NOS 2 Operations Handbook

DSD COMMAND INDEX

60459310

⊖⊝ CONTROL DATA

NOS VERSION 2
OPERATIONS HANDBOOK

CDC® COMPUTER SYSTEMS:
  CYBER 180
  CYBER 170
  CYBER 70
    MODELS 71, 72, 73, 74
  6000

REVISION RECORD

REVISION	DESCRIPTION
A (04-26-82)	Manual released; reflects NOS 2.0 at PSR level 562. NOS Version 2 is the successor product to NOS Version 1. Documentation of the File Name Table reorganization is included. Support of models 825, 835, and 855 is documented along with the support of the 819 disk subsystem. TAF autorecovery, enhancements to the TAF K displays, independent shared device multimainframe capability, and further extensions of the channel and equipment control commands are also documented.
B (01-27-83)	Manual revised to reflect NOS 2.1 at PSR level 580. New features include support of Remote Diagnostic Facility (RDF), Remote Host Facility (RHF), Network operating commands, and NAM initialization. Support of models 815, 865, and 875 is documented. Because extensive changes are made, change bars and dots are not used and all pages reflect the latest revision level. This edition obsoletes all previous editions.
C (10-11-83)	Manual updated to reflect NOS 2.2 at PSR level 596/587 and to make miscellaneous technical changes. New features include enhanced system security, service class assignment by users, expanded equipment status table, a multihost network, and support for CYBER 170 Model 845. This edition obsoletes all previous editions.
D (10-05-84)	Revision D reflects NOS 2.3 at PSR level 617. It incorporates new features such as the support of the CDC 721 console, the CYBER 180 Computer Systems, the 834 Disk Storage Subsystems, and the 639 Magnetic Tape Units. As the change in name indicates (formerly the NOS 2 Operator/Analyst Handbook) the primary audience for this manual is the operator. Most analyst material is now in the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook. Among the items moved to the Analysis Handbook are the DIS commands and displays, selected DSD commands, the K displays, and selected L displays. This manual now contains all system dayfile diagnostics and error messages. Due to extensive changes, change bars and dots are not used and all pages reflect the current revision. This edition obsoletes all previous editions.
E (03-29-85)	Revision E reflects NOS 2.4.1 at PSR level 630. It incorporates new features such as the support of 895 disk storage subsystems, 5870 printers, Mass Storage Extended subsystem, and support of CYBER 180 Models 840, 850, and 860. This edition obsoletes all previous editions.
F (09-27-85)	Manual released at NOS 2.4.2, PSR level 642. New features include support of CYBER 180 Model 990 mainframes, 836 disk storage subsystems, the Printer Support Utility, CDCNET network devices, and disk management enhancements.

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REVISION LETTERS I, O, Q, S, X AND Z ARE NOT USED.

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PREFACE

This manual contains information necessary to establish and control the operation of a CONTROL DATA® Network Operating System (NOS) Version 2. NOS was developed by Control Data Corporation to provide network capabilities for interactive and transaction processing in addition to local and remote batch processing.

NOS 2 can operate on the following computer systems:

- CDC® CYBER 180 Computer Systems Models 810, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, and 990

- CDC® CYBER 170 Computer Systems Models 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 815, 825, 835, 845, 855, 865, and 875

- CDC® CYBER 70 Computer Systems Models 71, 72, 73, and 74

- 6000 Computer Systems

AUDIENCE AND ORGANIZATION

This manual contains information needed by a central site operator involved in a normal production environment. You are assumed to be familiar with the CYBER 170, CYBER 180, CYBER 70, or 6000 Computer System installed at your site and with local site procedures on system operation.

This manual is written for the production operator who is responsible for normal operations and is not involved in problem troubleshooting. It is written in a mix of conversational and reference formats to facilitate an introduction to NOS.

Since the job requirements of the system operator may vary from one installation to another, this manual should be used in conjunction with established policies and procedures provided by the installation.

CONVENTIONS

This manual uses several conventions primarily to make reading easier. These conventions follow:

- For the deadstart panels shown in this manual the bits are numbered in a right to left scheme.

- The CDC 18002-2 console is available as an option for CYBER 180 Models 810 and 830 systems. This product includes a CDC 634B display terminal (also known as the 721-21 display terminal) and an AV117A cable. This console is referred to throughout the manual as the CC634B.

- The term carriage return is used throughout this manual. It refers to the CR key on the CC545 console and the NEXT key on the CC634B console.

- Some of the CYBER 170 Computer Systems share many of the functional and architectural attributes of the CYBER 180 Computer Systems. Specifically, CYBER 170 Models 815, 825, 835, 845, and 855 fall into this category. It is sometimes convenient to refer to the CYBER 180 models and these CYBER 170 models collectively. This manual uses the term CYBER 180-class models or mainframes to refer to this collection.

Extended memory for the model 176 is large central memory extended (LCME). Extended memory for CYBER 180-class models is unified extended memory (UEM). Extended memory for models 865 and 875 is a combination of unified extended memory (UEM) and extended core storage (ECS) or extended semiconductor memory (ESM). Extended memory for all other NOS computer systems is either extended core storage (ECS) or extended semiconductor memory (ESM).

In this manual, the term extended memory refers to all forms of extended memory unless otherwise noted. However, in the context of a multimainframe environment or distributive data path (DDP) access, model 176 and CYBER 180-class models are excluded.

SUBMITTING COMMENTS

The last page of this manual is a comment sheet. Please use it to give your opinion on the manual's usability, to suggest specific improvements, and to report any errors. If the comment sheet has already been used, you can mail your comments to:

Control Data Corporation
Publications and Graphics Division ARH219
4201 Lexington Avenue North
St. Paul, MN 55126-6198

Additionally, if you have access to SOLVER, an online facility for reporting problems, you can use it to submit comments about the manual. Use NS2 as the product identifier.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Control Data publishes a Software Publications Release History of all software manuals and revision packets it has issued. This history lists the revision level of a particular manual that corresponds to the level of software installed at the site.

The following manuals contain additional information about NOS that may prove useful to you.

Control Data Publication	Publication Number
COMPASS Version 3 Reference Manual	60492600
CYBER 70 Computer System 7030 Extended Core Storage Volume 3 Reference Manual	60347100
CYBER 70 Model 71 Computer System Hardware Reference Manual	60453300
CYBER 70 Model 72 Computer System Hardware Reference Manual	60347000
CYBER 70 Model 73 Computer System Hardware Reference Manual	60347200

Control Data Publication	Publication Number
CYBER 70 Model 74 Computer System Hardware Reference Manual	60347400
CYBER 170 Computer Systems Models 171 through 175 (Levels A,B,C) Model 176 (Level A) Hardware Reference Manual	60420000
CYBER 170 Computer Systems Models 720, 730, 740, 750, and 760 Model 176 (Level B/C) Hardware Reference Manual	60456100
CYBER 170/180 Computer System Models 815 and 825 Hardware Reference Manual	60469350
CYBER 180 Computer System Models 810 and 830 Hardware Reference Manual	60469420
CYBER 170/180 Computer System Models 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, and 990 (CYBER 170 State) Hardware Reference Manual	60469290
CYBER 170/180 Models 815 and 825 Hardware Operator's Guide	60469370
CYBER 180 Models 810 and 830 Hardware Operator's Guide	60469440
CYBER 170/180 Computer System Models 835, 845, and 855 Hardware Operator's Guide	60458390
CYBER 170 Computer Systems Models 865 and 875 Hardware Reference Manual	60458920
Extended Semiconductor Memory (ESM) Hardware Reference Manual	60455990
Network Products Message Control System Version 1 Reference Manual	60480300
Network Products Network Access Method Version 1 Network Definition Language Reference Manual	60480000
Network Products Network Access Method Version 1 Host Application Programming Reference Manual	60499500
Network Products Network Access Method Version 1/Communications Control Program Version 3 Terminal Interfaces Reference Manual	60480600
Network Products Remote Batch Facility Version 1 Reference Manual	60499600
TAF Version 1 Reference Manual	60459500
NOS Version 2 Diagnostic Index	60459390
NOS Version 2 Installation Handbook	60459320
NOS Version 2 Reference Set Volume 1 Introduction to Interactive Usage	60459660
NOS Version 2 Reference Set Volume 2 Guide to System Usage	60459670
NOS Version 2 Reference Set, Volume 3 System Commands	60459680
NOS Version 2 Reference Set, Volume 4 Program Interface	60459690

Control Data Publication	Publication Number
NOS Version 2 Analysis Handbook	60459300
NOS Version 2 System Overview	60459270
NOS Version 2 Systems Programmer's Instant	60459370
NOS Online Maintenance Software Reference Manual	60454200
SCOPE 2.1 Operator's Guide	60455090
Software Publications Release History	60481000
6000 Series Computer Systems Hardware Reference Manual	60100000
7030-1xx Extended Core Storage II 6642-2 Distributive Data Path Hardware Reference Manual	60430000
7155 Disk Storage Subsystem Operator Maintenance Guide	60456650
Communications Control Program Version 3 Diagnostic Handbook	60471500
CYBER Initialization Package (CIP) User's Handbook	60457180
NOS Version 2 Administration Handbook	60459840
CYBER Supermini Operations Handbook	60459850
TOTAL-CDC Reference Manual	76070300
NOS Version 2 Security Administrator's Handbook	60460410
CDCNET Version 1 Network Operations Manual	60461520

You might also want to consult the NOS System Information Manual. It is an online manual that includes brief descriptions of all NOS and NOS product manuals. You can access this manual by logging into NOS and simply entering the command EXPLAIN.

DISCLAIMER

This product is intended for use only as described in this document. Control Data cannot be responsible for the proper functioning of undescribed features or parameters.

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INTRODUCTION

The Network Operating System (NOS) is a collection of computer programs which execute in a Control Data computer to assist and control the execution of user programs. A program and the series of control commands which direct its execution are called a job. Both user and system programs execute as jobs.

You, as a system operator, start NOS executing through a process called deadstart. After NOS is executing, you can monitor, track, and direct the flow of user jobs and jobs created by NOS for users. This monitoring, tracking, and directing is done by watching console displays presented by the system and entering commands to the system from the console keyboard.

NOS requires a minimal amount of interaction for successful operation. NOS automatically controls the scheduling, allotting, and assigning of time, access, and system resources to jobs as they enter, execute, and leave the system. This control is done automatically using limits and priorities set during the installation procedure.

NOS operates in either secured or unsecured mode, depending on how your site chose to install it. On an unsecured system, NOS enforces access controls based on user ownership of data and allows the use of the full range of operator console functions.

On a secured system, NOS enforces an additional set of mandatory access controls based on security access levels and categories. Access level is a number from 0 to 7 set up by the installation. 0 corresponds to the lowest access level and 7 corresponds to the highest access level. Every file has a security level and category set which describe the security sensitivity of the data. Users are validated to some range of security access levels and set of access categories, and their jobs must execute within this range. There are further system-wide constraints on user jobs and files based on the security level limits on peripheral equipment, terminals, types of jobs, and the overall system range. Your site should provide guidelines on the use of security levels and categories and on the system-wide security constraints to be used. To prevent security violations using the console, operator console functions are restricted.

NOS provides five types of user job processing. Each type of processing provides a different means of entering a job into the system. The five types are the following.

- Deferred batch processing   Jobs are entered from an interactive terminal or another batch job to the batch queue for processing; their output is sent to user-specified peripheral equipment or remote batch locations.

- Interactive terminal processing   Jobs are entered from, and output is sent to, an interactive terminal.

- Local batch processing   Jobs are entered and processed at the central site using only the central site peripheral equipment attached to the computer.

- Remote batch processing

  Jobs are entered from remotely located terminals such as the CDC 200 User Terminals, CDC 731-12/732-12/734 Remote Batch Terminals, or CDC CYBER 18-05 Remote Batch Terminals. The jobs are processed at the central site and output is sent back to the remote terminal.

- Remote host processing

  Jobs are transferred back and forth between local and remote host mainframes. The hosts may be linked by either the loosely coupled network (LCN) or network processing units (NPUs).

OPERATOR/SYSTEM COMMUNICATION

NOS and jobs executing under NOS control communicate with you by displaying information on the system console screen. You respond to the information and direct responses to the job by typing instructions on the console keyboard. NOS supports two types of consoles: CC545 and CC634B. Figure 1-1 and figure 1-2 illustrate the console keyboards.
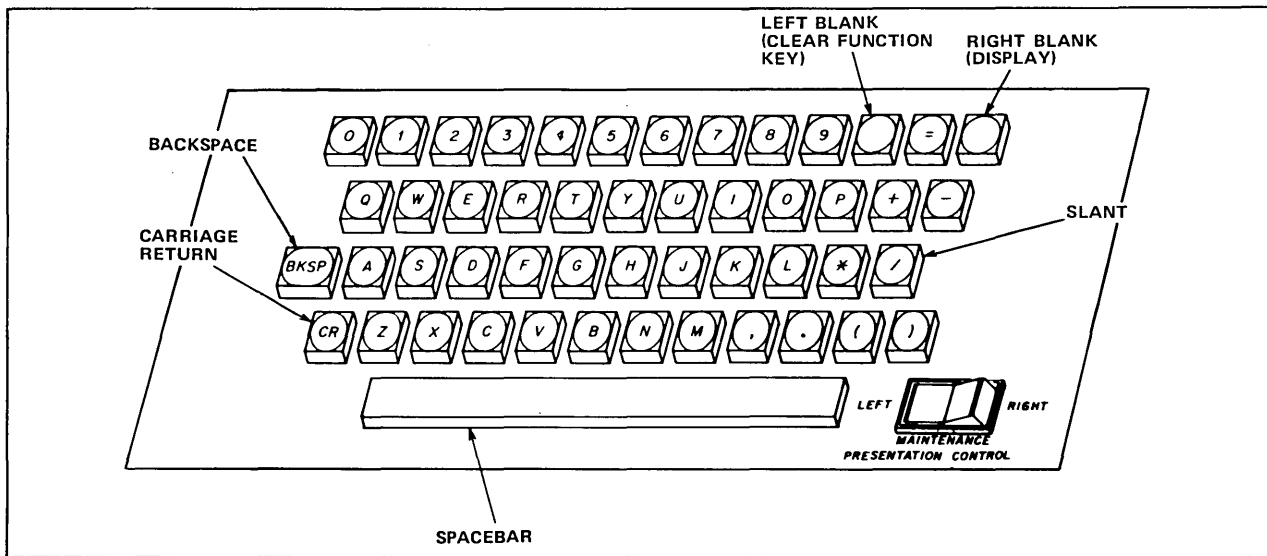
Figure 1-1. CC545 Console Keyboard
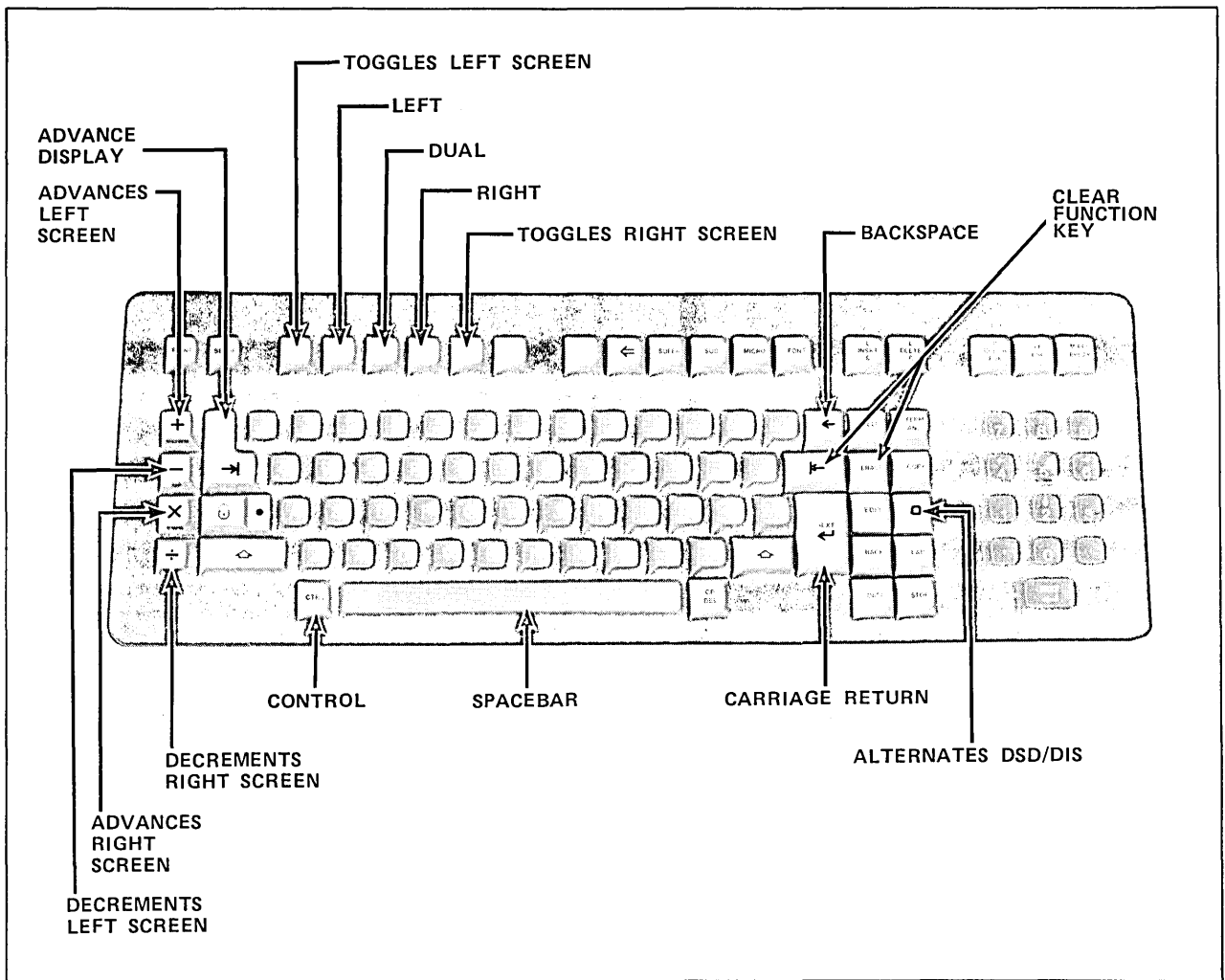
Figure 1-2. CC634B Console Keyboard

OPERATING THE KEYBOARD

Your commands to the system are built and held in a special area called a buffer. To build a command, press the appropriately lettered keys on the keyboard. As each key is pressed, the corresponding letter appears at the lower left corner of the console screen. When you have completed the entry of a command, pressing the carriage return (CR or NEXT) key signals the operating system to act on your command.

Screen Control

Screens are designed to have left, right, or dual displays. You can choose any display mode by selecting the appropriate function key.

Choosing a Left, Right, or Dual Screen Display

The left, right, or dual screen display can be viewed by using the PRESENTATION CONTROL switch (PCS) on the CC545 console and the function keys F1 through F5 on the CC634B console (refer to table 1-1). You can also use HELP key (refer to figure 1-3) on the CC634B console only to view a menu of special keys. If you press a key that is not recognized by NOS, you will hear a beep (on the CC634B console). Section 4 contains information on calling the various displays to the console screen.

Table 1-1. Left, Right, or Dual Screen Control

Function	CC545	CC634B
Toggling from top to bottom of page for left screen.	Not applicable.	F1
Selecting the left screen display.	(PCS) - left position.	F2
Selecting the split screen display.	PCS - middle or MAINTENANCE position.	F3
Selecting the right screen display.	PCS - right position.	F4
Toggling from top to bottom of page for right screen.	Not applicable.	F5
Presenting a menu of special keys.	Not applicable.	HELP

```
                        HELP SCREEN

            KEY                 Function

            F1                  TOGGLES UPPER/LOWER LEFT SCREEN
            F2                  VIEW LEFT SCREEN ONLY
            F3                  VIEW LEFT AND RIGHT SCREENS
            F4                  VIEW RIGHT SCREEN ONLY
            F5                  TOGGLES UPPER/LOWER RIGHT SCREEN

            DOWN                VIEW NEXT PAGE LEFT SCREEN
            UP                  VIEW PREVIOUS PAGE LEFT SCREEN
            FWD                 VIEW NEXT PAGE RIGHT SCREEN
            BKW                 VIEW PREVIOUS PAGE RIGHT SCREEN

            ⊣                  ADVANCE DSD/DIS DISPLAY
            F15                 TOGGLE BETWEEN DSD - DIS
            ⊢                  CLEAR INPUT LINE

            CTRL I              REINSTALL CONTROLWARE

     CURRENT SCREEN STATUS

       ┌───────┐   ┌───────┐   ┌───────┐   ┌───────┐   ┌───────┐
       │ LEFT  │   │ LEFT  │   │ DUAL  │   │ RIGHT │   │ RIGHT │
       │ UPPER │   │       │   │ YES   │   │       │   │ UPPER │
       └───────┘   └───────┘   └───────┘   └───────┘   └───────┘
          F1          F2          F3          F4          F5

              PRESS ANY KEY TO EXIT HELP SCREEN
```

Figure 1-3. CC634B Help Screen

Hidden Screens

The text of the displays is the same for all consoles. However, for long displays some portions of the page may not be entirely visible on the CC634B console. To view the hidden portion of the page, use the function key F1 (for left display) or F5 (for right display). Refer to figure 1-3 for an illustration of these functions.

Additional Capabilities of the CC634B Console

When NOS and NOS/VE are running simultaneously on the same machine in dual-state and the CC634B console is the only console, pressing the F6 function key alternates the system displays from one operating system to the other. The CC634B console is only capable of displaying either screens on NOS or windows on NOS/VE but not both simultaneously.

Pressing the F7 function key causes the system console driver for either operating system (NOS or NOS/VE) to relinquish access to the port and allows either MDD or RDF (if one or the other has been initiated to use the console port) to use the same port to access the console. If MDD or RDF does not acquire access to the port within two seconds, the system console driver (SCD) regains access to the port.

ERROR MESSAGES

After you enter a carriage return to indicate a command is complete, the command is processed and erased from the screen. If the system must wait for a resource to become available (such as a channel), or if the command was not acceptable, one of the following messages may appear above the command (refer to appendix A for a complete listing of error messages).

INCORRECT ENTRY	Command was not recognized. Correct or reenter the command.
DISK BUSY	System is waiting for a program to be loaded from a mass storage device before processing the command.
PP BUSY	System is waiting for a peripheral processor (PP) to be assigned before processing the command.
MTR BUSY	System is waiting for the PP monitor program to complete a job before processing the command.
COMMAND TOO LONG	Command more than 60 characters was entered.

If a message remains for more than a few seconds, clear the entry by pressing the clear function key or by repeatedly pressing the backspace key. Try the command again. If the message is preceded by LOG −, the command has been executed but not yet recorded in the system dayfile.

DSD/DIS COMMANDS

Two NOS programs, DSD and DIS, allow communication between you and the operating system. DSD and DIS maintain current displays of system and job status as well as processing commands you type at the keyboard. DSD is the system display program; information on the various displays pertains to all jobs in the system. Under DSD, the normal operating mode at the console, you can communicate with the system or any of the jobs under system control. Once a job begins execution, you can respond to job requests for equipment assignment (or other actions), modify system parameters, or stop execution permanently or temporarily.

DIS is the job display program; the various displays show data from a single job only. DIS is used most often by site analysts. Refer to NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for the detailed procedures for using DIS.

DSD Command Syntax

Each DSD keyboard entry is contained on a single line and ends with a period. Each command must be in all uppercase characters with no extra spaces included. In most DSD commands, when there is more than one parameter, you must enter the parameters in the order shown. When a parameter is required, the DSD command is not acceptable to the system without the parameter. For optional parameters, if you do not specify the parameters, NOS supplies a value called a default.

Some DSD commands allow messages, parameters, or subcommands to appear after the period. For example, in K.CH=32,26 the DSD command is K. and the subcommand CH=32,26 appears after the period.

DSD Command Entry

As you enter characters from the keyboard, DSD checks the accumulated entry for a match against the table of possible commands. When DSD has received enough characters to recognize the command, it automatically fills in the remaining portion of the command. In general, DSD fills in the rest of the command after three to five characters have been entered. If a character entered is not recognized as part of a valid command, it is rejected and not displayed. When you press the carriage return, the command is examined to see if it is valid. If the command is acceptable, the system processes the command and clears the keyboard entry. If the command is not acceptable, an error message appears above the entry. Enter either the clear function key to clear both the entry and the error message, or the backspace key to delete only the last character displayed and the error message. Press the backspace key repeatedly to delete the entry to the position of the error and enter the correction.

Command Entry Example

The following example illustrates how DSD monitors the keyboard entry and matches the entry to the table of commands.

To request the system to display the error log dayfile on the left console screen, the appropriate DSD command is A,ERROR LOG. Begin by typing A. DSD checks this input but cannot recognize the command since other commands also begin with the letter A. Then enter the comma (,). Because other commands also begin with these characters, DSD still cannot recognize the command. However, when you enter E, the command becomes unique and DSD fills in the remainder of the entry (RROR LOG.) on the display.

DISPLAY SCREEN PAGING

Many DSD displays have more information to present than fits on one display screen. To display this information, DSD uses a concept called paging. Paging is presenting one screenful of information and waiting until you signal for more information.

When DSD presents a display that has more information than fits on one screen, the first page is presented and the message

    MORE

appears at the bottom of the console screen.

The keyboard character used to advance to the next page (or reset to the previous or first page) depends on whether you called the display as a left screen display or a right screen display. If the display was called as a left screen display, advance to the next page by pressing the + key (plus) and reset to the previous or first page of the display by pressing the − key (minus). If the display was called as a right screen display, advance to the next page by pressing the (key (CC545) or X key (CC634B) and reset to the previous or first page by pressing the) key (CC545) or ÷ key (CC634B).

SPECIAL CHARACTERS

The keys listed in table 1-2 have special uses in DSD in addition to their uses within commands. Some of these special characters have been previously explained. This table provides a complete list of all of the special characters and the action they initiate.

Table 1-2. Special Characters

Key Identifier		Action Initiated
CC545	CC634B	
*†	□†	Alternates display control between DSD and DIS each time the key is pressed.
+	+	Advances the left screen display to the next screen of information when more than one screen of information is available.
-	-	Set the left screen display back to the previous or first screen of information whenever possible.
(	X	Advances the right screen display as described for + (plus) character.
)	÷	Changes the right screen display as described for - (minus) character.
CR†	NEXT†	Initiates processing of an entered command. If carriage return is pressed before the command is entered, the repeat entry flag is set; the message REPEAT ENTRY is displayed on the error message line of the left screen. The subsequent command entered is processed but is not erased after completion. That command is processed each time carriage return is pressed. To exit the repeat entry mode, press the clear function key.
Left blank	├─ or ERASE	Clears current keyboard entry and any resultant error messages.
Right blank†	─┤†	Advances the left screen display sequence established by the SET command (refer to section 4).
BKSP	◄─	Deletes last character displayed and clears error message (if one exists).

---

†Entry of additional characters after this key has been entered but before processing of the input has completed may result in some of those characters being lost.

SYSTEM OPERATION

The NOS Version 2 operating system allows you to track a job wherever the job is in the system. NOS does this tracking using a unique identifier, two tables, and several DSD displays. The unique identifier is called a job sequence name (JSN). The tables used are the queued file table (QFT) and the executing job table (EJT). The DSD displays used are the job status, rollout, and active job queues displays.

JOB TRACKING

Figures 1-4 through 1-7 show how you can track a local batch job as it moves through the system. Information shown in the displays relevant to the example is unshaded.

When a job starts executing, the system recognizes the job as a new job, assigns a JSN, and creates an entry in the QFT for the job. Its name is placed in a list that contains all jobs waiting to be processed, called the input queue. During the time the job is in the input queue, you can track it by looking at the Q,IN. display. Figure 1-4 shows how the job (named AADF) appears in the Q,IN. display.

```
Q,IN.     QUEUE STATUS.


  JSN    SC     QP     QT    FSI    LID    DS    ID    FC    EC      LEVEL

  AAAE    S    7776    IN     2     MQE    BC                        LVLO
  AAAZ    S    7415    IN     1     MQG    BC          LF    A9      LVLO
  AADF    S    7343    IN     1     M42    BC                        LVLO
```

Figure 1-4. Input Queue Display (Q,IN.)

The job remains in the input queue until the system schedules it to central memory. As the job is moved to central memory, the system moves information and the JSN from the QFT to an entry in the EJT. The QFT entry is then cleared. When the job is scheduled to central memory it is assigned to a control point. A control point is an area in central memory where the system maintains all the information needed to control a job during execution. The number of control points determines the number of jobs that can be in central memory at any moment. You can determine the number of control points allowed in your system when the system is installed.

During the time the job is scheduled to central memory, you can track it by looking at the B,0 display. Figure 1-5 shows how the job appears on the B,0 display.

```
B,0.  SYSTEM STATUS

CP  JSN          STATUS

 1  IAF     NETWORK CONNECTED.
 2  AAAU    ROUTE COMPLETE.  JSN IS AAAV
 3
 4
 5  AAAR    CMU  SMM V4.0-0.
 6  AAAQ    MRG  SMM V4.0-0.
 7  AAAP    FS8  SMM V4.0-0.
10  AAAP    CU8  SMM V4.0-0.
11  AAAN    CT8  SMM V4.0-0.
12  AADF    EDITING COMPLETE.
13
14  AABQ    ASSEMBLING TAF.
15  MAG     RECOVERY COMPLETE.
16  BIO     IDLE.
17
20
21
22
23
24
```

Figure 1-5.   System Status Display (B,0.)

Periodically, as the job uses up its allotted time in central memory, the job is placed in a rolled out state. Normally, in this rolled out state the job is waiting its turn to be rescheduled back to central memory. During the time the job is rolled, you can track it by looking at the R display. Figure 1-6 shows how the job appears on the R display.

```
R.  ROLLOUT STATUS.


     JSN    SC   EJT   ST LR   SCPR      FL       FLE      ACCESS LIMITS

     AAAY   S     6    EX                                   LVL0    LVL7
     AAAH   M    11    EX                                   LVL0    LVL7
     AADF   M    12    RO*      7       204        0        LVL0    LVL7
     AADE   M    13    EX                                   LVL0    LVL7
```

Figure 1-6. Rollout Status Display (R)

The process of central memory assignment and rollout continues until the job runs out of
commands to process or the job is dropped. At this time the EJT entry is cleared, file
OUTPUT (with a new JSN) is sent to the line printer queue, and the job is terminated.
Figure 1-7 shows how file OUTPUT appears on the print queue display (Q,PR.).

```
Q,PR.


     JSN    SC    QP    QT   FSI   LID    DS    ID    FC    EC    LEVEL

     AABX   T    212    PR    0    MQE    BC     2          A9    LVL0
     AACG   T    172    PR    2    MQG    BC     3
     AADP   T    100    PR    1    M42    BC     4    AC
```

Figure 1-7. Print Queue Display (Q,PR.)

During the time the job is executing, or when it terminates, the job can create files.
These files can be placed in various queues for printing on a line printer, punching on a
card punch, or plotting on a plotter. As each file is placed in a queue, the queued file is
assigned a new JSN and an entry is made for it in the QFT. These queued files created by
the job can be tracked on the various active job queues displays.

There is no easy way to determine which new JSNs were created by the original job. As far
as the system is concerned, each new QFT entry is a separate job. Refer to NOS 2 Analysis
Handbook for information on tracking new JSNs using the QFTLIST utility.

The QFT entries for files queued by your job remain until the appropriate subsystem selects
them for processing. When the subsystem completes the processing of these files, the QFT
entries are removed and your job and all jobs created by it are now gone from the system.

The previous example is for a local batch job. Jobs that enter the system by another method
may or may not appear on the above displays. Every job, however, follows the same basic
path through the system.

JOB ENTRIES IN SYSTEM TABLES

To better understand how the tracking works, a closer look at the job sequence name, the queued file table, and the executing job table is needed.

JOB ENTRIES IN SYSTEM TABLES

The JSN is a 3- or 4-character identifier that allows you and the system to track the job as it is processed through the system.

Every job and every queued file has a JSN. The 3-character JSNs are fixed in value and reserved for subsystems. The following list gives all of the defined 3-character JSNs and the subsystems they designate.

JSN	Subsystem
BIO	Batch Input/Output
CDC	CYBER Database Control System (CDCS)
IAF	Interactive Facility
MAG	Magnetic Tape Subsystem
MAP	Matrix Array Processor
MCS	Message Control System
MSE	Mass Storage Extended subsystem
MSS	Mass Storage Subsystem
NAM	Network Access Method
NVE	NOS/VE Subsystem
PLA	PLATO-NAM Interface Subsystem
RBF	Remote Batch Facility
RDF	Remote Diagnostic Facility
RHF	Remote Host Facility
SMF	Screen Management Facility
SSF	SCOPE 2 Station Facility
SYS	Operating system (CPUMTR)
TAF	Transaction Facility

The 4-character JSNs are assigned sequentially by the system. Every time an operating system deadstart is performed, the JSN is set to AAAA. The first job is assigned this JSN, the second job is assigned AAAB, and so on to ZZZZ. The next JSN after ZZZZ is AAAA and the sequence repeats. There are 456 976 possible names for jobs and queued files before a JSN repeats.

Queued File Table (QFT)

The QFT is a table with an entry for every job in one of the following queues.

Queue	Description
Input	List of jobs waiting to start execution.
Plot	List of files waiting to be plotted on a line plotter.
Print	List of files waiting to be printed on a line printer.
Punch	List of files waiting to be punched on a card punch.
Wait	List of files waiting for user action.

Each entry contains system information needed to identify, locate, and provide characteristics about the job. All entries in the QFT are displayed on the Q,. display (refer to section 4 for more information on this display).

Executing Job Table (EJT)

The EJT is a table with an entry for every job that is in central memory or is rolled out. Each entry contains system information needed to identify, locate, and provide characteristics about the job. This information comes from the QFT as the job first comes to central memory. A job remains in the EJT as long as it is scheduled to central memory or is rolled out (waiting for scheduling to central memory). All jobs in the EJT are displayed in the R display.

PREPARING FOR DEADSTART

Deadstart is the process that makes the system (the mainframe, peripheral devices, and operating system software) ready to process jobs. Most of this process is automatic and does not require operator action. Most of your involvement in deadstart is in preparing the system for deadstart. To do this, you must know about the classification of your deadstart and how to start the deadstart process.

DEADSTART CLASSIFICATIONS

There are several ways of classifying deadstarts. The most global are coldstart and warmstart. Coldstart is the procedure used to deadstart the system when the tape and disk controllers do not have microcode loaded, or when you want to reload the microcode. Coldstarts are relatively infrequent. The CYBER Initialization Package (CIP) User's Handbook describes the coldstart procedures.

Warmstart is the most common way to deadstart. A warmstart assumes the tape and disk controller controlware is loaded and executing correctly. All further discussion of deadstarting in this manual assumes a warmstart.

There are several other ways to classify deadstarts.

Initial and Recovery Deadstart

Recovery deadstarts recover preserved files and some portion of a previous operating environment. Unlike recovery deadstarts, initial deadstarts recover only preserved files (permanent files, queued files, and the system dayfiles).

Initial deadstarts are usually performed periodically (such as every day, week, or month), or when the system halts because of an error condition and cannot correctly complete a recovery deadstart. An initial deadstart tests all of central memory (except on the CYBER 180-class mainframes), PP memory, and initializes hardware. This destroys all traces of what was in the system and requires that the operating system be reloaded.

Recovery deadstarts are usually done when you bring the system back after some planned interruption or when the system halted due to an error condition without destroying the contents of central memory. Always attempt a recovery deadstart first when the system halts due to an error condition. Only when a recovery deadstart fails is an initial deadstart required.

Deadstart Levels

The most restrictive way to describe a deadstart is by its level. There are four levels of deadstart, numbered 0 through 3. Level 0 deadstarts are initial deadstarts. Levels 1, 2, and 3 are recovery deadstarts.

Levels 1 and 2 deadstarts are recovery deadstarts, but they must be used with caution. Levels 1 and 2 deadstarts are usually for bringing back the system after maintenance has been performed or some non-NOS operating system has been running in the mainframe. Attempt a level 1 or 2 deadstart only at the direction of an analyst. Do not attempt a level 1 or 2 deadstart to recover the system if a level 3 deadstart fails.

Unless otherwise noted, the terms initial deadstart and level 0 deadstart are identical. Similarly, the terms recovery deadstart and level 3 deadstart are identical.

DEADSTART FILE

Your site takes materials provided by Control Data and, through a process called installation, builds a deadstart file. The deadstart file contains the programs that make up the operating system and its products (COBOL, FORTRAN, COMPASS, and so forth). The deadstart file is a compiled and linked set of binary programs ready to be loaded into central memory and can be either on a reel of magnetic tape or on a disk pack. Deadstart is the process by which you load the deadstart file.

THE DEADSTART PROCESS

The deadstart process, in very simple terms, is a two part process: prepare the mainframe and initiate the deadstart. Preparing the equipment includes verifying that power is on in all the peripheral devices, mounting the deadstart file if it is on tape or a removable disk pack, and setting the deadstart panel program. Initiating deadstart includes signaling the computer to begin execution of the deadstart panel, monitoring the deadstart, and intervening with any additional information requested by the system.

Setting the Deadstart Panel

Each mainframe has a panel of switches arranged to represent bits in successive PP memory words. (Models 810, 815, 825, and 830 do not have a physical panel but do have a logical equivalent in the initial display presented on the system console screen.) Figure 1-8 illustrates the deadstart panel for models 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, and 990. Figure 1-9 illustrates the deadstart screen for models 815 and 825. Figure 1-10 illustrates the deadstart panel for CYBER 170 Computer Systems (except CYBER 180-class mainframes). Figure 1-11 illustrates the deadstart panel for CYBER 70 and 6000 Computer Systems.

Each row of switches represents a 12-bit PP instruction. By setting these switches in a particular pattern you create the instructions necessary to deadstart. Each time you signal the system to begin deadstart, these instructions are copied into PP memory and executed. These instructions load the very first program on the deadstart file (called the bootstrap program). This program loads the next program on the deadstart file, and so on until the entire operating system is loaded.

Control Data or someone at your site should supply you with the deadstart panel setting for your system. You must verify that the panel is set correctly before signaling deadstart to begin. The CIP User's Handbook describes the various deadstart panel settings.
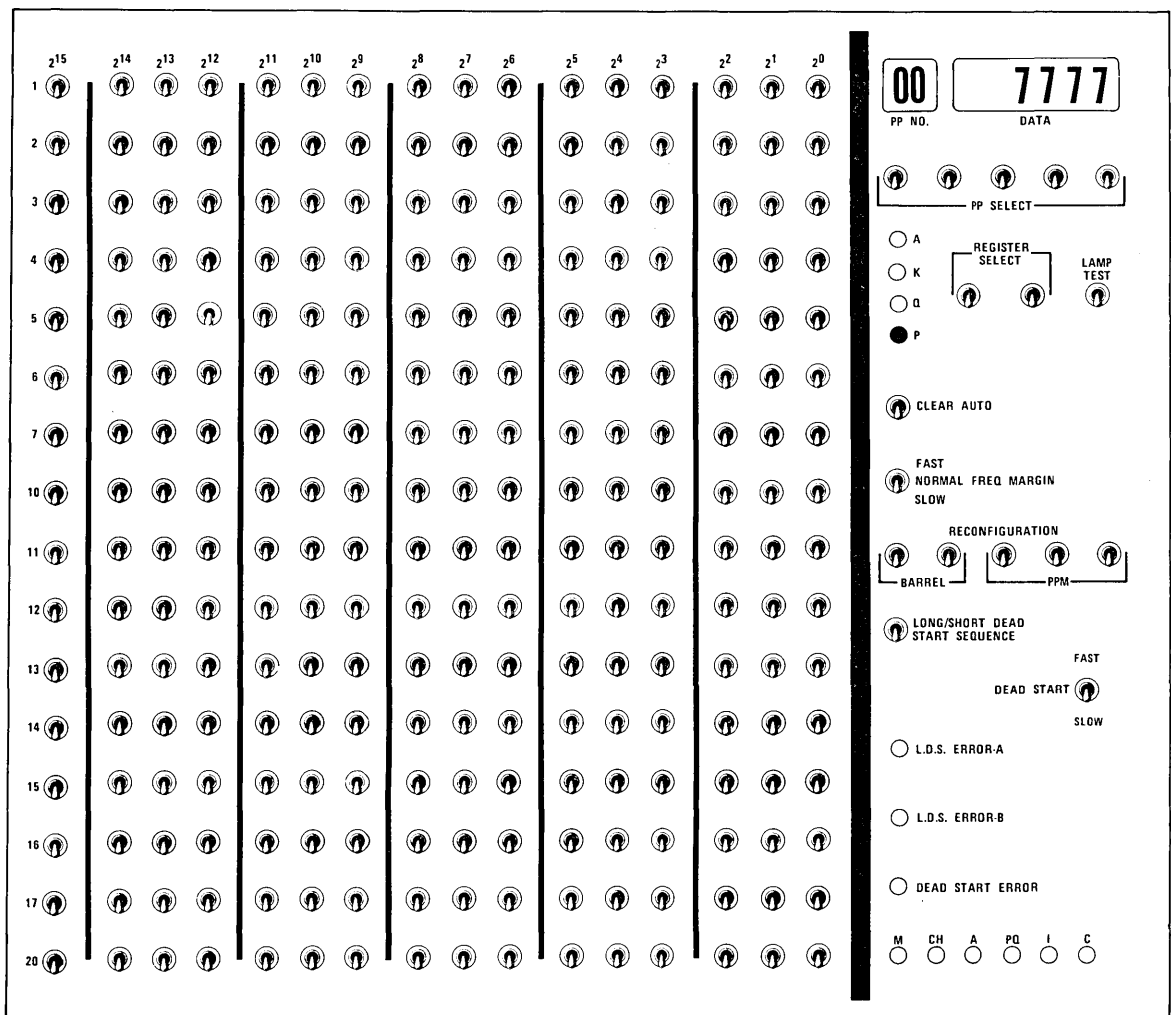
Figure 1-8. Deadstart Panel for Models 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, and 990

```
              DEADSTART - (REV 03)


                                    PROGRAM 0†

    XX YYYYYY-CHANGE DS PRG          01 001402
    XX+YYYYYY-CHANGE DS PRG INC      02 007303
            S-SHORT DS               03 000017
            L-LONG DS                04 007503
            H-HELP††                 05 007703
                                     06 000301
                                     07 007403
        PPM CONF = 00†††             10 007103
        BRL CONF = 0†††              11 007301
        DLY LOOP = 0†††              12 000710
        LDS ADDR = 6000††            13 000376
        CLF FREQ = NORMAL††          14 000000
                                     15 000000
                                     16 000000
                                     17 000000
                                     20 007112
```

†The number of the most recently used deadstart program;
 the program contents are those most recently used to deadstart.
††For an explanation of these entries, refer to the hardware
 operator's guides for models 815 and 825.
†††Define PP configuration. Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook
 for information about reconfiguring PPs.

