2* *Node / type: n3 / n4* *Unit / type: n5 / n6* *Status 1: n7* *Status 2: n8* *xxx* indicates the cause: controller, channel, unit, power, timeout, or MRCC (the MRC controller).	At runtime, from AOS/VS II system. An MRC chassis, channel, node, or unit is not responding; or an error condition has occurred. Generally, a soft error is an error that did not recur after the system retried the operation. A soft error usually means a problem with magnetic media, not with controller or unit hardware. Soft errors are noted in the system error log (aside from soft tape errors, if someone excluded soft tape errors with the SYSLOG switch /NOSOFTTAPEERRORS). To get an error report, enter X REPORT :ERROR_LOG	If xxx is *unit*, the problem is with a unit. This may mean the oxide surface on disk or tape is deteriorating. If the unit is a disk, you should contact your DG support organization. If the unit is a tape, some soft errors are normal, depending on the quality of the tape. Recurring soft errors may mean dirty read/write heads or a poor quality tape. Or they may mean that improper storage is affecting the tape. Suggestions for media storage are given in *Managing AOS / VS and AOS / VS II*. If xxx is not *unit*, contact your DG support organization.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Soft Tape Error Report *Device code: x* *Unit: y* *FRU ID: module* followed by either *A high number of correctable errors has occurred...* or *An unacceptably high number of errors has occurred. Please clean the tape drive and use a known good tape.* ...	From system, while dumping to or loading from a SCSI–2 type cartridge tape drive. The integrity of the I/O or the media is questionable.	This message indicates a progressive problem only; data was read or written successfully to this point. If you see the first message (*high number...*), you can probably complete this dump or load without a problem. Either the tape heads need to be cleaned soon, or the tape media is old and has begun to deteriorate to the point where it produces excessive soft errors. If you see the second message (*unacceptably high number...*) on a dump, you should start this dump over using a new tape, or clean the tape heads before continuing. On a load, you will probably want to continue with the load operation. In either case, consider this error to be a warning to clean the tape drive heads and/or replace the tape media in the near future.
?SONS system call returned xxx	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. An error occurred during a disk polishing operation.	Resolve the system error message (see message *xxx* in this table) and try again.
Specified buffer size does not match tape size, expected n, found n1	From LOAD_II. With the /BUFFERSIZE switch, you specified a buffer size (same as tape block size) that doesn't match the size recorded on the tape.	Normally, LOAD_II tries to match the buffer size used for the dump, so repeat the command without the /BUFFERSIZE switch.
Specified file does not exist	From system bootstrap at startup. It tried to run a program, but could not find the file.	Retype the pathname. This may be a system or a program, depending on what you were trying to run. If retyping doesn't work, try reloading the file.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Specified forms file does not have VFU specifications	From EXEC's XLPT process. After your QPRINT/FORMS= command, this appears on the printed file. The forms file specified does not have Vertical Format Unit (VFU) information.	Fix the file in :UTIL:FORMS with the FCU utility (or ask the system operator to fix it); then reissue the QPRINT command.
Specified LDU name does NOT match the tape LDU name.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The LDU name specified in the command line is not the one on the tape set.	Use a different LDU name in the command line or find and mount the correct tape set.
Stack overflow — call the system manager	From LOCK_CLI (16_bit CLI). Execution of your command or macro requires too much CLI memory (stack) space. LOCK_CLI displays this message rather than chain to a new CLI. See the explanation for *Not enough memory, restarting CLI.*	Log on as OP or a user with Superprocess privilege at another terminal, and terminate this LOCK_CLI. Then restart LOCK_CLI.
Stream not found	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC command to a stream that doesn't exist.	Retry, specifying a valid stream.
Stream out of range	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC command to a batch stream, but specified a higher numbered stream than the highest number permitted for this queue. The queue BATCH_INPUT can have a maximum of four streams; additional batch input queues can have up to 10 streams.	Retry, specifying a valid number.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Superuser privilege is required	From system. Your command requires Superuser privilege, but your user profile doesn't grant this privilege.	If you lack Superuser privilege, perhaps you shouldn't be doing what you are attempting. If you really need to do it, log on with a privileged profile, or consult the system manager about giving you the privilege (via PREDITOR). From a process that has the privilege, try the command again.
	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. To restore files, you need Superuser privilege in your user profile.	Log on using a profile with the Superuser privilege and retry the FSCOPY command, or if this is not possible, consult your system manager or operator.
Switch abbreviation not unique	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. You didn't specify enough of the switch name.	Repeat the command, using more characters of the switch name.
Switch does not accept a value	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. A switch you specified doesn't take a value.	Get Help as needed via HELPV *DUMP_II or *LOAD_II; respecify the command.
Switch is not unique	From EXEC. You typed too few characters to uniquely identify the switch.	Retry the command with more switch characters.
Switch not valid for command	From EXEC. You typed a switch that is not valid for the command.	Get help with XHELP command.
Switch requires a value	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC LOGGING command with /MAX= switch, but omitted a number.	Specify a maximum number of blocks or omit the switch.
Switch unknown	From CLI, DUMP_II/LOAD_II, or EXEC. The program doesn't recognize the switch you used.	Get help and retry. For the CLI, use the form HELPV command; for DUMP_II/LOAD_II, use the form HELPV *program–name; for EXEC, use the form XHELP command.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Switch value format error	From system. You mistyped a switch value. Perhaps you accidentally inserted a space.	Retype the command, using a valid switch value.
Synchronization of LDU image 'xxx' of the LDU named 'yyy' failed (*xxx* is the LDU unique ID; *yyy* is the LDU filename)	From system. Someone aborted a command line that contained a MIRROR/WAIT command, or there was a problem with the hardware.	If there was a hardware problem, fix it. In all cases, use the CLI command MIRROR/SYNC, giving the name of the other image as an argument.
Synchronization of mirrored LDU image in unit 'xxx' is complete	From system. This status message means that the synchronization of the LDU image (secondary or tertiary image of a mirrored LDU) in unit xxx is complete. It may have started several hours ago.	Proceed with whatever you have planned.
Synchronization was aborted on this LDU; start synchronization again	From system. You issued an INITIALIZE command or a MIRROR command that didn't specify synchronization — and the LDU you specified was usynchronized. It had been released prematurely (in the middle of a synchronization operation).	Restart the mirror synchronization operation on the target LDU, using the appropriate MIRROR commmand.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
System area xxx not found *Do you want to restart the dump? [Y]*	From AOS/VS II system, while attempting a memory dump to a system area on disk. The system tried to open a system area that isn't defined on the specified unit.	Press NEW LINE to accept the default response, **Y**. The dump restarts at the *Dump to Tape or Disk?* prompt. Answer **D** for disk if you want to respecify a valid system area name. If you have not specified a system area on disk for memory dumps, answer **T** to restart the dump from tape. Later, you may want to use Disk Jockey to define a system area, and VSGEN to specify the system area as the default dump device.
System area already exists; try viewing system areas	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. You tried to create a user–defined system area, but specified an ID that already exists. Each system area ID must be unique. The ID, not the name, identifies the area.	Use Disk Jockey's View System Areas screen to view existing IDs; then, if you still want to create a system area, try again and specify a unique (numeric) ID.
System area does not exist on this unit	From DUMP_II. The program tried to access a system area that isn't defined on the specified unit.	You may want to use Disk Jockey's *View System Areas* screen to view existing user–defined system area IDs (on this unit or other units). If you were dumping system memory, abort this dump and start over using a valid system area.
	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey or system. From Disk Jockey, while trying to load information into a system area, you specified a system area ID that's not on the current disk unit. From the AOS/VS II system, the message means your program tried to open a system area that doesn't exist on the specified unit.	If you were trying to load software via Disk Jockey, return to the Install System Software screen and respecify the ID. If you were running a program that tried to open a system area, arrange to have the program fixed to specify the correct disk unit name and system area ID.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
System area is in use, opened by ?GOPEN call	From AOS/VS II system. You tried to initialize an LDU, but Disk Jockey or another program already has opened the disk that holds the LDU.	Before you can initialize the LDU, Disk Jockey (or the other process that has the disk open) must have closed it or terminated. Arrange to have Disk Jockey or the other process terminate, or postpone initializing the disk.
System area is marked as owned	From AOS/VS II system, on attempt to initialize or mirror a disk on an MRC controller. The disk you tried to initialize (or mirror) is a multiported disk, and a system other than yours was the last to use it and didn't release it normally.	Run Disk Jockey on this disk. Use its View LDU Information screen to discover *which* system last used the disk. Then have that system initialize and release the disk. This will free the disk, and you can initialize/mirror it as usual from your system. You can override the system error check (eliminating this message) by using the /TRESPASS switch on your INITIALIZE or MIRROR command. Use /TRESPASS only if you are certain that the other system(s) attached to this disk did not modify it. If you use /TRESPASS and another system has changed the disk, significant data loss is possible. If you have any doubts, follow the steps in the paragraph above.
System area is not open, cannot close	From AOS/VS II. Your program tried to close a user–defined system area that was not open.	Arrange to have the program fixed.
System area is open — cannot open it exclusively	From AOS/VS II system. Your program tried to exclusively open a system area, but another program has already opened the area. The area cannot be opened exclusively until the program that opened it closes it or terminates.	If you must run your program that tried to open the system area exclusively, arrange to terminate the program that has the area open; then run the program. Or you can wait for the program to close the area or terminate; then run your program.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
System area is open exclusively — cannot open	From DUMP_II, while trying to dump to or load from a system area on disk. Another program has opened the specified system area exclusively. You can't dump to the area until the program that opened it closes it or terminates.	If you must proceed with the dump immediately, terminate the program that has the system area open. Then, restart DUMP_II. If you can, you may choose to wait for the other program to close the area or terminate on its own before you restart.
System area overlaps another area; respecify address	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. While creating a system area, you specified an address that wasn't the default; the address you gave crossed the boundary of another system area.	View system areas with the View System Areas screen. You can note the ending addresses; then try to recreate the system area that caused the error. Or you may want to start over and put a new software format on the disk, taking the default addresses. The default addresses won't cause an error.
System area table is empty; suggest software format	From AOS/VS II system or Disk Jockey. There is no information in the system area table on the disk. The disk is unusable as is.	Use Disk Jockey to run a software format on the disk; then create LDU(s) and load software from backup (if there is any).
System area table is full	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. You tried to create a user–defined system area, but the maximum number of system areas (selected at software format time) has been reached.	Before you can create another system area, you must enlarge the maximum number of system areas via a software format, which destroys all information on the disk. Decide whether an additional system area is worthwhile, and reformat or not.
System area too small for data blocks	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. While creating a system area (like an LDU or user–specified area), you specified too small a size.	Respecify the size, making it larger, or skip the creation.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
System area too small – dump aborted *Do you want to restart the dump? [Y]*	From the AOS/VS II system. While attempting a memory dump to a system area, the program determined that the specified system area is not big enough for all the memory to be dumped.	Press NEW LINE to accept the default response (**Y**), restarting the dump and returning the *Dump to Tape or Disk*? prompt. To ensure a dump record of current system memory, continue with a dump to tape or to another system area. Later, you may want to consider increasing the size of your default system area.
System Bootstrap area not allocated sometimes followed by *Run Partial format and answer Y to "Allocate a system bootstrap area?"*	From AOS/VS Installer. You tried to install a system bootstrap, but an area was not reserved for this by the Disk Formatter when the disk was Full formatted.	If you get a *Must run FIXUP* message, run FIXUP on the LDU (*Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, Chapter 6). If you really want to able to start software from this disk, you must reserve an area for a system bootstrap (and, if you want to run AOS/VS from the disk, a system overlay area). Run the Disk Formatter (tape file 2) on the disk and specify a Partial format. Take defaults for all questions until the Formatter asks *Allocate a system bootstrap area?;* to this, and probably to the overlay area question, answer Y. Then run the Installer again.
System Bootstrap not installed	From AOS/VS disk bootstrap on startup. The system bootstrap (SYSBOOT) is required to load microcode and start AOS/VS operating systems and programs like FIXUP.	Install the AOS/VS system bootstrap, as explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, either Chapter 2 or 3.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
System Bootstrap too large	From AOS/VS Installer. The tape file whose number you specified is too big for its reserved area on the LDU. This probably means you specified the wrong tape file or diskette.	If you get a *Must run FIXUP* message, run FIXUP on the LDU (*Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, Chapter 6). Run the Installer again and specify the correct tape file number: 4 for the system bootstrap and 5 for the AOS/VS system. Or use diskette 2 for the system bootstrap and diskette 3 for the AOS/VS system. Make sure the tape/diskette is an AOS/VS system tape/diskette (shipped by DG or created as shown near the end of *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, Chapter 4).
System error – xxx; submit STR	For AOS/VS II system. An internal error occurred; there's a problem with AOS/VS II software. The text string xxx outlines the problem.	Generally, there's little you can do to recover. If this error involves a file, LDU, or disk unit, do not try to access the item until you have consulted DG. Please submit an STR (described in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II*).
System file is too large to load	From AOS/VS SYSBOOT bootstrap, at startup. There is not enough room in SYSBOOT's address space to load the system.	Perhaps your computer's main memory does not meet the minimum required to run AOS/VS. Call your DG support organization.
System LDU has more than one piece	From AOS/VS II system. At startup, the system discovered that the system LDU was formatted with multiple pieces. This is illegal. You cannot start AOS/VS from this LDU as it is.	Via Disk Jockey, delete and recreate the LDU, specifying one piece. For simplicity, we suggest that you let this piece occupy the full disk. Then load AOS/VS II software and install bootstraps and microcode again. Try starting AOS/VS II again.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
System patch area contains no patches	From operating system. Patches were not applied to this system; thus it may not work perfectly. This message will appear at startup until the system is patched.	Get the latest AOS/VS or AOS/VS II update tape or diskette and install the update, as described in the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual, Chapter 4.
/SYSTEM requires AOS/VS system pathname	From Update tool. You used the /SYSTEM switch to update the operating system only, but you omitted the system pathname.	If you want to update the system only (the rest of the update has been done), retype the command and specify the pathname of your tailored operating system. For example, try UPDATE/REV=1.07/SYSTEM & :SYSGEN:MYSYSTEM.PR
Tab sent beyond last tab stop	From EXEC's XLPT process. After your QPRINT/FORMS= command, this appears on the printed file.	Examine the source file; if it's okay, examine the forms file or user data area with the FCU utility.
Tape already mounted	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC MOUNTED command, but the tape is already mounted.	The user who requested the mount can proceed with tape I/O.
Tape has not exceeded retention period. ... *Select action...*	From AOS/VS MSCOPY, on backup. The retention period set when MSCOPY wrote to the tape (default 90 days from backup) has not expired. MSCOPY cannot write to the tape unless MSCOPY relabels it.	If you decide you want to write to this tape, type RELABEL and press NEW LINE. You will need to type this command to each tape in the set. To retain information on the tape set, dismount the tape, and find and mount a tape that is not unexpired. Press NEW LINE.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Tape has not reached its expiration date. *Do you want to override it (Y or N)?*	From AOS/VS PCOPY, on backup. The problem is the same as with MSCOPY. See the message *Tape has not exceeded retention period*, above.	Read the message above to see what you want to do. To relabel the tape, type Y and press NEW LINE. To retain information on the tape set, dismount the tape, and find and mount a tape that is not unexpired. Type N and press NEW LINE.
Tape is not correctly labeled – HDR1 label xxx	From LOAD_II. You tried to load from a tape as if it were labeled, but the HDR1 label, which specifies critical information, is absent or defective.	Make sure this is the correct tape; if not, request a dismount and have the correct tape mounted. If you're sure it is correct, type C (continue).
Tape is not labeled – VOL1 label not found	From LOAD_II. You tried to load from a tape as if it were labeled, but it is not labeled.	Make sure this is the correct tape; if not, request a dismount and have the correct labeled tape mounted. If you want to see what's on the tape, ask for a dismount; then use unlabeled access with the /N switch; for example, LOAD_II/N @MTB0:0.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Tape label has not expired yet *Label Expected Found* *Volume xxx xxx* *File ID aaa bbb* *Filenam ccc ddd* *Seq Num n o* *Created eee fff* *Expires ggg hhh* *Block Ct p q* *Sec ... xxx yyy* *Create.. iii jjj* *Correct and continue (C), or Abort (A)*	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY, on a dump. The tape volume ID matches the one you specified, but the retention period given when the tape set was written has not expired. (The default retention period, if not set otherwise with LDCOPY, is 90 days from the backup date.)	Decide whether you mounted the wrong tape, or want to use the tape for the backup. 1. If you mounted the wrong tape, find the correct tape set and mount the first tape; then choose *Correct and continue* (type C). 2. If you decide to use this tape for backup, you must have LDCOPY label all the tapes in the tape set. Abort the backup (A); then restart LDCOPY and direct it to label the tapes. Do this by answering questions as follows. • On the LDCOPY screen Copy a Logical Disk Unit, to the question *Override tape defaults*, answer Y, and • On the LDCOPY screen Change Default Tape Unit Settings, to the question *Ignore existing labels*, answer Y. On this screen (Change Tape Unit Default Settings), you can also choose an expiration date other than the default. If you choose an earlier expiration date, you will be able to reuse this tape set — with the existing labels — sooner.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Tape on unit yyy is not an FSCOPY tape followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz.* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program detected an incorrect tape, one not created by FSCOPY.	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the *Switching...* message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take recovery steps. If the program displays the message *Please mount...*, then find the FSCOPY tape with the correct volume ID, mount it on unit yyy and press a key. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY aborts.
Tape read error! Skipping this tape records to the next filemark.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program could not read part of the tape. It is skipping to the next tape request. The default tape request size is 224 Kbytes.) For LDCOPY, see the next message in this table.	The LDU cannot be restored to its original state using this backup. If you have incremental backups (made with DUMP_II), loading those might restore some of the files that could not be restored from this tape.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Tape read error *Too many tape retries* *Hard read error on tape block number n* *Retry (R), Skip block (S), or Abort (A):*	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY, on a restore. The program encountered a hard error on tape; it tried to read from the block 14 times without success. The oxide coating on the tape may have been damaged, or the tape read/write heads may be dirty.	First, we suggest you retry (R and NEW LINE; then confirm with NEW LINE), although it is unlikely that this will succeed after 14 failures. If this works, the problem is solved. *Use* Skip (choice S) *only if you absolutely must restore files that are on this tape set, using this unit in its current condition.* Skipping the bad tape block means that the restored LDU will not be consistent; part of files or directories may be missing, depending on what is on the unreadable block(s) of the tape. If you type S and press NEW LINE, the program will warn you that: *Skipping blocks will corrupt LDU.* Then, it will spool forward to the next tape block and try to resume reading there. If there is no readable block remaining on this tape, the program will prompt for another tape. When the program reaches a readable block on this (or the next) tape, it will display the numbers of the blocks skipped and the disk addresses affected. If you do choose the *Skip* option, there is no easy way to tell which files are affected. From AOS/VS II, you can try to initialize the LDU; if this succeeds, you can dump files from it and load them onto an LDU that is intact. If the LDU is the system LDU, you may not be able to boot AOS/VS II; if not, use Disk Jockey to load AOS/VS II software from the AOS/VS II system tape, as described in Chapter 2 of *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II.*