Figure 1-9. Initial Deadstart Display for Models 815 and 825
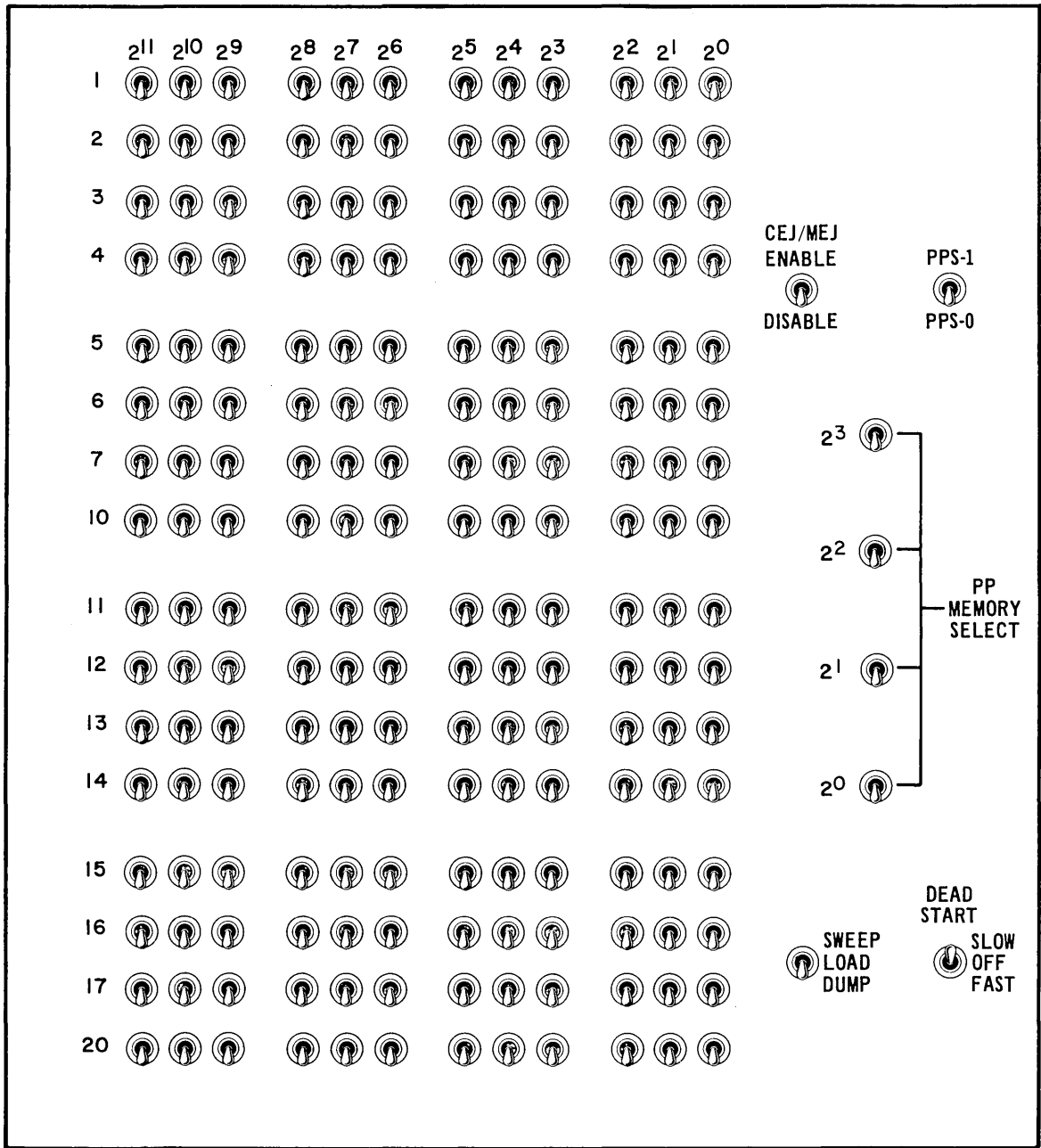
Figure 1-10. Deadstart Panel for CYBER 170 Computer Systems
(Except CYBER 180-Class Mainframes)

3AR19A

DEAD START PROGRAM

	2^{11}	2^{10}	2^9	2^8	2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
0001												
0002												
0003												
0004												
0005												
0006												
0007												
0010												
0011												
0012												
0013												
0014												

ENABLE
DISABLE

HIGH / NORMAL / LOW

HIGH / NORMAL / LOW

SWEEP / LOAD / DUMP

ON / OFF

0-11 / 20-31

CEJ/MEJ   CENTRAL MEMORY   PERIPHERAL MEMORY   MODE   DEAD START   PPU A

CONSTANT MODE
PROGRAM MODE
CMAP
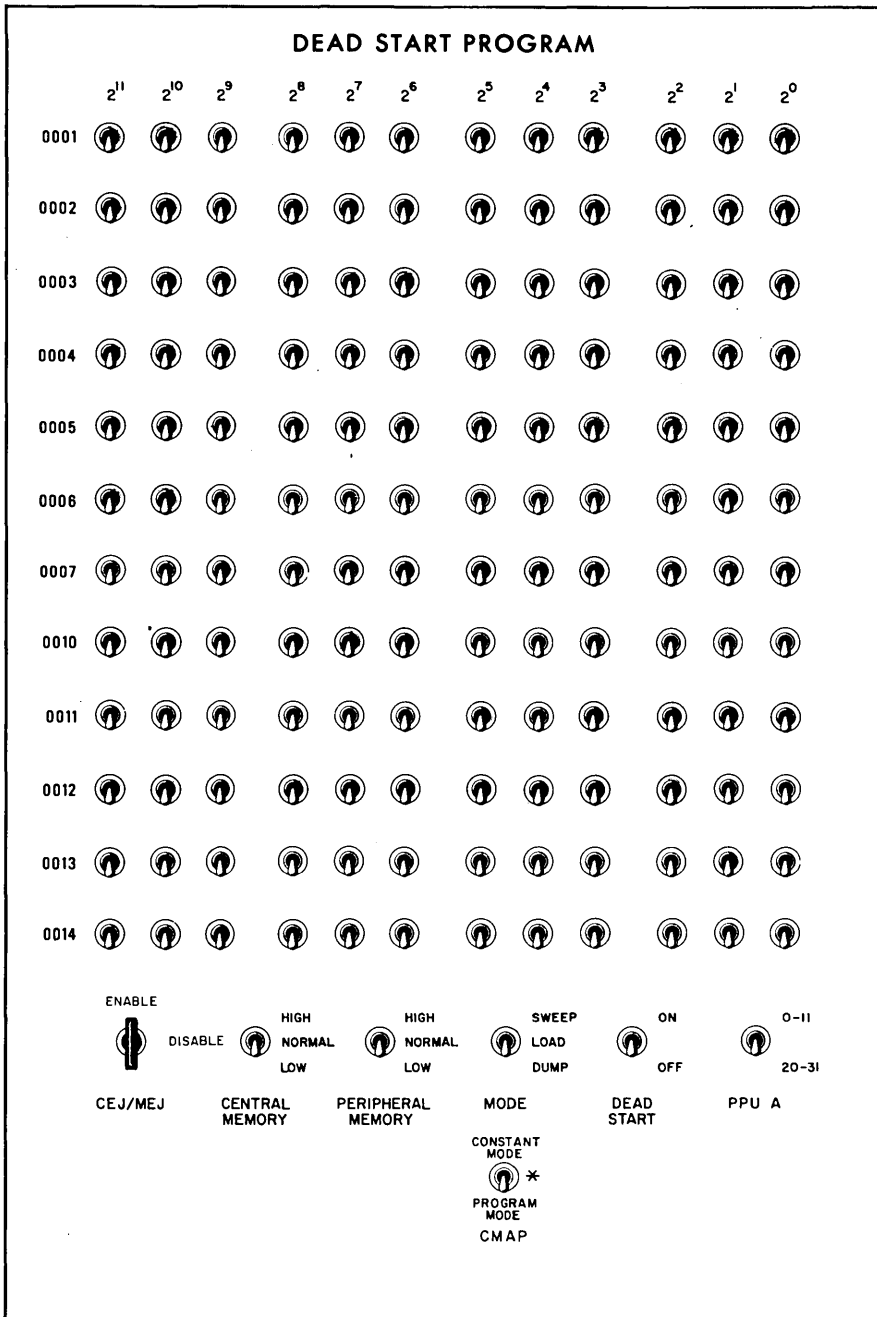
Figure 1-11. Deadstart Panel for CYBER 70 and 6000 Computer Systems

If you have verified that the deadstart panel settings are as documented, but still feel the settings are wrong, contact a knowledgeable person at your site or Control Data for help.

<div align="center">

NOTE

</div>

On models 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, and 990, the four leftmost switches of each row must be in the down position. The system does not operate correctly if any of these switches are set in the up position. Similarly, on models 810, 815, 825, and 830, the first two digits of each row in the deadstart program must be zero. This corresponds to switches being in the down position.

Signaling the Deadstart

After preparing for deadstart, you can signal to the system to start the deadstart. This is done by pressing the deadstart button on the CC545 console. On the CC634B console you start the deadstart by entering the following sequence:

1. Press the CTRL and G keys simultaneously.

2. When the message

   OPERATOR ACCESS ENABLED

   appears on the screen, press the CTRL and R keys simultaneously.

You should press the deadstart button only once (CC545 console) or use the deadstart sequence just described (CC634B console) to deadstart the system. In this way you are sending one deadstart pulse at a time. This is important because multiple rapid deadstart signals can cause problems with certain tape and disk controllers.

After you initiate the deadstart process, the deadstart process proceeds by itself. This process, the options available to you, and the points where you can intervene are fully explained in section 2.

Deadstart is the process that makes the system operational and ready to process jobs. System deadstart requires that you intervene occasionally. You initiate the deadstart process by pressing the deadstart button on the CC545 console. On CC634B console you initiate the deadstart process by entering the following sequence.

1. Press the CTRL and G keys simultaneously.

2. When the message

   OPERATOR ACCESS ENABLED

   appears on the screen, press the CTRL and R keys simultaneously.

This executes the PP program set on the deadstart panel.

For models 815 and 825, initiating the deadstart process brings the initial deadstart display to the console screen. For models 810 and 830, initiating the deadstart process brings the deadstart options display to the console screen. The deadstart program is then entered or retrieved.

This manual assumes that a deadstart file exists and meets site configuration requirements. The deadstart file is on a reel of magnetic tape or a disk pack and contains the programs necessary to establish the operating system and its products (BASIC, FORTRAN, COMPASS, and so forth).

In general, the procedure you use most often to deadstart is warmstart. Warmstart from a disk unit or a CDC 639/667/669 Magnetic Tape Unit is possible after the disk controller or tape controller to be used is loaded with the proper controlware and the controlware is functioning. Warmstart is always possible from CDC 677/679 Magnetic Tape Units.

WARMSTART PROCEDURE SUMMARY

Figure 2-1 illustrates the warmstart procedure. Detailed information concerning all phases of the deadstart process are contained in the CYBER Initialization Package (CIP) User's Handbook.

The following steps summarize the procedures necessary to perform warmstart from a 66x/67x magnetic tape unit, an 834 disk unit, an 836 disk unit, an 844 disk unit, an 885-11/12 disk unit, or an 895 disk unit. Use this as a checklist during warmstart.

If you are deadstarting a model 810, 815, 825, or 830 switch the order of steps 3 and 4. For more complete information, refer to Warmstart Procedure for Models 810, 815, 825, and 830 later in this section.

1. Ensure that required disk units are available and that they have packs mounted.

2. Mount the deadstart tape or pack (refer to appendix D if necessary).

3. Set the deadstart panel for warmstart (refer to Setting the Deadstart Panel for a Warmstart in this section).

4. Initiate the deadstart process by entering the deadstart sequence as previously explained and by entering the S (system load options) on the deadstart options display. If deadstarting from a spun down 834 or 836 disk unit, blank screen appears for about 30 seconds on CC545 console before the next display appears. If deadstarting from a spun down 834 or 836 disk using CC634B console the message

SYSTEM INITIALIZATION IN PROGRESS

is displayed before the first CIP display appears.

5. Select the correct CIP options.

   a. Select the correct deadstart level.

   b. Select the correct CMRDECK.

6. Modify the deadstart decks if necessary. Help screens appear to aid you in the modifications. Refer to Modifying the Deadstart Decks later in this section for more information.

   a. Modify the CMRDECK (if required and the correct bit is set on the deadstart panel). If there are no modifications to the EQPDECK, the APRDECK, or the IPRDECK, type GO.

   b. If EQPDECK changes are required, type NEXT. After modifying the EQPDECK and if there are no modifications to the APRDECK or the IPRDECK, type GO.

   c. If APRDECK changes are required, type NEXT as many times as needed to locate the desired APRDECK. After modifying the APRDECK, type GO if there are no modifications to the IPRDECK.

   d. If IPRDECK changes are required, type IPR to proceed to the beginning of the IPRDECK. After modifying the IPRDECK, type GO to continue with the deadstart.

7. Enter the date and time (refer to Entering the Date and Time later in this section).

   If a wall clock chip is present in your hardware, the system automatically reads the date and time from the chip.

8. Wait for file recovery and library directory generation to complete.

9. Initiate job processing (refer to Initiating Job Processing) by typing AUTO or MAINTENANCE if job processing was not initiated automatically during IPRDECK processing.

```
                    ┌─────────────┐
                    │   PREPARE   │
                    │  DEADSTART  │
                    │   DEVICE    │
                    └──────┬──────┘
                           │
                           ▼
                    ┌─────────────┐
                    │SET DEADSTART│
                    │PANEL PROGRAM│
                    │FOR WARMSTART│
                    └──────┬──────┘
                           │
                           ▼
                    ┌─────────────┐
                    │   INITIATE  │
                    │  DEADSTART  │
                    └──────┬──────┘
                           │
                           ▼
                    ┌─────────────┐
                    │   SELECT    │
                    │  OPERATING  │
                    │ SYSTEM LOAD │
                    │   OPTION    │
                    └──────┬──────┘
                           │
                           ▼
                    ┌─────────────┐
                    │ MODIFY THE  │
                    │  DEADSTART  │
                    │  DECKS IF   │
                    │   NEEDED    │
                    └──────┬──────┘
                           │
                           ▼
                    ┌─────────────┐
                    │ ENTER TIME  │
                    │  AND DATE   │
                    │(IF NECESSARY)│
                    └──────┬──────┘
                           │
                           ▼
                    ┌─────────────┐
                    │  WAIT FOR   │
                    │  DEADSTART  │
                    │ TO COMPLETE │
                    └──────┬──────┘
                           │
                           ▼
                    ┌─────────────┐
                    │INITIATE JOB │
                    │ PROCESSING  │
                    └─────────────┘
```
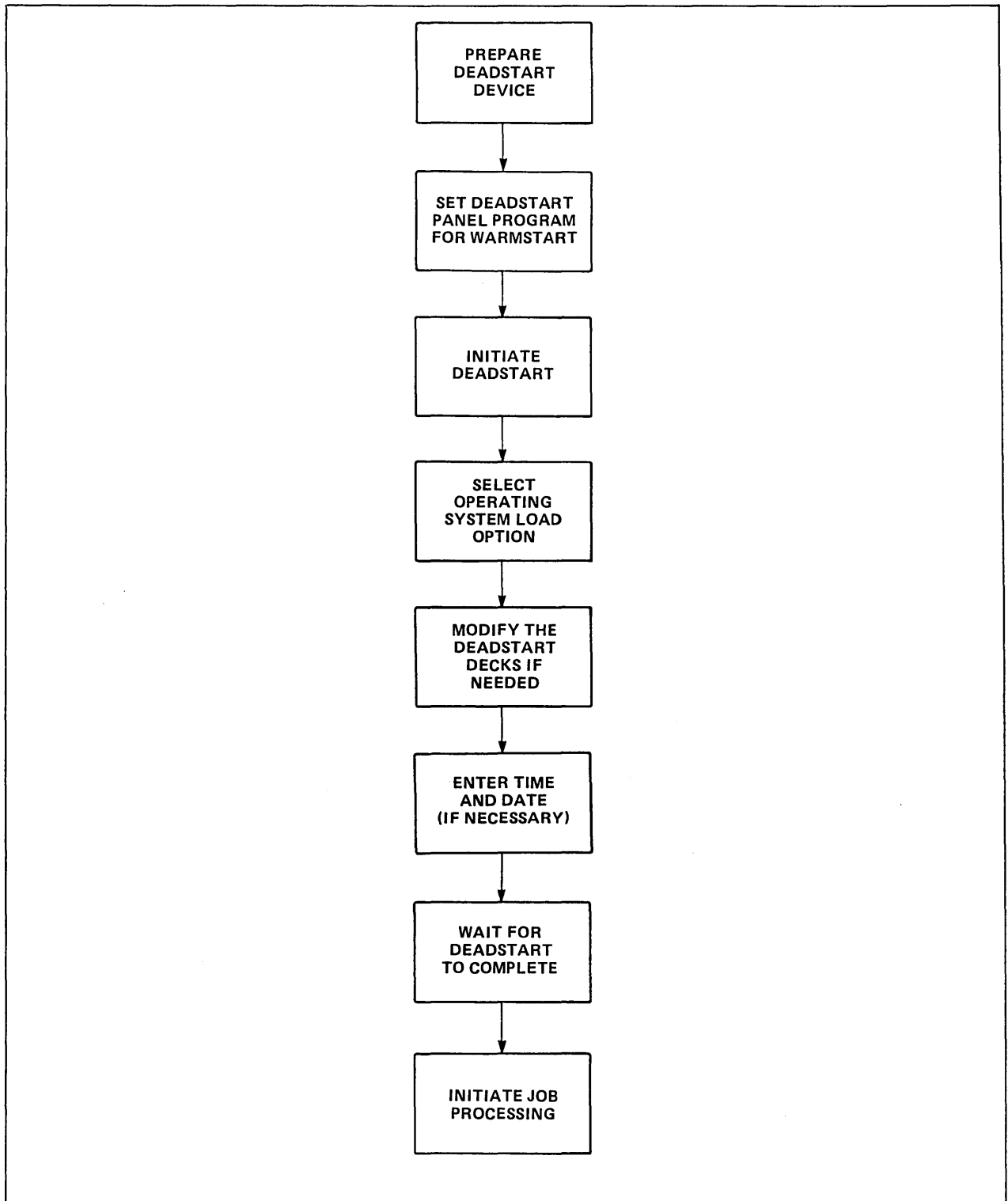
Figure 2-1. Typical Warmstart Sequence

SETTING THE DEADSTART PROGRAM FOR A WARMSTART

The deadstart device (where the deadstart file resides), its associated controller, and the channel used to access this equipment are identified by setting the switches shown in the unshaded area of the deadstart programs illustrated in figures 2-2, 2-3, and 2-4.

There are two types of warmstart program settings: one for a deadstart device connected to a channel with a PP and the other for a deadstart device connected to a channel without a PP.

Each switch on the deadstart panel represents a binary number in the program (1 means the switch is set in the up position, 0 means the switch is set in the down position). Three switches grouped together form an octal digit (a number from 0 through 7). Four octal digits form a numeric code for a PP instruction to the computer. You set instructions on the deadstart panel by setting a row of switches that corresponds to that instruction.

For models 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, and 990, you must set the four leftmost bit positions for each row to 0 (down). They are not shown in figures 2-2 and 2-4.

Refer to Setting Word 13 in this section for detailed information on word 12 (for CYBER 70 and 6000 Computer Systems) and word 13 parameters.

Someone from your site or Control Data will provide the actual settings for each row of switches on the deadstart panel. The following descriptions of the panel settings are provided only for information and to allow you to check the deadstart panel settings if you have deadstart problems.

Word	Binary				Octal
1	001	100	000	010	1402
2	111	011	0tt	ttt	73tt
3	000	000	001	111	0017
4	111	101	1tt	ttt	75tt
5	111	111	0tt	ttt	77tt
6	eee	ddd	ddd	ddd	eddd †
7	111	100	0tt	ttt	74tt
10	111	001	0tt	ttt	71tt
11	111	011	000	001	7301
12	000	000	000	000	0000
13	rrr	ppp	xxx	xxx	rpxx ††
14	000	000	000	000	0000
15	000	000	000	000	0000
16	000	000	000	000	0000
17	000	000	000	000	0000
20	111	001	001	010	7112

† eddd for tape; dddd for disk deadstart.
†† The instructions for setting the bits represented by these parameters are given in Setting Word 13.

Figure 2-2. CYBER 170 and CYBER 180 Computer Systems
Program Settings for Warmstart from Channel with a
PP (For Example, Channel 1, 2, or 11)

Word	Binary				Octal
1	001	100	000	010	1402
2	111	011	0tt	ttt	73tt
3	000	000	001	011	0013
4	111	101	1tt	ttt	75tt
5	111	111	0tt	ttt	77tt
6	eee	ddd	ddd	ddd	eddd
7	111	100	0tt	ttt	74tt
10	111	001	0tt	ttt	71tt
11	111	011	000	001	7301
12	rrr	ppp	xxx	xxx	rpxx†
13	000	000	000	000	0000
14	111	001	001	010	7112

†The instructions for setting the bits represented by
these parameters are given in Setting Word 13.

Figure 2-3. CYBER 70 and 6000 Computer Systems Panel Settings for Warmstart
from Channel with a PP (For Example, Channel 1, 2, or 11)

Word	Binary				Octal
1	000	000	000	000	0000
2	000	000	000	000	0000†
3	000	000	000	000	0000†
4	111	101	1tt	ttt	75tt†
5	111	111	0tt	ttt	77tt
6	eee	ddd	ddd	ddd	eddd
7	111	100	0tt	ttt	74tt
10	111	001	0tt	ttt	71tt
11	111	011	000	001	7301
12	000	000	000	000	0000
13	rrr	ppp	xxx	xxx	rpxx††
14	000	000	000	000	0000

†If a 6681 data channel converter is the first
equipment on the channel, or if it precedes the
deadstart device controller, words 2, 3, and 4 must be
set as follows:

Word	Binary				Octal
2	111	101	1tt	ttt	75tt
3	111	111	0tt	ttt	77tt
4	010	001	000	000	2100

†The instructions for setting the bits represented by
these parameters are given in Setting Word 13.

Figure 2-4. Panel Settings for Warmstart from Channel with No PP
(For Example, Channel 0, 12, or 13)

Descriptions of the deadstart panel parameters follow.

Notation	Description
tt ttt	Channel number used to access the deadstart equipment.
eee	Controller number to which the deadstart tape unit is connected.

ddd ddd ddd   Tape deadstart function; depends on device type as follows:

001	01u	uuu	639 tape units.
010	11u	uuu	66x tape units.
001	01u	uuu	677 tape units at 800 cpi and 679 tape units.
011	01u	uuu	677 tape units at 556 cpi.

ddd ddd ddd ddd   Disk deadstart function; depends on the device type as follows:

000	011	uuu	uuu	844, 885-11/12, or 895 disk units.
000	011	ccc	uuu	834 or 836 disk units. Control module self-checking diagnostics are executed. The initial display usually appears in 15 to 50 seconds.
000	101	ccc	uuu	834 or 836 disk units. Control module self-checking diagnostics are not executed. The initial display usually appears in 0 to 20 seconds.
011	011	uuu	uuu	895 disk units.

         u uuu, uuu uuu, or uuu represents the physical unit number of the device on which the deadstart tape or disk pack is mounted. ccc represents the physical control module equipment number of the control module connected to the deadstart disk.

rrr	Deadstart level.
ppp	Deadstart parameters.
xxx xxx	CMRDECK number.

SETTING WORD 12 (CYBER 180-CLASS MAINFRAMES)

For CYBER 180-class mainframes, two unique fields exist in word 12 of the deadstart program. They allow you to enter the model type that hardware initialization and verification sequence and maintenance software library (HIVS/MSL) 15x uses and to select extended deadstart testing. The switches that represent these fields are shown in the following illustration. The switches are set on the deadstart panel for models 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, and 990 or are entered as octal values through the models 810, 815, 825, and 830 consoles.

0000 000 000	sss	0 a f

sss   Specifies the model type as follows:

        Model Type   Mainframe

           001   810, 815, 825, or 830
           010   835
           011   840, 845, 850, 855, 860, or 990

You must set these bits correctly for HIVS/MSL 15x use. If you set the bits to any other configuration, the model type set is not valid and the following message appears.

ERROR - NOT ON LIBRARY

a   Reserved for maintenance use.

f   Specifies the extended deadstart sequence option. If you set this bit and have the LONG/SHORT DEADSTART SEQUENCE switch on the deadstart panel set to the up (long) position, the system loads and executes the extended deadstart sequence (EDS). If this bit is not set or if the LONG/SHORT DEADSTART SEQUENCE switch is set to the down (short) position, the extended deadstart sequence does not occur.

When this bit is set, parts of PP memories are destroyed. Refer to the description of the E option in the Utilities Display in the CIP User's Handbook for more information.

The rest of word 12 can be set for other maintenance purposes (refer to the applicable hardware operator's guide for more information).

SETTING WORD 13

Three unique fields exist in word 13 (word 12 on CYBER 70 and 6000 Computer Systems) of the deadstart program allowing you to select the CMRDECK, the deadstart parameters, and the level of deadstart. The switches that represent these fields are shown in the following illustration. The switches are set on the deadstart panel for all models except models 810, 815, 825, and 830; and are entered as octal values through the model 810, 815, 825, or 830 console.

rrr	ppp	xxx	xxx
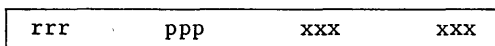
rrr   Specifies the level of deadstart.

ppp   Specifies the deadstart parameters.

xxx xxx   Specifies the CMRDECK number.

SELECTING THE DEADSTART LEVEL

You can select one of four levels of deadstart by setting bits 11, 10, and 9 in word 13.
The switches that represent this field of bits are shown in the unshaded area:

rrr	ppp	xxx	xxx

Value of rrr (Bits 11 - 9)	Description
000	Indicates an initial or level 0 deadstart. The system is loaded from the deadstart file. This is not considered a recovery deadstart although permanent files, queued files, and system dayfiles are recovered automatically unless those file types are initialized by the EQPDECK entry, INITIALIZE (refer to Modifying the EQPDECK in the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook). These files are recovered on all levels of system deadstart.

Level 0 deadstart is normally specified under the following conditions.

- For the first deadstart following a period in which the system was either inoperative or used for purposes other than NOS operations.

- When a system malfunction occurred and other levels of system deadstart prove ineffective.

If it is necessary to redeadstart the system (for example, due to system malfunction), it is recommended that you attempt a level 3 recovery deadstart. If you select level 0, the system is reloaded from the deadstart file. All central memory (except on CYBER 180-class mainframes)† and PP contents are destroyed by the memory confidence test.

001	Indicates a level 1 recovery deadstart, in which the operating system, all jobs, and all active files are recovered from checkpoint information on mass storage. Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook, for more information on level 1 deadstarts.
010	Indicates a level 2 recovery deadstart, in which all jobs and active files are recovered from checkpoint information on mass storage. No attempt is made to recover the operating system. Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for more information on level 2 deadstarts.
011	Indicates a level 3 recovery deadstart in which all jobs, permanent files, active files, and the operating system, with the exception of the system library directory, are recovered from central memory tables. The system library directory is recovered from mass storage.

---

†Central memory and extended memory are not destroyed on CYBER 180-class mainframes unless the I option is selected on the CIP Utilities display or the V option is selected from the Operator Intervention display.

```
Value of rrr
(Bits 11 - 9)                                    Description
```

A level 3 deadstart is the only level that preserves the contents of central memory. In order to avoid inadvertent destruction of central memory contents when a level 3 deadstart is intended, always select level 3 on the deadstart panel. If you need a deadstart level other than 3, you can specify the level using the *P* display (refer to the CIP User's Handbook for more information). You must issue a CHECKPOINT SYSTEM command prior to deadstart to prevent loss of system library modification (SYSEDIT) information.

Normally you perform level 3 recovery deadstart following an equipment malfunction (for example, channel or PP hung), providing central memory and mass storage remain intact. Unless you can determine that central memory is no longer reliable, you should attempt a level 3 recovery following a malfunction. If level 3 recovery fails, you must perform a level 0 deadstart.

| NOTE |

Attempting a level 1 or 2 recovery dead-
start after a level 3 deadstart fails does
not correctly recover system activity and
can endanger system and permanent file
integrity. You must perform a level 0
deadstart.

For additional information concerning levels of deadstart, refer to Preparing for System Restart in this section and Preparing for Recovery Deadstart in the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook.

SELECTING THE DEADSTART PARAMETERS

You can select deadstart parameters to control miscellaneous deadstart functions by setting bits 8 through 6 in word 13. The switches that represent this field of bits are shown in the unshaded area:

| rrr | ppp | xxx | xxx |

     ppp   Specifies miscellaneous deadstart functions. Refer to table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Deadstart Parameters Switch Settings

Bit Number	Switch Position	Description
8	Down	Reserved for future use.
7	Down	Reserved for future use.
6 = 0	Down	Indicates that the CMRDECK is not displayed during deadstart.
6 = 1	Up	Indicates that the CMRDECK is displayed during all levels of deadstart.

SELECTING THE CMRDECK

The CMRDECK defines the table sizes and other information to be used for system operations. Up to 64 CMRDECKs (numbered 0 through 77_8) can be included on the deadstart file.

$$\boxed{\text{NOTE}}$$

You can select the CMRDECK only during a
level 0 (initial) deadstart. For a level 1
or 2 (recovery) deadstart, you must use the
CMRDECK selected during the most recent
level 0 deadstart. Refer to Selecting the
Deadstart Level earlier in this section for
information concerning the levels of
deadstart.

The number of the selected CMRDECK is indicated by setting the switches (bits 5 through 0) shown in the unshaded area:

| rrr | ppp | xxx | xxx |

       xxx xxx   Specifies the CMRDECK number (0 through 77_8) to be used.

For example, if CMRDECK number 26_8 is selected, the corresponding switches on the deadstart panel are set as follows:

      rrr ppp 010 110

0 indicates switch is in down position; 1 indicates switch is in up position. You can also specify the CMRDECK from the console keyboard by using the CIP *P* display (described in the CIP User's Handbook). Values entered from the CIP *P* display take precedence over those specified on the deadstart panel.

WARMSTART PROCEDURE FOR MODELS 810, 815, 825, AND 830

The procedure to warmstart models 810, 815, 825, and 830 is similar to the 700 Series
Computer Systems except that the models 810, 815, 825, and 830 do not have a deadstart
panel. Warmstart programs for the models 810, 815, 825, and 830 are identical to those for
models 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, and 860 except where specifically noted. The warmstart
programs represented by the deadstart panel switch settings on a model 835, 840, 845, 850,
855, 860, or 990 are entered through the model 810, 815, 825, or 830 console keyboard as
octal numbers.

Initiating the deadstart process brings up the Maintenance Options display (refer to figure
2-5) on models 815 or 825. On models 810 or 830, initiating the deadstart process brings up
the Deadstart Options display (refer to figure 2-6). Selecting option M on Deadstart
Options display brings up the Maintenance Options display (refer to figure 2-5). If the
warmstart program is already stored in the microprocessor, retrieve it by typing

    GP n

where n is the number (0 through 3) of the stored program. You can change individual
instructions in a program, such as unit number or other parameters, as outlined below.
These changes are not retained across deadstarts unless the new program is stored as
outlined later in this section.

```
                        MAINTENANCE OPTIONS
                             (REV 03)

                                      PROGRAM 0†

        XX YYYYYY-CHANGE DS PRG       01 001402
        XX+YYYYYY-CHANGE DS PRG INC   02 007303
               S-SHORT DS             03 000017
               L-LONG DS              04 007503
               H-HELP††               05 007703
                                      06 000301
                                      07 007403
            PPM CONF = 00†††          10 007103
            BRL CONF = 0†††           11 007301
            DLY LOOP = 0†††           12 000710
            LDS ADDR = 6000††         13 000376
            CLF FREQ = NORMAL††       14 000000
     CM RECONF SW3 = C††††            15 000000
           SW4 = C SW5 = C††††        16 000000
                                      17 000000
                                      20 007112
```

    †The number of the most recently used deadstart program;
     the program contents are those most recently used to deadstart.
    ††For an explanation of these entries, refer to the hardware
     operator's guides for models 810 and 830.
    †††Define PP configuration. Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook
     for information about reconfiguring PPs.
    ††††Define CM configuration for models 810 and 830 with memory
     update option, the switches are numbered SW1, SW2, and SW3.
     SW1 is not used. Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for
     information about reconfiguring CM.

Figure 2-5. Maintenance Options Display for Models 810 and 830

```
/‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾\

                   DEADSTART OPTIONS

          S - SYSTEM LOAD OPTIONS
          M - MAINTENANCE OPTIONS



          (CR) - SYSTEM LOAD OPTIONS




          PROGRAM n SELECTED

_____/
```
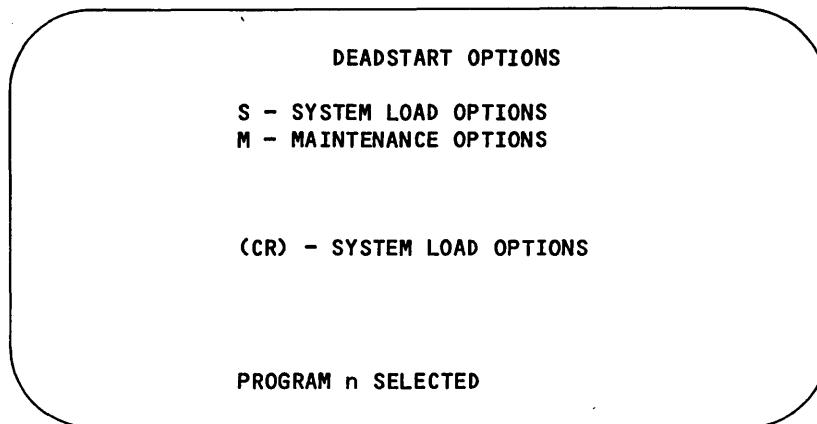
Figure 2-6. Deadstart Options Display for Models 810 and 830

If the correct warmstart program is not stored or a new program is to be entered and stored, the program must be entered as octal numbers equivalent to the switch settings on the deadstart panel of other mainframes.

Enter the warmstart program represented by the switch settings shown in the related deadstart panel figure for your configuration by typing

   xx yyyyyy

where xx is the octal row number of the deadstart instruction and yyyyyy is the octal number equivalent of the actual instruction. When you enter a 6-digit instruction, the first two digits of the instruction must be zeros. However, leading zeros in both the octal row number and the instruction need not be entered. For example, if the row number was 03 and the instruction was 000017 you could enter

   3 17

and get the same setting as entering

   03 000017.

If you want the system to automatically increment the octal row number, the entry after which the increment is to occur is

   xx+yyyyyy

where the + character indicates that the system is to automatically increment the octal row number. When the automatic increment is in effect, the system displays the next location after accepting the previous entry. Only the next instruction need be entered.

To cancel the automatic incrementing, press the erase key after the octal row number appears.

To store a new program or a modified program, type

   SP n

where n is the number (0 through 3) of the program to be stored. If a program is already stored at the specified number, the new program replaces the old stored program.

After entering or retrieving the desired warmstart program, type

   S

followed by a carriage return for a short deadstart sequence, or

   L

followed by a carriage return for a long deadstart sequence.

When power is applied to a model 810, 815, 825, or 830 mainframe, the microprocessor automatically retrieves the warmstart program stored as program number 3 and initiates a long deadstart sequence. If you want this feature, store the warmstart program for your configuration as program number 3. If you do not want this feature, store the first word of program 3 as 000300. This instruction puts the program in PP0 into a loop. No deadstart activity occurs and no displays appear on the screen. You must initiate the deadstart process by bringing up the initial deadstart display on models 815 or 825. On models 810 or 830 initiate the deadstart process by bringing up the Deadstart Options display or the Initial Deadstart display. You can then retrieve or enter the warmstart program you wish and select the short or long deadstart sequence.

INITIATING THE DEADSTART PROCESS

You initiate the deadstart process by pressing the deadstart button on the CC545 console. On the CC634B console you initiate the deadstart process by entering the following sequence.

1. Press the CTRL and G keys simultaneously.

2. When the message

      OPERATOR ACCESS ENABLED

    appears on the screen, press the CTRL and R keys simultaneously.

Deadstart proceeds automatically until you are required to initialize the system or until an error is encountered (refer to Initializing the System in this section).

You can monitor deadstart progress on the console display screens. If errors are encountered during deadstart, a descriptive message is displayed on the right console screen, and deadstart halts. Refer to Deadstart Error Troubleshooting at the end of this section for more information and possible corrective actions.

If the left display screen is replaced by an error display, a fatal error occurred. Deadstart halts. Refer to appendix A for a description of the error messages and appropriate actions.

INITIAL OPTIONS DISPLAY

The initial options display appears (except models 810 and 830). On models 810 or 830
selecting S on the initial deadstart display brings up the initial options display. From
the initial options display, you instruct the system to proceed with automatic system
deadstart or select additional options.

The initial options display provides the following options (figure 2-7).

```
                      INITIAL OPTIONS

         A    OS LOAD AUTOMATIC
         O    OS LOAD WITH INTERVENTION
         U    UTILITIES
         M    OFFLINE MAINTENANCE
         H    HELP

         (CR) OS LOAD AUTOMATIC




         ppp-mmm Llevel
```
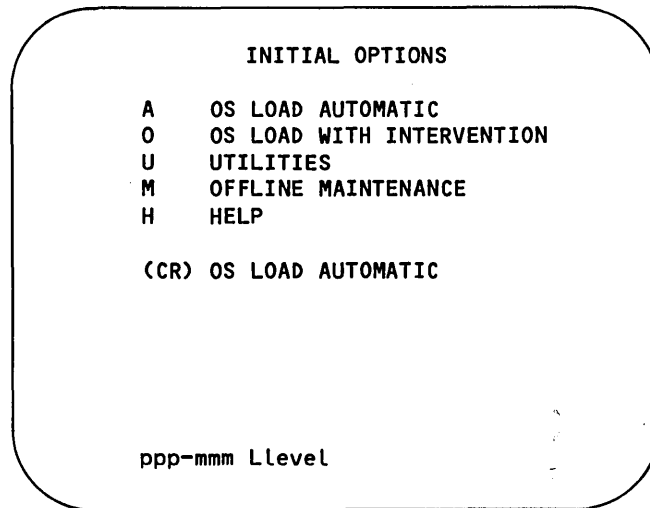
Figure 2-7. Initial Options Display

Option	Description
(CR) or A	OS load automatic. Press carriage return to load the operating system with no intervention on your part. You cannot select additional options after this entry.
O	Deadstart with operator intervention. Select this option to display the Operator Intervention display (refer to the CIP User's Handbook for details).
U	Utilities. Select this option to display the utilities display (refer to the CIP User's Handbook for details).
M†	Offline maintenance. Select this option to initiate the offline maintenance tests. For CYBER 180-class mainframes, refer to the appropriate hardware operator's guide for more information. For all other CYBER and 6000 Computer Systems, consult a customer engineer for more information.
H	Help for initial option selections.

The CIP level, ppp-mmm Llevel, is displayed at the bottom of the initial options display;
where ppp is mainframe type, mmm is mainframe model number, and level is the CIP release
level.

---

†The offline maintenance display always appears when you are deadstarting from tape. When
 you are deadstarting from disk, this display appears only if the maintenance software
 library (MSL) is available at your site. Consult a customer engineer for more information.

MODIFYING THE DEADSTART DECKS

The most important function of the deadstart text decks is to identify and group the peripheral devices used by the mainframe. These peripheral devices include disk drives, tape drives, line printers, controllers, network processing units, and so forth. The identification and grouping of these devices is defined in four types of files on the deadstart file: the CMRDECK, the EQPDECK, the APRDECKs, and the IPRDECK.

The CMRDECK, EQPDECK, APRDECKs, and IPRDECK files together define the system configuration and set the initial operating system limits and priorities. Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for more information on the actual structure and function of each of these files.

Each of these files can exist in many versions on the deadstart file. You specify which CMRDECK and EQPDECK to use during a level 0 (initial) deadstart. (On level 3 deadstarts, the CMRDECK and EQPDECK specified during the last level 0 deadstart remains in effect.) Some entries in the EQPDECK require an APRDECK. Each entry in the EQPDECK requiring an APRDECK specifies which APRDECK it needs. If an APRDECK is not specified, a default APRDECK (usually APRD00) is supplied. One of the entries in the CMRDECK specifies which IPRDECK is required for this particular system configuration. Thus, by specifying a particular CMRDECK and EQPDECK you can also select the unique combination of APRDECKs and IPRDECK needed to deadstart the system.

All of these files are prepared before or during the installation process. There is no need to interact with these files unless you want to change your system configuration (for example, malfunctioning hardware). You control when the CMRDECK is displayed during deadstart by the setting of bit 6 in word 13 of the deadstart panel (refer to Setting Word 13 earlier in this section).

If the display-CMRDECK switch is set in the up position, the system displays the CMRDECK after you complete the CIP activities. The CMRDECK, the EQPDECK, the APRDECKs, and the IPRDECK can be viewed and changed.

If the display-CMRDECK switch is set in the down position, the CMRDECK instructions are carried out as set up in the file, unless there is an error in the CMRDECK (or the EQPDECK or the APRDECK or the IPRDECK). If an error is discovered, the system halts until you enter a correction and tell the system to continue.

To modify deadstart decks, you must start by displaying the CMRDECK. This is done by setting the display-CMRDECK switch (bit 6 in word 13 of the deadstart panel) or by selecting the D=Y option on the Parameters display (refer to CIP User's Handbook, for more information on this display). After you set bit 6, you press the deadstart button, select the OS Autoload option on the Initial Options display, and, after the CIP testing completes, the system stops and presents an instruction display called CMRINST. When the CMRINST display is presented, you can view the CMRDECK, go to the EQPDECK, go to the APRDECKs, go directly to the IPRDECK, or continue the automatic system load. To continue with the automatic system load, type

   GO.

and press carriage return.

MODIFYING THE CMRDECK

All valid CMRDECK entries are defined in the CMRINST display. Several of the entries listed are assigned system default values. These values are assumed if the entries do not appear in the CMRDECK being used. To view the contents of the CMRDECK being used, press the right blank key on CC545 console and the ⟶ key on CC634B console. The CMRINST display is returned by pressing the right blank key or ⟶ key again. The display alternates each time the right blank key or ⟶ key is pressed. If either the CMRDECK or CMRINST overflows two screens, the display can be advanced by pressing the + key.

Modify the CMRDECK by entering the appropriate changes or additions from the console keyboard. These entries can be made while either CMRDECK or CMRINST is being displayed. Each console entry supersedes the value currently specified in the CMRDECK (or default value in CMRINST).

Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for complete information concerning all CMRDECK entries.

NOTE

> The modified CMRDECK remains in effect only until the next level 0 deadstart is performed. Changes to the CMRDECK are not recovered for the next deadstart.

If it is necessary to modify a specific EQPDECK, APRDECK or the IPRDECK, refer to Modifying the EQPDECK, Modifying the APRDECK, or Modifying the IPRDECK in this section. Otherwise, to indicate that all modifications to the CMRDECK, the EQPDECK, the APRDECKs, and the IPRDECK are complete, type

    GO.

and press carriage return.

MODIFYING THE EQPDECK

After completing all CMRDECK modifications, you can also modify the default EQPDECK, the APRDECKs, or the IPRDECK being used. If no changes need to be made to any EQPDECK, but you do need to modify the APRDECK or the IPRDECK, refer to Modifying the APRDECK or Modifying the IPRDECK in this section.

To modify an EQPDECK, type

    NEXT.

and press carriage return while CMRDECK or CMRINST is being displayed.

Modify the EQPDECK by entering the appropriate changes or additions from the console keyboard. These entries can be made while EQPDECK, EQPINST, Equipment Status Display, Mass Storage Status Display, Mass Storage Initialization Status Display, or Controlware Status Display is being displayed. Each console entry supersedes the value currently specified in the EQPDECK (or default value in EQPINST).

Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for complete information on all EQPDECK entries and displays.

<div align="center">

NOTE

</div>

> The modified EQPDECK remains in effect only until the next level 0 deadstart is performed. Changes to the EQPDECK are not recovered for the next deadstart unless a new deadstart file is created to reflect those changes.

After all EQPDECK modifications are complete and if there are no APRDECK or the IPRDECK modifications, type

     GO.

and press carriage return.

MODIFYING THE APRDECK

After completing all EQPDECK modifications or if no EQPDECK modifications are needed, you can modify the default APRDECK, the APRDECK for a specific equipment, or the IPRDECK being used. If no changes need to be made to any APRDECK, but you do need to modify the IPRDECK, refer to Modifying the IPRDECK in this section.

The APRDECK contains entries reserving areas of mass storage that are not usable (flaws). The APRDECK used can vary from equipment to equipment. One of the parameters specified when an equipment is defined in the EQPDECK is the APRDECK number that applies to that equipment. The default (APRD00) is selected if this parameter is not specified.

To modify an APRDECK while the EQPDECK or EQPINST is being displayed, type

     NEXT.

and press carriage return. The APRINST display is presented if the device was initialized. It describes all the acceptable APRDECK entries. Enter the changes or additions to the APRDECK from the console keyboard.

If there are no changes to the APRDECK displayed, type

     NEXT.

and press carriage return to go to the next APRDECK. Repeat this process until the appropriate APRDECK is displayed or until you have changed all APRDECKs needing changes.

After all APRDECK modifications are complete, you can skip to the IPRDECK (either the default IPRDECK defined during system installation or the IPRDECK specified by the IPD command in the CMRDECK) by typing

    IPR.

and pressing carriage return. You can refer to Modifying the IPRDECK in this section for more information. If there are no IPRDECK modifications, type

    GO.

and press carriage return to indicate that changes to the CMRDECK, the EQPDECK, the APRDECKs, and/or the IPRDECK are complete.

MODIFYING THE IPRDECK

The IPRDECK contains installation parameters that describe the mode of system operation; for example, whether the system is in secured mode or unsecured mode. IPRDECK modification is seldom required during deadstart since nearly all IPRDECK commands are also valid DSD commands that make the same changes during normal system operation. Generally, installation parameters changed during normal operations (with DSD commands or by modifying the IPRDECK) are retained only across a level 3 recovery deadstart. All valid DSD commands used in a normal production environment are described in section 3.

After typing

    IPR.

and pressing carriage return when all the CMRDECK, the EQPDECK, or the APRDECK modifications are complete or after repeatedly typing NEXT. to step through all the APRDECKs, the instruction display entitled IPRINST appears on the console screens. This display defines all valid IPRDECK entries. Most of these entries are also valid DSD commands. To view the contents of the IPRDECK being used, press the right blank key or the →| key. The display alternates each time the right blank key or the →| key is pressed. If either the IPRDECK or IPRINST overflows two screens, you can advance the display by pressing the + key.

Enter the appropriate changes or additions from the console keyboard. These entries can be made while either IPRINST or the IPRDECK is being displayed. A console entry supersedes the value currently specified in the IPRDECK.

| NOTE |

Changes to the IPRDECK are retained only for
a level 3 (recovery) deadstart.

To indicate that changes to the CMRDECK, the EQPDECK, the APRDECK and/or the IPRDECK are completed, type

GO.

and press carriage return. The automatic system loading continues with the system initialization displays.

Table 2-2 describes how to move from one deadstart deck to another. First, refer to the column in the table with your current display. Second, follow each step down the column until you reach the display you want.

Table 2-2. Moving from One Deadstart Deck to Another

Desired Display	Current Display			
	CMRDECK	EQPDECK	APRDECK	IPRDECK
CMRDECK	X	X	X	X
EQPDECK	NEXT.	X	X	X
APRDECK	NEXT. NEXT.	NEXT.	X	X
IPRDECK	IPR.	IPR.	IPR.	X
Proceed with deadstart	GO.	GO.	GO.	GO.

SYSTEM LOADING AND INITIATING
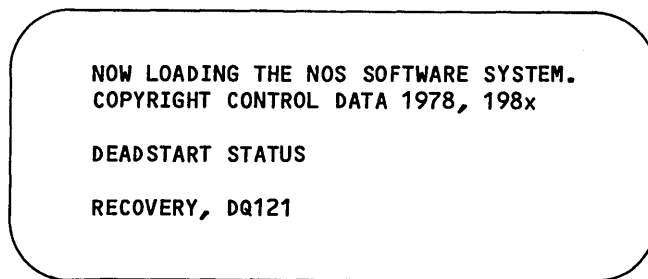
Once the system configuration has been established, all mass storage device labels are first validated, and then the system library of programs is either loaded from the deadstart file or is recovered from mass storage. Job processing is then initiated either automatically from information in the IPRDECK or manually when you enter the AUTO or MAINTENANCE command.

MASS STORAGE LABEL VALIDATION

Figure 2-8 shows a typical mass storage label validation display. While normally displayed only a few seconds, this display could remain displayed much longer if there are 834 or 836 disks in the configuration which must be automatically spun up before their labels can be validated (never more than two minutes unless there are problems). The message

   SPINNING UP DRIVES

is displayed on the console during the time 834 or 836 disks are spinning up.

```
NOW LOADING THE NOS SOFTWARE SYSTEM.
COPYRIGHT CONTROL DATA 1978, 198x

DEADSTART STATUS

RECOVERY, DQ121
```

Figure 2-8. Label Validation Display

DEADSTART FILE LOAD/RECOVERY

If you are performing a level 0 (initial) deadstart, the system library is automatically loaded from the deadstart file to one or more mass storage devices. The name of each system library program is also displayed on the right console screen as it is being loaded. This allows you to monitor deadstart progress. Figure 2-9 shows a typical system load display.

```
NOW LOADING THE NOS SOFTWARE SYSTEM.
COPYRIGHT CONTROL DATA 1978, 198x.


DEADSTART STATUS

    LOADING   1MT
```

Figure 2-9. System Load Display
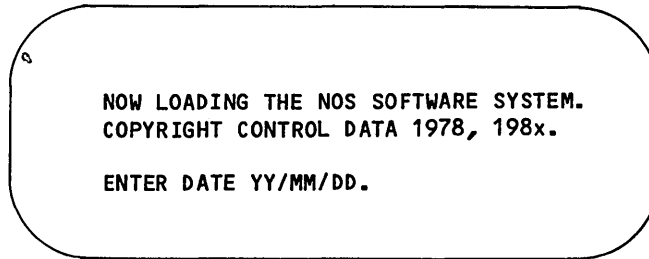
If you are performing a level 3 (recovery) deadstart, the system library is not reloaded. It is recovered from mass storage. Central memory tables such as the system file name table (system FNT), executing job table (EJT), queued file table (QFT), equipment status table (EST), and track reservation table (TRT) are recovered from central memory for level 3 deadstarts. Additional information may be recovered from the link device if you are part of an extended memory multimainframe configuration. For level 3 deadstarts, the deadstart file is rewound and is not accessed again until another deadstart operation is performed.

If a deadstart error occurs, a message appears on the right console screen and, depending upon the nature of the error, deadstart processing may halt. Refer to Deadstart Error Trouble Shooting later in this section for more information and possible corrective actions.

ENTERING THE DATE AND TIME

The system uses the date and time (updated every second) for dayfile messages and for permanent file catalogs and directories for files being accessed. It is important to enter the correct date and time in order to accurately maintain these system records.

When the system loading (or recovery) phase of deadstart is about to begin, the system checks for the presence of a wall clock chip in your hardware configuration. If the chip is present, the date and time are automatically read from the chip. If the chip is not present or malfunctioning, the one-line message in figure 2-10 appears in the center of the left console screen and requests entry of the current date.

```
NOW LOADING THE NOS SOFTWARE SYSTEM.
COPYRIGHT CONTROL DATA 1978, 198x.

ENTER DATE YY/MM/DD.
```

Figure 2-10. Date Initialization Request

Type the current date, followed by carriage return, in the following format.
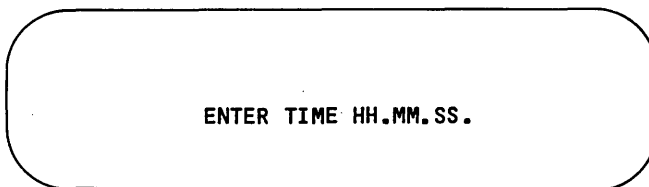
yy/mm/dd.

yy   Year; 00 through 99.

mm   Month; 01 through 12.

dd   Day; 01 through 31.

When the system accepts the date entry, it displays the request for entry of the current time as shown in figure 2-11.

```
ENTER TIME HH.MM.SS.
```

Figure 2-11. Time Initialization Request

Type the current time, followed by carriage return in the following format.

hh.mm.ss.

      hh   Hour; 00 through 23.

      mm   Minute; 00 through 59.

      ss   Second; 00 through 59.

If the deadstart file loading (or recovery) is not completed when the time entry is made, the DSD commands listed in the IPRDECK are displayed on the lower portion of the left console screen. The commands are not executed, however, until the file loading is completed and the system library directory is generated.

INITIATING JOB PROCESSING

If a level 3 (recovery) deadstart is being performed, the system recovers all jobs and active files and automatically resumes normal job processing.

If a level 0 (initial) deadstart is being performed, the system automatically initiates job processing only if the commands are in the IPRDECK. To initiate job processing when the automatic resumption is not in the IPRDECK, type either

    AUTO. or MAINTENANCE.

and press carriage return.

Following entry of the AUTO or MAINTENANCE command during a level 0 (initial) deadstart, the deadstart sequencing process begins. Deadstart sequencing causes job processing to be suspended until all system files in the default family are initiated.

Normal job processing begins after the deadstart sequencing job completes. If the AUTO command is entered, the subsystems enabled in the IPRDECK are automatically assigned to control points.

The MAINTENANCE command performs the same function as the AUTO command. Additionally, it assigns several maintenance routines, according to mainframe type, to available control points and runs them as normal jobs. These are CPU or central memory test routines designed to detect hardware errors. The routines display error messages either in the status field on the B,0 display (refer to section 4) or in the system error log.

To display the error log, type

    A,ERROR LOG.

You should monitor these routines from time to time. If a maintenance routine displays an error message indicating a hardware malfunction occurred, contact a customer engineer. It is recommended that these programs be run at all times. The maintenance programs have minimal effect on system performance. Descriptions of the maintenance routines are in the Online Maintenance Software Reference Manual.

PREPARING FOR SYSTEM RESTART

Sometimes during system operation an uncorrectable error occurs that prevents further system activity. Often the situation can be corrected by deadstarting the system and recovering prior activity. The success of such a recovery depends upon the severity of the problem and the extent to which system information is destroyed.

If you are deadstarting in a multimainframe environment, refer to appendix C, Multimainframe Operation.

During a level 0 (initial) deadstart, the system verifies the length of preserved files. If a length error is detected, the system reads the disk chain to determine the correct length of the file, issues a message to the B,0 display, and stops recovery of the device. To alter the end-of-information (EOI) for the file and proceed with recovery, enter

   GO,SYS.

To terminate recovery of the device, enter

   PAUSE,SYS.

| NOTE |

      If this error occurs, inform a knowledgeable
      person at your site.

The following topics provide general information concerning each level of system deadstart and recommended steps of preparation.

| NOTE |

      Before attempting any level of deadstart,
      examine the current status codes listed for
      each mass storage device in the disk status
      display (E,M). Delay deadstart if status
      code C (checkpoint requested) appears for
      any device. When the system has processed
      the request, status code C is cleared
      (within 30 seconds). Refer to section 4 for
      complete information concerning the disk
      status display (E,M). Failure to observe
      this caution can result in the loss of
      permanent file information.

LEVEL 3 RECOVERY DEADSTART

Usually you perform a level 3 recovery deadstart following an equipment malfunction (for example, channel or PP hung), providing the system remains intact. However, unless you can determine that central memory is no longer intact, attempt a level 3 recovery deadstart before a level 0 deadstart. This is recommended because system activity, as it existed at the time of the malfunction, can best be recovered by performing a level 3 recovery deadstart. Only PP memory confidence testing occurs during a level 3 recovery deadstart; central memory is not affected.

Requests for device checkpoint are retained over a level 3 recovery. Therefore, if a system malfunction prevents a device checkpoint from being done, the checkpoint is processed after level 3 recovery is successfully completed. If a level 3 recovery fails, you must determine if the device checkpoint requests completed successfully or not.

On a level 3 deadstart the CMRDECK, the EQPDECK, the APRDECKs, and the IPRDECK cannot be viewed or changed. The CMRDECK, the EQPDECK, the APRDECKs, and the IPRDECK specified during the last level 0 (initial) deadstart remain in effect. If you set the CMRDECK switch (bit 6 in word 13 of the deadstart panel) or select the D=Y option on the CIP *P* display; the system halts and displays level 3 deadstart options. The options and their default values are displayed on the left screen (figure 2-12) and instructions on the right screen (figure 2-13).

Entering a command will toggle the level 3 deadstart selections. The ABORT command checkpoints all the devices and aborts level 3 recovery. Selecting the ABORT command automatically deselects the ABORT,B command. The ABORT,B command checkpoints all the nonbuffered devices and aborts level 3 recovery. Selecting the ABORT,B command automatically deselects the ABORT command. The AUTOLOAD command toggles the selection of buffer controller autoloading. The GRENADE command toggles the selection of the grenade function. Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for more information of AUTOLOAD and GRENADE commands. The AUTO command enables the job scheduling and initiates any subsystem that is enabled.

When you have made all changes, type

   GO.

to continue the deadstart recovery. If you choose not to display the level 3 options, the default values are used.

```
              LEVEL 3 OPTIONS


     ABORT.               NO

     ABORT,B.             NO

     AUTOLOAD.            YES

     GRENADE.             NO

     AUTO.                YES
```

Figure 2-12. Level 3 Deadstart Left Screen Display

```
INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELECTING LEVEL 3 RECOVERY OPTIONS.
    ENTER COMMAND TO TOGGLE SELECTION
    ENTER GO. TO CONTINUE RECOVERY.

ABORT.
    CHECKPOINT ALL DEVICES AND ABORT LEVEL 3 RECOVERY.
    SELECTING *ABORT.* DESELECTS *ABORT,B.*

ABORT,B.
    CHECKPOINT ALL NONBUFFERED DEVICES AND ABORT LEVEL
    3 RECOVERY.  SELECTING *ABORT,B.* DESELECTS *ABORT.*.

AUTOLOAD.
    TOGGLE THE SELECTION OF BUFFER CONTROLLER AUTOLOADING.

GRENADE.
    TOGGLE THE SELECTION OF THE GRENADE FUNCTION.  THE
    GRENADE FUNCTION IS ISSUED ONCE THE CONTROLWARE IS
    LOADED, CAUSING UNIT RESERVATIONS TO BE CLEARED ON
    ALL 844 UNITS PHYSICALLY CONNECTED TO EACH CONTROLLER.

AUTO.
    TOGGLE THE SELECTION OF THE DSD AUTO COMMAND.
```

Figure 2-13. Level 3 Deadstart Right Screen Display

A level 3 recovery deadstart is impossible after:

- An attempted checkpoint recovery (level 1).

- An aborted level 0 (initial) deadstart.

- The MREC utility (refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook) has been run for the machine
  to be deadstarted while in multimainframe mode.

It is recommended that you stop system activity prior to beginning the system deadstart
procedure (that is, before initiating the deadstart). To accomplish this, enter the
following DSD commands.

- UNLOCK.   Necessary only if console is currently locked.

- E,M.   Displays the E,M. display.

- CHECK POINT SYSTEM. Provides for termination of job processing and for writing the
                       contents of central memory tables to disk. For a complete
                       description of this process, refer to the CHECK POINT SYSTEM
                       command in section 3.

- STEP.   Prevents the system from processing PP requests. This stops
                       all central memory I/O operations. You should enter the STEP
                       command after all device checkpoints are completed. Examine
                       the disk status display (E,M.) to determine if all checkpoint
                       status requests are complete.

LEVEL 1 RECOVERY DEADSTART

Usually you perform a level 1 recovery deadstart to resume normal processing following maintenance procedures. The system, all jobs, and all active files are recovered from checkpoint information on mass storage. Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for more information on level 1 recovery deadstarts.

LEVEL 2 RECOVERY DEADSTART

Usually you perform level 2 recovery deadstart in system test situations; it is not recommended for the normal production environment. Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for more information on level 2 recovery deadstarts.

LEVEL 0 INITIAL DEADSTART

Use level 0 or initial deadstart in cases where a recovery deadstart is not possible. This is a complete or initial load from the deadstart file. Only preserved files, which includes permanent files, queued files, and system dayfiles, are recovered (preserved files are recovered on all levels of system deadstart). Because memory confidence testing destroys the contents of central memory (except on CYBER 180-class models) and PPs, all memory dumps must be completed before deadstart begins.

| NOTE |

If the machine is the first machine being deadstarted in a multimainframe environment, you must enter an EQPDECK PRESET entry (refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for description).

DEADSTART ERROR TROUBLESHOOTING

If no display appears after you initiate the deadstart sequence, perform the following steps as needed. After each step, initiate the deadstart sequence to see if the problem has been eliminated.

For deadstart from CC634B console:

1. Ensure that the terminal is connected to the cable which is connected and coupled correctly to the 2-port multiplexer.

2. Ensure that the 2-port multiplexer is set to the correct baud rate.

3. Ensure that the terminal is set up correctly. Refer to CIP User's Handbook for terminal set-up.

For deadstart from tape:

1. If the unit select switch on the deadstart tape unit is not on (tape does not move), check the channel, controller, and unit selections on the deadstart panel to ensure they are set correctly.

2. If the unit select switch is on, the correct unit was selected; however, check word 11 of the deadstart panel to ensure it is set correctly.

3. Ensure that a 7-track tape is not mounted on a 9-track drive or vice versa. Also, ensure that a deadstart tape with density of 6250 cpi is not mounted on a tape unit which does not support that density.

4. Ensure that the deadstart tape is an I-format unlabeled tape.

5. Ensure that the card reader and tape unit (667 or 669 only) are not on the same channel and that the card reader is not on a channel with a PP. Also, ensure that two or more units do not have the same physical unit number.

6. If still no display appears after activating the deadstart switch, contact Central Software Support. There might be a parity error on one of the first records of the deadstart tape or the magnetic tape controller might have detected a channel parity error on a CYBER 170 or CYBER 180 Computer System.

For deadstart from disk:

1. For an 844 or 885 disk, ensure that the disk is spinning, the READY light is on, and the SELECT light is on.

   For an 834 or 836 disk, ensure that the START button is pushed in and the power switch is on.

   For an 895 disk, ensure that the POWER-ON INDICATOR light is on.

2. Ensure that the disk has the CTI module loaded (refer to CIP User's Handbook for more information).

   When deadstarting a CYBER 180-class mainframe, the CIP disk must be used.

3. Ensure that the deadstart program is set correctly.

4. Select an alternate channel.

5. If still no display appears after initiating the deadstart, contact Central Software Support. There might be a parity error on one of the first records of the deadstart file or the disk controller might have detected a channel parity error on a CYBER 170 or CYBER 180 Computer System.

For a proper understanding of the problems that can occur during deadstart, you should be familiar with several basic concepts. For example, because most errors that occur involve disk devices, you should be familiar with their use in the system. Each mass storage device has a label that contains descriptive information about its contents. For certain levels of recovery deadstart, this information must be consistent with corresponding information either contained in central memory or provided through deadstart procedures. Conflicts can result in the system issuing deadstart error messages. An attempt is made to recover all disk devices defined in the EST during all levels of system deadstart. The specific recovery function performed depends upon the level of deadstart selected.

Refer to appendix A for information concerning all deadstart messages.

After the system has been deadstarted successfully, the NOS routine DSD begins executing automatically. DSD displays system information at the system console. The commands in this section allow you to monitor and direct the system through the program DSD. You enter the DSD commands to provide optimum performance and reliability for users.

There are five general categories of DSD commands available for this purpose.

- System control

  Maintains system integrity in a normal production environment.

- Subsystem control

  Initiates a subsystem or terminates a current subsystem.

- Peripheral equipment control

  Controls the peripheral equipment available to the system.

- Job processing control

  Provides added control over job scheduling and processing.

- Dayfile control

  Dumps the system, account, or error log dayfile to a specified device.

Although all DSD commands are generally available, many of them are seldom used in a normal production environment. Many DSD commands are used only by analysts for maintenance or debugging purposes. The information in this section pertains to commands necessary in a normal production environment. For a complete list of the DSD commands refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook.

When unusual problems arise, consult a more knowledgeable person at your site or Central Software Support. Misguided attempts to correct a system problem can often destroy information required to adequately correct the problem.

Since the commands that follow are arranged according to function rather than alphabetically, use the alphabetical command index inside the front cover for a quick page reference.

SYSTEM CONTROL COMMANDS

The following DSD commands control the operating system as well as the subsystems which run under the system. Several of these commands are typically used only by an analyst for debugging purposes when the system is in an abnormal state. You may use others frequently to maintain system integrity in a normal production environment.

AUTO.

Calls enabled subsystems to control points, initiates job processing, and spins up
any 834 or 836 disk drive that is on and not unloaded. The IPRDECK used at
deadstart time determines which subsystems are activated by default. You can
disable any of those subsystems not currently assigned to a control point or enable
others through the use of the SYBSYST L display utility (refer to section 5 for more
information). You can also call or remove individual subsystems to or from a
control point independent of the AUTO command by using the Subsystem Control
Commands described later in this section. For additional information concerning the
AUTO command, refer to Initiating Job Processing in section 2.

CHECK POINT SYSTEM.

Provides for termination of job processing and writes the contents of central memory
tables to mass storage. This command is typically entered in preparation for
recovery deadstart. If the recovery deadstart is to be made from a tape unit, at
least one tape unit must be available (not assigned to a job) before you issue this
command.

The following sequence of operations takes place:

1. A sense switch is automatically set that causes all IAF subsystem users to
   be placed in detached job status. When all users are in detached job
   status, the IAF subsystem is dropped and the checkpoint continues.

2. All job scheduling is inhibited. (This has the same effect as if the IDLE
   command were entered.)

3. All user jobs are rolled out. All of these jobs are recovered on a level 1
   or level 2 recovery.

4. The system moves the system dayfile buffers maintained in CMR to disk.

5. All subsystems except the magnetic tape subsystem (MAG) are terminated.

6. MAG is rolled out when no other jobs are active. The rolling out of MAG
   allows recovery of all tape files associated with jobs rolled out if the
   tapes are not repositioned prior to the level 1 or level 2 recovery.

7. The system is left in an idle state. If SPINDOWN is enabled, all 834 or 836
   disk drives that are on and not unloaded are spun down. Normal processing
   may be continued with an AUTO command. If this is done, no attempt should
   be made to later perform a level 1 or level 2 recovery unless another
   checkpoint command is performed.

During the processing of the checkpoint, the message

PROCESSING SYSTEM CHECKPOINT

is issued at the system control point.

Under certain circumstances the checkpoint routine is not able to properly terminate
a job (such as one that has NOEXIT selected and is a subsystem or special system
job). If such a job continues processing after your entry of the checkpoint
command, you must terminate the job for the checkpoint to continue.

A more desirable approach to this situation is to ensure that jobs such as permanent file dumps are finished prior to the checkpoint. For additional information concerning the CHECK POINT SYSTEM command, refer to Preparing for System Restart in section 2.

DATE.yy/mm/dd.

Changes the current system date. Unlock the console before entering this command (refer to UNLOCK command).

yy   Year; 00 through 99.

mm   Month; 01 through 12.

dd   Day; 01 through 31.

DISABLE,option.
    or
ENABLE,option.

Disables or enables option.

If you enter the ENABLE command and the specified option is currently enabled, the system ignores the command. The system also ignores the DISABLE command if you enter it and the specified option is already disabled. If you enter multiple commands for the same option, the last command entered is the valid command. The system ignores all other previous commands.

<div align="center">

| NOTE |

</div>

On a secured system, the console must be in security unlock status to accept the ENABLE or DISABLE command (refer to UNLOCK,username,password command in NOS 2 Analysis Handbook).

option is one of the following options.

option	Description
DDP ROLLOUT PATH	Enables or disables the use of the distributive data path (DDP) for job rollout and rollin. If DDP equipment is not present, this entry has no effect.
FILE STAGING	Enables or disables the staging of MSF- or 7990-resident permanent files to disk. Disabling FILE STAGING causes job attempts to access MSF- or 7990-resident files to be aborted. If the MSSEXEC or SSEXEC is running, enabling FILE STAGING allows MSF- or 7990-resident files to be staged to disk when accessed.
LOGGING	Enables or disables logging of dayfile messages intended for systems analysts concerned with program efficiency.

option	Description
MASTER MSE	Enables or disables master mainframe mode for MSE processing. When MSE is brought to a control point, the SSEXEC program runs if master mainframe mode is enabled. The SSSLV program runs if master mainframe mode is disabled. This entry has no effect unless MSE processing is activated.
MASTER MSS	Enables or disables master mainframe mode for MSS processing. When MSS is brought to a control point, the MSSEXEC program runs if master mainframe mode is enabled. The MSSSLV program runs if master mainframe mode is disabled. This entry has no effect unless MSS processing is activated.
MS VALIDATION	Enables or disables automatic verification of mass storage tables. This command cannot be used unless the MS VALIDATION option has been selected in the IPRDECK used at deadstart. The validation which occurs for each level of recovery deadstart is described in NOS 2 Analysis Handbook, Preparing for Recovery Deadstart.
PRIVILEGED RDF	Enables or disables privileged mode of the Remote Diagnostic Facility (RDF).
RESIDENT RDF	Enables or disables resident mode of the RDF. When enabled, RDF remains active regardless of maintenance terminal activity. When disabled (the default condition), RDF becomes inactive if a period of 15 minutes expires with no maintenance terminal activity. If RDF becomes inactive, you must reactivate RDF with the RDFffff command to allow maintenance terminal activity to resume where ffff represents alphanumeric characters.
SPINDOWN	Enables or disables the spinning down of the 834 or 836 disk storage devices during a system checkpoint.
SYSTEM DEBUG	Places the system in a state known as system debug mode. In this state, the system is less tolerant than normal of system errors; that is, it is more likely to hang upon experiencing errors. When the system is not in system debug mode, it rates system errors as critical or noncritical. For critical errors, the system partially or totally interrupts normal system operation to tend to the errors. For noncritical errors, the system logs them into the binary maintenance log and inasmuch as possible allows normal system operation to proceed. You can initiate the system debug mode with the DSD command ENABLE,SYSTEM DEBUG or the corresponding IPRDECK entry.

There is another system state called debug mode, which describes a different concept from that of system debug mode. Debug mode, the unqualified term, describes the state of the system where a user with system origin privileges can make modifications to the running system. You can initiate this mode of operation only with the DSD command DEBUG. The left screen header of the system console indicates whether the system is in debug mode or not. |

IDLE.

    Prevents any new jobs from being scheduled to a control point but does not terminate
the jobs currently assigned. If a job is rolled out while this command is in
effect, it is not scheduled back to a control point until the AUTO or MAINTENANCE
command is entered. When the BIO subsystem is idle, it is terminated.

K.messagetext.

    Allows entry of data messagetext in the user- or system-defined CPU buffer for
control when the K display is active. Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for more
information concerning the K display.

LOCK.

    Locks the console keyboard. This command prevents entry of restricted commands
(refer to UNLOCK command for list of restricted commands). All other DSD commands
can be entered when the console is locked. The console is normally locked when the
system is being used in a production environment.

MAINTENANCE.

    This command performs the same functions as the AUTO command but additionally starts
several maintenance routines. Refer to Initiating Job Processing in section 2 for
more information concerning this command.

X.MDD(d,p).

    Initiates the monitor display driver (MDD) which is a remote maintenance tool. MDD
is a PP program and is independent of the operating system. Refer to the NOS Online
Maintenance Software Reference Manual for more information.

Parameter	Description
d	Time out parameter. If you enter 0, MDD waits 15 minutes for a terminal to be connected before timing out. If you enter a nonzero value, MDD waits indefinitely for the terminal connection. The default is 0.
p	Port number of the multiplexer. If you enter 1, the first port is connected. If you enter 2, the second port is connected. If you do not specify any parameter, the second port is connected by default.

NOTE

MDD should only be initiated if required by
maintenance personnel.

OQSH=level.

   Specifies the output queue special handling (OQSH) level on a secured system. The
   OQSH level is set initially during deadstart by the OQSH IPRDECK entry. Refer to
   the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for more information on OQSH IPRDECK entry. The OQSH
   command can be entered at any time from the system console to change the current
   level. The OQSH level can be examined using the DSD S display. Output files with
   an access level greater than or equal to the OQSH level specified in this command
   will not be printed but will remain in the queue until released by the operator
   (refer to RELEASE command). Refer to section 1 for more information about the
   access levels. If level is set to the lowest access level or no level is specified,
   no files will be held in the queue.

RELEASE,jsn.

   Allows the operator to release a file from the output queue whose access level is
   equal to or above the OQSH level on a secured system. Output queue files and their
   access levels can be examined using the DSD Q display. The output file with job
   sequence name jsn is released from the output queue and is processed by the batch
   input/output subsystem. The RELEASE command can be entered at any time from the
   system console. Other restrictions based on device access levels and file access
   levels set by your site continue to apply.

TIME.hh.mm.ss.

   Changes the current system time. Unlock the console before entering this command
   (refer to UNLOCK command).

      hh Hour;   00 through 23.
      mm Minute; 00 through 59.
      ss Second; 00 through 59.

UNLOCK.

   Unlocks the console keyboard. When this command is active, the message UNLOCKED
   appears in the header of the left screen display. You can enter any DSD command
   when the console is unlocked. However, you cannot enter the following commands when
   the console is locked:

      DATE.yy/mm/dd.

      SPINDOWN,est.

      SPINUP,est.

      STOP,subsystem.

      TIME.hh.mm.ss.

      UNLOAD,est. (where est specifies a nonremovable shared mass storage device)

   Always lock the console when the system is being used in a production environment.

X.name.
    or
X.name(parameters)

> Calls a system program or utility specified by name to an available control point. If parameters are to be passed to the program, the second form of the command is used where (parameters) specifies the parameters. In both the first and second form of the command, the field length specified in the library for the command is used. If no field length is specified in the library, a value of 60 000$_8$ is assumed. Only the first 58 characters following X. are used.

SUBSYSTEM CONTROL COMMANDS

These commands control which subsystems are to be used. When a system deadstart is performed, parameters specified in the IPRDECK determine which subsystems are initially available. Scheduling other subsystems to a control point and terminating a current subsystem depend on your action.

These commands either initiate or terminate subsystems.

INITIATION COMMANDS

These commands initiate subsystems that have been previously enabled. The AUTO and MAINTENANCE commands also initiate previously enabled subsystems, but only those subsystems whose initiation files have default names (identical to the 3-character subsystem names). Site personnel will inform you if you are to use a name other than the default subsystem name. The structure and naming of the initiation files are described in the NOS 2 Installation Handbook.

To initiate a subsystem, it must be enabled. The SUBSYST display shows the status of all subsystems (refer to section 5). If the subsystem needs enabling, enter

    ᴗ SUBSYST.
    L.ENABLE,sub,cp.

where sub is the 3-character subsystem name and cp is the control point where the subsystem is to run. At this point enter the initiation command:

    subffff.

where subffff is an initiation file name for the subsystem. The suffix ffff is optional and site-defined. The characters ffff are optional; if required, installation personnel must supply the one to four alphanumeric characters to be used. The values for subffff follow:

subffff	Associated Subsystem
BIO.	Batch input/output subsystem.
CDCffff.	CYBER Database Control System.
IAFffff.	Interactive Facility.
MAGffff.	Magnetic tape subsystem.
MAPffff.	Matrix Algorithm Processor.

subffff	Associated Subsystem
MCSffff.	Message Control System.
MSEffff.	Mass Storage Extended subsystem.
MSSffff.	Mass Storage Subsystem.
NAMffff.	Network Access Method.
RBFffff.	Remote Batch Facility.
RDFffff.	Remote Diagnostic Facility.
RHFffff.	Remote Host Facility.
SMFffff.	Screen Management Facility.
SSFffff.	SCOPE 2 Station Facility.
STMffff.	Interactive Stimulator.
TAFffff.	Transaction Facility.

When a subsystem is scheduled to a specific control point, any job currently assigned to that control point is rolled out unless it is another subsystem or special system job. If the job cannot be rolled out, the command used to call the subsystem would not be accepted. In this case, either terminate the job (if the subsystem requires that control point) or specify another control point for the subsystem using the SUBSYST L display utility (refer to section 5 for more information). Under normal circumstances, do not terminate the job unless you have received specific instructions to do so.

TERMINATION COMMANDS

The following commands terminate any of the previously mentioned subsystems.

IDLE,subsystem.

Sets idledown status for the specified subsystem. Any acceptable 3-character subsystem name can be specified. The subsystem terminates when idledown conditions are met. MAG terminates when no tapes are assigned. MSS or MSE terminates when no requests are outstanding and no MSS or MSE utilities are connected. BIO terminates when no active equipments remain. NAM, RHF, and TAF idledown require special handling (refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for more information). For all other subsystems, there are no idledown conditions; they terminate immediately. The system does not initiate new activity, such as assigning tapes and beginning print jobs, when idledown status is set. Use this command for terminating all subsystems.

STOP,subsystem.

Drops (terminates) the specified subsystem. Any acceptable 3-character subsystem name can be specified. Unlock the console to enter this command. This command can cause termination errors in the subsystem being dropped. Use this command only when the IDLE,subsystem command is not appropriate.

Refer to the AUTO and MAINTENANCE commands in this section and the SUBSYST L display utility in section 5, for additional information concerning subsystem control.

PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT CONTROL COMMANDS

The commands described in this subsection logically control the operation of the peripheral equipment available to the system. Appendix D describes the physical operation of the peripheral equipment such as magnetic tape units, line printers, and disk storage units.

This subsection does not, however, include the commands that logically control CDC 533 and 536 printers. These printers are controlled by the Printer Support Utility (PSU) commands. The next subsection describes these commands.

To effectively control peripheral equipment, you should become familiar with the following DSD displays:

Display	Display Call
Equipment Status Table	E,A.
Disk Configuration	E,C.
Disk Errors	E,E.
Family Status	E,F.
Disk Thresholds	E,H.
Disk Status	E,M.
Tape Status	E,T.
Resource Requests	E,P.
BIO Status	I

A complete description of each of these displays is given in section 4.

ASSIGN,jsn,est.

   Assigns equipment defined by EST ordinal est (normally a tape unit) to the job with job sequence name jsn. This command is entered in response to a flashing REQUEST message. Use of this command for assignment of a tape unit should not normally be required because tape assignment is performed automatically when a volume serial number (VSN) is specified in the job request. However, if a VSN is not specified in the job request for a labeled or unlabeled tape, the REQUEST message appears at the job's control point (on B,0 display), and the ASSIGN command must be entered to assign a tape unit to the job.

BKSP,est,rr.

   Backspaces rr_8 logical records on the print file for the BIO equipment defined by EST ordinal est. When rr is not specified, the default is 1 record.

BKSPF,est,ff.

   Backspaces ff_8 files on the print file for the BIO equipment defined by EST ordinal est. When ff is not specified, the default is 1 file.

BKSPRU,est,ss.

   Backspaces ss_8 physical record units (PRUs) on the print file for the BIO equipment defined by EST ordinal est. The PRU count, ss, must be specified. There is no default setting. Printing resumes at the beginning of a line.

CONTINUE,est.

    Resumes printing on BIO equipment defined by EST ordinal est.

CP,est,id.

    Assigns a numeric identifier id to the BIO card punch defined by EST ordinal est. The value of id can range from 00 to 67_8. Only those files in the punch queue with an identifier equal to id are directed to card punch est.

CR,est,id.

    Assigns a numeric identifier id to the card reader defined by EST ordinal est. The value of id can range from 00 to 67_8. All subsequent jobs loaded from card reader est are assigned the identifier id.

END,est,rc.

    Terminates current operation on BIO equipment defined by EST ordinal est. If est defines a line printer or card punch, BIO assigns the next available file to that equipment. If est defines a card reader that is actively reading cards when the END command is entered, the job terminates at the last card read. The next card is treated as the beginning of a new job. If another card deck follows the end-of-information card (multipunch 6/7/8/9), it is processed normally.

    The rc parameter cancels a portion of the repeat count specified for that equipment by the REPEAT command. For example, if the current operation on equipment est had been set to be repeated five times (operation performed six times), entering a value of 4 for rc would only permit the operation to be performed twice. If the repeat count is zero, this command performs the END operation once.

FORM,est,fc.

    Assigns a two-character forms code fc to the BIO line printer or card punch defined by EST ordinal est. Only those files in the output queue assigned the forms code fc are directed to equipment est. A user can assign a forms code to an output file using the ROUTE command. (For a description of the ROUTE command, refer to the NOS 2 Reference Set, Volume 3.) The value of the forms code can range from AA to 99. If forms code is not present, the current forms code field is cleared (value is null).

LQ,est,id. or
LR,est,id. or
LS,est,id. or
LT,est,id. or
LX,est,id.

    Assigns a numeric identifier id to the line printer defined by EST ordinal est. The value of the identifier can range from 00 to 67_8. Only those files in the print queue with an identifier equal to id are directed to line printer est.

MOUNT,est,P.

    Clears local unload (L) and global unload (N) status on the E,M display for a mass storage device and reactivates the device. If the device is a spun down 834 or 836 drive, it will be automatically spun up. The device is defined by EST ordinal est (examine the E,A display to determine the EST ordinal).