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Tape read error Too many tape retries (continued)	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY, on a restore. (continued.)	If you can find another backup tape set done at approximately the same time, we suggest you abort this restore (choice A), and use the other set. Or you can abort the restore, clean the read/write heads or try another unit, and restart the restoration.
Tape reel is out of sequence	From AOS/VS MSCOPY, on restore. The tape is from the right backup set, but mounted in the wrong order.	Find the correct tape from this backup set, mount it, and press NEW LINE.
Target program cannot be chained to by B– or C–type process	From system. A C–type process tried to chain to a smallPID or hybrid program. This is illegal.	Perhaps you can use a different chaining process. For example, if you tried to chain from a CLI, run a C–type CLI. Creating such a CLI is described in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*
Target program cannot be ringloaded by B– or C–type process	From system. A C–type process tried to ring load a smallPID or hybrid program; or a B–type process tried to ring load a smallPID program.	Either the ring–loading process must be more restricted (for example, an A–type process), or the program to be ring loaded must be more versatile (for example, a hybrid program). The latter is preferable; you might want to configure the target program for any PID size, described in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*
Template must start at working directory	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II program. Your DUMP_II or LOAD_II command line specified a superior directory (you used a template that begins with : or ^). This is illegal. NOTE: The @ may be used in DUMP_II only for system areas defined under AOS/VS II.	Get into the highest level directory that contains files you want to dump (or into which you want to load); then reissue the command with the correct pathname template(s). For more information, see message *Pathname must start from working directory.*