When you specify P in the MOUNT command for an independent shared device in a multimainframe environment, the system presets the device with EST ordinal est. The preset (P) option can be specified only on the first mainframe to access the device.

If the device defined by EST ordinal is not a disk device, the MOUNT command is ignored and the following message appears on the left console screen.

INCORRECT EQUIPMENT.

If the device is shared in a multimainframe environment and another mainframe has an unsatisfied initialize request pending for that device, the MOUNT command is ignored and the following message appears at the system control point on the B,0 display.

INITIALIZE PENDING ON THIS DEVICE.

OFF,est.

Logically turns off the line printer, card reader, or card punch defined by EST ordinal est. This command allows you to logically remove a device from the operating environment. Examine the E,A display to determine the EST ordinal and current status (ON or OFF) of the device.

```
┌──────┐
│ NOTE │
└──────┘
```

Verify that the correct EST ordinal is specified before entering this command. You usually enter this command for a line printer, card reader, or card punch. Serious performance problems may result if this command is entered for any other device.

ON,est.

Logically turns on the line printer, card reader, or card punch defined by EST ordinal est. This command allows you to activate a device currently having OFF status in the EST. If the device is a spun down 834 or 836 drive, it will be automatically spun up. Examine the E,A display to determine the EST ordinal and current status (OFF or ON) of the device.

PRSIZE,est,ps.

Sets the paper status ps to short (S) or long (L) paper for the printer with EST ordinal est.

REPEAT,est,rc.†

Repeats the current operation on the BIO equipment defined by EST ordinal est the number of times specified by rc. The maximum value that can be entered for rc is 77_8.

---

† When the current BIO operation is repeated, maximum line and card limits are reinitialized prior to printing or punching of the file being processed. User control limits apply individually to each output file copy produced.

REPRINT,est,pr.†

    Terminates current operation on the BIO printer equipment defined by EST ordinal est and reenters the job in the print queue with a queue priority specified by pr00 service class minimum $\leq$ pr00 $\leq$ service class maximum). If pr is not specified, the service class default priority is assigned.

REPUNCH,est,pr.†

    Terminates current operation on the BIO card punch equipment defined by EST ordinal est and reenters the job in the punch queue with a queue priority specified by pr00 (service class minimum $\leq$ pr00 $\leq$ service class maximum). If pr is not specified, the service class default priority is assigned.

SCRATCH,est.

    Declares the tape mounted on an unassigned magnetic tape unit, defined by EST ordinal est, to be a scratch tape. This command enables a tape to be available to satisfy scratch VSN requests and still be assigned by its original VSN. Thus, the VSN defined on the tape (in VOL1 label) is not redefined as scratch although the VSN will appear as SCRATCH on the tape status display (E,T).

    Scratch status is retained for only one job assignment. This allows a tape to be used for scratch purposes on a temporary basis. For example, a job requests a tape mounted on the tape unit defined in this command by specifying the current VSN for that tape in the request. The tape is then assigned to the job as a scratch tape (the original VSN is retained and not made scratch). When that job releases the tape, SCRATCH status is cleared, and unless this command is entered again, that tape would not be assigned as a scratch tape in future requests. To determine if SCRATCH status is in effect for a tape, monitor the E,T display.

SKIP,est,rr.

    Skips forward rr_8 logical records on the print file for the BIO equipment defined by EST ordinal est. When rr is not specified the default is one record.

SKIPF,est,ff.

    Skips forward ff_8 files on the print file for the BIO equipment defined by EST ordinal est. When ff is not specified the default is one file.

SKIPRU,est,ss.

    Skips forward ss_8 PRUs on the print file for the BIO equipment defined by EST ordinal est. All parameters must be specified; there are no default settings. The PRU count, ss, is limited to 10_8 PRUs (the current buffer size) plus the number of PRUs remaining in the buffer. If the buffer was empty, ss would be limited to 20_8 PRUs.

SPINUP,est.

    Spins up the 834 or 836 disk storage device defined by EST ordinal est. To enter this command, the console must be unlocked (refer to UNLOCK command).

---

†When the current BIO operation is repeated, maximum line and card limits are reinitialized prior to printing or punching of the file being processed. User control limits apply individually to each output file copy produced.

SPINDOWN,est.

Spins down the 834 or 836 disk storage device defined by EST ordinal est. To enter
this command, the console must be unlocked (refer to UNLOCK command).

> ⌐‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾‾¬
> ⌐ **CAUTION** ⌐
> └⌐⌐⌐⌐⌐⌐⌐⌐⌐⌐⌐⌐⌐┘

Spinning down an 834 or 836 disk storage
device that does not have global unload
status (N) as specified on the E,M display
can cause mass storage device status errors
or permanent file errors when the device is
spun up.

STOP,est.

Stops printing on the BIO equipment defined by EST ordinal est.

SUPPRESS,est.

Suppresses automatic printer carriage control on the BIO line printer defined by EST
ordinal est. This command stops the page eject function on the line printer to
provide a continuous listing for the current job.

TRAIN,est,t.

Assigns or changes print train identifier t of the line printer defined by EST
ordinal est. This command can set the identification if it was not specified in the
EQ entry of the EQPDECK, or change an identification previously included in the
EQPDECK. An LR designation in the EQ entry indicates a 580-12 line printer, LS is a
580-16 line printer, LT is a 580-20 line printer, and LX is a 5870 printer. Print
trains supported for the 580 printers are 595-1/596-1, 595-5/596-5, and
595-6/596-6. The print train supported for the 5870 printer is t=7. The t field
specifies the print train.

t	Print Train
0	595-1/596-1 (CDC graphic 63/64-character set); default.
1	595-1/596-1 (CDC graphic 63/64-character set).
2	Reserved for future use.†
3	Reserved for future use.†
4	595-6/596-6 (ASCII graphic 95-character set).
5	595-5/596-5 (ASCII graphic 63/64-character set).
6	595-6/596-6 (ASCII graphic 95-character set).
7	595-6/596-6 (ASCII graphic 63/64-character set or ASCII graphic 95-character set).

---

†These values are allowed but will default to 596-1.

UNLOAD,est.

Physically unloads a tape or logically removes a removable mass storage device from the operating system. The device to be unloaded is defined by EST ordinal est (examine the E,A display to determine the EST ordinal). Also, in a multimainframe environment, the UNLOAD command must be issued if another mainframe wants to initialize a shared mass storage device, whether the device is removable or nonremovable (refer to the INITIALIZE command in the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook).

Magnetic tape units: Examine the E,T display before entering the UNLOAD command to determine if the tape to be unloaded is currently assigned to a job. If the tape is not currently assigned, entering this command physically unloads the specified tape. If a tape is currently assigned to a job, it cannot be unloaded. If this is attempted, the UNLOAD command is ignored and the following message appears on the left console screen.

UNIT NOT AVAILABLE

Mass storage devices: The UNLOAD command is valid for any shared mass storage device in a multimainframe environment for the purpose of initialization. Otherwise, the command is valid only for removable devices. (Only removable devices can be physically removed by unloading.)

NOTE

If a nonremovable shared mass storage device is to be specified, the console must be unlocked (refer to UNLOCK command).

After entering the UNLOAD command, monitor the disk status display (E,M). Execution of this command immediately causes local unload (L) status to appear in the STATUS field for that device. While L status is displayed, no new users are permitted to access files on the device. A user currently accessing files on the device can continue while at least one direct access file from the device is attached to the job. When the user count is zero and there are no checkpoint requests pending, one of the following two actions occurs.

- If the device is removable and the L status is set in all machines accessing the device, global unload (N) status is displayed. This indicates you can now physically dismount that device.

NOTE

If a multispindle family is mounted on a single spindle device, only the first device shows the global unload status.

- If an initialize is pending on the device and all other machines accessing the device have L status set, the initialization proceeds. However, initialization cannot take place if the device has been unloaded.

NOTE

A device should be physically dismounted only if global unload status (N) is displayed on all machines accessing the device.

If a removable pack is dismounted before the N status is displayed, the following may occur.

- Mass storage device status errors.

- Permanent file errors when pack is remounted at some later date.

- If another pack has been mounted, accesses made by a previously attached user may destroy information on the new pack or the user may retrieve information from the new device which he is not necessarily privileged to access.

NOTE

If the Mass Storage Subsystem (MSS) or the Mass Storage Extended subsystem (MSE) is active, it must be idled before unloading a removable family pack which has MSS or MSE files. After dismounting the family pack, MSS or MSE can be initialized again.

VSN,est,.

    Declares the tape mounted on an unassigned magnetic tape unit, defined by EST
    ordinal est, to be a scratch tape. This command is similar in function to the
    SCRATCH command in that it enables a tape to be available to satisfy scratch VSN
    requests. However, if the tape is labeled and a write function is performed, the
    VSN specified in the VOL1 label is rewritten as a scratch VSN, destroying the
    original VSN and making the tape available for future scratch VSN requests. The VSN
    also appears as ***est (est is the ordinal of the est) on the tape status display
    (E,T). Refer to the VSN,est,vsn command for a discussion of the INCORRECT ENTRY
    message which is also applicable to VSN,est,.

VSN,est,vsn.†

    Assigns VSN vsn to an unassigned magnetic tape unit defined by EST ordinal est.
    This command allows you to specify a 1- to 6-character VSN for a mounted, unlabeled
    tape so it may be assigned and referenced automatically. For example, when a job
    specifies a VSN in the request for an unlabeled tape, an entry for that job appears
    in the resource requests display (E,P). This display indicates the job sequence
    name of the job; the type of tape unit, 7-track (MT) or 9-track (HD, PE, or GE), on
    which the tape is to be mounted; the required VSN; user name of the job, and the
    required write ring status (IN or OUT). If the correct tape is not currently
    mounted, mount the tape on an available unit (ensuring that track type and write
    ring status are correct), ready the unit, and enter this command. The system
    equates the VSN entered by you with that specified by the job and assigns the tape
    automatically upon demand.

    If the tape mounted on the tape unit defined by EST ordinal est is a labeled tape,
    has already had a VSN assigned by a console command, or has not yet been checked for
    a label by the magnetic tape subsystem, this command is ignored. The message

        INCORRECT ENTRY

    appears on the left console screen. To change a VSN previously assigned by this
    command, clear the first VSN by entering

        VSN,est.

            est   EST ordinal of the tape unit.

    The command

        VSN,est,vsn.

            vsn   New VSN.

    can then be entered.

---

† Special characters cannot be entered using this command. If a special character is
  encountered in vsn, the VSN entered is truncated at the character preceding the special
  character.

If a job specifies a VSN in the request for a labeled tape, assignment occurs automatically, without your intervention, unless the correct tape is not mounted. In this case, an entry is formed in the resource requests display (E,P.) which describes the tape to be mounted. When the tape is mounted and the tape unit made ready, assignment occurs automatically without additional intervention by you. For multireel files, automatic tape assignment occurs only if the tape units on which the tapes are mounted are similar and on the same channel(s). That is, if the first reel of the file is on a 669 tape unit on channels 13 and 33, all subsequent reels must be on a 669 unit on channels 13 and 33. When assigning tapes, models 679-2, 679-3, and 679-4 drives (800/1600-cpi) are similar. Also models 679-5, 679-6, and 679-7 drives (1600/6250-cpi) are similar.

If two or more unassigned tapes having identical VSNs are mounted on units of the same track type, the flashing message

    REQUEST,dt,vsn

appears on the B display. The dt field is either the device type MT or the density requirement HD, PE, or GE; vsn is the VSN required.

You must assign one of the tapes using the ASSIGN command. If the duplicate VSNs are SCRATCH, the resource executive routine assigns one automatically.

<div style="text-align:center">

NOTE

It is not possible to specify a VSN of SCRATCH with this command since only six characters may be used to define a VSN. To define a scratch tape (used to satisfy scratch VSN requests), refer to the description of the SCRATCH command.

</div>

PRINTER SUPPORT UTILITY (PSU) COMMANDS

Printer Support Utility (PSU) commands are valid only if your site has a 533 or 536 printer. You must enter PSU commands by way of the K display. Ensure that the STOP/START indicator on the printer is lit. To communicate with PSU follow these steps:

1. Bring up the NAM display (figure 3-1) by typing this command:

   K,NAM.

```
     K.                    NAM




     READY..

     ALERTS

     NAM
```

Figure 3-1. NAM Display

2. Bring up the NAM STATUS display (figure 3-2) by typing this command:

   K.ST.

   You may have to page through this display to get to PSU.

```
     K.                        NAM


     NIN = 146 REG LVL = 3   NO OF APPLS = 6    MAX FL = 060000

     APP      JSN     STATUS    I    NCN    AC    NSM    NDM    TIME UP

     NVF      AAAX    100000    N    0      0     0      0      10.42.33
     CS       AAAZ    100000    N    0      0     0      0      10.42.33
     TVF      AABA    100000         0      0     0      0      10.42.33
     NS       AAAY    100000    N    0      0     0      0      10.42.33
     IAF      IAF     000000         0      0     0      0      10.42.37
     PSU      AABE    600000         1      0     0      0      10.44.23

     EST   HN   NSM    NHM     NLM       IVTSTAT   PRUSTAT      NPUREJ

     ALERTS

     NAM            ST
```

Figure 3-2. NAM STATUS Display

3. Type:

   K,jsn
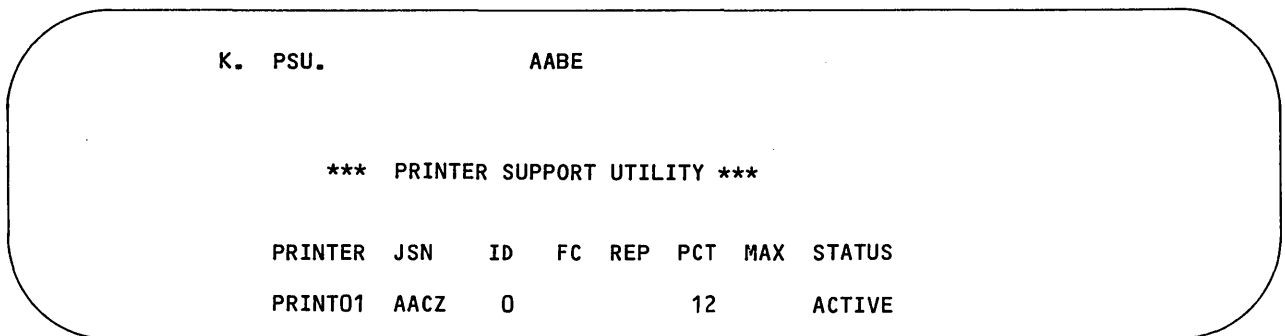
   Where jsn is the JSN displayed for PSU on the NAM STATUS display.

   The PSU display appears on the console (refer to figure 3-3).

   If you see the message:

   JSN ROLLED

   wait until PSU rolls in. When it rolls in, the PSU display appears on the console.


```
      K.  PSU.                  AABE



            ***  PRINTER SUPPORT UTILITY ***


      PRINTER  JSN    ID   FC  REP  PCT  MAX  STATUS

      PRINT01  AACZ   0              12        ACTIVE
```

Figure 3-3. PSU Display

Each entry on the display has the following format.

   printer   jsn   id   fc   rep   pct   max   status

      printer   Name of the printer. You may have up to eight printers numbered
                from PRINT01 through PRINT08.

      jsn   Job sequence name of the file that is printing on the printer.

      id   Identification of the printer. This option is not used with this
                release of NOS.

      fc   Forms code which can be assigned by the operator.

      rep   Repeat count. The number of copies left to be printed.

      pct   Percentage of the file that has already been printed.

      max   Maximum size of the file that the printer will print.

status   Status of the printer. One of the following:

IDLE   Printer is idle.

WAIT   Printer is starting or ending a job.

ACTIVE   Printer is printing.

STOP   Printer halted.

OFF   Printer is either off or disabled.

4. Type:

KK.

The PSU HELP display appears on the right screen. PSU display remains on the left screen. You may enter more than one of the following commands.

BKSPRU,pn,nn.

Backspaces nn physical record units (PRUs) on the printer pn.

CONTINU,pn.

Resumes printing on the printer pn.

ENABLE,pn,BANNER.
    or
DISABLE,pn,BANNER.

Enables or disables the printing of the banner on the printer pn.

END,pn,nn.

Terminates the current file printing on the printer pn. nn specifies the number of copies to drop. For example, if the file has a repeat count of 5 (the file would be printed six times), entering a value of 4 for nn would only permit the file to be printed twice.

FORM,pn,fc.

Assigns the current form code fc to the printer pn. If fc is omitted, the default form code is assumed.

ID,pn,id.

Assigns logical identifier id to printer pn. The range of allowable values for id is 0-67B. After this command is entered, the printer will print only those files routed with an identifier of id. You may, for example, use this command to distinguish two printers with different size paper or to distinguish PSU printers from batch input/output (BIO) printers.

MAXIMUM,pn,nn.

Ignores lengthy listings on the printer pn. nn specified the maximum number of PRUs.

OFF,pn.

Stops the printing on the printer pn. The file currently being printed is
terminated.

ON,pn.

Turns the printer pn ON.

PRSIZE,pn,ps.

Changes the form size of printer pn. The parameter ps can be EL for 12-inch paper,
L for 11-inch paper, or S for 8.5-inch paper. The system is released supporting
standard 11-inch paper. If your site uses mostly 12-inch or 8.5-inch paper, or if
the type of paper to be used changes any time, use the PRSIZE command.

REPEAT,pn,nn.

Repeats the printing of the file in progress on the printer pn. nn specifies the
number of copies.

REPRINT,pn.

Reprints a file that is currently printing on the printer pn.

SAVE.

Saves the current configuration of PSU; that is, specifications you have made with
the commands DISABLE, ENABLE, FORM, ID, MAXIMUM, OFF, ON, and PRSIZE will be
effective for all subsequent startups of PSU.

SELECT,pn,jsn.

Selects the next job to be printed on the printer pn. If you select a second file
before the first is printed, the second file will override the first file selected.
jsn is the job sequence name of the job.

SKIPRU,pn,nn.

Skips a portion of the file while the file is printing on the printer pn. nn
specifies the number of PRUs to be skipped.

STOP,pn.

Temporarily stops printing a file on the printer pn.

JOB PROCESSING CONTROL COMMANDS

Under normal circumstances, the system automatically controls job processing. The following commands provide an added measure of control over job processing.

SCHEDULING CONTROL COMMANDS

The following job control commands affect scheduling and execution of jobs in the system. Do not enter these commands unless specifically directed to do so. Improper use of these commands can drastically hamper job flow as well as system performance. In certain cases, jobs may be lost.

DROP,jsn,qt,ujn.

Drops the job with job sequence name jsn from the queue qt where it currently resides. You can optionally specify a 1- to 7-character user job name, ujn, after the queue type. If jsn and ujn are both specified, they must identify the same job. If only one is specified, that one determines which job is dropped.

If no jsn or ujn is specified, all jobs in the specified queue type are dropped. If the queue type is not specified, the default is ALL.

The DROP command cannot be used to terminate a subsystem.

The queue type is one of the following.

qt	Queue Type
ALL	All jobs and queued files.
EX	Only jobs in the executing queue (including the rolled out jobs).
IN	Only jobs in the input queue.
PL	Only jobs in the plot queue.
PR	Only jobs in the print queue.
PU	Only jobs in the punch queue.
WT	Only jobs in the wait queue.

KILL,jsn.

    Drops the job with job sequence name jsn from the executing job table (EJT) without
    exit processing. If you want the job to terminate with exit processing, use the
    DROP command. The KILL command cannot be used to drop a subsystem.

<center>| NOTES |</center>

        Before pressing carriage return, ensure that
        the correct job sequence name has been
        specified.

        In some cases, the KILL command will be
        intercepted by a job's REPRIEVE processing.
        If the job does not terminate itself after
        finishing its reprieve processing, a second
        KILL will terminate it.

RERUN,jsn.

    Terminates the job with job sequence name jsn, then reruns the job from the
    beginning. The job must be in rerun status as set by the RERUN command or macro.

ROLLIN,jsn,L.

    Allows the job defined by job sequence name jsn to be scheduled to an available
    control point. If L is entered, the job cannot be selected by the scheduler for
    roll out.

ROLLOUT,jsn,sd.

    Removes the currently executing job with job sequence name jsn and makes it a rolled
    out job. A subsystem cannot be rolled out. sd is the number of scheduler intervals
    before the job can be scheduled again. The acceptable range for sd is between 0 and
    777_8. If sd is not present or is zero the job is not scheduled back to a control
    point automatically. That is, your action is required to return the job to a
    control point. This can be done by using the ROLLIN command.

    The amount of time required for one job scheduler interval is initially set in the
    IPRDECK.

JOB COMMUNICATION COMMANDS

The following job communication commands are used to communicate with a job currently in the executing job table.

CFO,jsn.messagetext.

> Sends a message messagetext (36 characters maximum) from the operator to the job with job sequence name jsn. The job to which the message is sent must be ready to receive the message. Contact an analyst for more information on preparing a job to receive a CFO command.

COMMENT,jsn.messagetext

> Enters comment messagetext (48 characters maximum) in the dayfile for the job with job sequence name jsn.

GO,jsn.

> Clears the pause bit of the job with job sequence name jsn. A job may set the pause bit if an error is encountered or if an operator response is required. If jsn is not specified, the command applies to the system control point.

OFFSW,jsn,$s_1,s_2,...,s_6$.

> Turns off sense switch s_i ($1 \leq s_i \leq 6$) of the job with job sequence name jsn. Refer to Subsystem Control Commands in the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook, for a definition of sense switches that can be set for the BIO, IAF, and TAF subsystems.

ONSW,jsn,$s_1,s_2,...,s_6$.

> Turns on sense switch s_i ($1 \leq s_i \leq 6$) of the job with job sequence name jsn. Refer to Subsystem Control Commands in the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook, for a definition of sense switches that can be set for the BIO, IAF, and TAF subsystems.

PAUSE,jsn.

> Sets the pause bit of the job with job sequence name jsn. If jsn is not specified, the command applies to the system control point.

INTERACTIVE JOB CONTROL COMMANDS

The following job control commands apply only to online interactive jobs. The interactive facility subsystem must be active at control point 1.

DIAL,jsn,messagetext.

Sends message messagetext (48 characters maximum) to terminal currently assigned to the job with job sequence name jsn. Examine the T display (refer to section 4) to determine the appropriate job sequence name. The message is sent to the terminal immediately except when output is being sent to the terminal. In that case, the message follows the output data.

WARN,messagetext.

Sends message messagetext (48 characters maximum) to all terminals currently logged into IAF. The message is received at a terminal upon completion of the current command or at the end of a job step. Each subsequent terminal to log in also receives this message. This continues until either a new message is entered or the message is cleared (refer to following command). In addition, the current message also appears at the IAF subsystem control point on the B display.

When sent to an interactive terminal, the message messagetext is always preceded by the statement

hh.mm.ss WARNING

where hh.mm.ss is the time (hours, minutes, seconds) when you entered the WARN command.

For example, if you enter

WARN,SYSTEM SHUTDOWN AT 1500.

the following information would be transmitted to all interactive terminals.

hh.mm.ss WARNING
SYSTEM SHUTDOWN AT 1500.

This command is typically used to notify interactive users of an interruption in service or system shutdown.

WARN.

Clears message entered by the WARN,messagetext. command. Unless this command is entered, the existing message (if any) continues to be transmitted to each new terminal that logs into the system.

DAYFILE COMMANDS

The system saves messages in five types of dayfiles.

Account dayfile.

Binary maintenance log.

Error log.

Job dayfile.

System dayfile.

The account dayfile keeps a record of all resources charged to a job. This dayfile can be used for customer billing and other accounting purposes. The binary maintenance log dayfile records the information used by Control Data for maintenance of your system. The error log records system error messages, such as disk errors. Job dayfiles keep entries for individual jobs. The system dayfile keeps a history of all commands for all jobs processed.

The following commands dump the account, error log, or system dayfile to a system-defined mass storage device. The resultant mass storage file is put in the output queue for printing. The system automatically prints the job dayfile at the end of the job's output.

| NOTE |

These are very large files and require a lot
of printing resources. Consult with site
personnel to determine if you should print
these files.

Command	Description
X.AFD.	Requests that account dayfile be dumped to system-defined mass storage. The resultant mass storage file is put in the output queue for printing.
X.DFD.	Requests that system dayfile be dumped to system-defined mass storage. The resultant mass storage file is put in the output queue for printing.
X.ELD.	Requests that error log dayfile be dumped to system-defined mass storage. The resultant mass storage file is put in the output queue for printing.

Refer to NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for more information on dayfile dumps.

The binary maintenance log is designed to be processed through an interpreter program, and therefore is normally dumped to tape or disk.

Refer to section 4 for descriptions of dayfile displays.

You communicate with the system through the console keyboard. The system provides information about job and system status through displays on the console screens. Data entered from the keyboard is also displayed. You can request a permanent record, called a system dayfile, of all system and console communication.

There are two major display programs: DSD, which generates system-oriented displays, and DIS, which generates job-specific displays. The primary functions of DSD are:

- Maintain a current display of system status.

- Process keyboard entries from the operator.

At the console keyboard, you can perform the following:

- Assign equipment to the job.

- Exercise control over job scheduling and execution.

- Initiate utility programs through the L display.

- Select displays.

The NOS 2 Analysis Handbook describes DIS commands and displays.

DISPLAY SELECTION

Select any of the DSD displays with the console command

    xy.

where x and y represent the letter designation of the displays.

Display x appears on the left screen and display y appears on the right. If x and y are identical, both screens display the same information except for the B display when using the CC634B console.

You can specify a sequence of DSD displays that you want displayed on the left screen. To preselect the left screen display sequence, enter the DSD command

    SET,screen.

        screen   Letters designating any four DSD displays. Four display identifiers, as
                 shown in the following list, must be specified. Usually you specify four
                 different displays although any four valid screen identifiers are accepted
                 by DSD.

After you enter this command, you can press the right blank key (CC545 console) or ⟶⊣ (CC634B console) key to cause the first display specified to appear on the left console screen. Pressing the right blank key or ⟶⊣ key again selects the second display. Each time you press the right blank key or ⟶⊣ key, the next display in the specified sequence appears on the left console screen.

The following displays are available under DSD.

Display	Description
A	Dayfile. Chronological history of system operations. There are five subdisplays.
B	System status. Current status of all jobs assigned to control points. There are two subdisplays.
C,D	Central memory. Contents of central memory words (two or four selectable 8-word groups) in five columns of four octal digits with display code equivalents.
E	Equipment status. Status of peripheral devices. There are eight subdisplays.
F,G	Central memory. Contents of central memory words (two or four selectable 8-word groups) in four columns of five octal digits with display code equivalents.
H	System FNT. List of system FNT entries for all fast attach and system files in the system.
I	BIO status. Status of central site unit record devices.
J	Individual job status. Status of the specified job sequence name.
K	CPU programmable. Dynamic operator and CPU communication. Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for further information.
L	CMR buffer interface programmable. System utility interface communication. Refer to section 5 for further information.
M	Extended memory. Contents of 60-bit words of extended memory (two or four selectable 8-word groups) in five columns of four octal digits with display code equivalents.
O	Transaction status. Status of the transaction subsystem. There are three subdisplays.
P	PP registers. Current contents of PP registers.
Q	Queue status. Status of active input and output queue in the queued file table. There are six subdisplays.
R	Rollout status. Status of all executing jobs.
S	System control information. Parameters used to control job flow.
T	IAF status. Status of interactive users.
W	System information. Channel status, request queues, resource information, and miscellaneous parameters. There are four subdisplays.
Y	Monitor functions. List of all monitor mnemonics and codes.
Z	Directory. List of the letter designators and descriptions of all DSD displays.

DISPLAY SCREEN HEADERS

There is a standard system header for the left screen and one for the right screen. Figure 4-1 and figure 4-2 illustrate the left and right screen headers, respectively. All other displays illustrated in this section are shown without a header.

```
A.  SYSTEM DAYFILE.
        STEP           SECURITY-UNLOCK        ENGR        DEBUG       99
    hh.mm.ss. yy/mm/dd.       CDC NETWORK OPERATING SYSTEM.
    access limits           MID=06     NOS version
```

Figure 4-1. Left Screen Header

```
B,O.  SYSTEM STATUS.          BIO. REQUEST *I* DISPLAY.
  SEE *L* DISPLAY             MAG. CHECK *E,P* DISPLAY
  SEE *A,OPERATOR*            IAF.REQUEST DISPLAY.  (DIS)
```

Figure 4-2. Right Screen Header

The left screen header provides the following information.

- Display name.

- Monitor step mode (either STEP or blank).

- Console status (SECURITY-UNLOCK, UNLOCK, or blank). Refer to section 3 for a description of the LOCK and UNLOCK commands; and the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for a description of UNLOCK,username,password command.

- Engineering mode (either ENGR or blank).

- System modification status (either DEBUG or blank).

- Syntax loading status (99 if syntax loading is disabled, blank if enabled).

- Time and date (specified by the DSD TIME and DATE commands) in the form hh.mm.ss. and yy/mm/dd.

- System name (specified by the NAME entry in CMRDECK).

- Security access limits. These appear on a secured system only.

- A 2-character machine identifier (MID) used to identify this mainframe in a multimainframe environment.

- System version.

The right screen header provides the display name, and highlights any subsystem (maximum of four) or a system control point with a short message that requires your attention.

In addition, the message

    SEE *L* DISPLAY

       or

    SEE *A, OPERATOR* display

may appear.

DAYFILE DISPLAYS (A)

The system saves five types of dayfiles and an operator action display. The system dayfile contains the system history. The account dayfile keeps the accounting record for further processing (for example, customer billing). The error log dayfile records system error messages, such as disk errors. Job dayfiles record the operations of each job. The binary maintenance log dayfile records information used by Control Data for maintenance. You cannot display the binary maintenance log. The operator action display lists system error conditions that require corrective action.

To display these dayfiles on the console screen, type one of the following:

DSD Command	Dayfile
A,. or A.	System
A,ACCOUNT FILE.	Account
A.ERROR LOG.	Error log
A,OPERATOR.	System to operator messages
DAYFILE,jsn.	Job dayfile

The system adds dayfile messages to one or more of the dayfiles when:

● The system processes a command or a system action occurs which is not in direct response to a command (such as an error message).

● The system detects an error.

● A user enters a comment either via a COMMENT command, * command, an OPMSG command, or a MESSAGE macro.

● A user at an RDF terminal enters an MS= message command.

● You enter a message at the console.

When a job terminates, the system sends the messages to the account dayfile which contains a record of the resources charged to the job. In addition, job dayfile entries are printed at the end of a job's output. The system dayfile, which includes entries for all jobs processed, is available as a record of all action taken since deadstart. Although the A display shows only the most recent dayfile messages, you can obtain the entire contents by dumping the file to a printer, punch, or tape unit.

Messages on an A display appear in the following formats.

System dayfile messages:

time. jsn sc. message.

Account dayfile messages:

time. jsn sc. activity, additional information.

Error log messages:

time. jsn sc. message.

Job dayfile messages:

time. message.

Operator action messages:

error number   message

or

JSN=jsn - message

or

RDF=jsn - message

where jsn is the job sequence name of the job where the message originated, and sc is a
1-character code for the job's service class [refer to System Status Display (B,A) later in
this section for a list of the acceptable service class codes].

The time is the time of day relative to that entered into the system at deadstart or by a
TIME command to DSD. For example, if the system is deadstarted at 8:00 a.m. and the time is
entered at deadstart, the time in 10 minutes is 08.10.00. If the time was not entered at
deadstart, the time in 10 minutes is 00.10.00. The time is followed by the 3- or
4-character job sequence name of the job associated with the message and the message
itself. As a job is processed, messages are sent to the dayfile by PP programs or central
memory programs. The job sequence name is followed by a 1-character service class
designator, sc. The job sequence name is a unique 4-character alphabetic name assigned by
the system when an entry for the job is made in the queued file table (QFT) or a 3-character
subsystem name. For remote batch jobs this assignment occurs when the job enters the input
queue. Files queued by jobs are assigned a job sequence name when they are queued.

Every time a level zero deadstart is performed, the job sequence name is set to AAAA. The
first job after a level zero deadstart is assigned this name. The second job is assigned
the name AAAB and so on to ZZZZ. The next job sequence name after ZZZZ is AAAA, and the
sequence begins again. There are 456 976 possible names for jobs and queued files before a
job sequence name repeats.

The activity given in account dayfile messages is a unique 4-character identifier which defines a particular activity. The first character identifies the information group; the second character, the event which caused the message to be entered into the account dayfile; and the third and fourth characters, the activity being recorded. The purpose of this field and the additional information which follows it is to record system usage and provide a means of accurately billing users. Complete descriptions of account dayfile activity messages can be found in the NOS 2 Administration Handbook.

Each command executed, including the Job command, is entered into the job dayfile. The dayfile may be observed as follows:

- On the console screen (A display), the file is scrolled up the display screen as messages are generated.

- At the end of a job's printed output, all dayfile messages associated with that job are printed. However, interactive users must request the dayfile listing by using the dayfile terminal command.

To dump a dayfile to the output queue, type:

DSD Command	Dayfile
X.DFD.	System
X.AFD.	Account
X.ELD.	Error Log

SYSTEM DAYFILE DISPLAY (A. or A,.)

To bring the system dayfile to the console display, enter the following command.

   A. or A,.

A. displays the system dayfile starting the display from the start of the dayfile buffer
(with scrolling). A,. displays the system dayfile without starting the display from the
start of the dayfile buffer.

Figure 4-3 illustrates an example of the system dayfile display.

```
        A.  SYSTEM DAYFILE.


        09.56.57.  MAG X.   OUT(*/OP=E)
        09.56.57.  MAG X.   DAYFILE(OUTPUT,JT=D)
        09.56.57.  IAF X.   1TM - NO TPM AVAILABLE.
        09.56.57.  IAF X.  NOS 23K2/10R3/9KT.
        09.56.57.  RHF X.   RPV - PREVIOUS ERROR CONDITIONS RESET.
        09.56.57.  RHF X.   OUT(*/OP=E)
        09.56.57.  RHF X.   DAYFILE(OUTPUT,JT=D)
        09.56.57.  MAG X.   USER DAYFILE PROCESSED.
        09.56.57.  RHF X.   USER DAYFILE PROCESSED.
        09.57.07.  IAF X.   WAITING FOR NETWORK.
        09.58.09.  MAG X.  MAG.
        09.58.09.  MAG X.  GET,MAG/NA.
        09.58.10.  MAG X.  MAG.
        09.58.10.  MAG X.  MAGNET.
        09.58.10.  MAG X.  MT054, C13, TURNED OFF.
        09.58.58.  AAABS.  DIS.
        09.58.58.  AAABS.  MODE(0)
        09.58.58.  AAABS.  SUI(0)
        09.58.58.  AAABS.  RETURN(INPUT)
        09.58.58.  AAABS.  NORERUN.
        09.58.58.  AAABS.  RFL(060000)
        09.58.58.  AAABS.  DIS.
        10.00.00.  SYS S.  SYSTEM DATE     yy/mm/dd.
```

Figure 4-3. System Dayfile Display (A. or A,.)

ACCOUNT DAYFILE DISPLAY (A, ACCOUNT FILE.)

To bring the account dayfile to the console display, enter the following command.

A,ACCOUNT FILE.

Figure 4-4 illustrates an example of the account dayfile display.

```
      A.  ACCOUNT DAYFILE.


      10.07.45.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C2,        0.001KUNS, SS.
      10.07.45.  CMS X.  AEQP, C1, CMS , 840514, 100745, IN.
      10.08.50.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C1, CMS , 840514, 100850, IN.
      10.08.50.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C2,        0.001KUNS, SS.
      10.08.50.  CMS X.  AEQP, C1, CMS , 840514, 100850, IN.
      10.09.55.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C1, CMS , 840514, 100955, IN.
      10.09.55.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C2,        0.001KUNS, SS.
      10.09.55.  CMS X.  AEQP, C1, CMS , 840514, 100955, IN.
      10.12.33.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C1, CMS , 840514, 101233, IN.
      10.12.33.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C2,        0.001KUNS, SS.
      10.12.33.  CMS X.  AEQP, C1, CMS , 840514, 101233, IN.
      10.13.36.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C1, CMS , 840514, 101336, IN.
      10.13.36.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C2,        0.001KUNS, SS.
      10.13.36.  CMS X.  AEQP, C1, CMS , 840514, 101336, IN.
      10.14.39.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C1, CMS , 840514, 101439, IN.
      10.14.39.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C2,        0.001KUNS, SS.
      10.14.39.  CMS X.  AEQP, C1, CMS , 840514, 101439, IN.
      10.15.42.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C1, CMS , 840514, 101542, IN.
      10.15.42.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C2,        0.001KUNS, SS.
      10.15.42.  CMS X.  AEQP, C1, CMS , 840514, 101542, IN.
      10.16.45.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C1, CMS , 840514, 101645, IN.
      10.16.45.  SYS S.  ABLQ, C2,        0.001KUNS, SS.
      10.16.45.  CMS X.  AEQP, C1, CMS , 840514, 101645, IN.
```

Figure 4-4. Account Dayfile Display (A,ACCOUNT FILE.)

ERROR LOG DISPLAY (A, ERROR LOG.)

To bring the error log to the console display, enter the following command.

A,ERROR LOG.

Figure 4-5 illustrates an example of the error log display.

```
        A.  ERROR LOG.


        09.56.55.  BIO X.  CP025,CH12 TURNED OFF.
        09.57.46.  RHF X.  UCLP, 06, 022,      1.472KLNS.
        09.57.53.  SYS S.  DS, DOWN,CH33.
        09.57.56.  MAG X.  UCLP, 06, 023,      1.152KLNS.
        09.58.10.  MAG X.  MT054, C13, TURNED OFF.
        09.58.10.  MAG X.  MT,C13-0-04,       ,RD,     ,SO,GS00000000
        09.58.10.  MAG X.  MT,C13,D000300000000000000000200000000000
        09.58.10.  MAG X.  MT,C13,U40000000000000000000000000,T0000.
        09.58.10.  MAG X.  MT,C13,F01,I00,B000000,L0000,P00000000.
        09.58.10.  MAG X.  MT,C13,E31,H00246540, CON. REJ. OFF.
        10.00.00.  SYS S.  SYSTEM DATE    yy/mm/dd.
        10.05.41.  SYS S.  DS, 99.
        10.12.53.  SYS S.  DS, 99.
```

Figure 4-5.   Error Log Display (A,ERROR LOG.)

OPERATOR ACTION DISPLAY (A, OPERATOR.)

Certain system errors cause the highlighted message

    SEE *A,OPERATOR*

to appear in the right screen header. When you enter the command

    A,OPERATOR.

the display in figure 4-6 is presented.

```
A.  OPERATOR DISPLAY.



NUMBER      MESSAGE TEXT

   10  TRACK LIMIT
       ENTER *LOG,NUMBER.* WHEN PROBLEM HAS BEEN CORRECTED.

JSN = AAAG - WHAT TIME DOES THE SYSTEM GO DOWN
       ENTER   *CFO,JSN.MESSAGE.* TO RESPOND.
```

Figure 4-6. Operator Action Display (A,OPERATOR.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    number   messagetext

where number and message text have one of the following values. The corrective actions
prescribed for the following errors are, for the most part, discretionary. Consult with a
knowledgeable person at your site to determine what action is appropriate for your site.
Backing up files, terminating dayfiles, and other analyst actions described below are
described in the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook.

number	message text	Corrective action
0	FAMILY ORDINAL TABLE FULL	Contact a knowledgeable person at your site.
1	SYSTEM FNT FULL	Contact a knowledgeable person at your site.
2	QUEUED FILE TABLE FULL	Too many files in the input/output queue. Check the operation of the system output devices. If the problem is an inoperable device, you can consider backing up the queue files and reloading them when the device is again operable.

number	message text	Corrective action
3	EXECUTING JOB TABLE FULL	Maximum number of jobs executing. The problem clears by itself. No corrective action required.
4	DAYFILE LENGTH EXCEEDED	Length of a dayfile has exceeded a set length. Various system conditions could cause this situation. Query the system for inadvertent looping in some job, for some malfunctioning hardware, or for an unusually heavy system work load. If the system device is not approaching a track limit situation, you might choose to ignore this error message. Otherwise, someone at your site might consider terminating the dayfiles.
5	ERROR LOG LENGTH EXCEEDED	Refer to the message DAYFILE LENGTH EXCEEDED.
6	ACCOUNT FILE LENGTH EXCEEDED	Refer to the message DAYFILE LENGTH EXCEEDED.
7	MAINLOG LENGTH EXCEEDED	Refer to the message DAYFILE LENGTH EXCEEDED.
10	TRACK LIMIT	Not enough available tracks on the disk media. The following four actions are ways to create more available tracks: o A WARN message to the users to purge or return unused files. o An archival backup of files. o Backing up dayfiles. o Backing up queue dayfiles.
11	USER EXTENDED MEMORY DISABLED	Enable user extended memory using the ENABLE,USER ECS command.
12	CHANNEL DOWNED BY SYSTEM	NOS has detected a problem with a channel. Inform a knowledgeable person at your site.
13	SEE A,ERROR LOG	Hardware error. Examine the A,ERROR LOG display.
14	LOW SPACE ON MASS STORAGE DEVICE	The space available on a mass storage device has fallen below the low space threshold.

After you take corrective action, the right screen notification and the message are cleared by entering the following command.

    LOG,number.

The variable number is the error number on the operator action (A,OPERATOR.) display.

If you attempt to clear the message (except for ERRLOG ALERT message) before corrective action is taken, the message immediately reappears. The ERRLOG ALERT message is cleared when you enter the command.