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Terminal controller panic, dump file created rebooted has exceeded retry count failed reboot has been removed from service *Device code: n* *Engine: n1* *Error Code: e* (*n* is the device code, *n1* identifies the processor; it appears only if the controller has multiple processors.)	From system. The terminal controller on device code *n* has exceptional status as shown in the message. The message *Terminal controller panic* means the controller failed. AOS/VS II creates a memory dump file (message *Terminal controller dump file created* with the file pathname), and then tries to reboot (restart) the controller. If AOS/VS II can reboot the controller and reload its memory from the dump file, it does so and displays the message *Terminal controller rebooted.* If the controller will not reboot, AOS/VS II displays the message *Terminal controller has exceeded retry count* or *Terminal controller failed reboot,* followed by the message *Terminal controller has been removed from service.*	When a terminal controller fails (panic message), AOS/VS II creates a memory image file and then tries to reboot (restart) the controller. During this time, users on terminals connected to the controller will experience no response; AOS/VS II will terminates their inactive processes. If the reboot operation succeeds, AOS/VS II will display a message of the form *From system at time on date: x Terminal controller rebooted.* After AOS/VS II reboots a controller, its terminal lines remain enabled; directly connected terminals display the logon banner. Users can log on and you can continue system operation as usual. If the controller will not reboot, AOS/VS II removes it from service and displays a message to that effect. Whether or not the controller reboots, you may want to contact your Data General support organization. If you want help from Data General, file an STR including — on tape — the pertinent controller dump file from directory :TSDUMPS. The STR need not include a memory dump or system symbol table. Periodically, to conserve disk space, you may want to delete the dump files from directory :TSDUMPS.
The xxx switch requires a pathname	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. A pathname is required.	Get Help as needed (via HELPV *DUMP_II or *LOAD_II); respecify the command.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
The CRA device is no longer supported and was deleted	From AOS/VS II VSGEN. AOS/VS II does not support card readers.	You cannot use this controller with AOS/VS II. VSGEN will build a system without the controller.
The dump in xxx is preserved. Comments: <Contents of system area message buffer> *Do you still want to dump to it? [N]*	From the AOS/VS II system, during a dump of memory to a system area on disk. Either the SADUMPCHECK utility ran with /PROTECTION switch ON (to protect the previous dump), or it has not run yet at all. If the person also used the /MEMO switch to store text in the system area message buffer, that message appears with this error as a comment. For example: *Comments:* *Bob ran SADUMPCHECK on 4/24/92. No errors.*	If you want to overwrite the previous dump with this new memory dump, enter **Y** and press NEW LINE to continue. If you want to dump to tape instead, abort the dump altogether, or dump to a different system area, press NEW LINE to accept the default response, **N**.
The Dxx device is no longer supported and was deleted	From AOS/VS II VSGEN. AOS/VS II does not support disks of type DKB, DPD, and DPG.	You cannot use this disk controller with AOS/VS II. VSGEN will build a system without the controller.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
The filing system is not working	From the CEO system. Its file system is not operational. Perhaps part or all of the CEO system has been shut down for backups or updating.	If you can perform the task you want in CEO (for example, read mail in your Inbox), do so. Otherwise, consult the person acting as system manager about the problem. If, after displaying this message, the CEO program terminates with an abnormal termination message, there may be a problem outside of CEO. Perhaps your user profile does not provide the Use IPC privilege, which is required by CEO revision 3.00 and later. Consult the person acting as system manager about your user profile; or if you are the system manager, make sure the user's profile grants the Use IPC privilege.
The label on this diskette is not the label requested. *Inserted: xxx* *Requested: yyy*	From the CLI (16–bit CLI), on labeled diskette access. The diskette you inserted does not have the label expected.	On a dump, if you think you may have made a mistake and inserted a diskette that holds valuable data, press NEW LINE; then find and insert the correct diskette and press NEW LINE.
	On a dump, it asks if you want to relabel the diskette.	Relabeling a diskette destroys all information on it and on subsequent diskettes, if this is part of a multivolume set. If you want to have the CLI relabel the diskette, using the volume ID xxx, type Y and press NEW LINE.
	On a load, it prompts for the next diskette.	On a load, the CLI prompts you to insert the next diskette. Find the correct diskette and insert it in place of the current one; then press NEW LINE.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
The LDU is not mirrored as stated in the script file	From AOS/VS FIXUP. You ran FIXUP using a script file for input; the script file specifies that this LDU is mirrored, while in fact the LDU is not mirrored.	Either run an interactive FIXUP session and specify this LDU as unmirrored; or from AOS/VS, run FIXUP, edit the script file, and then retry FIXUP. (If you want this LDU to be mirrored, you will need to use the Disk Formatter to format a second LDU image.) Running FIXUP is explained in *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*, Chapter 6.
The LDU selected for fixing differs from the preferred image	From AOS/VS FIXUP. You ran FIXUP using a script file for input. FIXUP aborted because the LDU selected in the script file is less recent than the other LDU; FIXUP insists on fixing the most recent image (preferred image).	Run an interactive FIXUP session and specify the other LDU image.
The PLA device is no longer supported and was deleted	From AOS/VS II VSGEN. AOS/VS II does not support plotters.	You cannot use this plotter with AOS/VS II. VSGEN will build a system without the plotter.
The queue is full	From EXEC. Your QPRINT, QBATCH, or other Q–series command cannot be placed in the queue because the queue is full.	List queue entries with QDISPLAY; wait until some entries have been processed, and then reissue your command.
The specified LDCOPY operation was aborted due to errors	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey, after an LDCOPY session. A serious error prevented the program from continuing.	Retry if you wish. If errors recur, find the LDCOPY message(s) in this table. The LDCOPY keyword is LDCOPY.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
There are AOS/VS patches — Please update AOS/VS system later	From Update tool. There are patches for your operating system, but you omitted the system pahtname from the UPDATE command line. This is an advisory message only; updating continues.	After the update finishes, run the Update tool again to patch your tailored system. (If this message follows a *Generate a new AOS/VS system* message, run VSGEN first.) To patch the system, run the Update tool with the /SYSTEM switch; as in UPDATE/REV=1.07/SYSTEM & :SYSGEN:MYSYSTEM.PR
THERE HAS BEEN A POWER FAILURE. ... *NOW RESTARTING DEVICE n UNIT n*	From operating system auto–restart routine, on system console. AC power failed, but the backup battery maintained power to the CPU. The restart routine tries to restart all disks and restore system status as it was at the power failure.	If the operating system cannot restart a device, it tells you so. If it can't restart one or more disks, you might want to bring the multiuser environment down and up again. Regardless, you must restart any write to a reel–to–reel tape unit, and put printers on line.
There was a problem copying the UDA.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program could not copy the UDA (User Data Area) of a file. The message that follows this one explains the reason for the error.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using the message that follows this one, then find that message in this table and follow the recovery steps there.
There was a problem using a tape device.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. A tape error occurred. The message that follows this explains the reason for the error.	If you cannot resolve the error condition using this message and the one that follows it, find the second message in this table and follow the recovery steps there. Index and driver files are explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
This LDU is not in use, fixing is not necessary *Do you want to cancel this request?*	From AOS/VS FIXUP. The LDU was closed normally; thus running FIXUP is not mandatory.	You can skip FIXUP by typing Y and pressing NEW LINE. But you must run FIXUP anyway if any of the following is true. 1. You ran a Disk Formatter Partial format on this LDU and the Formatter found new, allocated bad blocks (it said *MUST RUN FIXUP*). 2. The system displayed a *FIXUP RECOMMENDED* message when you brought up AOS/VS or initialized the LDU. Also, you should run FIXUP if you suspect errors on the LDU.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
This logical disk is normally mirrored. Do you wish to break the mirror?	From AOS/VS II system after INITIALIZE command or from Disk Jockey or Disk Polisher on startup. You specified only one image of a set of mirrored images. This can occur after you issue the INITIALIZE command, or with Disk Jockey after you answer the question *Disk unit name* or *LDU unique ID*.	If you want the images to remain synchronized (or if you want the system to synchronize them now), you must specify all images, using the form unit!unit (or the form unique–ID!unique–ID). For example, if DPJ1 and DPJ2 are normally mirrored, you would initialize them as follows: INITIALIZE @DPJ1!@DPJ2 And you would specify them to stand–among Disk Polisher, when it asked *Disk unit name,* as follows: @DPJ1!@DPJ2 For the INITIALIZE command, if there is more than one LDU piece on any unit, use the form INITIALIZE/LDUNAME=ldu–filename & ldu–unique–ID/disk–unitname!& ldu–unique–ID/disk–unitname For example, if the LDU filename is UDD, the unique IDs are UDD.IMAGE1 and UDD.IMAGE2, and the units are DPJ1 and DPJ2, you could type INITIALIZE/LDUNAME=UDD & UDD.IMAGE1/@DPJ1!& UDD.IMAGE2/@DPJ2 The LDUINFO utility and Disk Jockey View LDU Information screen can tell about LDU filenames on any unit. If you do *not* want the images to be synchronized now (for example, you want to use only one image), answer Y to this question. Later, you will want to synchronize the images. To do so, you can use INITIALIZE with the /NOMIRROR switch, and then use the MIRROR command to start synchronizing the other image(s).

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Too few or too many pieces were found for this LDU	From AOS/VS II system or Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher. You tried to initialize one or more disks (via INITIALIZE, MIRROR, or Disk Jockey), but the disk(s) you specified contained too few or too many pieces of an LDU. In other words, the disk unit(s) you specified make up either an incomplete LDU or too many pieces for an existing LDU. The incomplete LDU error might occur if you had a two–disk LDU (which has two pieces) and specified only one of the disk units in the INITIALIZE command or to Disk Jockey. The other error is possible if, in the INITIALIZE command, you specify disks with all pieces of a given LDU and an additional disk that has a piece with the same LDU filename.	To recover, you must decide which disks make up the LDU you want. If there's an obvious error (perhaps you omitted a disk unit name), correct the error and retry the operation that caused it. If you can not tell how to recover, use the LDUINFO utility to list LDU pieces on the disk unit(s). When you want to mirror an LDU, use INITIALIZE, separating the unit names with an exclamation point. If the LDU to be mirrored has pieces on different disks, you must specify the LDU name and, for each piece, the unique ID and disk unit name. For example, you might type INITIALIZE/LDUNAME=DB & DB.IM1/@DPJ10 DB.IM1/@DPJ11!& DB.IM2/@DPJ12 DB.IM2/@DPJ13
Too many attempts, console locking for n seconds	From EXEC. During a log–on attempt, you made too many unsuccessful attempts to log on.	Wait *n* seconds for the system to redisplay the log–on banner, and then try again.
Too many attempts, disabling console	From EXEC, during log–on attempt. EXEC enabled the terminal via a command that told EXEC to disable it after a certain number of invalid log–on attempts. No one can log on this terminal until the system operator enables it via EXEC.	If you must log on, try another terminal (or if you're dialing a remote system, try another phone number to this system).

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Too many attempts, disconnecting	From EXEC. During a log–on attempt over a line, you made too many unsuccessful attempts to log on.	Hang up, redial, and try again.
Too many bad blocks for a mirrored disk	From the AOS/VS Disk Formatter. The bad block table on mirrored disks must be equivalent. The Formatter found more than 126 bad blocks, too many to permit mirroring.	Use another disk as the mirror image. Or possibly, a DG representative can hardware format the disk to remove bad blocks.
Too many bad disk blocks	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. It found more than the maximum number of bad blocks allowed for the bad block table, and you declined to continue (and enlarge the table). The program halts.	You cannot use the disk in its current state. You can either rerun Disk Jockey and specify a larger maximum number of bad blocks (maximum 1,024), or decide not to use the disk.
Too many batch streams	From EXEC. As operator, you tried to create a batch stream, but failed because the new stream would exceed EXEC's limit of 100 streams per batch queue.	If you must create another stream, you'll need to delete an existing one first.
Too many directories in search list	From CLI. The search list you specified included more than eight directories.	Specify fewer directory names.
Too many files specified! Only the first n will be restored.	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. On a restore, the names file specified too many names. FSCOPY allows a maximum of 240 names.	After this restoration completes, edit the file and move the first 240 names onto another file; then run FSCOPY again using the shortened names file.
Too many groups specified	From AOS/VS II system. You issued a GROUPLIST command, or your program made a ?GROUP system call, which would have caused the number of groups in your group list to exceed eight.	The maximum number of groups in a group list is eight. To recover, you can proceed with your current group list, or you can remove a group and repeat the GROUPLIST command or ?GROUP call that caused the error.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Too many index levels	From system. Your program tried to create a file and specified an invalid number of index levels. The maximum number is 3.	Arrange to have the program fixed.
Too many link levels — check for link to itself	From AOS/VS II system. Generally, this means you tried to access a file via a link file, but the link is linked to itself. The error also occurs if a link file is linked to another link file, which in turn is linked to another link file, and so on, through 15 or more levels, to the resolution file.	List the link with FILES/AS to see the resolution filename; if the name is the link filename, you've found the problem. Delete the link and recreate it (CREATE/LINK command), specifying the resolution filename or a link filename that points directly to the resolution file.
Too many or too few disk units were specified	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey or system. You specified the wrong number of units; the LDU includes more (or fewer) units.	Respecify. If needed, use the LDUINFO utility or Disk Jockey's View LDU Information screen to examine the disk(s).
Too many or too few LDU pieces were specified	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. This means you entered an illegal number of pieces when creating an LDU. From AOS/VS II system. This means your INITIALIZE or MIRROR command specified too many or too few pieces to make up a complete LDU. From AOS/VS II system. This may also indicate a user program error, in an ?XINIT, ?INIT, or ?MIRROR system call.	Respecify. Correct the command. (Use the LDUINFO utility or Disk Jockey's View LDU Information screen — keyword LDINFO — to identify the LDU pieces, if needed.) If the error returns from a user program, arrange to have the program fixed.
Too many or too few test patterns; respecify	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. You specified an illegal number of test patterns.	Specify a valid number — or to specify no patterns, back up and change your answer to the *Test disk surface for bad blocks?* question.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Too many tape retries *Hard tape error, block n*	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. The program encountered a hard error on tape.	See the message *Physical unit failure.*
Too many unique IDs in xxx	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. The LDU information file specifies too large a number of unique IDs.	Edit the LDU information file and correct the wrong entry.
Too many volumes specified — /VOLID= list is too long	From system. Your command MOUNT/VOLID= specified too many tape volumes. The limit is 256 characters.	Restructure the list so it contains fewer characters, or use the /EXTEND switch and specify new volume IDs as EXEC asks for them.
Too slow – disconnecting	From EXEC. During a log–on attempt over a modem line, you waited too long to start typing.	Hang up, redial, and try again.
Too slow – input timed out	From EXEC. During a log–on attempt, you waited too long to start logging on.	Press NEW LINE and try again. Or if you are calling another system over the network, try the command form CALL system–name, press NEW LINE, and try again.
Tried to free a block that was marked free	From AOS/VS II system. After a program tried to delete or truncate a file, the system found that a disk block the file "owned" was marked as unused.	Run Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher on the LDU.
Turn off permanence for file xxx	From Update tool. The update requires file xxx to be deleted and replaced with a newer file, but the tool can't delete the file because permanence is on.	Turn permanence off for file xxx; then retry the update. You may want to delete the old log directory before retrying (the filename has the form update–rev_date_time.LOG).

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Unable to access /QLIST= file /QOUTPUT= file	From CLI, after a QPRINT or QBATCH command that used the /QLIST or /QOUTPUT switch. This message follows another message, which should explain the cause. (Perhaps you gave an illegal pathname or lack Write access to the specified directory.)	Review the command line and retry.
Unable to close/open input file xxx	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. An error occurred during a disk polishing operation.	If the program was unable to open the file, make sure the file exists, and check the ACL on the file. If it was unable to close the file, this means someone deleted the file while the program had it open. You may need to recreate the file or restore it from backup.
Unable to create xxx.TMP ?CREATE returned yyy	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. An error occurred during a disk polishing operation.	Resolve the system error message (see message *yyy* in this table) and try again.
Unable to create ipc file for status task	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. Normally, it creates an IPC file in the working directory. This allows you to obtain status by pressing CTRL–C CTRL–A during the dump or load. However, the program could not create the file, perhaps because you lack Write or Append access to the working directory. You will not be able to obtain status during this dump or load.	If obtaining I/O status with CTRL–C CTRL–A is critically important to you, abort the dump or load and arrange to get Write or Append access to the working directory (or turn Superuser on); then repeat the command. If you do not need runtime status, let the program run. The ability to verify status doesn't affect the dump or the load itself.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Unable to create your process	From system during logon; appears on terminal or batch output file. EXEC couldn't create a user process for you. There may be another message with this one that explains the cause of the problem.	Note both messages. Then see the system operator or manager. If you *are* the system operator or manager, use the message that accompanies this one to fix the problem. You might want to run PREDITOR and list this user's profile.
Unable to delete xxx.RESULT before running DJ. ?DELETE returned n	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. POLISHER could not delete the log file, xxx.RESULT, needed before it recreates a new log file.	Resolve the system error message (see message *n* in this table) and try again. Perhaps the xxx.RESULT file has permanence set.
Unable to delete xxx.TMP ?DELETE returned yyy	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. An error occurred during a disk polishing operation.	Resolve the system error message (see message *yyy* in this table) and try again.
Unable to do fstat ?FSTAT returned xxx	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. It could not check the file status of the log file.	Check the directory ACL and amount of space available and correct if faulty; retry.
Unable to get memory for filename table. Polish for xxx could not be started	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. The program needs more memory than this process is allowed.	Split the LDU information file into two or more pieces and run them under separate user processes, or increase the maximum memory allocation for your account.
Unable to obtain previous dump information for xxx Do you want to restart the dump? [Y]	From the system, while attempting a memory dump to disk. The xxx is the systme area id. The program encountered a disk read error while trying to determine the status of the previous dump.	To ensure a dump of current system memory, complete the dump (accept the Y default); then respecify T for a tape device or D to dump to a different system area. This error may indicate a serious problem; use Disk Jockey to examine the disk as soon as possible. You may need to reformat the disk.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Unable to open error file	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. The program couldn't find or open the DUMP_II/LOAD_II error text file, DUMP_LOAD_ERMES.	Terminate the program with CTRL–C CTRL–B and solve this problem. Look for the error file in the same directory as the DUMP_II/LOAD_II program file; or make sure the directory that holds the error file is on your search list. If the error file isn't in an accessible place, find it and move it there (or load it from the system tape). The ACL on the error file should allow your username R access (or you will need Superuser on when you run the program). After you make the error file accessible, retry the command.
Unable to open input file xxx	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. An error occurred during a disk polishing operation.	See the message *Unable to close input file xxx* in this table.
Unable to open list file	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. The program could not open the list file you specified with /L — perhaps because you lack Write or Append access to the directory involved, or because the program cannot find this directory.	Abort the program and examine your access to the list file directory. Give yourself access if needed, or turn Superuser on, or specify a list file in a directory to which you have Write or Append access.
Unable to read physical disk information *Do you want to restart the dump? [Y]*	From the system, while dumping memory to disk. The program encountered a disk read error while trying to find the specified system area by reading the physical disk information table.	To ensure a dump of current system memory, complete the dump (accept the Y default); then respecify T for a tape device or D to dump to a different system area. This error may indicate a serious problem; use Disk Jockey to examine the disk as soon as possible. You may need to reformat the disk.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Unable to read system area information *Do you want to restart the dump? [Y]*	From the system, while dumping memory to disk. The program encountered a disk read error while trying to find the specified system area by reading the system area table.	To ensure a dump of current system memory, complete the dump (accept the Y default); then respecify T for a tape device or D to dump to a different system area. This error may indicate a serious problem; use Disk Jockey to check the disk as soon as possible.
Unable to record error in results file	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. POLISHER could not create or write to the log file, xxx.RESULT, in its working directory.	Check the directory ACL and amount of space available and correct if faulty; retry.
Unable to Switch MRC Route From: *Channel/SI: n/n1* *Chassis: n2* *Node/Type: n3/n4* *Unit/Type:n5/n6* This sometimes follows a *HARD MRC xxx exception* message; if so, *xxx* indicates the cause: controller, channel, unit, power, timeout, or MRCC (the MRC controller).	At runtime, from AOS/VS II system. A hard error occurred in an MRC disk controller and a secondary route exists to the unit. However, none of the secondary routes is operational; AOS/VS II tried all secondary routes twice without success. The failed unit, or all disk and/or tape units attached to the failed controller, are inaccessible to users.	There may be problems with several devices. You may want to run diagnostics and/or contact your DG support organization.
Undefined modify bit set	From EXEC. Your program tried a queue modify request, but made the call with an invalid modify bit set.	Arrange to have the program fixed; find the pertinent system call in the *AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary.*
Unique ID names cannot begin or end with '!' or ';':xxx	From AOS/VS II POLISHER. It found an illegal unique ID specifier in the LDU information file.	Edit the LDU information file and correct the bad entry.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
****** *Unit Dismount Request* ****** ...	From EXEC. Status (prompt) message; appears on system console or EXEC log console after a user has typed DISMOUNT or logged off with an outstanding mount request.	EXEC will display *No response possible* or tell you what to do. Generally, you must remove the user's tape from its unit, type CX DISMOUNTED, and press NEW LINE.
Unit mount ...	From EXEC. Status (prompt) message, appears on system console (default is CON0) after a user has typed a MOUNT command. The entire message includes other information.	For explanation, look up one of the earlier messages — either *Explicit Labeled Mount* or *Implicit Labeled Mount* — in this table.
Unit offline. Cancel the load? (Y/N)	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. You tried to load software, but the program found the unit you specified off line.	Make sure the tape you want (system, update, or SCP) is mounted, put the unit on line, and answer Y and press NEW LINE. To quit, answer N and press NEW LINE.
Unknown block ID found while reading a system block	From AOS/VS II system. It found an unknown block ID while reading a system block. Perhaps a disk block in a system file has gone bad.	Run Disk Jockey's Disk Polisher on this LDU. The polisher will tell you the pathname of each file involved. Examine this file from AOS/VS II, perhaps by typing it (if a text file) or executing it (if a program file). If the file seems okay, copy it to another file, delete the original, and rename the copy to the original name. If the file is not okay, rename or delete it and load an intact copy from backup or the AOS/VS II system tape.
Unknown error code n	From any system program.	See the message *Unknown message code n.*
Unknown EXEC function	From system, after your CONTROL @EXEC or CX command to EXEC. EXEC does not recognize the command.	Perhaps you made a typing mistake. Get Help on EXEC commands via XHELP if needed.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
UNKNOWN MESSAGE CODE n	From any system program. This message means the program cannot find text in file :ERMES for the error code.	From the CLI, use the MESSAGE command in the form MESSAGE n and press NEW LINE. If the error recurs, the error message file ERMES needs rebuilding. Build it using a macro to run LINK_ERMES.CLI as described in the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual, Chapter 5. If the MESSAGE command reports *UNKNOWN MESSAGE CODE n,* this means that error file :ERMES does not include text for the code reported from the original error. You may need to load the software product (for example, XTS or Sort/Merge) whose error file contains the text for the code. Read the Release Notice(s) of products whose error files might not have been loaded, find the pathname of each error file, and look for the file with the FILES/AS command. Then, as necessary, load the product files and build a tailored ERMES via the manual described above.
Unknown or illegal filetype	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. Causes may be 1. You specified an illegal file type (via the /TYPE= switch). 2. The program tried to dump or load a file whose type it doesn't recognize or which it cannot access. The dump or load continues without this file.	Recover as follows. 1. Respecify the command with a valid /TYPE= specification. 2. There's little you can do about this. Certain files, like network host files, can't be dumped or loaded, but must be created locally by specific programs, like NETGEN. Wait for the dump or load to finish; then do what's needed (for example, run NETGEN).