The Remote Diagnostic Facility allows customer engineers to send messages to you from a remote terminal. When they do, the right screen header notifies you by displaying the highlighted message SEE A,OPERATOR in the upper right screen header. You will see one of the following user messages:

user message	Description
JSN=jsn - message	Appears on the A,OPERATOR display. Respond to the message by entering the following DSD command. CFO,jsn.response message Refer to the CFO command in section 3. This entry removes the highlighted message.
RDF=jsn - message	Appears on the A,OPERATOR display. Respond to the message by entering the following DSD command. DIAL,jsn.response message Refer to the DIAL command in section 3. This entry removes the highlighted message.

JOB DAYFILE DISPLAY (DAYFILE,jsn.)

To bring the dayfile of the particular job to the console display, enter the following command.

    DAYFILE,jsn.

       jsn   Job sequence name of the particular job you want to examine.

The job dayfile is displayed only if the job is at a control point.

SYSTEM STATUS DISPLAY (B,O. AND B,A.)

DSD displays the status of executing jobs. Figure 4-7 and figure 4-8 illustrate examples of the system status displays. The number of control points is specified at deadstart time (34_8 maximum). The system adds one control point to the number specified and dedicates it to system use.

If the display screen is full and more entries remain to be displayed, the message

MORE

appears at the bottom of the display.

For the CC634B console, type:

BB.

to see all the control points on the left and right screen display.

```
                    B,O.  SYSTEM STATUS.



             CP    JSN            STATUS

             1     IAF     WAITING FOR NETWORK.
             2
             3
             4     AAAT   MRG   SMM V4.0-0.
             5     AAAD    SECURITY CONFLICT.
             6     AAAB   REQUEST DISPLAY.   (DIS)
             7     AAAN   CMU   SMM V4.0-0.
            10     AAAM   MRG   SMM V4.0-0.
            11     AAAK   CU8   SMM V4.0-0.
            12     AAAL   FS8   SMM V4.0-0.
            13     AAAI   CSU   SMM V4.0-0.
            14     AAAJ   CT8   SMM V4.0-0.
            15     AAAH   ALX   SMM V4.0-0.
            16     AAAG   REQUEST DISPLAY.   (DIS)
            17     AAAR   CU8   SMM V4.0-0.
            20     AAAU   CMU   SMM V4.0-0.
            21     AAAP   CSU   SMM V4.0-0.
            22     AAAS   FS8   SMM V4.0-0.
            23     AAAQ   CT8   SMM V4.0-0.
            24     AAAO   ALX   SMM V4.0-0.
                        MORE
```

Figure 4-7. System Status Display (B,O.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    cp   jsn   status

        cp   Control point number. A job is assigned to a control point when it is
                  residing in central memory.

        jsn   Job sequence name assigned by the system to uniquely identify the job.
                  The job sequence name consists of a 3- or 4-character identifier.

        status   Fifty characters from the message area for the job. Messages requiring
                  your intervention, commands being processed, and error messages are
                  displayed here.

For dual-state NOS/VE:

During periods of heavy interactive usage, the message

    PASSON ABNORMAL message number

may flash. Unless related to a problem that a user has reported, this message does not
necessarily indicate an error condition. A description of all PASSON messages can be found
in appendix A.

When PASSON ABNORMAL appears on the system console screen, record the number of the message
for possible use in debugging later. To clear the message from the screen, enter the
following command:

    GO,jsn.

where jsn is the job sequence name of the job where the message is flashing. If normal
operations do not resume, contact a knowledgeable person at your site. If you are asked to
examine the dayfile of the PASSON job, enter the following command:

    DAYFILE,jsn.

where jsn is the job sequence name of the job where the message is flashing.

Examine the dayfile for a message of the following format:

    HEX DATA FOR PASSON CONDITION=message number

The message is followed by one or more lines of hexadecimal data which you may be asked to
record.

```
B,A.  SYSTEM STATUS.


    CP   JSN   SC   EJT   PR   SCPR    FL     FLE   CPU   STA

     1   IAF    X    2    76   7776    414     0     X
     2
     3
     4   AAAG   S   10    30   7000     24     0     X
     5   AAAD   S    6    75   2000     32     0
     6   AAAB   S    3    30   7000    120     0     X
     7   AAAN   M   17     2     10    100     0     W
    10   AAAM   M   16     2     10     23     0     W
    11   AAAK   M   14     2     10     64     0     A
    12   AAAL   M   15     2     10     23     0     W
    13   AAAI   M   12     2     10    200     0     W
    14   AAAJ   M   13     2     10    200     0     W
    15   AAAH   M   11     2     10     21     0     W
    16
    17
    20
    21
    22
    23
    24
         MORE
```

Figure 4-8. System Status Display (B,A.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    cp   jsn   sc   ejt   pr   scpr   fl   fle   cpu   sta

        cp   Control point number. A job is assigned to a control point when it is
                residing in central memory.

        jsn   Job sequence name assigned by the system to uniquely identify the job. The
                job sequence name consists of a 3- or 4-character identifier.

        sc   Service class. A 1-character mnemonic for the service class of the job.
                The mnemonic and their meanings are as follows.

                    sc   Description

                    B   Local batch.

                    C   Communications.

                    D   Detached interactive.

                    M   Maintenance.

                    N   Network supervisor.

                    R   Remote batch.

                    S   System.

                    T   Interactive.

                    X   Subsystem.

                    0   Installation-defined.

                    1   Installation-defined.

                    2   Installation-defined.

                    3   Installation-defined.

    ejt   The executing job table (EJT) ordinal of the job. This ordinal uniquely
            identifies the job to the system.

    pr   CPU priority (the job priority for the CPU).

    scpr   Scheduling priority (an indication of the relative priority of the job).

    fl   Field length/100_8 of job being processed.

    fle   Extended memory field length/1000_8 assigned to job being processed.

cpu   CPU status:

       blank   CPU not in use at this control point.

       A   Job using CPU 0.

       B   Job using CPU 1 (dual CPU systems only).

       I   Job is in auto recall (waiting for completion of system request: tape I/O, and so forth).

       W   Job waiting for CPU.

       X   Job is in recall.

sta   Status:

       I   Subsystem idle flag is set.

       L   Job has been locked in at the control point with the ROLLIN,jsn,L command. The job is not rolled out until you enter the ROLLOUT command.

       S   Subcontrol points are active at this control point.

STORAGE DISPLAYS (C, D, F, G, AND M)

These displays show the contents of central memory (C, D, F, and G displays) and extended memory (M display). Each storage display consists of two (CC634B console) or four (CC545 console) groups of either central memory or extended memory words, with the groups numbered 0 through 3 from top to bottom.

Figure 4-9 illustrates an example of the C and D central memory displays, figure 4-10 illustrates an example of the F and G central memory displays, and figure 4-11 illustrates an example of the M extended memory display.

```
                          C.  CENTRAL MEMORY.




                                                      ·DISPLAY CODE
           ·ADDRESS          ·MEMORY CONTENTS         EQUIVALENT

           00000220    5001 0000 0000 0000 0001    /A         A
           00000221    0174 0000 7776 0000 2021    A         PQ
           00000222    0003 0000 1775 0713 6726    C    O GK V
           00000223    0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
           00000224    0004 0000 0000 1315 0414    D       KMDL
           00000225    0000 0000 1311 4004 0414       KI5DDL
           00000226    0000 0000 0000 0160 0000         A
           00000227    0000 0000 0000 0000 6100


           00000230    5527 0111 2411 1607 5506    WAITING F
           00000231    1722 5516 0524 2717 2213    OR NETWORK
           00000232    5700 0000 0000 0000 0000    .
           00000233    5516 0524 1716 5522 0512     NETON REJ
           00000234    0503 2457 0000 0000 0000    ECT.
           00000235    0000 6711 2417 2247 4111       ITOR*6I
           00000236    2320 1401 3157 5555 5104    SPLAY.  (D
           00000237    1123 5200 0000 0100 4646    IS)    A --

                          FIVE COLUMNS
                          OF FOUR DIGITS
```

Figure 4-9. Central Memory Display (C)

F. CENTRAL MEMORY.

ADDRESS	MEMORY CONTENTS				DISPLAY CODE EQUIVALENT
00000020	00000	00000	00000	00000	
00000021	00000	00000	03010	10127	CAAAW
00000022	00000	20000	00000	14115	B A6M
00000023	00000	00000	00000	00000	
00000024	00000	00000	00000	01311	KI
00000025	00000	00000	00400	01311	5 KI
00000026	00000	00002	00016	00000	B A
00000027	00000	03017	50002	00004	XO/ P D
00000030	00000	00000	43373	43640	84135
00000031	00000	00016	05161	31725	NENKOU
00000032	55343	45734	40573	53457	11.15.21.
00000033	55433	75033	40503	43757	84/05/14.
00000034	51403	35255	03313	44233	(50) CY170
00000035	46433	54055	23164	13341	-825 SN606
00000036	57552	33123	24051	55505	. SYSTEM E
00000037	26011	45755	00000	00000	VAL.

FOUR COLUMNS
OF FIVE DIGITS

Figure 4-10. Central Memory Display (F)

```
M.   EXTENDED MEMORY.†



FLAG REGISTER 000000

00000000  3777 0077 1401 0205 1400   4    LABEL
00000001  0002 0100 0003 3777 4003   BA   C4 5C
00000002  0003 0076 0000 0000 0000   C
00000003  0000 0000 1401 0205 1400        LABEL
00000004  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000005  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000006  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000007  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

00000010  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000011  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000012  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000013  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000014  0015 0100 0000 0000 0000   MA
00000015  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000016  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
00000017  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

†This register does not appear on CYBER 180-class mainframes.

Figure 4-11. Extended Memory Display (M)

Each entry on the display has the following format:

address   octal word   display code equivalent

    address   Central memory and extended memory can be displayed with absolute or relative addresses.

    octal words   The octal words in the C, D, and M displays are shown in five columns of four octal digits; words in the F and G displays have four columns of five digits.

    display code   The character equivalent to the display-coded octal digits appear
    equivalent   to the right of the octal word. Blanks appear for any character with an octal display code above 57, as well as for display codes 00, 53, and 55.

The flag register field at the top of the M display shows the contents of the extended memory flag register as of the last status.† (Status is taken once every second by the monitor.) Extended memory parity errors in words on the M display are denoted by intensifying the address and data of the words in error.

The central memory displays C and D; and F and G, are exactly the same.

To bring the C, D, F, G, and M displays to the screens, enter one of the following commands.

    xy.

        Brings the x and y displays to the left and right console screens, respectively (x and y are C, D, F, G, or M). Unless a memory display for a specific job has previously been selected (refer to the following command), all words displayed represent absolute memory locations on an unsecured system. On a secured system the memory display commands are accepted only when the security unlock status is set.

    x,jsn.

        Brings a memory display for the specified job to the left console screen. Either absolute addresses or those relative to a job sequence name can be displayed.

            x   Display identifier (C, D, F, G, or M).

            jsn   Job sequence name.

        All words displayed are relative to the reference address (RA for central memory, RAE for extended memory) for the job specified by jsn. When addresses relative to a job's RA are displayed, the job sequence name appears next to the display identifier at the top of the screen (for example, D.CENTRAL MEMORY. AQBV). If jsn is not specified, absolute memory locations are displayed. When absolute memory locations are displayed, the display identifier appears alone at the top of the screen.

        On a secured system the memory display shows the message

        SECURED AREA

        The security administrator must set the security unlock status to bring the memory display for the specified job to the left console screen.

---

†CYBER 180-class models do not have an extended memory flag register.

xz,addr.

> Brings a specified memory display to the left console screen, if not currently selected, and provides display modification as follows:

> > x   Display identifier (C, D, F, G, or M).

> > z   Type of display modification:

z	Description
0-3	Changes the specified word group (0 through 3) to display the eight words beginning at memory location addr.
4	Changes the display so that all two or four 8-word groups are displayed as 16 or 32 contiguous memory locations beginning at location addr.
5	Advances the display by addr locations.
6	Decrements the display by addr locations.

> > addr   Location parameter (8 digits).

> If a job sequence name appears with a memory display identifier (C, D, F, G, or M) at the top of the screen, the memory locations shown in the display are relative to that job's RA. If no job sequence name is indicated, all memory locations shown are absolute.

> When a memory display is on the left screen, the address can be stepped forward or backward 20 or 40 octal locations by pressing the + or - key; the right screen is paged with the left and right parentheses keys (CC545 console) or x and ÷ keys (CC634B console). Memory displays can also be set to advance or decrement by a specified constant by using the x5,addr and x6,addr entries.

> For example:

> > Carriage return   Causes the REPEAT ENTRY message to appear.

> > C5,101.   Increments present C display by 101_8. Each successive carriage return increments the displays by 101_8.

> x6,addr is used in the same manner to decrement by the value specified.

The selection of a memory display for a specific job and/or the selection of addresses for any word group on a memory display remain in force even though the display is not on either screen. For instance, if the standard format of xy. is used to recall the C display to the screen, the job sequence name and/or the addresses shown are those specified by the last call in the format C,jsn. and/or Cz,addr. For example, if the A and B displays are on the left and right screens and you type in the following sequence, the displays change as follows:

C,jsn.   The A display on the left screen is replaced by the C display showing the words at locations 0 through 17 or 37 relative to the RA of the job with job sequence name jsn.

C1,1234.   The second group of words on the display changes from words at locations 10 through 17 to those at locations 1234 through 1243.

AB.   The B display remains on the right screen; the C display is replaced by the A display on the left screen.

CB.   The C display relative to the RA of the job previously specified by jsn is brought back to the left screen still showing the words at locations 0 through 7 (group 0), 1234 through 1243 (group 1), on the CC545 console, 20 through 27 (group 2), and 30 through 37 (group 3).

EQUIPMENT STATUS DISPLAYS (E)

The E display lists the status of peripheral equipment. The type of information supplied varies according to the subdisplay specified.

Command	Display
E,. or E,A.	Status of all equipment.
E,C.	Disk configuration.
E,E.	Disk errors.
E,F.	Family status.
E,H.	Disk thresholds.
E,M.	Disk status.
E,P.	Resource requests.
E,T.	Tape status.

EQUIPMENT STATUS TABLE DISPLAY (E,. OR E,A.)

The equipment status table display lists the status of all devices in the equipment status table (EST).

If the display screen is full and more equipment entries remain to be displayed, the message

MORE

appears at the bottom of the display.

Figure 4-12 illustrates an example of the equipment status display.

```
  E,A.  EQUIPMENT STATUS.


     EST    TYPE   STATE   JSN    EQ   UN   CHANNELS    ACCESS LIMITS

       0    RD      ON            1    4    0
       1    DS      ON            7    1    10
       2    NE      ON            0    0    0
       3    TE      ON            0    0    0
       4    TT      ON            0    0    0
       5    DE      ON            0    0    0            LVL0    LVL7
       6    DQ      ON            0   40    1    24*     LVL0    LVL7
       7    DQ      ON            0   41    24*   1      LVL0    LVL7
      10    DJ      ON            0    0    1    24*     LVL0    LVL7
      11    DJ      ON            0    1    24*   1      LVL0    LVL0
      12    DL      ON            0    2    1    24*     LVL0    LVL0
      13    DL      ON            0    3    24*   1      LVL0    LVL0
      14    DL      ON            0    4    1    24*     LVL0    LVL7
      15    DI      ON            0    1    20           LVL0    LVL7
      16    DI      ON            0    2    20           LVL0    LVL0
      17    DI      ON            0    3    20           LVL0    LVL7
      20    DJ      ON            0    4    20           LVL0    LVL7
      22    LT      ON    BIO     5    0    12           LVL0    LVL7
      23    LT      ON            6    0    12           LVL0    LVL7
      24    CR      ON            4    0    12           LVL0    LVL7
             MORE
```

Figure 4-12. Equipment Status Display (E,. or E,A.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    est   type   state   jsn   eq   un   channels   access limits

        est   EST ordinal.

        type   Device type. The following device types can appear in the second
                        column of the equipment status display.

                CC   Satellite Coupler.

                CM   Control Module for an 834 or 836 Disk Storage Subsystem.

                CP   415 Card Punch.

                CR   405 Card Reader.

CS	MSS Cartridge Selector.
CT	MSS Cartridge Transport.
DB-i	885-42 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 3$; full-track).
DC-i	895 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 2$; full-track).
DD-i	834 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 8$; full-track).
DE	Extended memory.
DG-i	836 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 8$; full-track).
DI-i	844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 8$; half-track).
DJ-i	844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 8$; half-track).
DK-i	844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 8$; full-track).
DL-i	844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 8$; full-track).
DM-i	885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 3$; half-track).
DP	Distributive data path to extended memory.
DQ-i	885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 3$; full-track).
DS	Console Display.
DV	819 Disk Storage Subsystem (single-density).
DW	819 Disk Storage Subsystem (double-density).
LP	Any Line Printer.
LR	580-12 Line Printer.
LS	580-16 Line Printer.
LT	580-20 Line Printer.
LX	5870 Printer.
MP	MAP.
MT	Magnetic Tape Drive (7-track).
NC	380-170 Network Access Device.
NP	255x Network Processing Unit.
NT	Magnetic Tape Drive (9-track).
RM	2-Port Multiplexer (CYBER 180-class mainframes and models 865 and 875).
SS	Mass Storage Extended subsystem.
TT	Internal Stimulation Device.

The system creates the following device types at deadstart for internal use. Physical hardware does not necessarily exist for this equipment. The device types appear in the second column of the equipment status display along with the real device types.

DS   Console display (EST ordinal 1_8)

NE   Null equipment (EST ordinal 2_8).

RD   Used for online reconfiguration of mass storage (EST ordinal 0).

TE   Tape equipment (EST ordinal 3_8).

TT   Used for assignment of terminal files (EST ordinal 4_8).

state	Equipment status (ON, OFF, IDLE, or DOWN).
jsn	Job sequence name. A job sequence name precedes the equipment number in each entry if that piece of equipment is assigned to a job.
eq	Equipment number.
un	Unit number (serves as ID code for unit record devices). The identifier code (un parameter) provides a method of grouping peripheral devices when a site has several units. Output from a job read in through a card reader with identifier un can only be directed to a device with the same identifier. Changing the identifier code via the ROUTE command can direct program output to a special printer.
channels	Channel(s) on which equipment is available. An asterisk (*) following the channel number entry indicates that the channel is down.
access limits	Access level limits of the equipment. This column appears on a secured system only.

DISK CONFIGURATION DISPLAY (E,C.)

The disk configuration display shows the current configuration of disk devices in the system. Figure 4-13 illustrates an example of the disk configuration display.

```
         E,C.  DISK CONFIGURATION.


         EST     TYPE      FM/PN      DN    CHANNELS    UNIT-NUMBERS

            5    DE        SYST06     1     0             0
            6    DQ        SYST06     2     1    24       40
            7    DQ        SYST06     3     24   1        41
           10    DJ                   0     1    24       0
           11    DJ        PACKV2     0     24   1        1
           12    DL        721C       0     1    24       2
           13    DL        SYS606     40    24   1        3
           14    DL        MLSTEST    1     1    24       4
           15    DI        AUXMLS     0     20            1
           16    DI        R4IAE      0     20            2
           17    DI                   0     20            3
           20    DJ                   0     20            4
```

Figure 4-13. Disk Configuration Display (E,C.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    est   type   fm/pn   dn   channels   unit-numbers

        est   EST ordinal.

        type   Device type:

                  DB-i   885-42 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 3$; full-track).

                  DC-i   895 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 2$; full-track).

                  DD-i   834 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

                  DE   Extended memory.

                  DG-i   836 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

                  DI-i   844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; half-track).

                  DJ-i   844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; half-track).

                  DK-i   844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

                  DL-i   844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

DM-i	885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 3$; half-track).
DP	Distributive data path to extended memory.
DQ-i	885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 3$; full-track).
DV	819 Disk Storage Subsystem (single-density).
DW	819 Disk Storage Subsystem (double-density).

fm/pn	Family name/packname-user name.
dn	Device number.
channels	Channels connecting this equipment to the mainframe.
unit-numbers	List of unit numbers which are defined in the EQPDECK.

DISK ERRORS DISPLAY (E, E.)

The disk errors display shows the abnormal conditions of the mass storage devices. Figure 4-14 illustrates an example of the disk errors display.

```
        E,E.    DISK ERRORS.

        EST    TYPE    STATE    CONDITIONS

          6    DQ-3    ON       ERROR CODE = NR.
         15    DJ      ON       LOW SPACE.
                                SUSPECT.
        100    DJ-8    OFF      VERFICATION FAILURE THRESHOLD.
                                UNRECOVERED ERROR THRESHOLD.
```

Figure 4-14. Disk Errors Display (E,E.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

        est   type   state   conditions

    est   EST ordinal.

    type   Device type:

        DB-i   885-42 Disk Storage Subsystem (1 $\leq$ i $\leq$ 3; full-track).

        DC-i   895 Disk Storage Subsystem (1 $\leq$ i $\leq$ 2; full-track).

        DD-i   834 Disk Storage Subsystem (1 $\leq$ i $\leq$ 8; full-track).

        DE   Extended memory.

        DG-i   836 Disk Storage Subsystem (1 $\leq$ i $\leq$ 8; full-track).

        DI-i   844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem (1 $\leq$ i $\leq$ 8; half-track).

        DJ-i   844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem (1 $\leq$ i $\leq$ 8; half-track).

        DK-i   844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem (1 $\leq$ i $\leq$ 8; full-track).

        DL-i   844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem (1 $\leq$ i $\leq$ 8; full-track).

        DM-i   885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem (1 $\leq$ i $\leq$ 3; half-track).

        DP   Distributive data path to extended memory.

        DQ-i   885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem (1 $\leq$ i $\leq$ 3; full-track).

        DV   819 Disk Subsystem (single-density).

        DW   819 Disk Subsystem (double-density).

state	Equipment status (ON, OFF, IDLE, or DOWN)
conditions	Conditions that may be displayed are as follows:

ACTIVITY RESTRICTED	The amount of available space on the device has fallen below the restricted activity threshold. This is an early warning which means that the available space is getting low on the device.
ERROR CODE = ec	ec can be one of the following:

DN	Device number conflict.
EI	Error idle.
FF	Family ordinal table full.
IL	Incorrect label.
LK	Error in TRT table.
NR	Not ready.
NV	NOS/VE label.
TL	Track length error.
UM	Family mask total not 377_8.
VE	Validation error.
DE	Device hardware error.

LOW SPACE	The amount of available space on the device has fallen below the low space threshold. This is a warning which means that available space on the device is getting dangerously low and you should take some action to free more space on the pack.
RECOVERED ERROR THRESHOLD	The recovered disk error threshold has been exceeded.
SUSPECT	The state of the device between the time of a disk error and the completion device verification.
UNRECOVERED FAILURE THRESHOLD	The unrecovered disk error threshold has been exceeded.
VERIFICATION FAILURE EXCEEDED	The device verification failure threshold has been exceeded.

FAMILY STATUS DISPLAY (E,F.)

The family status display shows the current configuration of each permanent file family.
Figure 4-15 illustrates an example of the family status display.

```
    E,F.  FAMILY STATUS.


    EST     TYPE     FM/PN      DN    FAMC    DAFC    IAM    DAM

      5     DE       SYSTO6      1      0       0      0      0
      6     DQ       SYSTO6      2     377     377     0      0
      7     DQ       SYSTO6      3      0       0      0      0
     10     DJ                   0      0       0      0      0
     11     DJ       PACKV2      0     377     377     0      0
     12     DL       721C        0     377     377     0      0
     13     DL       SYS606     40     377     377     0      0
     14     DL       MLSTEST     1     377     377    22      3
     15     DI       AUXMLS      0     377     377     0      0
     16     DI       R4IAE       0     377     377     0      0
     17     DI                   0      0       0      0      0
     20     DJ                   0      0       0      0      0
```

Figure 4-15. Family Status Display (E,F.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    est   type   fm/pn   dn   famc   dafc   iam   dam

         est   EST ordinal.

         type   Device type:

                  DB-i   885-42 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 3$; full-track).

                  DC-i   895 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 2$; full-track).

                  DD-i   834 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

                  DE   Extended memory.

                  DG-i   836 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

                  DI-i   884-21 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; half-track).

                  DJ-i   844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; half-track).

                  DK-i   844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

                  DL-i   844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

                  DM-i   885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 3$; half-track).

                  DP   Distributive data path to extended memory.

                  DQ-i   885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 3$; full-track).

	DV	819 Disk Storage Subsystem (single-density).
	DW	819 Disk Storage Subsystem (double-density).

fm/pn   Family name/pack name.

dn   Device number.

famc   Number of jobs in that device's family.

dafc   Number of direct access files attached.

iam   Indirect access file mask.

dam   Direct access file mask.

DISK THRESHOLDS DISPLAY (E, H.)

The disk thresholds display shows the current threshold information relating to mass storage
devices. Threshold values appear on the same line as the EST ordinal. These values are
site-definable. Below each threshold is the current count associated with that threshold.
The count is highlighted when the count exceeds its threshold value. The disk errors
display (E,E) shows the state of any device experiencing one of these error conditions.
Figure 4-16 illustrates an example of the disk thresholds display.

```
E,H.   DISK THRESHOLDS.

 EST   TYPE   SIZE    VF     RA      LS     RE   UE

  6    DL-3   3150    100   1000    400    100    1
                        0   2076   2076     25    0
```

Figure 4-16. Disk Thresholds Display (E,H.)

Each entry on the display has the following format:

   est   type   size   vf   ra   ls   re   ue

       est   EST ordinal.

       type   Device type.

                DB-i   855-42 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 3$; full-track).

                DC-i   895 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 2$; full-track).

                DD-i   834 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 8$; full-track).

                DE   Extended memory.

                DG-i   836 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 8$; full-track).

                DI-i   844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 8$; half-track).

                DJ-i   844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 8$; half-track).

                DK-i   844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 8$; full-track).

                DL-i   844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 8$; full-track).

                DM-i   885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 3$; half-track).

                DP   Distributive data path to extended memory.

                DQ-i   855-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \le i \le 3$; full-track).

                DV   819 Disk Subsystem (single-density).

                DW   819 Disk Subsystem (double-density).

       size   Total number of logical tracks on this type of device.

       vf   Verification failures.

       ra   Restricted activity.

       ls   Low space.

       re   Recovered errors.

       ue   Unrecovered errors.

DISK STATUS DISPLAY (E,M.)

The disk status display provides detailed status information about all mass storage
devices. Figure 4-17 illustrates an example of disk status display.

```
     E,M.  DISK STATUS.


     EST     TYPE    STATE       STATUS          FILES       TRACKS    ERROR
       5     DE      ON       -------A--------  S---------      600
       6     DQ      ON       S--------F-----G  --------T       2760
       7     DQ      OFF      S--------F------  --------T       3007
      10     DJ      IDLE     --RUL-----------  ---------       3150
      11     DJ      IDLE     --RUL--------N--  ---------       3150      OF
      12     DL      IDLE     --RUL--------N--  ---------       3150      DW
      13     DL      ON       --R-------------  ---------        146
      14     DL      OFF      ---------F------  ---------       3070
      15     DI      IDLE     --R-----XF------  ---------       2725
      16     DI      IDLE     --R-----XF-0----  ---------          0
      17     DI      IDLE     --RUL-----------  ---------       3140
      20     DJ      IDLE     --RUL-----------  ---------       3150
```

Figure 4-17. Disk Status Display (E,M.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

     est   type   state   status   files   tracks   error

          est   EST ordinal.

          type   Device type:

                  DB-i   885-42 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 3$; full-track).

                  DC-i   895 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 2$; full-track).

                  DD-i   834 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

                  DE   Extended memory.

                  DG-i   836 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

                  DI-i   844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; half-track).

                  DJ-i   844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; half-track).

                  DK-i   844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

                  DL-i   844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

                  DM-i   885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 3$; half-track).

                  DP   Distributive data path to extended memory.

DQ-i	885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem (1 $\leq$ i $\leq$ 3; full-track).
DV	819 Disk Subsystem (single-density).
DW	819 Disk Subsystem (double-density).

state   Equipment status (ON, OFF, IDLE, or DOWN).   ▮

status Status conditions. Any combination of the following conditions can appear on the display. The following codes are listed in the order in which they appear on the display.

S	The operating system resides on this device.
M	Device is shared by more than one mainframe.†
R	Device is removable.
U	Device is unavailable.
L	Device is in local unload status and, therefore, not available for permanent file access.
C	Checkpoint has been requested for this specific device. Ensure that C status is not present before dismounting a removable device, issuing an OFF command to logically remove a device, or attempting to perform deadstart.
Q	Outstanding I/O requests exist.
I	Initialization requested or format is pending.
A	Alternate system device.
X	Device is an auxiliary permanent file device.
O	Catalog track overflowed.
F	CTI is installed on the device.
D	System deadstart file is installed on the device.
*	Reconfiguration is requested.
N	Device is in global unload status (all machines sharing the device have it in local unload status). Do not physically remove a pack unless N status is displayed on all machines sharing the device.
P	A permanent file utility is active.
G	Device has been defined as a checkpoint file device.

---

†If a device is shared by two or more mainframes (status M), the mainframe identification
flashes on the far right of the screen as the mainframe accesses the shared device.

files   Types of files which are allowed on this device. Any combination of types can appear on the display. The following codes are listed in the order in which they appear on the display.

S	Secondary rollout.
B	LGO.
L	Local.
P	Primary.
D	Job dayfile.
R	Rollout.
O	Output.
I	Input.
T	Temporary.

tracks   Number of tracks available on device.

error   Error code. If an error is detected, the system displays (and highlights) an error code.

The following errors can appear during normal production.

LE	Label error (unrecognizable label).
NR	Not ready.
PN	Duplicate pack name exists or a pack name/family name conflict exists.
SV	Device has security access levels not allowed for the specified EST ordinal.

The following errors indicate more serious system or equipment errors.

CA	Checkpoint abort (unable to checkpoint device).
CE	Configuration error (active device has one of the packs mounted or defined incorrectly).
CS	The size of permanent file catalogs on the device is incorrect for the current system.
DN	Device number conflicts with that of another device in the family.
EI	Error idle status has been set for the device as a result of some error.

FF	Family ordinal table is full.
IL	Incorrect label (the label on an active device is incorrect).
LK	Error in TRT linkage detected when recovering permanent files. No recovery possible. Can occur only when introducing removable devices after deadstart.
NV	Device contains a NOS/VE label.
TL	Length of device's TRT entry is in error; no recovery possible.
UM	Sum of the device masks for family does not equal 377_8.
VE	Error status set in MST because of failure during mass storage table validation.

[**NOTE**]

When a VE status error occurs, the device
becomes interlocked. A PP program that -
attempts to access that device cannot
complete until the interlock is cleared.
Enter the DSD command VALIDATE to remove the
VE error and interlock.

RESOURCE REQUESTS DISPLAY (E,P.)

The resource requests display identifies the tapes and packs needed to satisfy users'
requests. In order for this display to be selected, the magnetic tape subsystem (MAG) must
be executing.

Figure 4-18 illustrates an example of the resource requests display.

```
E,P.  RESOURCE REQUESTS.


JSN   EQ    PN/VSN   USERNAM RING LAB       STATUS        LEVEL

ABCD  MT    VSNN     USER123 IN             MTO6O         LVL2
                                      RING CONFLICT
AAAC  PE   *TEST1            —   YES                      LVLO
```

Figure 4-18.   Resource Requests Display (E,P.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

jsn   eq   pn/vsn   usernam   ring   lab   status   level

    jsn   Job sequence name of the job the equipment is assigned to.

    eq   Resource type:

        DB-i   885-42 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 3$; full-track).

        DC-i   895 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 2$; full-track).

        DD-i   834 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

        DG-i   836 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

        DI-i   844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; half-track).

        DJ-i   844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

        DK-i   844-21 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; half-track).

        DL-i   844-41/44 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 8$; full-track).

        DM-i   885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 3$; half-track).

        DQ-i   885-11/12 Disk Storage Subsystem ($1 \leq i \leq 3$; full-track).

DV	819 Disk Storage Subsystem (single-density).
DW	819 Disk Storage Subsystem (double-density).
GE	Magnetic tape unit (6250-cpi, 9-track).
HD	Magnetic tape unit (800-cpi, 9-track).
MT	Magnetic tape unit (7-track).
PE	Magnetic tape unit (1600-cpi, 9-track).

pn/vsn   1- to 6-character volume serial number of the required tape or 1- to 7-character pack name of the required pack. The pn or vsn is obtained from the user´s command.† If the pn or vsn is prefixed with an asterisk (*), this indicates that a device that is currently OFF will be required to satisfy this request.

usernam   User name of job.

ring   Magnetic tape ring enforcement (if any):

        IN   Write enable required (ring in).

        OUT   Write disable required (ring out).

        —   No ring enforcement.

lab   Magnetic tape label requirements (if any):

        YES   A labeled tape is required.

        —   No label is required.

status   Operator message indicating an error condition (refer to the error message in appendix A) or a MOUNT request. If MOUNT appears in this field, the next volume of a multireel file should be mounted. Subsequent reels of a multireel file must be mounted on a drive of similar type and on the same channel(s) as the first reel of the file. That is, if the first reel of a file is on a 669 tape unit on channel 13 and 33, all subsequent reels must be on a 669 unit on channels 13 and 33. For purposes of reel swapping, models 679-2, 679-3, and 679-4 drives (800/1600-cpi) and models 679-5, 679-6, and 679-7 drives (1600/6250-cpi) are considered different drive types.

level   Access level of the file being requested. The tape unit assigned must allow this access level. Refer to E,A. display for access level limits for the tape equipment. This column appears on a secured system only.

---

†If the user´s VSN request is in the form VSN,file=vsn1=vsn2; or LABEL,file=vsn1=vsn2; the E,P display will display the first volume serial number (vsn1) as the VSN of the tape which is requested. Additionally, an equal sign (=) appears as the seventh character of the VSN field. If tape with VSN of vsn2 is subsequently mounted, the system will assign it to the job, but assignment may not be immediate. The maximum delay is the time a job is rolled out waiting for a specific VSN (approximately 2 minutes). To avoid this delay, roll the job in using the ROLLIN command (refer to ROLLIN command in section 3).

TAPE STATUS DISPLAY (E,T.)

The tape status display summarizes the status of all magnetic tape units in the system. If the display screen is full and more equipment entries remain to be displayed, the message

>   MORE

appears at the bottom of the display. Page through the display to view all equipment entries.

Figure 4-19 illustrates an example of the tape status display.

```
     E,T.   TAPE STATUS.


        EST         VSN        DEN   RING   FMT   JSN    STATUS REEL MODE

       MTO50                   800                       IDLE

       NTO51      ***051       1600          I     ABCD   MOUNT    1  AS
                  UNLABELED.
       NTO52      TEST2        1600   IN                   IDLE     2  AS

       NTO53                   1600                        IDLE

       MTO54                   800                         DOWN

       NTO55                   1600                        IDLE
```

Figure 4-19. Tape Status Display (E,T.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    est   vsn   den   ring   fmt   jsn   status   reel   mode
          fileid

    est   Identifies the equipment being used:

              MTest   7-track; est is the EST ordinal.

              NTest   9-track; est is the EST ordinal.

    vsn   Volume serial number of the mounted tape. The E,T display shows a VSN of
            ***est when the tape does not contain a recognizable label. The est portion
            of the display is the EST ordinal.

den   Density (cpi):

            200   200 cpi (implies 7-track).

            556   556 cpi (implies 7-track).

            800   800 cpi (7- or 9-track).

            1600   1600 cpi (implies 9-track).

            6250   6250 cpi (implies 9-track).

ring   Ring status (IN if the write enable ring is in; blank if the ring is out).

fmt   Data format:

            F   Foreign.

            I   Internal.

            L   Long block stranger.

            S   Stranger.

            SI   System internal (NOS/BE system default format).

jsn   Job sequence name of the job to which the tape unit is assigned.

status Status of the tape unit:

            READY   Unit is ready.

            IDLE   Unit is idle.

            LOADPT Tape is positioned at load point.

            ROLLED Job using tape unit has been rolled out.

            DOWN   Unit has been logically removed from the operating environment
                    by either the DOWN command or the OFF command, or by the
                    magnetic tape executive when it detects a hardware error in the
                    unit.

            NOTRDY Unit is not ready or is rewinding.

            MOUNT   Indicates that next reel† should be mounted. Reel to be mounted
                    may be identified by VSN, or if tape is unlabeled, by reel
                    number.

reel   Reel number currently in use or reel to be mounted if MOUNT status is set.

---

†All subsequent reels of a labeled multireel file must have the same characteristics as the
first reel of the file; that is, they must be labeled (at the same density), they must be
of the same track type, and they must have the same conversion mode.

mode   Conversion mode of mounted tape. If tape is not assigned, this is the
        conversion mode of labels. If the tape is assigned, this is the conversion
        mode of labels and coded data. Values for conversion mode are:

        Blank   No conversion (unlabeled and not assigned).

        BC   BCD (7-track).

        AS   ASCII (9-track).

        EB   EBCDIC (9-track).

fileid File identifier obtained from tape label. No column heading is displayed
        for this field; it is the first field in the second line of the entry and
        appears under the vsn field. UNLABELED is displayed if the tape does not
        contain a recognizable label. WRONG DENSITY is displayed if the tape is
        written in a density not handled by the tape drive.
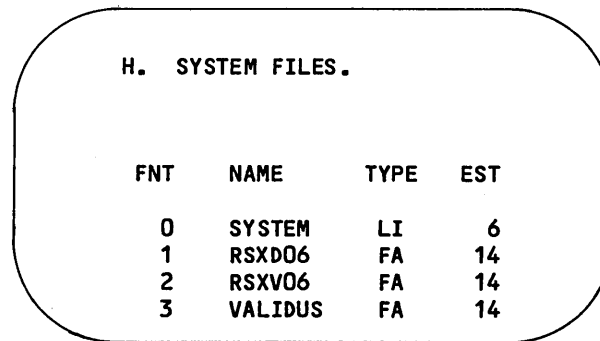
SYSTEM FILES DISPLAY (H)

Use the system files display to obtain information about a system file.

More than one page exists if the message

    MORE

appears at the bottom of the display. Page through the display to view all system files.

Figure 4-20 illustrates an example of the system files display.

```
H.  SYSTEM FILES.


FNT      NAME       TYPE   EST

 0      SYSTEM      LI      6
 1      RSXD06      FA     14
 2      RSXV06      FA     14
 3      VALIDUS     FA     14
```

Figure 4-20. System Files Display (H)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    fnt   name   type   est

        fnt   Unique number (FNT ordinal) assigned to the system file by the system when the file is created and retained by that file as long as it is in the system.

        name   File name.

        type   File type (an asterisk following the file type indicates a read-only file):

                FA   Fast-attach file.

                LI   Library file.

                SY   System file.

        est   EST ordinal of the device on which the file resides.

BIO STATUS DISPLAY (I)

The BIO status display shows the status of all the unit record devices (such as line printers, card readers, and card punches) except the 533/536 line printers.

Figure 4-21 illustrates an example of the BIO status display.

```
I.  BIO STATUS.


    EST        JSN      TR SZ    ID  FC  REP    STATUS

    LT022               0   L        E9         OFF.
    LT023      AAAX     1   L   31        3
    CR024                                       NOT READY.
    CP025                                       OFF - CHECK ERRLOG.
```

Figure 4-21. BIO Status Display (I)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

   est   jsn   tr   sz   id   fc   rep   status

est	Peripheral equipment (mnemonic and EST ordinal); for example:

        CR011   Card reader, equipment 11.

        CP012   Card punch, equipment 12.

        LP020   Line printer, equipment 20.

        Refer to the E,A. display description for a list of all equipment mnemonics.

jsn	Job sequence name of the job using the device. Card reader names, however, are of the form ZZest where est is the EST ordinal of the card reader. *IDLE* if no job is using the equipment.
tr	Print train on the specified printer ($0 \leq tr \leq 7$) and the paper size on the specified printer.
sz	S specifies short paper and L specifies long paper.
id	Equipment identification ($0 \leq id \leq 67_8$).
fc	2-character alphanumeric forms code assigned to the line printer or card punch.
rep	Repeat count (refer to the REPEAT command in section 3).
status	Equipment status (for example, NOT READY; NOT READY status can be caused by pressing the STOP button on the device).

At the BIO control point (refer to the B,A display), a message appears whenever a device is active. The message appears as:

n   BUFFERS ACTIVE

    n   Number of buffers reserved in BIO´s field length.

<center>

NOTE

</center>

    The status of the printers running under PSU
    will not be available on this display.
    Refer to section 3 for more information on
    PSU.

JOB STATUS DISPLAY (J)

The job status display shows the status of a specific job executing at a control point. To bring the J display to the console screen, type

   J,jsn.

where jsn is the job sequence name of the specific job you wish to examine. If jsn is not specified, the screen is cleared.

If you specify a job sequence name of a job that is not at a control point (for example, a job in the print queue), the message

   JSN NOT FOUND

appears on the left screen display.

If the job is rolled out, the message

   JSN ROLLED

appears on the left screen display.

The heading for the J display is followed by the JSN of the specified job.

In addition to the status, any equipments assigned exclusively to the job are listed by EST ordinal, message 1 and message 2 from the control point area are displayed, and the current commands buffer is shown, allowing you to anticipate future job requirements.

Figure 4-22 illustrates an example of the job status display.

```
         J.  JOB STATUS.        AAAT


         JSN = AAAT          EJTO =      25        P  =   1633
                             SRUA =     256        RA =   2107
         UI = 377777         SRUL = 777777         FL =     23
         FM = MLSTEST          CS = BATCH         RAE =    160
         PN =                CONN =              FLE =      0
                             LEVEL = LVL0         CPA =   1000

         EST =

         MS1 = MRG  SMM V4.0-0. ───────── MESSAGE NO. 1
         MS2 =                  ───────── MESSAGE NO. 2

         EXIT.                ⎫
         DMP.                 │
         DMP,002300.          ⎬ NEXT COMMANDS
         IF,EF.EQ.ODE,NOLIST.   TO BE EXECUTED
         RETURN,OUTPUT.       │
         ENDIF,NOLIST.        ⎭
```

Figure 4-22. Job Status Display (J,jsn.)

The status portion of the J display has the following format.

jsn	ejto	p
	srua	ra
ui	srul	fl
fm	cs	rae
pn	conn	fle
	level	cpa

jsn   Job sequence name of the job.

ejto   Executing job table ordinal.

p   P address.

srua   System resource units accumulator (estimated).

ra   Reference address/100_8.

ui   User index.

srul   Account block limit for system resource units.

fl   Central memory field length.

fm   Current family name.

cs   Connection status.

rae   Extended memory reference address.

pn   Current pack name.

conn   Connection number (interactive jobs only).

fle   Extended memory field length.

level   Job access level on a secured system.

cpa   Control point area address.

CENTRAL PROGRAMMABLE DISPLAY (K)

Using the K display, a job at a control point can place information on the console screen and receive information from the keyboard.

The K display is job-oriented. The job sequence name to which the K display is assigned appears at the top of the screen next to the display designator. Normally, these displays are used for utility programs.

The job first issues a request message on the B,0 display, asking you to bring up the K display. You respond by typing

    K,jsn.

where jsn is the job sequence name of the requesting job.

DSD then accepts information from the keyboard and passes it on to the job requesting the K display. Each piece of data entered at the keyboard must be in the following format:

    K.commandstring.

       commandstring is any input (command, data, or parameter) that is defined by the job
       as valid input.

If more than 50 characters are entered in commandstring, the message

    LINE TOO LONG.

appears on the screen. DSD does not accept the entry until commandstring is shortened.

TRANSACTION FACILITY (TAF) DISPLAYS (O)

The TAF displays give the status of the subcontrol points, the task library directory, or the transaction terminals, depending on the command entered.

Command	Display
O,SCP.	Subcontrol point status.
O,TLD.	Task library directories.
O,TST.	Transaction status table.

When the transaction subsystem has no transactions active or is rolled out, the words

NOT ACTIVE

appear in the upper left portion of each display. The rest of the display is blank.

SUBCONTROL POINT STATUS DISPLAY (O,SCP.)

The subcontrol point status display lists subcontrol points, tasks which are currently active at specific subcontrol points, and information about those tasks.

Figure 4-23 illustrates an example of the subcontrol point status display.

```
O,SCP.      TAF SUBCONTROL PT.


SCP     NAME        RA      FL      NT      USER        RA+1        STATUS
 1      ITASK     142520    1000                        SCTP      ------UC----
 2      INDXC     143640    3000                                  ------UC----
 3      KDIS      146760     500     1                  CTI       ------U-----
 4
 5
 6
 7
10
11
12
13
14
15
```

Figure 4-23.   Subcontrol Point Status Display (O,SCP.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

scp   name   ra   fl   nt   user   ra+1   status

scp   Subcontrol point number.

name   Task name if active; NEXT if inactive.

ra   Reference address.

fl   Field length.

nt   Number of transactions queued to use this copy of the task.

user   User name associated with the currently active transaction. Blank if none.

ra+1   Address of last RA+1 request issued by the task.

status   Subcontrol point status. The following codes are listed in the order as
          they appear on the display.

Code	Description
S	Storage move is not allowed.
F	Subcontrol point is available for release.
L	Task requested communication block.
M	Common memory manager currently controls the task program library.
B	Subcontrol point is occupied by data for processing a batch concurrency job.
U	Task is reusable.
C	Task is a central memory resident task.
E	Task is in recall condition.
A	Abort task.
T	Task is available for termination.
D	CDCS subsystem aborted.

TASK LIBRARY DIRECTORIES DISPLAY (O,TLD.)

The task library directories display provides information on each task within a library directory. The system task library directory, TASKLIB, is shown first by default. Each individual task library directory, xxTASKL, is displayed by paging through the display.

Figure 4-24 illustrates an example of a task library directories display.

```
O,TLD.     TAF TASK LIBRARY


LIBRARY = TASKLIB

NUMBER    NAME     CALLED    LOADED     FL      EFL      STATUS

   1      BTASK       1         1       600      0       U-------
   2      CRMTASK     0         0      4300      0       U-------
   3      CTASK       1         1      2300      0       U-------
   4      ITASK       4         0      1000      0       U-------
   5      KDIS        1         1       500      0       U-------
   6      LOGT        0         0       400      0       U-------
   7      MSABT       0         0       700      0       U-------
  10      OFFTASK     0         0       400      0       U-------
  11      RCTASK      0         0       700      0       U-------
  12      RTASK       0         0      2500      0       U-------
  13      STSNSG      0         0       500      0       U-------
  14      XTASK       0         0       400      0       U-------
```

Figure 4-24.   Task Library Directories Display (O,TLD.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

number   name   called   loaded   fl   efl   status

number   Line number on display.

name   Task name.

called   Number of times task was requested.

loaded   Number of times task was loaded into memory.

fl   Field length.

efl   Expandable field length.

status   Additional task information. The presence of a letter indicates it applies to the corresponding task.

Code	Description
C	Central memory resident.
D	Task is logically deleted.
E	Extended memory resident library copy of task.
O	Indicates task OFF.
Q	Queuing forced (refer to the TAF Reference Manual for more information on the Q parameter for the LIBTASK * Input directive).
R	Reduce field length for central memory resident task.
S	Solicited communication block load requested.
U	Reusable (disk resident).

TAF STATUS TABLE DISPLAY (O,TST.)

The transaction status table display provides information about each active terminal. The number following TERMINALS in the title line indicates the number of transaction terminal lines currently in use.

Figure 4-25 illustrates an example of the transaction status table display.

```
O,TST.    TAF TERMINALS.


TERMINALS =   146.

NUMBER    NAME      DB      STATUS      USER AREA     ACN     COUNT

     1    JHE3247   TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
     2    MSP2721   TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
     3    IAF001    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
     4    IAF002    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
     5    IAF003    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
     6    IAF004    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
     7    IAF005    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
    10    IAF006    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
    11    IAF007    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
    12    IAF008    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
    13    IAF009    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
    14    IAF010    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
    15    IAF011    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
    16    IAF012    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
    17    IAF013    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
    20    IAF014    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
    21    IAF015    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
    22    IAF016    TT    -----------   0000000000     0       0
          MORE
```

Figure 4-25. Transaction Status Table Display (O,TST.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    number   name   db   status   userarea   acn   count

        number   Line number on display.

        name   Terminal name.

        db   Data base (2-character name).

status   The transaction terminal status. The status codes are listed in the
          order they appear on the display.

	Code	Description
	A	Terminal is active.
	L	Terminal logged in.
	C	Supervisory message CON/REG received.
	R	Automatic recovery required.
	T	A recoverable transaction is executing.
	M	Multiple block input received.
	I	Task is waiting for input.
	F	Final message block sent for transaction.
	P	Connection postponed.
	D	CDCS subsystem aborted.

userarea   User-accessible argument area.

acn   Application connection number.

count   Number of transactions submitted.

PP REGISTERS DISPLAY (P)

The PP registers display shows the status of all the PPs in the system.

Figure 4-26 illustrates an example of the PP registers display for a CYBER 170 Computer System with an S/C register.[†]

```
          P.   PP REGISTERS.


          PP    PGM   CP    JSN    FCN    CH       OUTPUT REGISTER            ADDR[††]
          0     MTR   35    SYS    0000         0000 7440 0000 0000 0000     0161
          1     DSD   35    SYS    0000    *    0000 7440 0000 0000 0000     6570
          2     DIS    2    AAAW   0002         0002 0010 0000 0000 0001     0275
          3
          4
          5
          6
          7
          10    1TN    1    IAF    0000    *    0000 0000 0000 0000 4000     2655
          11

          20
          21
          22
          23
          24
          25
          26
          27
          30
          31
          PS
```

Figure 4-26. PP Registers Display (P)

[†]For models 865 and 875, S/C registers are maintenance registers.
[††]This column does not appear on CYBER 180-class models.

Each entry on this display has the following format.

   pp   pgm   cp   jsn   fcn   ch   outreg   addr

      pp   The logical PP number. PS is the CPUCIO pseudo PP and is always listed last.

      pgm   PP program name. If the field is ***, this PP has logically been turned off.

      cp   The control point number to which the PP is assigned.

      jsn   The job sequence name of the job to which the PP is assigned.

      fcn   The current monitor function being called by the PP program.

      ch   An * appears in this field if channels are assigned. The W,C display shows which channels are assigned to the PP.

      outreg The contents of the 60-bit PP output register are displayed in octal format.

      addr   The P address of the PP (this value appears only on CYBER 70 and 700 series models, and on models 865 and 875).

If you enter the DSD command

    P,jsn.

only those PPs assigned to the specified job sequence name jsn are displayed.

QUEUE STATUS DISPLAYS (Q)

The queue status displays show the status of a specified queue or the entire queued file table. The appropriate Q display is called when you enter

Q,qt.

where qt is one of the following queue types.

qt	Display Called
blank	All entries in the queued file table.
IN	Input queued file entries.
PL	Plot queued file entries.
PR	Print queued file entries.
PU	Punch queued file entries.
WT	Terminal wait files or errors.

Figure 4-27 illustrates an example of the queued file table display and figure 4-28 illustrates an example of the print queue display.

Q,.   QUEUE STATUS.

JSN	SC	QP	QT	FSI	LID	DS	ID	FC	EC	LEVEL
SYS	S	0	IN	0						LVL0
AAAE	S	7776	PR	2		BC	23			LVL0
AAAZ	S	7415	PR	1		BC		LF	A9	LVL0
AABA	S	7343	WT	1		BC				LVL0
AABB	S	7244	PU	1		BC			26	LVL0

Figure 4-27.   Queued File Table Display (Q,.)

Q,PR.

JSN	SC	QP	QT	FSI	LID	DS	ID	FC	EC	LEVEL
AABX	T	212	PR	0	MQE	BC	2		A9	LVL0
AACG	T	172	PR	2	MQG	BC	3			
AADB	T	100	PR	1	M42	BC	4	AC		

Figure 4-28.   Print Queue Display (Q,PR.)

If the display screen is full and more queued file table entries remain to be displayed the message

MORE

is displayed at the bottom of the screen. The additional entries are brought to the screen by paging the display.

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    jsn   sc   qp   qt   fsi   lid   ds   id   fc   ec   level

    jsn   Job sequence name of the file in the queue.

    sc   Service class of the job. Refer to the System Status Display (B,A.)
             earlier in this section for a list of the various service class mnemonics.

    qp   Queue priority.

    qt   Queue type (IN, PU, PR, PL, WT).

    fsi   File size indicator shows the length of the file. It has value 0 to 7.

    lid   Logical identifier of the mainframe where the file is to be processed.

    ds   Destination (output files only).

        BC   Local batch.

        RB   Remote batch.

    id   File identification (output files only).

    fc   Forms code (output files only).

ec   External characteristics (print and punch queue types only).

Punch Code Mnemonics	Description
PH	System default; set at installation time.
SB	System binary.
80	80 column.
26	026.
29	029.
AS	ASCII.

Print Code Mnemonics	Description
A4	NOS/BE; same as A6.
B4	NOS/BE; same as B6.
A6	ASCII graphic 63/64-character set.
B6	CDC graphic 63/64-character set.
A9	ASCII graphic 95-character set.

level   Access level of the file. This column appears on a secured system only.

ROLLOUT STATUS DISPLAY (R)

The rollout status display shows the current status of the executing jobs and those that have been rolled out for any reason.

Figure 4-29 illustrates an example of the rollout status display.

```
          R.  ROLLOUT STATUS.


          JSN   SC    EJT   ST LR   SCPR      FL       FLE      ACCESS LIMITS

          SYS   S      0    EX                                  LVL0    LVL0
          MAG   X      1    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          IAF   X      2    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAW  S      3    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAC  S      4    RS      64                          LVL0    LVL7
          BIO   X      5    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAY  S      6    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAH  M     11    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAI  M     12    RO*      7       204       0        LVL0    LVL7
          AAAJ  M     13    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAK  M     14    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAL  M     15    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAM  M     16    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAN  M     17    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAO  M     20    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAP  M     21    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAQ  M     22    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAR  M     23    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAS  M     24    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
          AAAT  M     25    EX                                  LVL0    LVL7
                         MORE
```

Figure 4-29. Rollout Status Display (R)

If more entries remain to be displayed when the screen is full, the message

MORE

appears at the bottom of the screen. To view these entries, page through the display.

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    jsn   sc   ejt   st   lr   scpr   fl   fle   access limits

- jsn   Job sequence name of the executing job table entry.
- sc   Service class of the executing job table entry.
- ejt   Executing job table ordinal of the executing job.
- st   Job status.

st	Description
AS	Waiting for an account dayfile-size-exceeded condition to be detected.
BS	Waiting for a binary maintenance log-size-exceeded condition to be detected.
CD	Waiting for a channel to be downed by the system.
CI	Waiting for CPD initiation.
CT	Waiting for CPD termination.
DO	Disabled rollout. The job is waiting for a command.
DS	Waiting for a system dayfile-size-exceeded condition to be detected.
EJ	Waiting for an executing job table-full condition to be detected.
ER	I/O error on rollout.
ES	Waiting for an error log-size-exceeded condition to be detected.
EX	Job currently executing at a control point.
FN	Waiting for system file name table-full condition to be detected.
FO	Waiting for family ordinal table-full condition to be detected.
IN	The job has not started. Job is available to be scheduled to a control point for the first time.
IO	Interactive rollout. Job rolled to perform interactive input or output.
In	Installation event n ($0 \le n \le 7$).
LD	Waiting for L display input.
MG	Waiting for MAG subsystem initiation.
MA	Waiting for MSE subsystem initiation.
MS	Waiting for MSS subsystem initiation.

st	Description
PF	Waiting for permanent file.
QF	Waiting for queued file table-full condition to be detected.
RH	Waiting for RHF subsystem initiation.
RO	Scheduler rollout. Job was rolled to make space for another job of higher scheduling priority.
RS	Waiting for a resource. Job waiting for a tape or removable pack assignment.
SC	Waiting for the service class change.
SI	Rollin requested for this job by system control point request.
SO	Rollout for this job was caused by system control point request.
SU	Detached job is suspended.
TE	Extended time event.
TL	Waiting for track limit condition to be detected.
TO	Timed or event rollout.
UA	Utility active.
WI	Waiting for a mass storage device to become accessible.
WK	Waiting for Screen Management Facility (SMF) subsystem to return workfile to FSE.

lr   Locked rollout. If an asterisk (*) is present, the job was rolled out when you entered a ROLLOUT command. To clear this condition use the ROLLIN command (refer to section 3 for more information).

scpr   Scheduling priority of the executing job.

fl   Rollin central memory field length divided by 100_8.

fle   Rollin extended memory field length divided by 1000_8.

access   Access limits of the job. This column appears on a secured system only.
limits

SYSTEM CONTROL DISPLAY (S)

The system control display shows the parameters used to control job flow for the various service classes. For each service class, queue priorities and service limits are shown.

The S display information does not all fit on one screen. To view the rest of the information, page through the display.

Figure 4-30 illustrates an example of the system control display.

```
    S.  SYSTEM CONTROL.


    SC QU   QUEUE VALUES                      SERVICE LIMITS
                                              PR      CP      CM    NJ      TD
                                              FL      AM            TP      DT
            IL     LP      UP    WF    IP      EC      EM    DS  FC  CS   FS

    SY IN    0    7770   7776    1     0      30     100     20  7777     341
       EX 4000    2000   7000    1   7000   3777   77777        4004      DI
       OT    0    7000   7776    1     0    3777    7777

    BC IN    0      10   4000    1     0      30     400    200  7777     341
       EX 2000    1000   4004    1   2000   3777   77777        4004      DI
       OT    0       1   7000    1     0    3777    7777

    RB IN    0      10   4000    1     0      30     400    200  7777     341
       EX 2000    1000   4004    1   2000   3777   77777        4004      DI
       OT    0       1   7000    1     0    3777    7777


    SSTL =  3703 0020 0000 5674 0000  4C P  ,
    INWL =  0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
```

Figure 4-30. System Control Display (S)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    sc   qu   queue values   service limits

        sc   Service class; each field in the entry is described as follows:

                sc   Service Class

                BC   Local batch job.

                CT   Communication task.

                DI   Detached interactive job.

<u>sc</u>	<u>Service Class</u>
In	Installation-defined class n ($0 \leq n \leq 3$).
MA	Maintenance job.
ND	CDCNET network device.
NS	Network supervisor job.
RB	Remote batch job.
SS	Subsystem job.
SY	System job.
TS	Interactive job.
DS	Deadstart sequencing.

qu   Queue type; one of each of the following for each job type:

qu	Job Type
IN	Input
EX	Executing
OT	Output

queue   Each entry appears in the following format:
values

il   lp   up   wf   ip

il	Initial low priority.
lp	Lowest priority.
up	Highest priority.
wf	Weighting factor.
ip	Initial priority.

service   Each entry appears in the following format:
limits

pr   cp   cm   nj   td

fl   am   tp   dt

ec   em   ds   fc   cs   fs

     pr   CPU priority.

     cp   CPU time slice (milliseconds x 100_8).

     cm   Central memory time slice (seconds).

     nj   Maximum number of jobs for this service class.

     td   Timeout delay. This value is the number of
                seconds /10_8 before a suspended job is timed out.

     fl   Maximum field length/100_8 for any individual job of
                the service class.

     am   Maximum field length/100_8 for all jobs of the service
                class.

     tp   Terminal priority. This is the priority assigned to an
                interactive job at the beginning of the job step or at
                completion of terminal I/O.

     dt   Service class assigned when the job is voluntarily
                detached.

     ec   Maximum extended memory field length/1000_8 for any
                individual job of the service class.

     em   Maximum extended memory field length/1000_8 for all
                jobs of the service class.

     ds†   Size in PRUs allowed for individual direct access
                permanent files for jobs of this service class.

     fc†   Number of permanent files allowed for jobs of this
                service class.

     cs†   Cumulative size in PRUs allowed for all indirect access
                permanent files for jobs of this service class.

     fs†   Size in PRUs allowed for individual indirect access
                permanent files for jobs of this service class.

Refer to the DSD commands QUEUE and SERVICE in the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for further
information about these parameters.

---

†The entry in this field is not the actual value but an index to a table of values. Refer
to the SERVICE command in the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook and find the parameter which
corresponds to the S display field (such as, the FCv parameter for the FC field). The
table in the parameter description shows the actual value. If the zero is used, the entry
does not appear in the display.

The system status (control) word (SSTL) and the system interlock word (INWL) are displayed at the bottom of the S display, each in five groups of four octal digits. The display code equivalent is shown at the right of each word. The following bits may be set in the control word (SSTL). (The commands that can be used to change these conditions are described in the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook.)

SSTL Bit Set	Description
58	Disable memory clearing.
57	Console is in security unlock status.
56	Console is unlocked.
55	Disable MSSEXEC master mode.
54	Disable file staging.
53	Disable user extended memory.
52	Disable PF validation.
51-50	Disable MS validation.
48	Disable spindown.
42	Disable removable device checking.
40	Disable secondary USER commands.
39	Disable system control point (SCP) facility.
35	Disable subcontrol points.
30	Disable PROBE.
21	Disable DDP rollout path.
20	Disable resident RDF.
19	Disable privileged RDF.
17	Disable extended stack purging.
16	Disable analyst logging.
15	Disable simulated SCR.
14	Disable engineering mode.
12	System is in debug mode.
0-11	Reserved for installation use.

All other SSTL bits are reserved for CDC.

The following bits may be set in the interlock word (INWL).

INWL Bit Set	Description
13	Disable job scheduler.
0	SCP abort interlock is set.

INTERACTIVE STATUS DISPLAY (T)

The interactive status display shows the status of interactive users. The display shows the number of successful logins since the IAF subsystem was activated and the number of currently active users.

Figure 4-31 illustrates an example of the interactive status display.

```
T.    INTERACTIVE STATUS.


      TOTAL USERS =      100     ACTIVE USERS = 100

      CONN            JSN   WARN      CONN    USER    JSN      WARN

          3   BOBSIM1   AAEK            25   BOBSIM4   AACV
          4   BOBSIM2   AACC            26   BOBSIM5   AACT
          5   BOBSIM3   AACF            27   BOBSIM1   AACS
          6   BOBSIM4   AACD    *       30   BOBSIM2   AACW
          7   BOBSIM5   AACE            31   BOBSIM3   AACY
         10   BOBSIM1   AACH            32   BOBSIM4   AACX
         11   BOBSIM2   AACG            33   BOBSIM5   AACZ
         12   BOBSIM3   AACJ            34   BOBSIM1   AADE
         13   BOBSIM4   AACI            35   BOBSIM2   AADA
         14   BOBSIM5   AACK            36   BOBSIM3   AADC
         15   BOBSIM1   AACN    *       37   BOBSIM4   AADB
         16   BOBSIM2   AACL    *       40   BOBSIM5   AADD
         17   BOBSIM3   AACP            41   BOBSIM1   AADF
         20   BOBSIM4   AACQ            42   BOBSIM2   AAHF
         21   BOBSIM5   AACO            43   BOBSIM3   AADG
         22   BOBSIM1   AACM            44   BOBSIM4   AADJ
         23   BOBSIM2   AACR            45   BOBSIM5   AADK
         24   BOBSIM3   AACU            46   BOBSIM1   AADI
```

Figure 4-31. Interactive Status Display (T)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

conn   user   jsn   warn

conn   Connection number.

user   User name.

jsn   Job sequence name assigned to this session.

warn   If asterisk (*) is present, the user has not received the last warning message (refer to WARN command in section 3).

SYSTEM INFORMATION DISPLAYS (W)
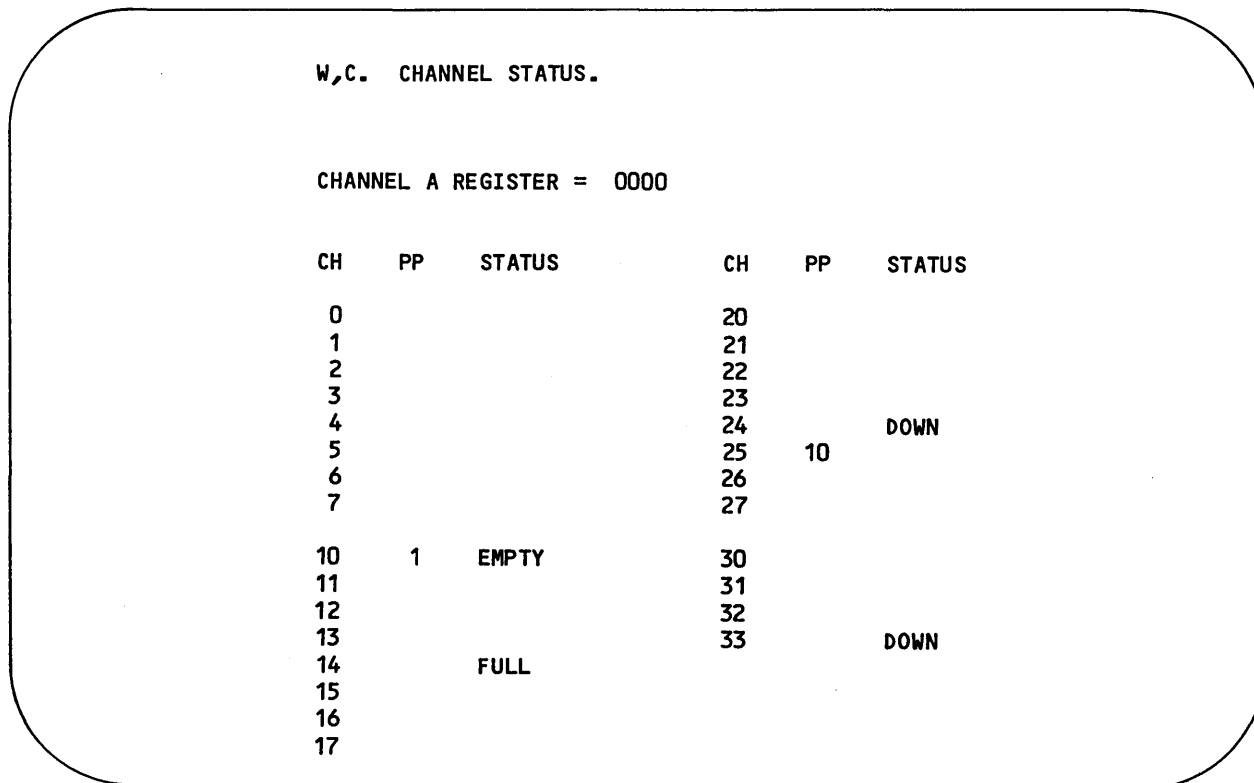
The system information displays show system information that can be used to monitor channel
status, system queue activity, available system resources, and miscellaneous parameters.
The type of information supplied varies according to the subdisplay specified.

Command	Display
W,C.	Channel status.
W,M.	Miscellaneous parameters.
W,Q.	System queues.
W,R.	System resources.

CHANNEL STATUS DISPLAY (W,C.)

The channel status display shows the status of all channels. The first line of the display
contains the contents of the A register when a DSD channel control operation is active.

Figure 4-32 illustrates an example of the channel status display.

```
W,C.  CHANNEL STATUS.


CHANNEL A REGISTER =  0000


CH    PP    STATUS          CH    PP    STATUS

0                           20
1                           21
2                           22
3                           23
4                           24          DOWN
5                           25    10
6                           26
7                           27

10    1     EMPTY           30
11                          31
12                          32
13                          33          DOWN
14          FULL
15
16
17
```

Figure 4-32. Channel Status Display (W,C.)

Each entry on this display has the following format.

    ch   pp   status

        ch   channel number ($0 \le$ ch $\le 33_8$).

        pp   pp number assigned to the specified channel.

        status   Channel status.

                            blank   Channel is idle.

                            EMPTY   Channel is empty.

                            FULL   Channel is full.

                            DOWN   Channel is logically down.

MISCELLANEOUS PARAMETERS DISPLAY (W,M.)

The miscellaneous parameters display shows the delay parameters that can be altered by the
DSD DELAY command. In addition, the W,M display shows various file threshold values. Refer
to the Analysis Handbook for detailed information on the DELAY command and various file
threshold values.

Figure 4-33 illustrates an example of the miscellaneous parameters display.

```
    W,M.  MISC. PARAMETERS.


    SYSTEM DELAY PARAMETERS

       OPTION                  DESCRIPTION

       JQ =     2      INPUT FILE SCHEDULING INTERVAL (2**JQ SECONDS)
       JS =     1      JOB SCHEDULER DELAY (SECONDS)

       CR =    30      CPU PROGRAM RECALL (MILLISECONDS)
       AR =  1750      PP AUTO RECALL (MILLISECONDS)

       MX =    20      MAXIMUM JOB SWITCH TIME (MILLISECONDS)
       MN =     4      MINIMUM JOB SWITCH TIME (MILLISECONDS)

    FILE THRESHOLDS

       OPTION                  DESCRIPTION

       CPTT =  100     CPU TRANSFER THRESHOLD
       SRST =  320     SECONDARY ROLLOUT SECTOR THRESHOLD
       OQSH = LVL7     OUTPUT QUEUE SPECIAL HANDLING LEVEL
```

Figure 4-33. Miscellaneous Parameters Display (W,M.)

SYSTEM QUEUES DISPLAY (W,Q.)

The system queues display shows the request queues for all jobs in the executing job table. This display can be used to monitor the request flow (and bottlenecks) and CPU scheduling.

Figure 4-34 illustrates an example of the system queues display.

```
    W,Q.   SYSTEM QUEUES.


        ---CPU---      -RECALL-      ---PP---      PSEUDO-PP      -BUFFER-
        CP     CPU     CP   TYPE     CP    PP         CP          CP    BUF

        20             32   CPU
        23              1   CPU
         7             33   1 IO
        14             35   END
         4
        12
        24
        21
        11
        10
        15
        17
        22
        IDLE    0
```

Figure 4-34.   System Queues Display (W,Q.)

The header line shows the five types of requests that can be made.

Type	Request
CPU	WQRL
RECALL	RQRL
PP	PQRL
PSEUDO-PP†	CQRL
BUFFER	BQRL

---

†There is only one PSEUDO-PP for NOS. Its function is to emulate the function of the CIO PP program (1MS). It is assigned to you when you are using buffered devices.

For the CPU (WQRL) requests each entry has the following form.

    cp   cpu

        cp   The control point from which the request was made. PROG appears here if
                  the system control point made the request. IDLE appears here if the NOS
                  idle routine is not executing in a CPU. CPUCIO appears here if the request
                  is for the pseudo-PP.

        cpu   If present, this is the CPU (0 or 1) to which the request is restricted.

For the RECALL (RQRL) requests each entry has the following form.

    cp   type

        cp   The control point from which the request was made.

        type   The name of the PP program making the request. CPU appears here if the job
                  is waiting for a completion bit to be set or for a recall interval to
                  expire.

For the PP (PQRL) requests each entry has the following form.

    cp   pp

        cp   The control point from which the request was made.

        pp   The name of the PP program making the request.

For the PSEUDO-PP (CQRL) requests each entry is the control point from which the request was
made.

For the BUFFER (BQRL) requests each entry has the following form.

    cp   buf

        cp   The control point from which the request was made.

        buf   The I/O buffer number for which the request was made.

SYSTEM RESOURCES DISPLAY (W,R.)

The system resources display shows the available system resources and the central memory addresses where various system tables begin.

The first line of the display shows the job sequence name to which the CPU is assigned and the next job sequence name the system will assign to a job.

Figure 4-35 illustrates an example of the system resources display.

```
W,R.  SYSTEM RESOURCES.


JSN IN CPU  = AAAM          NEXT JSN = AABC

AVAILABLE RESOURCES         TABLE ADDRESSES
      CM = 14254
     UEM =   200            EST =  7664
     PPS =    16             PP =  7400
     EJT =  1053            EJT = 27046
     FNT =    17            FNT = 27000
     QFT =   613            QFT = 33446
```

Figure 4-35. System Resources Display (W,R.)

The display shows available resources and table addresses.

Resources	Description
CM	Amount of available central memory divided by 100_8.
UEM	Amount of available user extended memory divided by 1000_8.
PPS	Number of PPs available for assignment.
EJT	Octal number of available executing job table entries. If the number is zero, the system cannot start a new job until an executing job completes, freeing an executing job table entry.
FNT	Octal number of available file name table entries.
QFT	Octal number of available queued file table entries.

Addresses	Description
EST	Central memory address where the equipment status table begins.
PP	Central memory address where the PP communications area begins.
EJT	Central memory address where the executing job table begins.
FNT	Central memory address where the file name table begins.
QFT	Central memory address where the queued file table begins.

MONITOR FUNCTIONS DISPLAY (Y)

The monitor functions display lists all monitor function mnemonics and their respective codes. Codes 1 through 20 represent PP monitor functions; codes 21 and higher represent CPU monitor functions.

Figure 4-36 illustrates an example of the monitor functions display.

```
        Y.  MONITOR FUNCTIONS.


        1.            21. CHGM    41. ABTM    61. RCPM    101. TSEM
        2. CCHM       22. HNGM    42. BIOM    62. RECM    102. UADM
        3. DCHM       23.         43. BMIM    63. REQM    103. UTEM
        4. DRCM       24. AFAM    44. CCAM    64. RJSM    104. VFLM
        5. DSRM       25. DLKM    45. CEFM    65. RLMM    105. VFPM
        6. ECXM       26. DTKM    46. DCPM    66. ROCM    106. VSAM
        7. SFLM       27. RTCM    47. DEQM    67. RPNM    107.
       10.            30. STBM    50. DFMM    70. RPPM    110.

       11.            31. VMSM    51. DPPM    71. RSJM
       12. CDBM       32. ACTM    52. EATM    72. SCDM
       13. DSWM       33. BFMM    53. JACM    73. SFBM
       14. HLTM       34. CKSM    54. LDAM    74. SJCM
       15. PRLM       35. CSTM    55. LMSM    75. SPLM
       16. RCHM       36. ECSM    56. MTRM    76. TDAM
       17. RSTM       37. PIOM    57. PLFM    77. TGPM
       20. SEQM       40. RDCM    60. RCLM   100. TIOM
```

Figure 4-36. Monitor Functions Display (Y)

DIRECTORY DISPLAY (Z)

The directory display lists all the displays available under DSD control.

Figure 4-37 illustrates an example of the directory display.

```
Z.  DIRECTORY.



A      DAYFILES. (A.  A,.  A,OPERATOR.  A,ERROR LOG.
                 A,ACCOUNT FILE.  DAYFILE,JSN.)
B      SYSTEM STATUS. (B,A.  B,O.)
C,D    CENTRAL MEMORY. 5 GROUPS OF 4.
E      EQUIPMENT STATUS. (E,x. WHERE x = A, C, E, F, H, M, P, T.)
F,G    CENTRAL MEMORY. 4 GROUPS OF 5.
H      SYSTEM FILES.
I      BIO STATUS.
J      JOB STATUS.
K      CPU PROGRAMMABLE.
L      CMR BUFFERS.
M      EXTENDED MEMORY.
O      TAF STATUS. (O,SCP.  O,TLD.  O,TST.)
P      PP REGISTERS.
Q      QUEUE STATUS. (Q,.  Q,IN.  Q,PL.  Q,PR.  Q,PU.  Q,WT.)
R      ROLLOUT STATUS.
S      SYSTEM CONTROL.
T      INTERACTIVE STATUS.
U      INSTALLATION USE.
V      INSTALLATION USE.
W      SYSTEM INFORMATION. (W,C.  W,M.  W,Q.  W,R.).
Y      MONITOR FUNCTIONS.
```

Figure 4-37. Directory Display (Z)

This section describes only the SUBSYST L display. The other L displays are described in the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook.

NOS supports the following L display utilities.

Utility	Description
FOTD	Displays family ordinal table (FOT). Displays all the family names known to the system and the corresponding family ordinals.
LIDOU	Displays the table of logical identifiers (LIDs) of mainframes in your computer system. Allows you to add, delete, or modify entries in the LID table.
QDSPLAY	Displays the contents of a file in the queued file table (QFT).
SCTD	Displays the validated service classes for each origin type in the service class control table.
SDSPLAY	Displays system values used to control job flow.
SUBSYST	Displays information about all the subsystems supported by NOS.

HOW TO MAKE L DISPLAY ENTRIES

When you enter the name of the L display utility, the system automatically assigns the L display to the utility. When the L display is ready for use, DSD assigns it to the left screen automatically.

All entries must be prefixed by L period (L.). However, when pressing carriage return after the first entry, everything but the L. is erased. This allows another command to be entered without entering L. first. All examples in this section show L. although you may not have to type it. If it becomes necessary to enter a DSD command, simply erase the L., enter the command, and then continue by typing L. and the entry.

After you call a specific utility, the first command is entered in the following format.

L.commandstring.

commandstring is any input (command, data, or parameter) that is defined by the job as valid input.

SUBSYST L DISPLAY

The SUBSYST L display utility displays information about all the subsystems supported by NOS. To begin the SUBSYST utility enter one of the following commands.

    SUBSYST,L=outfile,LO=option.
            or
    SUBSYST,outfile,option.

      outfile   Output file name. This parameter is valid only if a list option is specified. The default outfile is file OUTPUT.

      option   List option. Enter one or more of the following.

                D   Formats the data for the DSD L display. This is the default list option if the parameters outfile and option are not specified.

                L   Formats the data for a line printer.

Figure 5-1 illustrates the SUBSYST L display.