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Unknown stream number	From EXEC. As operator, you specified an invalid stream number in an EXEC command. Valid batch stream numbers are 1, 2, 3, and 4 for the BATCH_INPUT queue. Additional batch input queues that you've created can have more streams.	Review batch stream status with CX STATUS and respecify the command.
Unmatched [(or < Unmatched]) or >	From CLI. The three symbol types [ ] (square brackets), ( ) (parentheses), and < > (angle brackets) have special meaning to the CLI. For each opening symbol, there must be a closing symbol of the same type.	Respecify the command, using a closing and opening symbol of the same type. Using brackets is explained in the CLI manual.
Unreadable ANSI Label followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz.* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The tape label is an ANSI label, but unreadable. Perhaps you mounted a tape labeled by another utility.	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the *Switching...* message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take recovery steps. If the program displays the message *Please mount...*, then find the correct tape, mount it on unit yyy and press a key. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY aborts.
Unrecognized CPU model ID	From bootstrap program at startup. The bootstrap does not recognize the CPU ID.	Call your Data General support organization.
Unsupported file type!	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY. The program cannot restore a file of this type (such as a file of type IPC or HST).	You cannot back up or restore such a file. Continue with whatever you had planned.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Unsupported modify Q–type specified	From EXEC. Your program tried to modify an entry in a queue that can't be modified. You can modify requests only in queues of type PRINT, BATCH, or PLOT.	Arrange to have the program fixed.
Unterminated comment in group file	From AOS/VS II system. You issued a GROUPLIST command, or your program made a ?GROUP system call, but the file that defines the group you specified contains an invalid comment.	Within a group file, each comment must begin with a left brace and end with a right brace (form {comment}). Creating group files is explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II*. The system manager or someone with Write access to directory :GROUPS must edit the defective group file and fix the comment (by inserting } or deleting {). After this is done, retry the GROUPLIST command or rerun the program.
Update directory is not :UPDATE	From Update tool. The standard directory for update files is :UPDATE. This message means that the update files are running from a nonstandard directory. The update was loaded into a directory other than the root (:). This is a status message only; updating continues.	If you expect the update files to be in a nonstandard directory (perhaps because you loaded them there), ignore this message. If you want updates to run from the standard directory, interrupt with CTRL–C CTRL–A, delete +.LOG files, make the root directory your working directory, and reload the update.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
User cannot be in group	From AOS/VS II system. You issued a GROUPLIST command to join a group, or your program issued the ?GROUP system call to join a group, but you are not allowed to join the group you specified.	The username of each person permitted to join a group is listed in the group name file in the groups directory. If you have Execute access to this directory and Read access to the group file, you can learn the names of users permitted to join it. If you don't have the needed access or are unsure of the next step, consult your system manager for more information. Using groups is further described in *Using the CLI (AOS/VS and AOS/VS II).*
User not privileged to change password	From EXEC. You tried to change your password, but your user profile does not allow this.	Consult the system manager about editing your profile to grant the privilege Change password; generally, users should have it to encourage password changing (which enhances security).
User specified form does not match form in printer	From EXEC's XLPT printer manager process; appears on printed listing. You specified special forms printing for this file (with the QPRINT/FORMS= switch or in the file's own form specification, set with the FCU utility). But one or more of the file's form specs (for example, LPP, CPL) exceeds the limit allowed by the current default form specification.	For the file to be printed, the conflict must be resolved. You can try to have the limits on the system default form enlarged (have the system operator specify a new default form file with EXEC's FORMS or DEFAULTFORMS command). Or you can run FCU on the file itself and reduce the wrong setting (LPP, CPL, and do on) to fit the limits of the standard form.
User specified @OUTPUT error	From EXEC's XLPT process; appears on batch output file. Your QBATCH or QSUBMIT command with the /QOUTPUT switch specified an illegal output file.	Retype the command, using another output filename.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Username too long	From AOS/VS II system. Your program specified a username in the ?GTACP system call, but the username was too long. The maximum length of a username is 15 characters, which can be A–Z, 0–9, ?, $, _, or . (period). Lowercase characters are converted internally to uppercase.	Arrange to have the program fixed.
Username too long in group file	From AOS/VS II system. You issued a GROUPLIST command, or your program made a ?GROUP system call, but the file that defines the group you specified contains an invalid username.	A group file is a list of usernames, with optional comments, separated by separated by commas, NEW LINE characters, or other delimiters. This message means that a username found in the group file contains more than 15 characters. Creating group files is explained in *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.* The system manager or someone with Write access to directory :GROUPS must edit the defective group file and fix the invalid username. After this is done, retry the GROUPLIST command or rerun the program.
Valid only from operator	From EXEC. You issued an EXEC command which EXEC cannot obey unless EXEC operator mode is on.	Turn EXEC operator mode on by entering CX OPERATOR ON Then reissue the EXEC command.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Verification FAILED *Press New Line to continue*	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY. You specified verification, but the tape set did not pass. The tape set is defective and will not restore correctly.	If you did this verification immediately after an LDCOPY dump, restart the dump from the beginning, perhaps using newer tapes. If you did this verification before restoring (you cannot repeat the dump), be aware that the dump is defective and may not restore correctly; it may not restore at all. If you can find another backup tape set done at approximately the same time, we suggest you use the other set. Or you can abort the restore, clean the read/write heads or try another unit, and restart the restoration. If you have no other backup and must restore from this one, go ahead and restore. Then from AOS/VS II, initialize the restored LDU and try to determine if its files are intact.
Verification succeeded *Press New Line to continue*	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY. You specified verification, and the tape set passed. It will restore correctly.	If you did this verification immediately after an LDCOPY dump, you can store the tape set and continue with the next task you had planned. If you did this verification before restoring, you can be confident that the tape set will restore correctly; go ahead and restore.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
VOL1 / HDR1 verification FAILED Press NEW LINE to continue	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY. You specified verification, but LDCOPY detected wrong information in the VOL1 part of the label (written at the beginning of the first tape volume) or the in the HDR1 part of the label (written at the beginning of each tape volume.) Perhaps the original material at the beginning of this tape was overwritten by other information, or this is the wrong volume. The dump may not restore correctly.	Make sure that this is the correct tape; if not, abort the operation and restart it from the beginning. If this is the correct tape and you are verifying immediately after dumping to tape, we suggest you restart the backup from the beginning. If you are verifying a backup tape set before loading it, try to find another set created at approximately the same time, and use that set. If you must restore from this backup set, go ahead. Then from AOS/VS II initialize the LDU and try to determine if its files are intact.
VOLID contains illegal characters	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. You specified a labeled tape, but the volume ID contains illegal characters (non–AOS/VS–filename characters). Perhaps the label wasn't created on a system that uses ANSI standards for tape labels. If this is the first volume, the program terminates. If this is the second or subsequent volume, it gives you a choice of *New volume* or *Quit.*	For a load, you need to have the correct volume mounted. Request a dismount, have the correct volume mounted, and request a labeled tape mount. For a dump, if this is not the first volume, follow the same procedure as for load. For a dump to the first volume, you can arrange to have a newly labeled tape set mounted if you need to.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
VOLID is too long, must be 6 characters or less	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. You specified an implicit labeled tape mount, but used more than 6 characters for the volume ID.	The volume ID you specify must match the one written on the tape by the LABEL utility. On a dump, request a dismount; then discover the volume ID name or write a new label with the LABEL utility and request a mount again. On a load, request a dismount and discover the volume ID (use the TYPE command in the form TYPE unitname; the volume ID follows VOL1 and the tape filename follows HDR1 in the label).
VOLID list exhausted New volume or Quit?	From LOAD_II. The program has read from all volumes in the list you submitted with the MOUNT command.	Analogous to *No more volids in list specified in MOUNT command,* except that you *can* specify additional labeled tape volume(s), if you have them handy.
VOLID list is full	From EXEC. Too many volume IDs are in the list for the EXEC MOUNTED command.	Wait for one or more user tape mount requests to finish; then try again.
Volid too long or null	From LABEL program. The volume ID must be from 1 through 6 characters long.	Run LABEL again, specifying a valid volid.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Volume ID mismatch *Label Expected Found* *Volume xxx xxx* *File ID aaa bbb* *Filenam ccc ddd* *Seq Num n o* *Created eee fff* *Expires ggg hhh* *Block Ct p q* *Sec ... xxx yyy* *Create.. iii jjj* *Correct and continue (C), or Abort (A)*	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey LDCOPY, on a dump. The tape already has a label, its volume ID does not match the one you specified, and your previous answers do not allow LDCOPY to relabel the tape. LDCOPY cannot write to this tape unless you give it different instructions.	Examine the information displayed, particularly volume IDs and any paper label on the tape (set). Then decide whether you mounted the wrong tape, or want to use the tape for backup: 1. If you mounted the wrong tape, find the correct tape set and mount the first tape; then choose Correct and continue (type C). 2. If you decide to use this tape for backup, you must have LDCOPY label all the tapes in the tape set. Abort the backup (A); then restart LDCOPY and direct it to label the tapes. Do this by answering questions as follows. • On the LDCOPY screen "Copy a Logical Disk Unit," to the question *Override tape defaults*, answer Y. • On the LDCOPY screen "Change Default Tape Unit Settings", to prompt *Ignore existing labels,* answer Y (Yes). (As a related issue, if the Volume ID expected, xxx, is blank, this means you did not specify premounted tapes. To help keep track of volumes in the dump, we suggest you premount tape volumes. To do this, use the screen Change Default Tape Unit Settings. To the prompt *Premount volume IDs*, answer Y; when asked for Volume IDs, specify them, separating the IDs with semicolons (for example, VOL001;VOL002;VOL003). And, as shown above, to prompt *Ignore existing labels*, also answer Y.)

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Volume mounted is not the 1st in the volume set	From DUMP_II or LOAD_II. The volume belongs to this tape set, but is not the first volume in the set.	Find the first volume in the set and have it mounted; you may need to request a dismount first, and then request a mount again. Or you may want to use the /SPECIFIC switch in the LOAD_II or DUMP_II command (this switch suppresses this error message).
?VSII_NEEDS_ nn QNET.LB ONC.LB	From the Link utility as run by VSGEN, stored in the VSGEN temporary file of the form hostname.KS_OUT.n.TMP. This release of AOS/VS II requires a newer version (at least revision *n.n*) of the network software than exists in the software's home directory.	For VSGEN to build a system without errors and your network to operate correctly, you must install newer networking software as shown in Chapter 4 of *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II* or the appropriate network software manual. If the filename shown is QNET.LB, get and install a revision of at least *n.n* of XTS II, TCP/IP, or DG/OTS (depending on which you run). If the filename shown is ONC.LB, get and install a revision of at least *n.n* of ONC/NFS. Then, run VSGEN again.
Waiting for termination of console job	From EXEC. As operator, you tried to enable a virtual console, but the server process has terminated abnormally.	You must restart the server, using the network UP macro, before enabling the virtual console.
Waiting to be aligned	From EXEC. Status message from EXEC STATUS command; appears on system console (@CON0, by default). An EXEC ALIGN command is in effect.	Physically align the paper if it needs alignment. Then issue an EXEC CONTINUE command to the printer in the form CX ALIGN/CONTINUE @LPx.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Waiting to be dismounted *MID=n* *USER=xxx* *PID=n* *Request is...* *... units mounted* *Current volume:* ...	From EXEC; prompt message that appears on system console. A user wants a tape dismounted (or has logged off or canceled his/her request).	Dismount the tape(s) from the unit(s) noted; then type CX DISMOUNTED for each one. The DISMOUNTED commands tell EXEC to reset the tape unit ACLs to their original state. A *Waiting...* message followed by a *Mount Error* message indicates an operator error earlier in the tape mount process. You can disregard this error.
Warning: xxx	From any program. The program could not execute part of the command, but continues running.	If the message enables you to solve the problem, do so. Otherwise, find the message text xxx in this table.
Was not mounted	From EXEC. You typed a DISMOUNT command, but the link name you typed does not exist (this link name is the same one you originally used in the MOUNT command). Perhaps you mistyped the link name or this is your second DISMOUNT command for this tape.	The link name is a file of type link (FILES/AS/TYPE=LNK); by default it is created in your initial directory. Look for the link file if you want; then respecify the DISMOUNT command.
Will pause at end of current job	From EXEC. As operator, you issued an EXEC PAUSE command, but the device is busy. EXEC will wait for the current job to finish before it pauses the device.	If you can't wait, use CX FLUSH to terminate the active entry.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Write access denied, File xxx	From AOS/VS system. The operation you specified requires Write (or Append) access to the directory, and your username has neither.	If possible, change the ACL of the destination directory to provide your username with A and/or W access (to do this, you need W and E access to the parent directory). If you can't change the ACL, either skip the operation or arrange to have the ACL changed. If you're the system manager, you can turn Superuser on and override access controls; you may also want to change the ACL to give access to users who need it.
Write Lock followed by either *– Switching from yyy to zzz.* or *– Please mount tape volume #xxx on yyy. Press any key to continue.* or *– Aborting*	From AOS/VS II FSCOPY, on backup. The tape on unit yyy is write–protected.	The program tries to switch to a different tape unit if you specified more than one unit in the command. If you see the Switching... message, and the primary error does not recur, you need not take recovery steps. If the program displays the message Please mount..., then if you want to use the tape on unit yyy for backup, write enable it; then put the unit online and press a key. If the command line omitted the /DISPLAY switch, FSCOPY aborts.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Write or append access is required, File xxx	From AOS/VS II system. The operation you specified requires Write or Append access to the directory, and your username has neither. The error can occur if you post a batch request (via QBATCH or QSUBMIT) from a directory to which you lack Write access. (The system tries to create the batch input file in the directory from which the QBATCH or QSUBMIT command is issued.)	If possible, change the ACL of the destination directory to provide your username with A and/or W access (to do this, you need W and E access to the parent directory). If you can't change the ACL, either skip the operation or arrange to have the ACL changed. If the error returned from a batch request, change the working directory to a directory to which you have Write access (like your initial user directory) and retry the command. If you're the system manager, you can turn Superuser on and override access controls; you may also want to change the ACL to give access to users who need it.
Wrong device type for command	From EXEC. As operator, you issued the wrong EXEC command for the device.	Get help using the command form XHELP command as necessary.
Wrong number of arguments	From CLI. You specified the wrong number of arguments in a command or macro.	Get help on the format using the command form HELP/V item; then retry.
Wrong queue type for this operation	From EXEC. As operator, you typed an EXEC OPEN, START, or other queue–oriented command, but the queue type (set by the EXEC CREATE command) is wrong for your command. For example, typing CX STATUS LPT would cause this error, since LPT is a spool queue and requires the EXEC SPOOLSTATUS command.	Get help using XHELP or the form XHELP command. If the queue type is wrong, delete and recreate the queue.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
Wrong volume	From EXEC. As operator, in response to a user mount request, you mounted a tape and issued an EXEC MOUNTED command. Then the user started his/her tape I/O. EXEC then discovered that the volume you mounted was not the next one specified by the user's volume ID list.	Remove the tape from the unit, find the correct one, mount it, and repeat the CX MOUNTED command. (The tape volume ID is stored in the tape label; you can read it using the TYPE command. The structure of tape labels is explained in the EXEC chapter of *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.*)
You did not specify all pieces of LDU	From AOS/VS II Disk Jockey. Disk Jockey cannot fulfill your request because you have not specified all the pieces of the LDU; it was created with pieces in addition to the one(s) you specified.	Try to remember or discover the disk(s) that contain the remaining piece(s) of the LDU.If you are running under AOS/VS II, use the LDUINFO utility explained in Using the CLI; then rerun Disk Jockey. If you are running stand–alone Disk Jockey, try the LDU information screen (keyword LDINFO). When you know the location of all pieces of the LDU, specify them to Disk Jockey.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
You have sons. Do you wish to terminate?	From CLI. You signed off a CLI process with the BYE command, but the process has subordinate processes (sons). The sons will be terminated along with the process you signed off. The CLI asks this question to let you confirm your intentions. Generally, this message appears on the system console when you type BYE to PID 2, the master CLI. The message *can* return from any active CLI that has created processes that are still running.)	If the CLI you tried to sign off is the master CLI, and you confirm here, the system will terminate all processes except PID 1 and PID 2, possibly including EXEC, user processes, CEO processes, network processes, and data management processes. The system will then ask again for confirmation before shutting down. Terminating son processes this way may cause users to lose work; also other software databases may suffer. A better method is normal shutdown (in which you warn users, bring down the multiuser environment via DOWN.CLI, and *then* type BYE to the master CLI). This is described in the appropriate *Installing, Starting, and Stopping* manual. If you're not sure you want to shut down in this manner, type N and press NEW LINE; then proceed with normal shutdown or whatever else you choose. If you know that you want to shut down, type Y and press NEW LINE; then confirm again by typing Y and pressing NEW LINE. If the CLI you tried to sign off is not the master CLI, and you confirm, the system will terminate all subordinate processes and then terminate the CLI process. If you want to do this, type Y and then NEW LINE; if not, type N and press NEW LINE.

Table 2 Messages and What to Do About Them

Message	Source and Meaning	How to Recover
You must be logged on	From operating system. A process that's not a son of EXEC asked for specific service from EXEC. For example, the master CLI process issued a MOUNT command. Only terminals enabled by EXEC can issue MOUNT commands.	If you really need this EXEC service, log on a user terminal and retry your command. For a MOUNT command, you will need to type commands at the system console. The command CX OPERATOR ON tells EXEC that an operator is on duty; you will then need to find and mount tapes and answer EXEC prompts at the system console. You may not need to use labeled tape (thus not require EXEC), since the DUMP_II/LOAD_II programs supplied with the operating system let you access multivolume tape sets without EXEC.
Zero divisor	From CLI. A macro or command line you specified used the !UDIV pseudomacro with a divisor of 0.	Rerun the macro or retype the command line, indicating a positive, nonzero integer divisor.
Zero length device or queue name	From EXEC. Your program failed to specify a device or queue name.	Arrange to have the program fixed (see the pertinent call in the *AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary.*
Zero length filename specified, file xxx	From system. Your command line specified a filename of zero length. This can occur if you insert a space in a pathname; for example, the command TYPE MYDIR:□MYFILE would cause this error. On a read from a labeled tape, this error can result if you omit the tape filename; for example MOUNT/VOLID=V1 XTAPE ...(Operator mounts tape)... LOAD_II/V XTAPE +	Retype the command to eliminate the space. For a read from labeled tape, specify the filename that is on the tape; for example, LOAD_II/V XTAPE:TFILE + The tape filename is created by the DUMP or DUMP_II command that creates the labeled tape file set.

AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Numeric Error Codes

While you are bringing up the operating system, or running stand–among programs like the Disk Formatter or Disk Jockey, error messages may appear as numeric codes, without text explanation. This happens because the active program doesn't have access to the ERMES message file.

Should you receive only a number as a message, look for the number and its corresponding message in Table 2. For a complete list of AOS/VS and AOS/VS II numeric codes, use the macroassembler to assemble the file :UTIL:PARU.32.SR using the following format: XEQ MASM/N/L=listfilename :UTIL:PARU.32.SR. Within the assembled list file, examine the mnemonics that begin with ER. The octal number of the error code is the number directly to the left of the mnemonic.

NOTE: Table 2 explains only those errors that can occur when AOS/VS II is not running (from stand–alone programs or when AOS/VS II is starting up). Normally, when AOS/VS II is running, the full error text will be displayed and you will not need Table 2.