```
        L.  SUBSYST



                              SUBSYSTEMS

                       REQUIRED        EJT
             NAME    CONTROL POINT    ORDINAL      STATUS

             IAF          1                        DISABLED
             RHF                                   DISABLED
             TAF                                   DISABLED
             MAP                                   DISABLED
             NAM                                   DISABLED
             NVE                                   DISABLED
             CDC                                   DISABLED
             MCS                                   DISABLED
             RDF          1                        DISABLED
             MSS                                   DISABLED
             RBF                                   DISABLED
             BIO         22              10        ENABLED
             MAG         21              11        ENABLED
             STM         23                        DISABLED
                  MORE
```

Figure 5-1. SUBSYST L Display

Each entry in the SUBSYST L display has the following form.

    name   req cp   ejto   status

        name   3-character subsystem name.

        req cp   Required control point (set by the ENABLE or DISABLE command).

        ejto   Executing job table (EJT) ordinal of the subsystem if it is
                  currently active.

        status   Enabled or disabled status of the subsystem.

Valid SUBSYST commands are:

Command   Description

L.END.   Terminates the utility.

L.OUT.   Routes a listing of the subsystem status information to the printer.

L.DISABLE,sub,cp.   Enables or disables the subsystem sub. The ENABLE or DISABLE command
      or   does not initiate or drop a subsystem when you enter the command.
L.ENABLE,sub,cp.   Instead, it determines if the specified subsystem is to be assigned
                     to a control point upon entry of the next AUTO or MAINTENANCE
                     command. In addition, a currently active subsystem (assigned to a
                     control point) is not dropped by entering the DISABLE command
                     followed by AUTO or MAINTENANCE. You must enter the IDLE,subsystem
                     command to drop an active subsystem.

                     sub is one of the following:

                         sub   Description

                         BIO   Enables or disables the batch input/output subsystem.

                         CDC   Enables or disables the system control point version of
                                  the CDCS data management subsystem.

                         IAF   Enables or disables the Interactive Facility. IAF
                                  always runs at control point 1.

                         MAG   Enables or disables the magnetic tape subsystem.

                         MAP   Enables or disables the Matrix Array Processor.

                         MCS   Enables or disables the Message Control System.

                         MSE   Enables or disables the Mass Storage Extended subsystem.

                         MSS   Enables or disables the Mass Storage Subsystem.

                         NAM   Enables or disables the Network Access Method subsystem.

                         NVE   Enables or disables the NOS/VE subsystem.

                         PLA   Enables or disables the PLATO-NAM Interface subsystem.

                         RBF   Enables or disables the Remote Batch Facility.

sub	Description
RDF	Enables or disables the Remote Diagnostic Facility. RDF always runs at control point 1. To help maintain access security to RDF, only enable RDF when needed. Refer to NOS Online Maintenance Software Reference Manual for more information. On a secured system, RDF can be enabled only when in security unlock status.
RHF	Enables or disables the Remote Host Facility.
SMF	Enables or disables the Screen Management Facility.
SSF	Enables or disables the SCOPE 2 Station Facility.
STM	Enables or disables the interactive stimulator.
TAF	Enables or disables the Transaction Facility.

cp is an optional control point assignment. If cp is specified for a subsystem, the control point assignment supersedes any IPRDECK control point assignment. If cp is not specified, whatever IPRDECK assignment was made remains in effect. If the format DISABLE,sub,0 or ENABLE,sub,0 is used, any IPRDECK control point assignment is cleared and any available control point is used for the subsystem when you enter the next AUTO or MAINTENANCE command.

This appendix contains a sorted listing of all console messages and network messages which could be of importance to the operator. Each message is followed by an explanation of the message and/or the circumstances causing it to be issued, the recommended operator action, and the routine which issued the message. Messages beginning with numbers follow the alphabetical list.

If you encounter a diagnostic or informative message that does not appear in this appendix, refer to the NOS 2 Diagnostic Index. The Index catalogs all messages produced by NOS and its products and specifies the manual or manuals in which each message is fully documented.

Lowercase letters are used within a message to identify fields that are variable. All messages beginning with lowercase (variable) fields are listed alphabetically according to the first nonvariable field.

The messages in this appendix may appear on the following DSD displays.

- System status display (B,0.).

- System dayfile display (A. or A,.).

- System error log dayfile display (A,ERROR LOG.).

- Resource requests display (E,P.).

- Utility display (K).

- Console display during deadstart.

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
A LOG FILE NAME MUST BE SPECIFIED ON A PURGE.	The PURGE command requires that a file name be specified.	Set a file name with the NM command or position the cursor on the full screen display to the NM field and enter a name. Then reenter the PURGE command.	NLTERM
A LOG FILE NAME MUST BE SPECIFIED ON A TERM.	The TERM command requires that a file name be specified.	Set a file name with the NM command or position the cursor on the full screen display to the NM field and enter a name. Then reenter the TERM command.	NLTERM
A PARAMETER VALUE MUST BE SPECIFIED.	A parameter value must be specified with the L or NM parameter.	Change the L or NM parameter so that a value is specified and rerun the job.	NLTERM
ABNORMAL TERMINATION.	The utility has terminated abnormally.	Check the reason for the abnormal termination on the dayfile.	NLTERM
ABORT OF CDCS DETECTED.	Self-explanatory.	Refer to EQest, Uunit,PS=serialn.	TAF
ABORT RUN DUE TO ERRORS.	The ASVAL run aborted because of errors on the command.	Correct errors and retry.	ASVAL
ABORT RUN DUE TO ERRORS.	The SSVAL run aborted because of errors on the command.	Correct errors and retry.	SSVAL
jsn ABORTED - message.	Unauthorized or incorrect user program sent incorrect requests to MSSEXEC; message can be any of the following. - ALREADY CONNECTED - CARTRIDGE ACTIVE - INVALID ADDRESS - INVALID REQUEST CODE - INVALID REQUEST TYPE - MULTIPLE REQUESTS - MULTIPLE RUN - NOT CONNECTED - MSSEXEC IS CLOSED	Ensure that only authorized versions of the utilities are used.	EXUCP
jsn ABORTED - message.	Unauthorized or incorrect user program sent incorrect requests to SSEXEC; message can be any of the following. - ALREADY CONNECTED - CARTRIDGE ACTIVE - INVALID ADDRESS - INVALID REQUEST CODE - INVALID REQUEST TYPE - MULTIPLE REQUESTS - MULTIPLE RUN - NOT CONNECTED - SSEXEC IS CLOSED	Ensure that only authorized versions of the utilities are used.	SSEXEC
jsn ABORTED - UTILITY CONFLICT.	ASVAL, ASLABEL, and ASDEBUG are mutually exclusive utilities. Only one copy of ASMOVE per family can be run at a time.	Rerun the aborted utility after the other one has terminated.	EXUCP
jsn ABORTED - UTILITY CONFLICT.	SSVAL, SSLABEL, and SSDEBUG are mutually exclusive utilities. Only one copy of SSMOVE per family can be run at a time.	Rerun the aborted utility after the other one has terminated.	SXUCP
ACCESS LEVEL LIMITS OUT OF RANGE.	The access level limits specified in a QDUMP or QLOAD command are not within the system access level limits.	Reenter the command with access level limits that are within the system access level limits.	QFSP
ACCESS LEVEL OUT OF RANGE.	The access level limits you specified in a PFDUMP, PFLOAD, or PFCOPY command are not within the system access level limits.	Reenter the command with access level limits that are within the system access level limits.	PFS
****ACCESS LEVEL OUT OF RANGE.	K display message indicating the selected access level is not within system limits.	Correct and retry.	QREC QLOAD QDUMP QMOVE QFTLIST QALTER

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ACCESSED AFTER yy/mm/dd. hh.mm.ss.	Informative output file message indicating that files accessed after the specified date and time have been loaded (or dumped).	None.	PFDUMP PFLOAD
ACCESSED AFTER yy/mm/dd.hh.mm.ss. BEFORE yy/mm/dd.hh.mm.ss.	Informative output file message indicating that files accessed in the specified interval have been loaded (or dumped).	None.	PFDUMP PFLOAD
ACCESSED BEFORE yy/mm/dd. hh.mm.ss.	Informative output file message indicating that files accessed before the specified date and time have been loaded (or dumped).	None.	PFDUMP PFLOAD
ACCOUNT DAYFILE PROCESSED.	The account dayfile dump is complete.	None.	DAYFILE
ACN LOST - NVFCPUT.	For debug only. An ACN is not found in the ACN list. This message is generated by NVF procedure - NVFCPUT.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
ACPD ARGUMENT - xx.	The xx parameter in the ACPD command is either undefined or is an incorrect value.	Enter a correct value and retry.	ACPD
ACPD COMPLETE.	ACPD analysis completed.	None.	ACPD
ACPD CONTROL STATEMENT ERROR.	Error detected in ACPD command syntax.	Correct command and retry.	ACPD
ACPD/CPD VERSION MISMATCH.	The version of CPD that created the data file is not the same version of ACPD that is currently processing the data file.	Use the correct version of CPD to process the data file.	ACPD
ACTIVE.	Informative message indicating that the Mass Storage Subsystem is active at a control point.	None.	SXMAIN
ACTIVE FILES ON DEVICE.	Device initialization was attempted on a device with activated fast-attach files.	Use the R option on the ISF command to release these files.	MSI
ACTIVE FILES ON EQest CANNOT INITIALIZE.	Informative message indicating that mass storage device with EST ordinal est has initialize status set but cannot be initialized because permanent files are active on that device. The initialize request will be honored when the active file count reaches zero.	When active file count reaches zero, REQUEST*K*DISPLAY message appears on B display and initialization of device can proceed.	MSI
ACTIVE LOAD NOT ALLOWED.	The load is not allowed because the device selected to receive active queues is removable.	Select another device and retry the load.	QLOAD
ADDCUBE - ONLY 100 LOCATIONS PROCESSED.	At most 100 cubicles can be added. The coordinate pairs specified by the XI and YI parameters encompass more than 100 cubicles.	Use multiple AB directives.	ASLABEL
ADDCUBE - ONLY 100 LOCATIONS PROCESSED.	At most 100 cubicles can be added. The coordinate pairs specified by the YI and ZI parameters encompass more than 100 cubicles.	Use multiple AB directives.	SSLABEL
ADDING TAPE vsn TO DATABASE.	Tape with VSN vsn is being read; RECLAIM is adding information for this tape to your database.	None.	RECLAIM
ADDRESS OUT OF RANGE.	A parameter block address was passed to CVL that was not within the job's field length.	Inform a site analyst.	CVL
ADL ASSIGNED PFN= filenam UN= usernam.	Informative message indicating the file name and user name of the application definition language (ADL) file attached by MCS. filename File name username User name	None.	MCS
ADL CREATED yy/mm/dd. hh.mm.ss.	Informative message indicating the creation date and time of application definition language (ADL) file.	None.	MCS
ADL NOT AVAILABLE PFN=filename, UN=username.	The system could not attach the named application definition language (ADL) file. filename File name username User name	Assign correct file.	MCS
AFD - ARGUMENT ERROR.	Keyword specified is not recognizable or command is not properly formatted.	Check keyword and command formats.	DAYFILE

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
AFD - BUFFER TOO SMALL.	The buffer DAYFILE used to hold the central memory dayfile buffer is not large enough.	Either make the internal DAYFILE buffer larger or specify a smaller dayfile buffer during deadstart.	DAYFILE
AFD - DATA LOST.	A data read error occurred while processing an active dayfile. Processing continues with the next readable message. Lost data is not recoverable.	Contact a customer engineer.	DAYFILE
AFD - FR INCORRECT FOR THIS OPTION.	The FR=string parameter is not allowed with this utility.	Use an appropriate option or omit the FR=string parameter and retry.	DAYFILE
AFD - INCORRECT PAGE SIZE FORMAT.	The page size value is nonnumeric.	Retry with a numeric value.	DAYFILE
AFD - INCORRECT PRINT DENSITY.	The print density value is not 3, 4, 6, or 8.	Retry with a valid print density.	DAYFILE
AFD - INCORRECT PRINT DENSITY FORMAT.	The print density value is nonnumeric. Print density must be 3, 4, 6, or 8.	Retry with a valid print density.	DAYFILE
AFD - LOCAL DAYFILE PROCESSED.	DAYFILE has successfully completed processing a local file as input (as in a terminated dayfile).	None.	DAYFILE
AFD - RECOVERY SECTOR ENCOUNTERED.	A level 0, 1, or 2 deadstart was performed at this point in the binary maintenance log. If the utility detects a linkage error it discards any message fragment being processed.	Always checkpoint the system, if possible, before performing a level 0, 1, or 2 deadstart.	DAYFILE
AFD - RESERVED FILE NAME.	The file name specified for the L=filename parameter is a reserved name.	Retry using a nonreserved name.	DAYFILE
AFD - UNABLE TO ACCESS DAYFILE.	Dayfile message indicating that an unexpected error was encountered.	Contact a customer engineer.	DAYFILE
AFD - UNEXPECTED EOF/EOI ENCOUNTERED.	An EOF or EOI was encountered before the PRU count was depleted on the input file. The dayfile is shorter than expected based on the PRU count.	Retry operation.	DAYFILE
AFD - UNKNOWN *OP* FIELD.	The option specified is not valid.	Retry using a valid option.	DAYFILE
AFTER IMAGE ACCUMULATOR TABLE OVERFLOW.	When updating a file, the after image accumulation table was filled.	The size of the AAIT table in DMPEC must be increased. Inform the data administrator.	DMREC (AAI)
AIP LOAD ERROR.	During an attempt to load network AIP relocatable subroutines, a loader error was returned.	Contact Central Software Support.	IAFEX
AIP TOO LARGE FOR LOADING.	A fatal error occurred causing TAF to abort.	Inform site analyst. TWFA must be increased in deck COMKTAF.	TAF
ALARM ON PORT nn LCN=num PKID=id CAUSE=cc DIAG=dd	CCP received an abnormal packet on a port serviced by the X.25 Terminal Interface Program. nn Port identifier num Logical connection number id Packet identifier cc Cause identifier (first byte after packet header) dd Diagnostic identifier (second byte after packet header) This message is generated as the result of a mismatch between the packet switching network and Network Definition Language parameters.	Inform network analyst.	CCP
ALL CPUS OFF, OS LOAD IMPOSSIBLE	Self-explanatory.	At least one CPU must be turned on for the OS load to proceed.	CTI
ALL EQ-S CHECKPOINTED, RECOVERY ABORTED.	During a level 3 recovery, either the ABORT. CMRDECK command was entered, or the system has determined that recovery is not possible. All devices with pending checkpoints have been checkpointed.	Level 0 deadstart is required.	1CK

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ALL FILES FOR USER INDEX userindex.	Informative output file message indicating that all files with user index userindex have been loaded (or dumped).	None.	PFLOAD PFDUMP
ALL NPUS ARE BEING CONTROLLED BY OTHER NOPS	A CONTROL,NPUS command was attempted but all NPUs are already being controlled by other NOPs.	Wait until control is released before attempting to gain control of the NPUs.	CS
ALL 7990 CONTROLLERS OFF.	All EST entries for the 7990 equipment are off. No hardware actions will take place.	Idle SSEXEC. Turn on appropriate EST entries and reinitiate SSEXEC.	SSEXEC
filename ALLOCATED.	Informative message.	None.	DMREC
ALLOW FL AND DU COMMAND ONLY	NAM is in buffer regulation level 0 (maximum field length has been reached). Only an FL command to increase NAM's field length or a DU command to dump NAM's field length is allowed.	None.	NIP
ALREADY IN DESIRED STATE.	This message is a response to an enable or disable line command.	None.	CS
ALTERING FLAW MAP S/N=serialn.	Console message indicating that the utility flaw map is undergoing modification. Here serialn is the actual pack serial number as read from the manufacturing data recorded in cylinder 6328 (or 1466B), track 0, sector 0.	None.	FORMAT
ALTERNATE FILE ACTIVE.	Output file message indicating that the alternate file was already being processed when entry of the OUTPUT directive was attempted.	Wait until processing is complete to enter the OUTPUT directive.	DSDI
ALTERNATE IMAGE OBSOLETE.	The disk space for the file cannot be released because the alternate storage image is labeled obsolete or the alternate storage address is not specified in the permanent file catalog.	None.	PFM
ALTERNATE OUTPUT TO TERMINAL ILLEGAL.	Output file message indicating that the file name OUTPUT was specified on the OUTPUT directive entered from a terminal. Alternate list output cannot be assigned to the terminal.	Specify a file name other than OUTPUT on the OUTPUT directive when it is entered from a terminal.	DSDI
ALTERNATE STORAGE ERROR.	The disk space for the file cannot be released because a permanent error status is set for the alternate storage file copy.	Write a PSR.	PFM
AN EQUAL SIGN MUST FOLLOW COMMAND.	The L and NM commands require an equal sign to follow the command.	Change the command so that an equal sign follows it and reenter .	NLTERM
AN ILLEGAL COMMAND IS SPECIFIED.	The command specified does not match any of the valid commands.	Change the command so that it is one of the valid commands and reenter it.	NLTERM
ANOTHER RBF ALREADY NETTED ON.	Another copy of RBF has entered the network.	No action required. The second copy of RBF will be dropped automatically.	RBF
APP CDA ERROR.	An internal error exists in the deadstart sector.	Contact Central Software Support to determine nature of problem. All or parts of CIP may have to be re-installed.	REC
APP DISK STATUS ERROR.	An I/O error occurred.	Contact customer engineer to run HPA to determine the nature of the error and take appropriate maintenance action.	REC
APP REQUEST NOT FOUND.	Internal NOS or CTI error.	Contact Central Software Support.	REC
APP SENT BLK ON BROKEN CONNECTION.	Informative message indicating that an application has sent a block on a broken connection.	No action is required. NIP discards the block in question.	NIP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
APP TIMEOUT.	APP is not responding.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support material to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	/SETN
APP TIMEOUT.	APP is not responding.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	REC
APPL - applnam INITIALIZED.	Informative message indicating that named application was started and is now active. applnam Application name	None.	MCS
APPL - applnam JOURNAL journal DISABLED.	Because of CIO errors or an incorrect owner name, the recording of messages in the journal was disabled. applnam Application name journal Journal file name	Correct owner name if appropriate.	MCS
APPL - applnam MONITOR monitor DISABLED.	Because of CIO errors or an incorrect owner name, the monitor file was disabled. applnam Application name monitor Monitor file name	Correct owner name if appropriate.	MCS
APPL - applnam PROG prognam CONNECTED.	Informative message indicating that a test mode program has connected to MCS. applnam Application name prognam Program name	None.	MCS
APPL - applnam PROG prognam DISCONNECT.	Informative message indicating that a test mode program has disconnected from MCS. applnam Application name prognam Program name	None.	MCS
APPL - applnam PROG prognam REVOKED.	Informative message indicating that MCS aborted the named program. applnam Application name prognam Program name	None.	MCS
APPL - applnam Q queuenam FLUSHED.	Informative message indicating that the named queue file has been moved to disk. applnam Application name queuenam Queue file name	None.	MCS
APPL - applnam Q queuenam PURGED.	Informative message indicating that the named queue file was purged because it could not be verified upon recovery. applnam Application name queuenam Queue file name	None.	MCS
APPL - applnam QUEUE queuenam IN CM.	Named disk queue file was moved to central memory because of an incorrect owner name. applnam Application name queuenam Queue file name	Corect owner name.	MCS
APPL - applnam RECOVERED FILE filenam.	Informative message that is displayed for each file when the application is initiated. applnam Application name queuenam Queue file name	None.	MCS
APPL - applnam SHUTDOWN	Informative message indicating that the application was terminated successfully. applnam Application name	None.	MCS
APPL - applnam START FAILED, FILE BUSY.	Named application file is busy. This causes application initiation to be aborted. This message is preceded by a message specifying the name of the busy file. applnam Application name	Return the busy file and retry initiation.	MCS
APPL - applnam START FAILED, I/O ERROR.	Errors were encountered in trying to read application definition language (ADL) file for the named application. applnam Application name	Recreate ADL file.	MCS
APPL - applnam START FAILED, NO MEMORY.	No memory is available to start the application. applnam Application name	Retry later.	MCS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
APPLICATION ALREADY RUNNING.	An attempt was made to start an application that was already active.	None.	MCS
APPLICATION FAILED - application-name.	The specified application has failed. The application-name field contains either "CS" or "NS".	The specified application (CS or NS) should be reinitialized by entering NAMI,RS=CS or NAMI,RS=NS.	NVF
APPLICATION NAME MUST BE SPECIFIED	A command without application name was entered for one of the following: DU, LE, RS, LB, LR. This is a syntax error.	Assign the supervisory application.	NIP
APPLICATION NAME MUST BE SPECIFIED	Syntax Error. Command without application name entered for one of the following commands: DU, LE, RS, LB, LR.	Enter command with application name.	NIP
APPLICATION NOT ALLOWED TO USE K-DISPLAY	A type-in of AP=appnam was entered, where appnam was not a supervisory application.	Assign a supervisory application.	NIP
APPLICATION NOT SUPPORTING NAM K-DISPLAY	A type-in of AP=appname was entered while appname was not a supervisory application.	None.	NIP
APPLICATION UNKNOWN	A type-in of AP=appname entered, and there is no application appname that had netted-on.	None.	NIP
APRDECK NOT ON TAPE.	The specified text deck number is not contained on the deadstart tape being used.	Redeadstart and select the correct text deck.	SET
*APRD00 MUST BE EMPTY.	The first APRDECK on the deadstart tape (first record following APRINST) must be an empty record, containing only record name APRD00.	Rebuild deadstart tape to conform to requirements.	SET
ARF BLOCK SIZE IS LARGER THAN BUFFER.	The maximum block length field in the header record for an ARF is larger than the maximum block length (installation parameter) allocated by TAF/CRM data manager.	The file must be dumped using DMREC and preallocated.	TAF
ARF DUMP TAPE HEADER ERROR.	No header found on ARF tape.	Use alternate tape if available.	DMREC
ARF ENTRY TABLE OVERFLOW	Too many recoverable file names exist on this ARF.	Increase the size of the TLOG table with installation parameter TLOGL.	AAMI
ARF FILE HEADER ERROR.	No header was found on the ARF file.	Down the data base, dump the data base, purge the old ARF, and create a new one.	DMREC
ARF HEADER ERROR.	No ARF header on what is supposed to be an ARF.	Check ARF for validity, inform data administrator.	DMREC
ARF HEADER STATUS (3) POSSIBLE ERROR.	ARF header status shows a possible error condition.	Inform data administrator.	DMREC
ARF ORDINAL MUST BE 01 OR 02.	ARFs can have only 01 or 02 as an ordinal.	Correct directive name (ARF/BRF).	DMREC
ARGUMENT ERROR.	Dayfile message indicating that the parameter list on the ISF entry contained an incorrect parameter.	Repeat the ISF entry with the correct parameter list.	ISF
ARGUMENT ERROR.	Error detected in ICPD command syntax.	Correct command and retry.	ICPD
ARGUMENT ERROR.	JSN was not entered in the command call or more than one parameter was entered.	Ensure proper command format.	QDSPLAY
ARGUMENT ERROR.	An incorrect parameter was entered on the command.	Correct and retry.	SCTD
ARGUMENT ERROR.	One of the parameters is in error.	Repeat the MST entry with the correct parameter list.	MST
ARGUMENT ERROR - arg.	The option, arg, or its associated value is not correct as specified on the call to SDSPLAY.	Check option on SDSPLAY command and retry.	SDSPLAY

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ARITHMETIC ERROR.	An arithmetic hardware error occurred.	Inform site analyst.	RECLAIM
ASDEBUG ABNORMAL, xxx.	There is an ASDEBUG internal error in module xxx.	Submit a Programming System Report (PSR) with supporting material.	ASDEBUG
ASDEBUG COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that ASDEBUG completed normally.	None.	ASDEBUG
ASDEBUG ERROR xxx. DIRECTIVE yyy.	First two lines of a three-line message indicating that error xxx was encountered during the processing of directive yyy. The third line of the message gives more details about the error.	Refer to the ASDEBUG report file for a copy of the directive. Refer to the message given in the third line for more information about appropriate action to be taken.	ASDEBUG
ASDEBUG, NO DIRECTIVES.	The directive file is empty or not rewound.	Add a directive to the file or rewind the directive file.	ASDEBUG
ASDEF ABNORMAL, xxx.	There is an ASDEF internal error in module xxx.	Submit a Programming System Report (PSR) with supporting material.	ASDEF
ASDEF ABORT - INCORRECT CS VALUE.	The CS parameter on the ASDEF command was not a letter from A through M.	Correct CS parameter and retry.	ASDEF
ASDEF ABORT - NO PARAMETER SPECIFIED.	Neither the CS nor the FM parameter was specified on the ASDEF command.	Specify at least one CS or FM parameter.	ASDEF
ASDEF ABORT - SYNTAX ERROR.	The ASDEF command is syntactically incorrect.	Correct the parameters on the command and retry.	ASDEF
ASDEF COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that ASDEF completed normally.	None.	ASDEF
ASDEF ERRORS.	Informative message indicating that ASDEF completed normally with the errors reported in the dayfile.	None.	ASDEF
ASLABEL ABNORMAL, xxx.	There is an ASLABEL internal error in module xxx.	Submit a Programming System Report (PSR) with supporting material.	ASLABEL
ASLABEL COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that ASLABEL completed normally.	None.	ASLABEL
ASLABEL ERROR xxx. DIRECTIVE yyy.	First two lines of a three-line message indicating that error xxx was encountered during the processing of directive yyy. The third line of the message gives more details about the error.	Refer to the ASLABEL report file for a copy of the directive. Refer to the message given in the third line for more information about appropriate action to be taken.	ASLABEL
ASLABEL - NO DIRECTIVES.	The directive file is empty or not rewound.	Add a directive to the file or rewind the directive file.	ASLABEL
ASMOVE ABNORMAL, xxx.	There is an ASMOVE internal error in module xxx.	Submit a Programming System Report (PSR) with supporting material.	ASMOVE
ASMOVE COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that ASMOVE completed normally.	None.	ASMOVE
ASMOVE - SYNTAX ERROR.	The ASMOVE command is syntactically incorrect.	Correct the parameters on the command and retry.	ASMOVE
ASSIGNED FILE CONFLICT - SDF.	A local file named SDF is assigned at the control point. SDF is a reserved file name.	Rename the local file.	1IS
ASSIGNED FOR DIAGNOSTICS, FILE filename AT address.	A MALET user attempted a CIO operation on a preassigned tape with file name filename and FET address.	Enter only CIO operations that remove the file from the system tables (for example, RETURN or UNLOAD).	1MS
ASSIGNED TTYS GREATER THAN (NT).	Nonfatal K display message indicating that the number of terminals assigned to sessions is greater than the number of terminals being stimulated.	Reduce the number of terminals assigned by using the MX entry.	STIMULA

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
AST SUBSTITUTED. PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindex. SUBCATALOG CSU ID=id.	The AST was rebuilt because it no longer matched the FCT.	None.	EXINIT
AST UPDATED PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindex. SUBCATALOG SM ID=id.	AST was updated after analyzing the FET.	None.	SSEXEC
ASUSE ABNORMAL, xxx.	There is an ASUSE internal error in module xxx.	Inform site analyst.	ASUSE
ASUSE COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that ASUSE completed normally.	None.	ASUSE
ASUSE - SYNTAX ERROR.	The ASUSE command is syntactically incorrect.	Correct command and retry.	ASUSE
ASVAL ABNORMAL, xxx.	There is an ASVAL internal error in module xxx.	Inform site analyst.	ASVAL
ASVAL COMPLETED.	Informative message indicating that ASVAL completed normally.	None.	ASVAL
ATTACH ERROR - BUDT FILE BUSY.	File busy.	Analyze why the file is busy and retry.	SSEXEC
ATTACH ERROR - BUDT FILE NOT FOUND.	File not found.	None.	SSBLD
ATTACH ERROR ON filename.	MSSEXEC was unable to attach file filename.	Ensure that the file is direct access and not in use, and then retry.	ASDEBUG
ATTACH ERROR ON - filename.	The transaction executive cannot attach the file filename under present conditions. This usually implies that the file does not exist or modify permission has not been given to the TAF user name.	Correct error and reinitialize executive, or inform the data administrator.	TAF
ATTACH ERROR ON filename.	SSEXEC was unable to attach file filename.	Ensure that the file is direct access and not in use, and then retry.	SSDEBUG
ATTACH ERROR ON MSF CSUMAP. PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindex.	System error.	Recover or create the missing CSU map.	EXINIT SSEXEC
ATTACH ERROR ON MSF SUBFAMILY CATALOG. PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindex.	At least one but fewer than eight subfamily catalogs exist for the family familyname.	Recover the missing catalogs.	EXINIT SSEXEC
ATTACH ERROR ON PF xxxxxxx.	When attempting to attach a permanent file xxxxxxx, an error was encountered.	Check for valid directive file name and presence of a direct access permanent file by that name.	DMREC
ATTACH ERROR ON SFM SMMAP. PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname UI=userindex.	System error.	Recover or create the missing SM map.	SSEXEC
ATTACH ERROR ON SFM SUBFAMILY CATALOG.	Informative message indicating that the file could not be attached to the catalog.	Analyze what happened to the file and retry.	SSEXEC
ATTACH ERROR ON SFM SUBFAMILY CATALOG PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindes.	At least one but fewer than eight subfamily catalogs exist for the family familyname.	Recover the missing catalogs.	SSEXEC
ATTACH MODE MUST BE W, M, R, OR RM.	The mode parameter on the CYBER Record Manager (CRM) statement must be one of the specified values.	Correct the mode parameter on the CRM statement or inform the data administrator.	TAF
ATTEMPTING NETWORK NETON.	NLTERM is attempting to NETON to the network.	None.	NLTERM
ATTRIBUTE COMMAND MUST BE OF ONE NETWORK TYPE.	Only commands unique to either NAM/CCP or NAM/CDNA must be specified on the same TRMDEF command.	Ensure that the attributes you are trying to change can be changed in your network by TRMDEF.	TRMDEF
AUTO MODE.	DIS is in AUTO command processing.	None.	DIS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
AUTOMATIC NAME ASSIGNMENT IMPOSSIBLE.	DFTERM was unable to determine an available name for the terminated dayfile.	Enter a valid name for the file using the K display. Use the NM directive to override automatic name assignment.	DFTERM
n.nnn AVERAGE ACTIVE SUBCONTROL POINTS.	n.nnn is the average number of simultaneously active subcontrol points when TAF is not rolled out. An active subcontrol point is one which is in recall, is waiting to use the CPU, or is currently assigned the CPU. The sampling rate is once per second.	None.	TAF
n.nnn AVERAGE OUTSTANDING CDCS REQUESTS.	n.nnn is the average number of outstanding (uncompleted) systemThentrol t requests per second. r se The sampling rate is once per second.	None.	TAF
AWAITING UDT ALTERATION	SSEXEC initialization. SSEXEC has attached all the files it needs and loaded the Unit Device Table (UDT) into memory.	Any UDT changes by SSALTER should be done now, before SSEXEC connects to the 7990 equipment.	SSEXEC
B PARAMETER USED INCORRECTLY.	The small/large file boundary was specified on a directive other than AM or was greater than 1931.	Correct parameters and retry.	SSLABEL
BACKUP DIRECTORY - xxxxxxx HAS BEEN RECONSTRUCTED.	No directory file for the specified data base. A new directory was generated from the information on the xxJ file.	Inform data administrator.	DMREC
BAD AN NET/ON SM RESPONSE FROM NVF.	Incorrect application number received on NETON response from NVF. NIP will abort if DEBUG is on.	Supply dumps to site analyst.	NIP
BAD CATALOG/PERMIT SECTOR.	PFM has encountered a catalog or permit sector which does not have a valid sector length. This indicates corruption of system areas on disk.	Inform site analyst. If many of these errors occur, the site analyst should perform a full PFDUMP, total INITIALIZE, and full PFLOAD on the device.	PFM
BAD DIRECTORY ON ADL.	An incorrect application definition language (ADL) file was encountered during MCS initiation.	Recreate ADL file.	MCS
BAD DUMP FILE.	Dump cannot be written on the specified file.	Request another dump file.	QDUMP
BAD LCF.	For debug only. The LCF in use is bad.	Correct the LCF and restart the network.	NVF
BAD MINACN/MAXACN VALUE. JOBID = jobid.	Application used invalid MINACN and/or MAXACN on NETON request. NAM will abort the application.	None.	NIP
BAD NCF.	The current NCF is bad.	Correct NCF and restart network.	CS
BAD NCF READ.	The NCF read is bad.	Correct NCF and restart network.	CS
BAD NETWORK BLOCK DISCARDED.	Informative message indicating that NIP has received a block from the network that it cannot recognize. NIP discards such blocks, and records in the dayfile the NAM block header word, followed by the network header word, followed by the text of the block. This message occurs when NAM stops running because of deadstart recovery or network shutdown and the NPU remains active. With the host down, CCP places all upline messages in the input queue. When NAM is initialized again, all these messages are delivered to the host. NIP does not recognize most, if not all, of these messages because logical links, supervisory links, and logical connections are not reestablished yet. Ignore this message during NAM initialization; however, if the network is up and running, then this message indicates an error has occurred in the network. The error is not serious and the network need not be taken down, unless the error occurs consistently.	If this message appears during NAM initialization, ignore.	NIP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
BAD NLF FILE FORMAT	The alternate load file specified in the change NPU (Network Processing Unit) Load File Command does not have a valid NPU load file format. No alternate load file will be assigned to the specified NPU.	Reenter command with valid format.	NS
BAD SYSTEM POINTER.	Output file message indicating that a bad system pointer was detected in the EDD file during processing of an input directive.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information (can use P option on DSDI to cause the use of CMR pointers running system) and rerun.	DSDI
BAD VERIFICATION RECORD ON ADL.	An incorrect application definition language (ADL) file was encountered during MCS initiation.	Recreate ADL file.	MCS
BATCH CONCURRENCY DISABLED.	TAF was brought up without BATCH concurrency enabled. CTBCON=0.	Ask data administrator to bring up TAF with BATCH concurrency ENABLED.	BAAML
BATCH RECOVERY ACTIVE ON DATA BASE	Self-explanatory	Wait for the completion of batch recovery, then reinitialize the transaction subsystem.	TAF1
BEGIN CRM TASK RECOVERY.	TAF/CRM has received a recovery indication from TAF.	None.	AAMI
BKF est, nn.	The operator requested a backspace of nn logical files on the print file on BIO equipment est.	None.	QAP
BKR est, nn.	The operator requested a backspace of nn logical records on the print file on BIO equipment est.	None.	QAP
BLANK LABELS DO NOT VERIFY.	This message can occur only during blank labeling of a tape and indicates that the tape label read does not match the label written.	Repeat the blank labeling operation or inform the site analyst.	BLANK
BLOCK BUFFER OVERFLOW.	When attempting a record load operation, the data block buffer was found to be too small.	Increase the length of the working buffer WBUF. Inform the data administrator.	DMREC
BLOCK BUFFER TOO SMALL.	Tape block on ARF was too large for buffer.	Increase size of buffer and try again.	DMREC
BLOCK LOAD ERROR.	Block load of a file failed because no header was found on dump tape. Or, the targeted file or the tape does not match request file name.	Load from previous dump tape.	DMREC
BLOCK LOST - tn.	An output message block was not acknowledged by the network.	If this occurs, write a PSR and include the IAF trace for support. Specify terminal number tn and time of day.	IAFEX
BLOCK SEQUENCE ERROR.	For a specific block, the block number recorded on the tape did not match the block number expected by the system tape loader.	Perform either of the following actions. - Type GO. to continue deadstart. Further block checking is disabled and the information transferred from tape may not be valid. - Redeadstart using a different tape unit or a different deadstart tape.	DIO
BLOCKAGE AMONG CM RESIDENT TASKS.	The sum of initial field lengths for the CM resident tasks exceeds the minimum size of total task area.	Correct error.	TAF
BOTH FAMILY AND PACK NAME.	Familyname and packname cannot both be specified.	Correct error and retry.	PFS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
BT/BD NOT FOUND.	The beginning time and/or beginning date is greater than the time of the last record on the data file.	Correct BT/BD parameters and retry.	ACPD
BTASK - TAF AUTOMATIC RECOVERY NOT INSTALLED.	A keyword specified in a TSTAT request requires TAF automatic recovery to be installed.	Inform the data administrator.	BTASK
BTASK - TASK LOGICAL ERROR.	An unexpected error status was returned.	Inform the data administrator.	BTASK
BTASK - xxxxxxx TRANSACTION NOT RUNNABLE NOW.	This occurs when an I/O error is detected and the data base cannot be recovered for the user xxxxxxx.	Inform the data administrator.	BTASK
BTASK - USER NOT DEFINED IN NETWORK FILE.	The user is not defined in the NETWORK file on a TSTAT request.	Inform the data administrator.	BTASK
BUDT CONTROLLER ENTRY COUNT EXCEEDED.	Informative message indicating that the number of the entry is larger than the table.	Correct the BUDT file or increase the table in SSEXEC.	SSEXEC
BUDT CONTROLLER TABLE READ ERROR.	Informative message indicating that a read error has occured.	Check the BUDT file.	SSEXEC
BUDT READ ERROR.	Informative message indicating that a read error has occured.	None.	SSEXEC
BUDT SM ENTRY COUNT EXCEEDED.	Informative message indicating that the number of SM entries is larger than the table.	Correct the BUDT file or increase the table in SSEXEC.	SSEXEC
BUDT SM TABLE READ ERROR.	Informative message indicating that a read error has occured.	Check the BUDT file.	SSEXEC
BUFFER CONTROL WORD ERROR.	Dayfile message indicating that the word count in the disk linkage is greater than 100B.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	SLL
BUFFER LENGTH TOO SHORT.	An internal error indicating that the length of the buffer to contain the decoded data is too short.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	ACPD
BUFFER SIZE TOO SMALL FOR DUMP FILE RECORD x.	Record x is too large to be read into the allocated buffer space. The NPU dump file is bad.	Correct error and try again.	NDA
nn BUFFERS ACTIVE.	Issued to DSD B and J displays, indicating the number of buffers currently in use by BIO.	None.	1IO
C. B. NOT AVAILABLE TO SCHEDULE CTASK.	Communication block not available to schedule CTASK.	Increase the number of communication blocks at initialization time using the K.MCB= command.	TAF
Ccc DOWNED.	Magnetic tape channel cc has been logically turned off by the system.	Inform site analyst.	1MT
Ccc, MTS FIRMWARE LOAD ERRORS. or Ccc, FSC FIRMWARE ERRORS. or Ccc, 639 FIRMWARE ERRORS.	Unable to load magnetic tape controller firmware on channel cc.	Inform customer engineer.	1MT
Ccc, Tt ATS CONVERSION TABLE LOAD ERROR. or Ccc, Tt MTS CONVERSION TABLE LOAD ERROR. or Ccc, Tt FSC CONVERSION TABLE LOAD ERROR. or Ccc, Tt 639 CONVERSION TABLE LOAD ERROR.	Errors occurred in loading of conversion table. cc Channel number t Conversion table (one of the following). 1 ASCII table 2 EBCDIC table 3 BCD table	Inform site analyst.	1MT
CANNOT ACCESS L-DISPLAY.	*DSD* detected an error condition when input was entered via the *L* display.	Check proper input procedure and retry.	QDSPLAY
CANNOT ALLOCATE DEVICE.	Cannot allocate a multispindle device for one of the following reasons. - Not enough spare spindles available - Spare spindles not up and allocatable - An attempt was made to allocate a nonremovable device	Perform one of the following. - Decrease pack count and enter GO. - Enter CLEAR to clear initialize status for the device.	MSI

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
**** CANNOT ALTER XD/XT OF *CSAP*.	You have security administrator privileges and you attempted to specify an expiration date or term for your interactive or batch password.	None.	MODVAL
CANNOT ATTACH/GET FILE-FILE SKIPPED.	An error occurred when attempting to get or attach a file. The file may have been attached or purged by another job.	Check your dayfile for a specific error message. If you do not find one, inform the site analyst.	RECLAIM
CANNOT ATTACH *IQFT* FILE.	An attempt to attach the IQFT file on the destination device failed.	Check for other utilities accessing the file. When the file is free, retry the load operation.	QLOAD
CANNOT BROADCAST TO HOST-HOST LOGICAL LINK.	A broadcast message command cannot be issued to a host-·host logical link.	Select appropriate logical link and reenter command.	CS
CANNOT CATLIST FAMILY/PACK-fampck.	DFTERM was unable to perform a CATLIST operation on the familyname/pack fampck.	Ensure that catalogs exist on the familyname/pack and retry the operation.	DFTERM
CANNOT DEFINE REFORMATTED FILE - filename.	A reformat of the TAF COMMUNICATIONS recovery file was necessary, but when attempting to DEFINE the reformatted file (ZZCRFAi), an error occurred.	Purge the existing file indicated by filename.	TAFREC
**** CANNOT DELETE *CSAP* PRIVILEGE.	You attempted to delete your security administrator privilege while executing MODVAL.	None.	MODVAL
**** CANNOT DELETE USER RUNNING MODVAL.	You attempted to delete your user name from the VALIDUS file while executing MODVAL.	None.	MODVAL
CANNOT FIX CSN FOR GOOD LABEL	An entry for the cartridge specified in the FX directive to SSLABEL in the current map, or the family and subfamily specified, does not match the label.	Restore the cartridge to the SM or match the family and subfamily on the FX directive with those on the label.	SSLABEL
CANNOT FIX VSN FOR GOOD LABEL.	The cartridge specified in the FX directive to ASLABEL already has a good label.	Add or restore the cartridge to the CSU.	ASLABEL
CANNOT LOCATE START ADDRESS.	Indicates the record containing the beginning NPU address on the NDA call cannot be found.	Correct error and try again.	NDA
CAN'T ACCESS DATA.	This indicates a security conflict. The file card parameter FA does not match that of the user.	Use the correct tape and retry.	1MT
CARTRIDGE ALREADY IN CUBE.	The location for storing the cartridge is not empty.	Manually remove the cartridge and restore it.	SSLABEL
CARTRIDGE ALREADY IN USE.	The cartridge is currently being read or written and cannot be accessed.	Wait and try later.	SSLABEL
CARTRIDGE CONFLICT, X=x, Y=y. RESPOND GO TO ACKNOWLEDGE.	K display message indicating that the cartridge storage unit was unable to place the cartridge into cubicle X=x, Y=y because another cartridge is already there. Both cartridges were placed in the lower I/O drawer. x X coordinate of the cubicle (0-57) y Y coordinate of the cubicle (0-36)	Enter K.m.GO to clear the message. Run ASLABEL to restore the cartridge to the cartridge storage unit (refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook m Message ordinal	EXKD
CARTRIDGE EJECTED	Cartridge was placed in the output tray.	Either reenter the cartridge into the storage module or remove it from the tray.	SSEXEC
CARTRIDGE LABEL ERROR.	The cartridge label is defective.	Fix or discard cartridge.	SSLABEL
CARTRIDGE LABEL ERROR - SEE DAYFILE	The requested cartridge doesn't have a matching label. The requested label and received label are displayed in the dayfile. The dayfile messages show the format.	Check storage module and catalogs.	SSEXEC
CARTRIDGE MISSING, Y=ya, Z=za	Catridge was not found in the storage module matrices ya and za.	Check storage module for a missing cartridge.	SSEXEC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CARTRIDGE NOT ASSIGNED AS EXPECTED.	One of the cartridges specified has a vsn that does not allow the assignment or removal specified by a directive to ASLABEL.	Correct directive to ASLABEL and retry.	ASLABEL
CARTRIDGE NOT ASSIGNED AS EXPECTED.	One of the cartridges specified has a CSN that does not allow the assignment or removal specified by a directive to SSLABEL.	Correct directive to SSLABEL and retry.	SSLABEL
CARTRIDGE NOT EMPTY, vsn.	The cartridge, whose volume serial number is vsn, cannot be removed because it still contains file data.	None.	ASLABEL
CARTRIDGE NOT EMPTY, csn.	The cartridge, whose volume serial number is csn, cannot be removed because it still contains file data.	Retry after doing release processing with PFDUMP and SSVAL.	SSLABEL
CARTRIDGE NOT FOUND.	The cartridge is not in its assigned cubicle.	Locate and restore the missing cartridge or change the directive to ASLABEL or ASDEBUG to select a different cartridge.	ASLABEL ASDEBUG