Table 2 AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Numeric Error Codes and Text Messages

Number	Text Message
5	Insufficient memory available
15	Data channel map is full
21	File space exhausted
23	Directory does not exist
24	Illegal filename character
25	File does not exist
26	Filename already exists
30	End of file
32	Write access denied
33	Read access denied
34	Append and/or write access denied
43	Out of swap file room
44	Device already in system
45	Illegal device code
51	No PID available for this process
63	Device already in use
70	Parity error
71	Resident process tried to create son and block
72	Not a directory
74	Too many subordinate processes
75	File read error
76	Device timeout
100	Filename too long
102	Caller not privileged for this action
107	Attempt to access process not in hierarchy
110	Attempt to block unblockable process
112	Attempt to start multiple agents
113	Channel in use
114	Not enough contiguous disk blocks
115	Stack overflow
116	Inconsistent bitmap data
121	Physical unit failure
122	Physical write lock
123	Physical unit off–line
126	Disk and file system revision numbers don't match

(continued)

Table 2 AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Numeric Error Codes and Text Messages

Number	Text Message
127	Inconsistent device information block (DIB) data
130	Inconsistent logical disk unit (LDU)
131	Incomplete logical disk unit (LDU)
141	Too many or too few arguments to PMGR
147	Illegal channel
167	Illegal ACL
172	FPU hardware not installed
175	Disconnect error on modem
177	System not installed
200	Maximum directory tree depth exceeded
202	Resource deadlock
203	File is open, cannot exclusively open
204	File is exclusively opened, cannot open
205	Initialization privilege denied
237	Control point directory max size exceeded
240	System or bootstrap disk not part of master logical disk (LDU)
241	Universal system, you can't do that
242	Execute access denied
244	File access denied
245	Directory access denied
253	Resource load or release failure
254	Zero length filename specified
65207	System LDU has more than one piece
65405	Cannot access — disk was formatted under AOS/VS (AOS/VS II only)
65541	Cannot read the logical disk information table from disk
65542	Cannot read the logical disk hash table from disk
65543	Cannot read the logical disk piece table from disk
65603	Write or append access is required
65604	Owner or write access is required
65605	Owner or read access is required
65607	Owner access is required
65730	Read or write access is required

(concluded)

End of Error and Status Messages

Document Set

For Users

AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Glossary (069–000231)

For all users, this manual defines important terms used in AOS/VS and AOS/VS II manuals, both regular and preinstalled.

Learning to Use Your AOS/VS System (069–000031)

A primer for all users, this manual introduces AOS/VS (but the material applies to AOS/VS II) through interactive sessions with the CLI, the SED and SPEED text editors, programming languages, Assembler, and the Sort/Merge utility. *Using the CLI (AOS and AOS/VS)* is a good follow–up.

SED Text Editor User's Manual (AOS and AOS/VS) (093–000249)

For all users, this manual explains how to use SED, an easy–to–use screen–oriented text editor that lets you program function keys to make repetitive tasks easier. The *SED Text Editor* template (093–000361) accompanies this manual.

Using the AOS/VS System Management Interface (SMI) (069–000203)
Using the AOS/VS II System Management Interface (SMI) (069–000311)

For those working with preinstalled systems and those on regular systems who want an alternative to the CLI, the SMI is an easy–to–use, menu–driven program that helps with some file maintenance tasks.

Using the CLI (AOS/VS and AOS/VS II) (093–000646)

For all users, this manual explains the AOS/VS and AOS/VS II file and directory structure and how to use the CLI, a command line interpreter, as the interface to the operating system. This manual explains how to use the CLI macro facility, and includes a dictionary of CLI commands and pseudomacros.

For System Managers and Operators

AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Error and Status Messages (093–000540)

For all users, but especially for system managers and operators of regular systems, this manual lists error and status messages, their source and meaning, and appropriate responses. This manual complements *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS*; *Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II*; and *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II*.

■ *AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Menu–Driven Utilities* (093–000650)

A keyboard template to identify function keys. A number of system management programs—such as Disk Jockey, VSGEN, and the SMI—and the BROWSE utility use the function keys identified on this template.

Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS (093–000675)
Installing, Starting, and Stopping AOS/VS II (093–000539)

For system managers and operators of regular (as opposed to preinstalled) systems, these manuals explain the steps necessary to format disks, install a tailored operating system, create the multiuser environment, update the system or microcode, and routinely start up and shut down the system. *AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Error and Status Messages* and *Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II* are companions to these manuals.

Managing AOS/VS and AOS/VS II (093–000541)

For system managers and operators, this manual explains managing an AOS/VS or AOS/VS II system. Managing tasks include such topics as editing user profiles, managing the multiuser environment with the EXEC program, backing up and restoring files, using runtime tools, and so forth. This manual complements the "Installing" manuals, whether for regular or preinstalled systems.

Starting and Updating Preinstalled AOS/VS (069–000293)
Starting and Updating Preinstalled AOS/VS II (069–000294)

For those working with preinstalled (as opposed to regular) operating systems on all computers except ECLIPSE® MV/3000 DC and ECLIPSE MV/5000™ DC series systems, these manuals explain how to start, update, and change certain system parameters. The manuals also help you interpret error messages and codes. Companion manuals are *Using the AOS/VS System Management Interface* and *Using the AOS/VS II System Management Interface.*

Starting and Updating Preinstalled AOS/VS on ECLIPSE® MV/3000 DC and ECLIPSE MV/5000™ DC Series Systems (069–000481)
Starting and Updating Preinstalled AOS/VS II on ECLIPSE® MV/3000 DC and ECLIPSE MV/5000™ DC Series Systems (069–000480)

For those working with preinstalled (as opposed to regular) operating systems on ECLIPSE® MV/3000 DC and ECLIPSE MV/5000™ DC series computers, these manuals explain how to start, update, and change certain system parameters. The manuals also help you interpret error messages and codes. Companion manuals are *Using the AOS/VS System Management Interface* and *Using the AOS/VS II System Management Interface.*

If you have one of these computer systems, use the pertinent manual above; discard any other *Starting and Updating Preinstalled* manuals you receive.

Using the AOS/VS System Management Interface (SMI) (069–000203)
Using the AOS/VS II System Management Interface (SMI) (069–000311)

For those working with preinstalled systems and those on regular systems who want an alternative to the CLI, the SMI is an easy–to–use, menu–driven program that helps with system management functions and some file maintenance tasks.

For Programmers

AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary, ?A through ?Q (093–000542)
AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary, ?R through ?Z (093–000543)

For system programmers and application programmers who use system calls, this two–volume manual provides detailed information about system calls, including their use, syntax, accumulator input and output values, parameter packets, and error codes. *AOS/VS System Concepts* is a companion manual.

AOS/VS Debugger and File Editor User's Manual (093–000246)

For assembly language programmers, this manual describes using the AOS/VS and AOS/VS II debugger for examining program files, and the file editor FED for examining and modifying locations in any kind of disk file, including program and text files. The *AOS/VS Debug/FED* template (093–000396) accompanies this manual.

AOS/VS Link and Library File Editor (LFE) User's Manual (093–000245)

For AOS/VS and AOS/VS II programmers, this manual describes the Link utility, which builds executable program files from object modules and library files, and which can also be used to create programs to run under the AOS, MP/AOS, RDOS, RTOS, or DG/UX™ operating systems. This manual also describes the Library File Editor utility, LFE, for creating, editing, and analyzing library files; and the utilities CONVERT and MKABS, for manipulating RDOS and RTOS files.

AOS/VS Macroassembler (MASM) Reference Manual (093–000242)

For assembly language programmers, this reference manual describes the use and operation of the MASM utility, which works under AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.

AOS/VS System Concepts (093–000335)

For system programmers and application programmers who write assembly–language subroutines, this manual explains basic AOS/VS system concepts, most of which apply to AOS/VS II as well. This manual complements both volumes of the *AOS/VS, AOS/VS II, and AOS/RT32 System Call Dictionary.*

SPEED Text Editor (AOS and AOS/VS) User's Manual (093–000197)

For programmers, this manual explains how to use SPEED, a powerful (but unforgiving) character–oriented text editor.

Other Related Documents

AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Performance Package User's Manual (093–000364)

For system managers, this manual explains how to use the AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Performance Package (Model 30718), a separate product that is useful for analyzing and perhaps improving the performance of AOS/VS and AOS/VS II systems.

Backing Up and Restoring Files With DUMP_3/LOAD_3 (093–000561)

For system managers, operators, and experienced users, this manual explains the DUMP_3/LOAD_3 product, separately available, which provides backup and enhanced restoration functions, including precise indexing of files on a backup tape set.

The CLARiiON™ Series 2000 Disk–Array Storage System with AOS/VS (093–002227)
The CLARiiON™ Series 2000 Disk–Array Storage System with AOS/VS II (093–002190)

For system managers, these manuals explain how to understand and/or configure and use a CLARiiON disk–array storage system with AOS/VS or AOS/VS II.

The CLARiiON™ Tape–Array Storage System with the DG/UX or AOS/VS II Operating System (014–002181)

For system managers, this manual explains how to understand and/or configure and use a CLARiiON tape–array storage system with AOS/VS II.

Configuring and Managing DG/FTAM (093–000817)

For system managers, this manual explains how to configure, start, and manage DG/FTAM, the Data General implementation of ISO 8571—the File Transfer, Access and Management (FTAM) standard of the International Organization of Standardization.

Configuring and Managing the High-Availability Disk-Array/MV (H.A.D.A./MV) Subsystem (014–002160)

For system managers, this manual explains how to understand and/or configure and use a H.A.D.A./MV disk–array storage system with AOS/VS II.

Configuring Your Network with XTS (093–00689)

For network administrators, managers, or operators responsible for designing, configuring, or maintaining a network management system, this manual describes how to manage and operate Data General's XODIAC™ Transport Service (XTS and XTS II) under AOS/VS and AOS/VS II.

Installing and Administering DG TCP/IP (093–701027)

For network managers and operators, this manual explains how to install and manage a TCP/IP network under AOS/VS.

*Managing and Operating the Data General/PC*Integration Network Under XTS II* (093–000814)

For network administrators, managers, and operators, this manual describes the tasks for managing and operating the Data General/PC*Integration network on an ECLIPSE® MV/Family computer.

Managing and Operating the XODIAC™ Network Management System (093–000260)

For network managers and operators, this manual describes how to install and manage the Data General proprietary network software.

Managing AOS/VS II ONC™ /NFS® Services (093–000667)

For network managers and operators, this manual explains how to install and manage an ONC Network File System server software under AOS/VS II.

Managing AOS/VS II TCP/IP (093–000704)

For network managers and operators, this manual explains how to install and manage a TCP/IP network under AOS/VS II.

Programming with the AOS/VS II TCP/IP Sockets Library (093–000820)

For experienced network programmers, this manual provides information necessary to write applications that use socket library calls to access the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and the User Datagram Protocol (UDP).

Programming with the Remote Procedure Call (RPC) on AOS/VS II (093–000770)

For experienced network programmers, this manual provides information necessary to write the Remote Procedure Call for the AOS/VS II UDP/IP and TCP/IP networks.

Programming with the Transport Layer Interface (TLI) on AOS/VS II (093–000826)

For experienced network programmers, this manual provides information necessary to write applications that use the set of calls that access the Transport Layer Interface (TLI), Data General's implementation of the AT&T Transport Layer Interface. This implementation of the TLI is provided by DG/OSI Transport Service (DG/OTS).

Using CLASP (Class Assignment and Scheduling Package) (093–000422)

For system managers, this manual explains how to use the AOS/VS and AOS/VS II Class Assignment and Scheduling Package (Model 31134), a separate product that is useful for tailoring process scheduling to the needs of a specific site.

Using the Dump Tool (093–000519)

For experienced system programmers and operating system experts, this manual explains how to use the Dump Tool to find and display the values of locations in memory dump and break files.

Using the MV Data Center Manager (093–000769)

For system managers, this manual explains how to use the MV Data Center Manager software, a separate product that manages multiple ECLIPSE MV/Family computers from an AViiON workstation.

TIPS ORDERING PROCEDURES

TO ORDER

1. An order can be placed with the TIPS group in two ways:
   a. MAIL ORDER – Use the order form on the opposite page and fill in all requested information. Be sure to include shipping charges and local sales tax. If applicable, write in your tax exempt number in the space provided on the order form.

   b. Send your order form with payment to:

      Data General Corporation
      ATTN: Educational Services/TIPS G155
      4400 Computer Drive
      Westboro, MA 01581–9973

   c. TELEPHONE – Call TIPS at (508) 870–1600 for all orders that will be charged by credit card or paid for by purchase orders over $50.00. Operators are available from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM EST.

METHOD OF PAYMENT

2. As a customer, you have several payment options:
   a. Purchase Order – Minimum of $50. If ordering by mail, a hard copy of the purchase order must accompany order.

   b. Check or Money Order – Make payable to Data General Corporation. Credit Card – A minimum order of $20 is required for MasterCard or Visa orders.

SHIPPING

3. To determine the charge for UPS shipping and handling, check the total quantity of units in your order and refer to the following chart:

Total Quantity	Shipping & Handling Charge
1–4 Items	$5.00
5–10 Items	$8.00
11–40 Items	$10.00
41–200 Items	$30.00
Over 200 Items	$100.00

If overnight or second day shipment is desired, this information should be indicated on the order form. A separate charge will be determined at time of shipment and added to your bill.

VOLUME DISCOUNTS

4. The TIPS discount schedule is based upon the total value of the order.

Order Amount	Discount
$0–$149.99	0%
$150–$499.99	10%
Over $500	20%

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

5. Read the TIPS terms and conditions on the reverse side of the order form carefully. These must be adhered to at all times.

DELIVERY

6. Allow at least two weeks for delivery.

RETURNS

7. Items ordered through the TIPS catalog may not be returned for credit.
8. Order discrepancies must be reported within 15 days of shipment date. Contact your TIPS Administrator at (508) 870–1600 to notify the TIPS department of any problems.

INTERNATIONAL ORDERS

9. Customers outside of the United States must obtain documentation from their local Data General Subsidiary or Representative. Any TIPS orders received by Data General U.S. Headquarters will be forwarded to the appropriate DG Subsidiary or Representative for processing.

TIPS ORDER FORM

Mail To: Data General Corporation
Attn: Educational Services/TIPS G155
4400 Computer Drive
Westboro, MA 01581 - 9973

BILL TO:	**SHIP TO:** (No P.O. Boxes - Complete Only If Different Address)
COMPANY NAME _____	COMPANY NAME _____
ATTN: _____	ATTN: _____
ADDRESS _____	ADDRESS (NO PO BOXES) _____
CITY _____	CITY _____
STATE _____ ZIP _____	STATE _____ ZIP _____

Priority Code _____ (See label on back of catalog)

Authorized Signature of Buyer (Agrees to terms & conditions on reverse side)	Title	Date	Phone (Area Code)	Ext.

ORDER #	QTY	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE

A SHIPPING & HANDLING

☐ UPS	ADD
1–4 Items	$5.00
5–10 Items	$8.00
11–40 Items	$10.00
41–200 Items	$30.00
200+ Items	$100.00

Check for faster delivery

Additional charge to be determined at time of shipment and added to your bill.

☐ UPS Blue Label (2 day shipping)
☐ Red Label (overnight shipping)

B VOLUME DISCOUNTS

Order Amount	Save
$0–$149.99	0%
$150–$499.99	10%
Over $500.00	20%

Tax Exempt # or Sales Tax (if applicable) _____

ORDER TOTAL	
Less Discount See B	–
SUB TOTAL	
Your local* sales tax	+
Shipping and handling – See A	+
TOTAL – See C	

C PAYMENT METHOD

☐ Purchase Order Attached ($50 minimum)
P.O. number is _____. (Include hardcopy P.O.)
☐ Check or Money Order Enclosed
☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard ($20 minimum on credit cards)

Account Number _____ Expiration Date _____

Authorized Signature
(Credit card orders without signature and expiration date cannot be processed.)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ORDER

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT PRIOR NOTICE.
PLEASE ALLOW 2 WEEKS FOR DELIVERY.
NO REFUNDS NO RETURNS.

* Data General is required by law to collect applicable sales or use tax on all purchases shipped to states where DG maintains a place of business, which covers all 50 states. Please include your local taxes when determining the total value of your order. If you are uncertain about the correct tax amount, please call 508–870–1600.

Form 702
Rev. 8/87

DATA GENERAL CORPORATION
TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS SERVICE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Data General Corporation ("DGC") provides its Technical Information and Publications Service (TIPS) solely in accordance with the following terms and conditions and more specifically to the Customer signing the Educational Services TIPS Order Form. These terms and conditions apply to all orders, telephone, telex, or mail. By accepting these products the Customer accepts and agrees to be bound by these terms and conditions.

1. CUSTOMER CERTIFICATION
Customer hereby certifies that it is the owner or lessee of the DGC equipment and/or licensee/sub–licensee of the software which is the subject matter of the publication(s) ordered hereunder.

2. TAXES
Customer shall be responsible for all taxes, including taxes paid or payable by DGC for products or services supplied under this Agreement, exclusive of taxes based on DGC's net income, unless Customer provides written proof of exemption.

3. DATA AND PROPRIETARY RIGHTS
Portions of the publications and materials supplied under this Agreement are proprietary and will be so marked. Customer shall abide by such markings. DGC retains for itself exclusively all proprietary rights (including manufacturing rights) in and to all designs, engineering details and other data pertaining to the products described in such publication. Licensed software materials are provided pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Program License Agreement (PLA) between the Customer and DGC and such PLA is made a part of and incorporated into this Agreement by reference. A copyright notice on any data by itself does not constitute or evidence a publication or public disclosure.

4. LIMITED MEDIA WARRANTY
DGC warrants the CLI Macros media, provided by DGC to the Customer under this Agreement, against physical defects for a period of ninety (90) days from the date of shipment by DGC. DGC will replace defective media at no charge to you, provided it is returned postage prepaid to DGC within the ninety (90) day warranty period. This shall be your exclusive remedy and DGC's sole obligation and liability for defective media. This limited media warranty does not apply if the media has been damaged by accident, abuse or misuse.

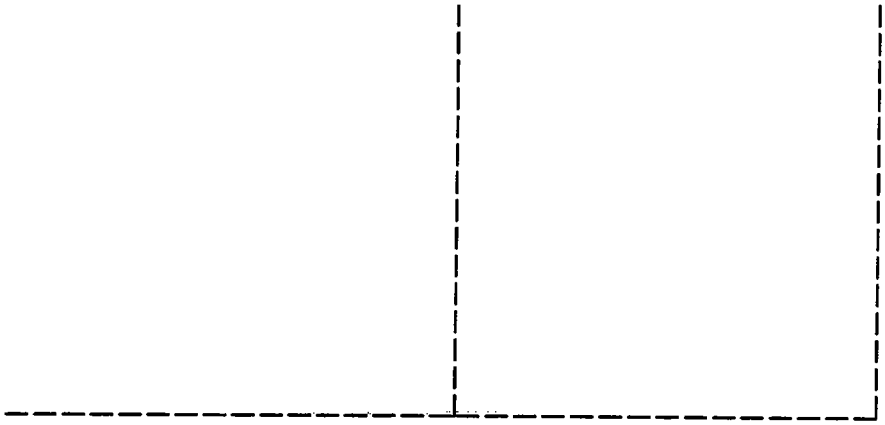
5. DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY
EXCEPT FOR THE LIMITED MEDIA WARRANTY NOTED ABOVE, DGC MAKES NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE ON ANY OF THE PUBLICATIONS, CLI MACROS OR MATERIALS SUPPLIED HEREUNDER.

6. LIMITATION OF LIABILITY
A. CUSTOMER AGREES THAT DGC'S LIABILITY, IF ANY, FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY IN TORT OR WARRANTY SHALL NOT EXCEED THE CHARGES PAID BY CUSTOMER FOR THE PARTICULAR PUBLICATION OR CLI MACRO INVOLVED. THIS LIMITATION OF LIABILITY SHALL NOT APPLY TO CLAIMS FOR PERSONAL INJURY CAUSED SOLELY BY DGC'S NEGLIGENCE. OTHER THAN THE CHARGES REFERENCED HEREIN, IN NO EVENT SHALL DGC BE LIABLE FOR ANY INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT, SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES WHATSOEVER, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOST PROFITS AND DAMAGES RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, OR LOST DATA, OR DELIVERY DELAYS, EVEN IF DGC HAS BEEN ADVISED, KNEW OR SHOULD HAVE KNOWN OF THE POSSIBILITY THEREOF; OR FOR ANY CLAIM BY ANY THIRD PARTY.

B. ANY ACTION AGAINST DGC MUST BE COMMENCED WITHIN ONE (1) YEAR AFTER THE CAUSE OF ACTION ACCRUES.

7. GENERAL
A valid contract binding upon DGC will come into being only at the time of DGC's acceptance of the referenced Educational Services Order Form. Such contract is governed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, excluding its conflict of law rules. Such contract is not assignable. These terms and conditions constitute the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior oral or written communications, agreements and understandings. These terms and conditions shall prevail notwithstanding any different, conflicting or additional terms and conditions which may appear on any order submitted by Customer. DGC hereby rejects all such different, conflicting, or additional terms.

8. IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING AOS/VS INTERNALS SERIES (ORDER #1865 & #1875)
Customer understands that information and material presented in the AOS/VS Internals Series documents may be specific to a particular revision of the product. Consequently user programs or systems based on this information and material may be revision–locked and may not function properly with prior or future revisions of the product. Therefore, Data General makes no representations as to the utility of this information and material beyond the current revision level which is the subject of the manual. Any use thereof by you or your company is at your own risk. Data General disclaims any liability arising from any such use and I and my company (Customer) hold Data General completely harmless therefrom.



Cut here and insert in binder spine pocket