CARTRIDGE NOT FOUND.	The cartridge is not in its assigned cubicle.	Locate and restore the missing cartridge or change the directive to SSLABEL or SSDEBUG to select a different cartridge.	SSLABEL SSDEBUG
CARTRIDGE NOT FOUND	Cartridge specified with CM and CN parameters does not exist in SFM catalog.	Correct CM and CN parameters.	SSUSE
CARTRIDGE PRESENT - LOST BIT SET.	The lost (LT) option was specified on the RM directive to ASLABEL, but the cartridge is physically present.	Clear the lost flag in the MSF catalog.	ASLABEL
CARTRIDGE PRESENT - LOST BIT SET.	The lost (LT) option was specified on the RM directive to SSLABEL, but the cartridge is physically present.	Clear the lost flag in the SFM catalog. Restoring the cartridge with SSLABEL will clear the flag.	SSLABEL

CARTRIDGE WEAR NOTED, X=x, Y=y. RESPOND GO TO ACKNOWLEDGE.	K display message indicating that the cartridge in the mass storage transport has been read with two tracks automatically corrected. Normally this indicates wear of the recording surface. Schedule the cartridge for replacement. This message is written in the error log file also.
	  x X coordinate of the cubicle (0-57)
	  y Y coordinate of the cubicle (0-36)
		Enter K.m.GO to clear the message.
		    m Message ordinal
			EXKD

CATALOG COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that catalog processing is complete.	None.	CATALOG MODVAL PFATC
CATALOG FORMAT ERROR.	An attempt was made to catalog a permanent file device which was created on a system whose permanent file catalog format is different from that used by the currently running system.	Dump and reload the affected device.	PFCAT
CATALOG INDEX OUT OF RANGE.	Location of catalog entry is not in buffer range.	Write a PSR and include support material to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFDUMP
CATALOG LOST BIT MUST BE SET.	The lost (LT) option was specified on the RM directive to ASLABEL, but the cartridge is not known to be lost.	Correct directive and retry.	ASLABEL
CATALOG LOST BIT MUST BE SET.	The lost (LT) option was specified on the RM directive to SSLABEL, but the cartridge is not known to be lost.	Run the RM directive, first without the lost (LT) option to set the lost bit.	SSLABEL
CATALOG/MAP ATTACH PROBLEM.	A permanent file error was encountered on the SM map or the SFM catalog.	Recover the SM map or SFM catalog.	SSLABEL
CATALOG/MAP FILE INTERLOCKED.	Another utility is using the CSU map or MSF catalog required to process the directive to ASLABEL.	Rerun at a later time.	ASLABEL
CATALOG/MAP FILE INTERLOCKED.	Another utility is using the SMMAP or SFMCAT required to process the directive to SSDEBUG or SSLABEL.	Rerun at a later time.	SSLABEL SSDEBUG

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CATALOG/MAP INTERLOCKED.	Another utility is using the SM map or SFM catalog required to process the directive to SMMAP or SSLABEL.	Rerun at a later time.	SSDEBUG SSLABEL
CATALOG/MAP INTERLOCKED.	Another utility is using the CSU map or MSF catalog required to process the directive to ASDEBUG.	Rerun at a later time.	ASDEBUG
CATALOG/MAP NOT OPEN.	The SMAP or SFMCAT was created after the last initialization of SSEXEC, or was not present.	Idle down and restart SSEXEC before rerunning the directive to SSDEBUG, or SSLABEL.	SSDEBUG SSLABEL
CATALOG/MAP NOT OPEN.	The CSU map or MSF catalog was created after the last initialization of MSSEXEC.	Idle down and restart MSSEXEC before rerunning the directive to ASDEBUG.	ASDEBUG
CATALOG MISSING FOR FAMILY familyname. UNABLE TO PROCESS MOVE REQUEST FILE.	ASMOVE was run on the family familyname that has no MSF catalogs.	Correct the FM parameter and rerun ASMOVE.	EXUCP
CATALOGING filename userindex.	Informative K display message indicating which file and user index are being cataloged by PFATC or PFCAT.	None.	PFATC PFCAT
CATALOGING COMPLETED.	Informative message indicating that cataloging is complete.	None.	PFCAT
CATALOGS MODIFIED.	Informative message indicating that ASVAL repaired the MSF catalogs.	None.	ASVAL
CATALOGS MODIFIED.	Informative message indicating that SSVAL repaired the SFM catalogs.	None.	SSVAL
CATALOGS NOT MODIFIED.	Informative message indicating that ASVAL did not repair any MSF catalogs.	None.	ASVAL
CATALOGS NOT MODIFIED.	Informative message indicating that SSVAL did not reapir any SFM catalogs.	None.	SSVAL
CCC, CHxx. DCC - CHANNEL ACTIVE BEFORE FUNCTION.	Channel xx was already active when DCC tried to send a function code to the CCC.	Have a customer engineer run the appropriate diagnostics.	DCC
CCC, CHxx. DCC - CHANNEL NOT AVAILABLE.	Channel xx was not available when DCC attempted to access it to dump the CCC.	Retry later. If the problem persists, ascertain what NOS subsystem has control of the channel and drop the subsystem; then retry.	DCC
CCC, CHxx. DCC - CONSTANT CHANNEL FULL.	An attempt to clear the CCC on channel xx timed out with a channel full condition.	Have a customer engineer run the appropriate diagnostics.	DCC
CCC, CHxx. DCC - FUNCTION nnnn REJECT.	There was a function timeout on an attempt to send a function code nnnn to the CCC on channel xx.	Have a customer engineer runt the appropriate diagnostics.	DCC
CCC, CHxx. DCC - INPUT COMPLETE.	DCC encountered an incomplete input on attempting to read data from the CCC on channel xx.	Have a customer engineer run the appropriate diagnostics.	DCC
CCC, CHxx. DCC - LOAD ADDRESS ERROR.	There was a channel hang on a load address function attempt on the CCC on channel xx.	Have a customer engineer run the appropriate diagnostics.	DCC
CCC, CHxx. DCC - NO RESPONSE. CHECK CABLES.	There was a function timeout on the first attempt to send a function code nnnn to the CCC on channel xx.	Ensure that you have selected the correct channel and retry. If the problem persists, have a customer engineeer run the appropriate diagnostics.	DCC
CE DIAG TEST IN PROGRESS.	This message is a response to an enable line command.	Wait for test to complete and then reenter command. None.	CS
CEJ/MEJ NOT PRESENT OR DISABLED.	CEF/MEJ is either disabled on the deadstart panel or was logically turned off by the operator at CTI time. NOS no longer supports a non CEJ/MEJ mode of operation.	Redeadstart with CEJ/MEJ enabled.	SET
CEL DEVICE UNDEFINED.	A hardware error was detected by CTI during this deadstart or a previous deadstart. Information intended for analysis by HPA has been recorded on the deadstart disk but the alternate deadstart device option was selected	If the site wishes to analyze the error information on the deadstart disk, redeadstart from that disk and define it	REC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
	and the CIP deadstart disk was not defined in the EST.	in the EST.	
	The CIP disk device contains the critical error log and is not defined in the equipment status table (EST). CEL data has been logged in the Binary Maintenance Log, but the bit indicating this could not be cleared. Therefore, the same data will again be logged on the next level 0 deadstart.	Enter GO,SYS. to clear the message. Define the CEL device in the EST on the next level 0 deadstart.	
CELL FULL, Y=ya, Z=za	The 7990 was asked to place a cartridge in a cubicle that was already occupied.	Check the catalogs and maps. Enter K.1.GO. to continue.	SSEXEC
CHcc,ABORT,ALL DATA NOT TAKEN.	The controller did not accept all the data on an attempt to download controlware. cc Channel on which controlware was loaded.	Inform customer engineer.	LOADBC
CHcc,ABORT,Fffff.	Function ffff timed out while accessing the controller. cc Channel on which controlware was loaded.	Inform customer engineer.	LOADBC
CHcc,ABORT,NO GENERAL STATUS.	After a download of controlware completed, the controller did not return a general status word after a status function. cc Channel on which controlware was laoded.	Inform customer engineer.	LOADBC
CHcc,ABORT,Snnnn.	An error in the general status of the controller occurred after the controlware was loaded. cc Channel on which controlware was loaded. nnnn General status of the controller.	Inform customer engineer.	LOADBC
CHcc, EQest DOWNED BY SYSTEM.	The system detected an unrecovered channel parity error, or controller memory error, and downed channel cc on equipment with EST ordinal est.	Dump error log to printer. Inform site analyst.	1MP

CHcc,Maaaa-Arr.	Informative message indicating the controlware name and revision number for a mass storage controller.
	cc Channel number.
	aaaa Type of controlware.
	    A401 7152/7154 controlware.
	    A462 7255 controlware.
	    A710 7054/7152/7154 controlware.
	    A721 7155-1 controlware.
	    A722 7155-401 controlware.
	rr Revision number in octal.
		None.	IAFEX

CHcc,Maaaa-Drr,CMn.	Informative message indicating the controlware name and revision number for a control module.
	cc Channel number
	aaaa Type of controlware.
	    H422 834 Control module controlware.
	    H424 836 Control module controlware.
	rr Revision number in octal.
	n Control module equipment number.
		None.	OCI

CHcc,MAttt-vvv,LOAD COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that the controlware was successfully loaded. cc Channel on which disk controlware was downloaded. ttt Controlware type (401, 710, or 721).. vvv Version number (12, 13, 14, ...).	None.	LOADBC
CHcc, PARITY/CONTROLLER ERR.	A disk channel parity error or 7155 RAM/ROM parity error occurred on channel cc.	Dump error log to printer. Inform site analyst.	1MP
CHcc PARITY/CONTROLLER ERR.	System control point message indicating errors were detected on mass storage channel cc. System will have been placed in emergency STEP status if it was not possible to DOWN the failing component.	Inform site analyst.	1MP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CHcc, Unuu - Szzzz.	Operator message indicating the status zzzz of unit uu on deadstart channel cc. This message is significant only if the deadstart process halts.	If hardware malfunction is suspected, inform customer engineer. Otherwise, try a different deadstart tape or disk unit.	DIO
CHANGED TLD DETECTED - filename, username.	An unrecognizable library directory format was encountered during a library directory update attempt.	Inform site analyst.	TAF
CHANNEL ACTIVE ERROR.	The channel associated with a logically off PP is active when it should be inactive.	Redeadstart. If the condition persists, inform customer engineer or site analyst.	EBL
CHANNEL ERROR	An error occurred on a 7990 channel.	Inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
CHANNEL INTERFACE ci OFF-LINE	No controller access is available through channel interface CI.	Check configuration file.	SSEXEC
CHANNEL cc PARITY ERROR.	A parity error was detected on channel cc.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer.	SCE
CHANNEL TURNED OFF	An error has caused SSEXEC to turn off a channel to an 7990 controller.	Try to re-initialize SSEXEC. Failing this, inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
CHANNEL 36 NOT ACTIVE.	HFM was called to perform a function on S/C register channel 36 while the mainframe has only 1 S/C register.	Write a PSR.	HFM
**** CHARGE NUMBER ACTIVE.	The user has attempted to activate an already active charge number.	Rerun using correct charge number or directive, if necessary.	PROFILE
**** CHARGE NUMBER DOES NOT EXIST.	A directive for which the charge number must exist has made a reference to a charge number that does not exist.	Rerun using the correct charge number.	PROFILE
**** CHARGE NUMBER INACTIVE.	A directive for which the charge number must be active made a reference to a charge number that is inactive.	Activate charge number and rerun, or rerun using correct charge number.	PROFILE
CHECK DAYFILE FOR ERRORS.	Informative message indicating that you should check the dayfile for errors.	Examine error messages in dayfile.	PFATC PFCAT PFCOPY PFDUMP PFLOAD COPYB
CHECK *E,P* DISPLAY.	An error condition or request for operator action is currently being displayed on the E,P display. Operator action is required.	Bring E,P display to console screen and perform necessary action. (See status field of E,P display, section 4.)	1MT
CHECK E,P DISPLAY.	An error condition or request for operator action is on the E,P display.	Bring E,P display to console screen and perform necessary action.	MAGNET
CHECK OUTPUT FOR WARNING MESSAGES.	No directive errors were encountered, but certain input directives (on create or update) received warning messages.	Check output listing.	MODVAL
CHECKPOINT ABORTED.	The checkpoint operation was aborted by the operator, possibly by dropping the control point at which 1CK was executing or because of mass storage write errors.	Contact Central Software Support.	1CK
CHECKPOINT COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating the checkpoint operation completed successfully.	None.	1CK
CHECKPOINT DEVICE NOT FOUND	Level 1/2 deadstart aborted because no checkpoint device was found in EST.	Go to the EQPINST and check the mass storage status display for checkpoint device status. Reconfigure if necessary.	MSM
CIO ERROR.	A parity error was encountered while file MOVCOM was being written.	Purge MOVCOM.	ASMOVE

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CIO ERROR ec DURING RETURN OF FILE nm.	CIO error ec occurred while returning the file nm.	Refer to Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set for a description of the CIO error codes.	NLTERM
CIO ERROR ec DURING WRITE ON FILE nm.	CIO error ec occurred writing to file nm during log file termination. The log file name has been changed but the termination is not complete.	Refer to Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set for a description of the CIO error codes. After the error has been corrected, then the TERM command can be used to complete the termination of the file.	NLTERM
CIO ERROR ec DURING WRITE TO OUTPUT FILE nm.	CIO error ec occurred writing to the output file nm.	Refer to Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set for a description of CIO error codes.	NLTERM
CIO ERROR ec, EOI NOT FOUND ON FILE nm.	CIO error ec occurred on file nm because no EOI exists on this file. This indicates the file is a tape file, or a problem exists with the disk file. The log file name is changed but the termination is not complete.	If the file resides on tape, move it to disk. If a problem exists with the disk file, inform a knowleddgeable person at your site. (Refer to Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set for a description of the CIO error codes and the SKIPEI macro.) After the error is corrected, then the TERM command can be used to complete the termination of the file.	NLTERM
CIO ERROR ON MSF CSUMAP. PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindex.	A CIO error was encountered while the CSU map was being read.	Investigate cause of error and take appropriate action.	EXINIT
CIO ERROR ON RECOVERY FILE	A CIO error was encountered while trying to position the ARF or BRF correctly.	Reinitialize the transaction subsystem or inform the site analyst.	TAF1
CIO ERROR ON SFM SMMAP.	Informative message indicating that CIO cannot read the SFM or subfamily.	None.	SSEXEC
CIO ERROR ON SFM SUBFAMILY CATALOG	Informative message indicating that CIO cannot read the SFM or subfamily catalog.	None.	SSEXEC
CLDT – A SEPARATOR MUST FOLLOW NLID OR NPID. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (statement without a separator after the NPID or NLID) CLDT ABORT.	Self-explanatory.	Correct the directive with a separator and retry.	CLDT
CLDT COMPLETE.	Self-explanatory.	None.	CLDT
CLDT – DUPLICATE LID ON NLID STATEMENT. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (statement containing duplicate LID name) STATEMENT IGNORED.	The same LID name was specified on a previous NLID directive.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT
CLDT – DUPLICATE PID ON NPID STATEMENT. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STAEMENT. (statement containing duplicate PID name) CLDT ABORT.	The same PID name was specified on a previous NPID directive.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT
CLDT – EXCEEDED MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LIDS/PID – xxx.	A LID entry specified in the LIDCMID file was ignored, since the PID to which it was being added already had as many LIDs as is allowed by the system. This limit is the value xxx. The ignored LID is listed in the dayfile following this message.	Reduce the number of LIDs for any PID which has too many.	CLDT
CLDT – EXCEEDED MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PIDS – XXX CLDT ABORT.	The number of NPID directives to define PIDs exceeded the value of MXPID, which is defined in NOSTEST.	Remove excessive NPID directives and their associated NLID directives from file LIDCMid, and renter the CLDT statement. If the site requires this number of PIDs in its configuration, contact the site analyst to reassemble the	CLDT

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
		appropriate decks.	
CLDT - FIRST STATEMENT NOT LIDCMid. CLDT ABORT.	The first statement of the LID CONFIGURATION FILE must be LIDCMid (Mid is the appropriate machine id).	Correct the file and retry.	CLDT
CLDT - IDLE SUBSYSTEMS RHF, NAM, AND SSF BEFORE ATTEMPTING CLDT. CLDT ABORT.	RHF, NAM, and/or SSF was active while attempting to execute CLDT. Because these subsystems may keep an internal copy of the LDT, it is imperative that these copies be kept synchronized with the LDT in CM.	Idle RHF, NAM, and SSF as appropriate, and then execute the CLDT command.	CLDT

CLDT - INCORRECT CHARACTER IN DIRECTIVE.
    ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
    (statement with a colon in the
    directive)
CLDT ABORT.
	Self-explanatory.	Correct the directive with a colon in it and retry.	CLDT

CLDT - INCORRECT HOST LID ATTRIBUTE.
    ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STAEMENT.
    (statement containing incorrect
    attribute)
STATEMENT IGNORED.
	A store-and-forward attribute is not valid for a host LID.	Remove the STOREF attribute from the LID and retry.	CLDT

CLDT - INCORRECT LINKED LID ATTRIBUTE.
    ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
    (statement containing incorrect
    attribute)
STATEMENT IGNORED.
	A loopback attribute is not valid for a linked LID.	Remove the LOOPB attribute from the LID and retry.	CLDT

CLDT - INCORRECT USER ACCESS - NOT SYSTEM ORIGIN. CLDT ABORT.	A user who did not have system origin privileges attempted to call CLDT.	Ensure that the user has system origin privileges.	CLDT

CLDT - LID KEYWORD NOT SPECIFIED.
    ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
    (statement of NLID where LID is not
    specified)
STATEMENT IGNORED.
	Self-explanatory.	Correct the NLID statement and retry.	CLDT

CLDT - MAXIMUM OF 7 CHARACTERS ALLOWED ON
    MFTYPE. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING
    STATEMENT.
    (statement with bad mainframe
    descriptor)
CLDT ABORT.
	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT

CLDT - = MUST FOLLOW KEYWORD.
    ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
    (NLID statement with erroneous
    separator)
STATEMENT IGNORED.
	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT

CLDT - = MUST FOLLOW KEYWORD.
    ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
    (NPID statement with erroneous
    separator)
CLDT ABORT.
	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT

CLDT - NETDIS IS INCORRECT FOR HOST PID.
    ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
    (statement containing erroneous
    directive)
CLDT ABORT.
	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT

CLDT - NO LID TABLE CREATED. CLDT - BUFFER TOO SMALL. CLDT ABORT.	The length of the LDT was 0 CM words.	Do a level 0 deadstart and increase the size of the LDT entry in the CMR deck, if intending or needing to build the LDT. If this mainframe does not want or need the LDT, the message can be ignored.	CLDT
CLDT - NO LID TABLE CREATED. FILE LIDCMid NOT FOUND. CLDT ABORT.	File LIDCMid could not be found under user index 377777B on the system.	Ensure the file exists as an indirect access file before executing CLDT.	CLDT

CLDT - NO MFTYPE SPECIFIED ON NPID
    STATEMENT.
    ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT.
    (statement containing the NPID
    directive without a MFTYPE keyword)
CLDT - ABORT.
	Self-explanatory.	Add the MFTYPE keyword to the NPID directive and retry.	CLDT

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CLDT - NO PID SPECIFIED ON NPID STATEMENT. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (statement containing missing PID) CLDT ABORT.	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT
CLDT - NPID DIRECTIVE MUST BE PROCESSED BEFORE A NLID DIRECTIVE. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (statement containing the first NLID) CLDT ABORT.	Self-explanatory.	Add a NPID directive before the first NLID directive.	CLDT
CLDT - ONLY YES OR NO ALLOWED ON ENABLED KEYWORD. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (statement containing erroneous keyword) CLDT ABORT.	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT
CLDT - SPECIFY EXACTLY 3 ALPHANUMERIC CHARACTERS IN LID. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (statement containing erroneous LID) STATEMENT IGNORED.	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT
CLDT - SPECIFY EXACTLY 3 ALPHANUMERIC CHARACTERS IN PID. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (statement containing erroneous PID) STATEMENT IGNORED.	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT
CLDT - UNABLE TO GENERATE LID TABLE. NUMBER OF WORDS AVAILABLE FOR LID - xxx NUMBER OF WORDS NEEDED FOR LID - yyy. CLDT ABORT.	The size of the LDT CMR deck entry was xxx words, while the minimum number of CM words needed to generate the LDT is yyy.	Do a level 0 deadstart and increase the size of the LDT entry in the CMR deck.	CLDT
CLDT - UNRECOGNIZABLE DIRECTIVE. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (statement containing unrecognized directive) CLDT ABORT.	Self-explanatory.	Correct or delete the directive and retry.	CLDT
CLDT - VALID KEYWORDS FOR NLID ARE LID,ENABLED, AND AT. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (statement containing erroneous keyword) STATEMENT IGNORED.	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT
CLDT - VALID KEYWORDS FOR NPID ARE PID,MFTYPE,ENABLED,AT, AND NETDIS. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (statement containing erroneous keyword)	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT
CLDT - VALID OPTION CAN ONLY BE SPECIFIED IF THE STOREF OPTION IS SPECIFIED. (statement containing valid option) STATEMENT IGNORED.	A valid option was specified on an *AT* keyword without the storef option.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT
CLDT - VALID OPTIONS FOR *AT* ARE LOOPB/STOREF/VALID/NVALID/NLIST. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (NLID statement containing erroneous keyword) STATEMENT IGNORED.	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT
CLDT - VALID OPTIONS FOR *AT* ARE VALID/NVALID/NLIST. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (NPID statement containing erroneous keyword) CLDT ABORT.	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT
CLDT - VALID OPTIONS FOR NETDIS ARE SSF,RHF, AND NAM. ERROR IN THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT. (statement containing erroneous keyword) CLDT ABORT.	Self-explanatory.	Correct the error and retry.	CLDT
CLEAN READ/WRITE HEAD ASSEMBLY. RESPOND GO AFTER CLEANING.	Contamination of the read/write head in the mass storage transport is causing data errors.	Clean the read/write head assembly and respond K.m.GO to retry the operation. m Message ordinal	EXKD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CLEAR ALTERNATE STORAGE INFORMATION.	Informative output file message indicating that the alternate storage address field in the PFC will be cleared for all files loaded, and no PFC-only files will be loaded. (OP=Z selected)	None.	PFLOAD
CLEAR COMPLETE.	Indicates that the command list has been returned to the display.	None.	NLTERM
CLEARING PF ACTIVITY COUNT.	PFDUMP or PFCAT is waiting for PFU to decrement the permanent file device activity count because catalog processing has been completed. This message should be displayed for a few seconds only.	If message is displayed for an extended period of time, take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFCAT PFDUMP
CLEARING UTILITY INTERLOCK.	PFLOAD is waiting for PFU to clear the permanent file utility interlock on a device after it is loaded. This message should be displayed for a few seconds only.	If message is displayed for an extended period of time, take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFLOAD
CLOSE DOOR ON UNIT.	K display message indicating that a door (not I/O drawer) is open on the cartridge storage unit or mass storage transport (as indicated in line 1 of message).	Close the door.	EXKD
CLOSE wwwww DRAWER.	K display message indicating that the upper or lower (wwwww) drawer of the cartridge storage unit is open or not closed securely.	Close and lock the indicated I/O drawer. Push the position switch to IN.	EXKD
CM FATAL ERROR.	1MB detected an uncorrected fatal memory error. Check the error log dayfile for further information.	Inform customer engineer and site analyst.	1MB
CM RECORD NOT FOUND.	Dayfile and output file message indicating that the central memory record was not found in the EDD file.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information and is positioned correctly.	DSDI
CM SHUTDOWN IMMINENT.	1MB detected bit 63 in the central memory status sumary register. This bit indicates that there is an abnormal environmental condition present for the central memory and it probably will shut down. Refer to appendix E for more information.	Verify that the system was able to complete checkpoint. Inform the customer engineer and site analyst.	1MB
CMC PARITY ERROR.	A central memory control (CMC) parity error has occurred.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer.	SCE
CMM ERROR.	A *CMM* error occurred. Memory cannot be granted to load *OPEN* routine.	Inform data base administrator.	AAMI
CMR LENGTH CHANGED.	The MST address determined by SET or the first word address of the RPL (REC) has changed on a recovery level deadstart. Possible causes include the following. - CMRDECK changes made on the initial deadstart were not made on the recovery deadstart. - MST pointer in EST was destroyed. - Condition of CM has changed (upgraded/downgraded) since initial deadstart.	Correct CMRDECK and retry recovery deadstart or perform an initial (level 0) deadstart.	SET REC
CMR OVERFLOW.	CMR LENGTH is greater than 131K or greater than execution memory size if that value is less than 131K.	Reduce CMR length by removing mass storage entries from the EQPDECK or by reducing the amount of space reserved for control points, EJT, QFT, dayfile buffers, etc. If still unable to deadstart, then take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	SET

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CMRDECK NOT ON TAPE.	The specified text deck number is not contained on the deadstart tape being used.	Redeadstart and select the correct text deck.	SET
CN,*FO*,*Y* OPTION VIOLATED.	The specified directive to SSDEBUG requires only one of the three parameters CN, FO, or Y to be specified.	Correct directive and retry.	SSDEBUG
CN NOT SPECIFIED	OP=D was specified without a cartridge serial number.	Specify CN.	SSUSE
COMMAND ABORTED.	The redefinition procedure for the equipment was terminated by the operator.	None.	1RM
COMMAND ARGUMENT ERROR.	Dayfile message indicating that incorrect command arguments have been encountered.	Correct and retry operation.	QFSP
COMMAND ILLEGAL AFTER GO.	The command which was just entered is incorrect after the GO command has been entered.	None.	MCS
COMMAND MISSING PARAMETER.	A needed parameter is missing.	Attempt corrected command entry.	NVF CS
COMMAND PROCESSED.	The command entered was processed successfully.	None.	LIDOU
COMMAND RESTRICTED TO NPU OPERATORS.	The Host Operator (HOP) attempted a superfluous command.	Command not necessary.	CS
COMMAND SYNTAX ERROR.	The command did not meeet the required syntax.	Check syntax of the command.	SSVAL
COMMUNICATION FILE BUSY.	The communication file MOVCOM is busy.	Rerun ASMOVE when MOVCOM is no longer busy.	ASMOVE
COMMUNICATION FILE BUSY.	The communication file MVOCOM is busy.	Rerun SSMOVE when MVOCOM is no longer busy.	SSMOVE
COMMUNICATION FILE NOT PROCESSED.	MSSEXEC was unable to process the communication file MOVCOM.	Check the MSSEXEC dayfile for the reason MOVCOM was not processed.	ASMOVE
CON est.	The operator resumed printing on BIO equipment est.	None.	QAP
CONFIG UTILITY COMPLETE.	All redefinition requested equipments have been processed.	None.	CONFIG
CONNECT REJECT, filename AT address.	The system was unable to connect a peripheral device.	Inform site analyst.	1MT
CONNECT TO EXEC FAILED.	SSVAL is not running at full capacity because SSEXEC is not running. No MSE release processing or catalog repair processing is done but a validation report is produced.	None.	SSVAL
CONTROL CARD ERROR.	Indicates that a command error has occurred.	Correct the command problem and rerun the job.	NLTERM
CONTROL CARD OPTION MISMATCH.	OP parameter R or C was specified without a P parameter being specified.	Correct parameter and retry.	PROBE
CONTROL CARD SYNTAX ERROR.	The syntax in the ASVAL command is incorrect.	Correct errors and retry.	ASVAL
CONTROL CARDS ON FILE.	Processing of the ELS command is not valid while DIS is processing a procedure call.	None.	DIS
CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER SYNTAX ERROR.	Control statement parameter separator is not equal sign or control statement parameter value is missing.	Correct RBF2PO control statement parameter.	RBF
CONTROLLER DID NOT TAKE ALL CONTROLWARE.	The controller did not accept all the data in the controlware record. The contents of a register did not equal zero after one of the OAM instructions in the PP.	Inform customer engineer.	LOADBC
CONTROLLER ERROR	An error response has been received from the 7990 controller.	Inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
CONTROLLER EST ENTRY est INITIALIZED.	Informative message indicating that est entry for the controller has completed the initialization.	None.	SSEXEC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CONTROLLER RESERVED.	Disk controller currently busy, waiting to access controller.	None.	CTI
CONTROLWARE LOAD ABORT, C=cc.	First line of a two-line message indicating that controlware was not successfully loaded on channel cc. The second line of the message indicates the reason for the abort.	Refer to the message given in the second line for information about appropriate action to be taken.	LOADBC
CONTROLWARE LOAD ABORT, EQ=est.	First line of a two-line message indicating that controlware was not successfully loaded in the control module with EST ordinal est. The second line of the message indicates the reason for the abort.	Refer to the message given in the second line for information about the appropriate action to be taken.	LOADBC

CONTROLWARE LOAD COMPLETE. yyyFIRMWARE MAttt-vvv,CHcc.	Informative message indicating that the controlware was successfully loaded.
	    yyy Controller type.
	    ttt Controlware type.
	    vvv Version number.
	    cc Channel number.
		None.	LOADBC

CONTROLWARE NOT FOUND.	Either the file (system file by default or F=filename) does not contain the requested controlware, or F=0 was specified.	Check that the file being used contains the correct controlware.	LOADBC
CONVERSION ERROR.	The SU and SL parameter on the ASUSE command was not numeric.	Correct parameter and retry.	ASUSE
CONVERSION ERROR.	The parameter given to SCRSIM contained one of the following errors: - A character was detected after the postradix. - An 8 or a 9 was detected when a postradix of B was specified.	Correct and reenter.	SCRSIM
CONVERSION TO SOURCE COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating that source run successfully completed.	None.	MODVAL
COPYING filename userindex.	Informative message indicating that file filename with user index userindex is being copied.	None.	PFCOPY
COPYING DUMP TO RANDOM FILE.	DSDI is creating a random dump file from the EDD tape during initialization.	None.	DSDI
COPYING SESSION DATA TO OUTPUT	DEMUX is copying the translated session output from the scratch file to the selected OUTPUT file.	None.	DEMUX
CPest, CHcc count INCOMPLETE TRANSFER. CPest, CHcc CONTROLLER HUNG BUSY. CPest, CHcc Fcode FUNCTION TIMEOUT. CPest, CHch Fcode REJ Pdriver,Cconver,Eequip. CPest, CHcc RESERVED. CPest, CHcc TURNED OFF. CPest, COMPARE ERROR. CPest, FEED FAILURE.	Card punch messages. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	QAP 1IO
CPcp RA/MOVING/ROLLING.	Control point cp has a bad RA or was moving or rolling out when a level 3 deadstart was initiated. Recovery is aborted.	Level 0 deadstart is required.	REC
CPD/ACPD VERSIONS MISMATCH.	CPD and ACPD versions are not compatible.	Use compatible versions of CPD and ACPD.	ACPD
CPD - ALREADY ACTIVE.	An attempt to initiate CPD was made when CPD was already active.	Do not attempt to initiate second copy of CPD before the first copy is terminated.	CPD
CPD - FILE NOT FOUND.	CPD could not find the specified data file.	Inform site analyst.	CPD
CPD - FILE STATUS ERROR.	One of the following conditions existed regarding the specified data file. - The file is not assigned to mass storage. - The file is empty (no mass storage space assigned). - The file is busy, or is not a PMFT type. - The file resides on an auxiliary removable device.	Inform site analyst.	CPD
CPD - INITIATED.	An informative message indicating that system monitoring has begun.	None.	CPD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CPD NOT ACTIVE.	An informative message indicating that ENDCPD was called when CPD was not active.	None.	ICPD
CPD NOT ACTIVE.	SFM was called to set the CPD drop flag when CPD was not active.	None.	SFM
CPD - PARAMETER ERROR.	The specified parameter address was incorrect.	Ensure that CPD was called correctly.	CPD
CPD - TERMINATED.	An informative message indicating that system monitoring is complete.	None.	CPD
CPD - TRACK LIMIT.	An informative message indicating that the track is not assigned.	None.	CPD
CPD - USER ACCESS NOT VALID.	The calling program did not have system origin privileges.	None.	CPD
CPLER: coupler,status,node,npuname/xxy	Coupler status information Coupler coupler with status status, node number node at npu name npuname/SEC (secondary) or PRI (primary).	None.	CS
CPM - MASS STORAGE ERROR.	A non-recoverable mass storage error is detected by CPM when attempting to access a mass storage device, or a recoverable mass storage error has occured during a disk access attempt, causing the job to roll out and wait for the device to be repaired.	Repair the device and retry.	CPM
CPM - PROJECT PROGRAM AND SHELL CONFLICT.	Either a project prologue or project epilogue and a no abort shell are defined.	Delete the prologue, epilogue, or shell, or change the shell control option.	CPM
CPU ABORT.	RECLAIM system error.	Check previous messages and the dayfile for the reason for the abort. If you find no other messages, inform the site analyst.	RECLAIM
CPU ERROR EXIT.	Self-explanatory.	None.	RECLAIM
.CPU FATAL ERROR.	1MB detected an uncorrected fatal processor error (bit 61 of the processor status summary register). Check the error log dayfile for further information.	Inform customer engineer and site analyst.	1MB
CPU x P REGISTER PARITY ERROR.	A central processor P register parity error was detected on CPU x. x CPU number (0 or 1)	Inform site analyst and customer engineer.	SCE
CPU POWER FAILURE.	1MB detected an error bit in the CYBER 170 Model 835 processor status summary register (bit 59), signifying that the CPU had a power failure.	Inform customer engineer.	1MB
CPU SECONDS = xxx. CPU PERCENT = xx.x. FL CHANGES = xxx. MAXIMUM FL = xxx. OVERLAY LOADS = xxx. FILES STAGED = xxx.	Informative messages, issued when MSSEXEC terminates, which report MSS statistics.	None.	EXINIT
CPU SECONDS = xxx. CPU PERCENT = xxx. FL CHANGES = xxx. MAXIMUM FL = xxx. OVERLAY LOADS = xxx. FILES DESTAGED = xxx. FILES STAGED = xxx. SSEXEC TERMINATING	Informative messages issued when SSEXEC terminates.	None.	SSEXEC
CPU SHUTDOWN IMMINENT.	1MB detected bit 63 in the central processing unit status summary register. This bit indicates that there is an abnormal environmental condition present for the central processing unit and it probably will shut down. Refer to appendix E for more information.	Verify that the system was able to complete checkpoint. Inform the customer engineer and site analyst.	1MB
CPUMTR ERROR EXIT.	CPUMTR has executed an error exit sequence. The exit mode condition bits of location zero of CMR contain the conditions causing CPUMTR to error exit.	Look at location zero of CMR (DSD C-display) to determine exit mode condition. Inform customer engineer. Redeadstart if necessary.	DSD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CRest, CHcc Acount INCOMPLETE TRANSFER. CRest, CHcc CONTROLLER HUNG BUSY. CRest, CHcc Fcode FUNCTION TIMEOUT. CRest, CHcc Fcode REJ Pdriver,Cconvert,Eequip. CRest, CHcc TURNED OFF.	Card reader messages. Refer to EQest, CHcc	Inform customer engineer.	1IO QAP
CRest, CHcc RESERVED.	The 405 card reader is reserved and cannot be connected on channel cc. est EST ordinal of card reader cc Channel number.	Inform customer engineer.	1IO
CRest, COMPARE ERROR.	Compare error was detected on card reader with EST ordinal est.	Reread deck.	QAP
CREATE EVFU LOAD FILE xxxxxxx, THEN TYPE K.GO.	The EVFU load file is missing.	Inform a knowledgeable person at your site to install the EVFU load file. Type K.GO. to continue processing.	PSU
CREATED AFTER yy/mm/dd. hh.mm.ss.	Informative output file message indicating that files created after the specified date and time have been loaded (or dumped).	None.	PFLOAD PFDUMP
CREATED AFTER yy/mm/dd. hh.mm.ss BEFORE yy/mm/dd. hh.mm.ss.	Informative output file message indicating that files created in the specified interval have been loaded (or dumped).	None.	PFDUMP PFLOAD
CREATED BEFORE yy/mm/dd. hh.mm.ss.	Informative output file message indicating that files created before the specified date and time have been loaded (or dumped).	None.	PFLOAD PFDUMP
CREATING username.	Message displayed at line 1 of control point indicating that the username is being created.	None.	MODVAL
CREATING CATALOG IMAGE RECORD.	Informs operator that the catalog image record from the archive file is being copied to a scratch file.	None.	PFLOAD
CREATION COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating that creation run successfully completed.	None.	MODVAL
CRF HEADER ERROR - filename.	I/O errors or logical errors were encountered in the header record of the named CRF. The file is unusable. filename File name	Initialize the file using the K.INT initial K display command.	TAFREC
CRF RECOVERY/INITIALIZATION ABORTED.	Informative message.	The action depends on the message preceding this one in the dayfile.	TAFREC
CRF RECOVERY/INITIALIZATION COMPLETE.	Informative message.	None.	TAFREC
CRF RECOVERY UNIT ERROR - filename.	I/O errors or logical errors were encountered in a run unit of the named CRF.	Attempt to recover any good information using the K.ERO=YES initial K display command, or initialize the file using the K.INT initial K display command.	TAFREC TAF
CRM(...parameter-list...)	This is a copy of a CRM statement that is in error. A subsequent message follows.	Inform the data administrator.	TAF
CRM DATA MANAGER SUCCESSFULLY LOADED.	Self-explanatory.	None.	TAF
CRM ERROR ENCOUNTERED.	A CRM error occurred while processing the directory. The CRM error is either an incorrect key or end of file when this is the only output message.	Inform data administrator.	DMREC
CRM ERROR xxx IN UPDATE PROCESSOR.	A CRM error has occurred during the application of the after image to a data file.	Note which error has occurred and locate references to the error in the CRM/AAM Reference Manual for appropriate action.	DMREC TAF
CRM ERROR IN ZZdbDIR (GET).	A CRM error was encountered when trying to retrieve a VSN record from the directory on a file load.	Inform data administrator.	DMREC
CRM TASK RECOVERY IMPOSSIBLE.	Recovery is not possible when the recovery file structure is found to be inconsistent with TAF/CRM tables and parameters specified on xxJ files.	The last reported BRF must be corrected or reallocated.	AAMI

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CRMTASK - DATA BASE DOWNED BY OPERATOR.	DMREC notified TAF that the data base was recovered. But AAMI was not able to access it because it had been downed by the operator.	Only an operator may up the data base that he/she downed. It cannot be upped automatically.	CRMTASK
CRMTASK - DATA BASE/FILE BEING IDLED.	AAMI will not process any requests on an idle data base/file.	After the cause of the data base/file being idle has been fixed, the operator must bring it up.	CRMTASK
CRMTASK - DATA BASE/FILE CANNOT BE UPPED.	AAMI was not able to bring up the data base or file.	Data administrator must investigate the cause of AAMI inability to bring file/data base up.	CRMTASK
CRMTASK - DATA BASE/FILE NAME UNKNOWN.	DMREC request had an incorrect data base or file name.	Call the data administrator to investigate the cause.	CRMTASK
CRMTASK - INCORRECT REQUEST.	CRMTASK was not called correctly by DMREC.	There may be a transaction in the system attempting to use functions reserved for DMREC.	CRMTASK
CRMTASK - INCORRECT REQUEST FORMAT.	AAMI rejected this request.	An analyst should investigate the reason for this rejection.	CRMTASK
CRMTASK - INCORRECT TT SEQUENCE NUMBER.	AAMI does not recognize the TT sequence number returned by DMREC.	Call the analyst to investigate the discrepancy between DMREC and TAF.	CRMTASK
CRMTASK - NOT ALL DATA BASE FILES UPPED.	DMREC recovered the data base but AAMI was unable to attach/open all of data base files.	Data administrator should investigate why only some of the data base files came up.	CRMTASK
CRMTASK TIMEOUT.	A terminal job timed out while waiting for the next command.	A valid command must be entered within the default time of 480 seconds.	CRMTASK
CRT - CIO ERROR.	A CIO error was generated when creating a log file.	Purge the log file and try again (check file name).	DMREC
CS=ssss.	A coupler status error has occurred. ssss Status (four octal digits)	Redeadstart. If message persists, inform site analyst.	CDX
CS ATTEMPTING NETON.	Self-explanatory.	None.	CS
CS/CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER SYNTAX ERROR.	This CS command in the master file is formatted incorrectly.	Correct command in master file, restart the network.	CS
CS DISABLED.	CS is disabled.	Inform site analyst.	CS
CS/DUPLICATE CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER.	A duplicate parameter setting encountered on the CS command.	Correct command in master file, restart the network.	CS
CS DUPLICATE NETON.	CS has already netted on. A subsequent neton is illegal.	Inform site analyst.	CS
CS/ILLEGAL CONTROL STATEMENT PARAM VALUE.	An out-of-range value encountered for a CS command parameter.	Correct command in master file, restart the network.	CS
CSest,MSID id.	K display message indicating that there is an error condition on the cartridge storage unit. est EST ordinal id Cartridge storage unit identifier	Refer to the message(s) following this message for appropriate action.	EXKD
CS/NCF yy/mm/dd, hh.mm.ss.	Informative. NCF (Network Configuration File) build date and time.	None.	CS
CS/NCF title.	Informative. NCF (Network Configuration File) time table (limited to 50 characters.)	None.	CS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CS NETON SUCCESSFUL.	Self-explanatory.	None.	CS
CS/NIN IS NOT SPECIFIED.	The required NIN (Network Invocation Number) value on the CS command is missing.	Correct command in master file, restart the network.	CS
CS SHUTDOWN INITIATED, PLEASE TERMINATE CONNECT.	Self-explanatory.	Network operator must terminate connection to CS.	CS
CS/UNRECOGNIZED CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER.	An undefined parameter encountered on the CS command in the master file.	Correct command in master file, restart the network.	CS
CS/VER nnn-nnn.	Informative. CS version and level number.	None.	CS
CSDDNT - SM NOT ROUTED.	CS received an unexpected supervisory message.	Inform site analyst.	CS
CSM - INCORRECT COMMUNICATION FUNCTION.	An incorrect or unrecognizable request was received by the transaction executive from the CPU monitor.	Inform site analyst.	TAF
CSMAPx CLOSED.	The CSU map CSMAPx is closed. A preceding message indicates why the CSU map is closed.	Inform site analyst.	MAPACC
CSN ALREADY IN SM MAP.	A cartridge being added from the input drawer has a scratch or manufacturer's label and a VSN which is already assigned in the SM map. Because all cartridges have unique csns, the SM map entry is probably obsolete.	Remove incorrect SM map entry, using steps described in secton 3: Removal of Faulty or Missing Cartridges.	SSLABEL
CSN NOT FOUND.	The CSN specified in the directive to SSDEBUG is not contained in the SMMAP.	Correct CSN and retry.	SSDEBUG
CSN NOT FOUND IN SM MAP.	The CSN specified in the RM directive to SSLABEL or in the label of the cartridge being restored is not contained in the SM map.	Correct directive and retry.	SSLABEL
CSN OPTION VIOLATED.	One of the following: - CN=csn cannot be used with the directive specified. - CN=csn was not specified but is required with the directive specified. - CN=csn cannot be used with at least one of the other parameters specified. - c alone cannot be used with a directive to SSDEBUG.	Correct error and retry.	SSLABEL SSDEBUG
CSN OR Y-Z NOT IN SUBFAMILY.	The specified csn or Y and Z coordinates correspond to a cubicle which is not assigned to a subfamily as required by this directive.	Obtain the correct csn or Y and Z coordinates from an SSUSE report and retry the directive.	SSDEBUG
CSSANS - DUPLICATE SUP/IN FROM npuname.	For debug only. CS received a duplicated SUP/IN supervisory message from NPU npuname.	Inform site analyst.	CS
CSSAST - INVALID CMD FORMAT.	A CS routed command is bad.	Inform site analyst.	CS
CSSDRC - BAD COMMAND.	A bad command is entered. The message is issued by CS procedure CSSDRC.	Inform site analyst.	CS
CSSTNS - NO NPUCB.	An NPUCB entry cannot be found.	Inform site analyst.	CS
CSU x ADDRESS PARITY ERROR.	A central storage unit (CSU) address parity error was detected on CSU x. x CSU number (0 or 1)	Inform site analyst and customer engineer. (For further explanation and procedures, refer to S/C Register Error Detection, appendix E.)	SCE
CSU EST ERROR est. DESTAGE RESTARTED.	A file destage operation was restarted although a CSU EST entry (est) was incorrect.	Check the indicated EST entry for the CSU.	EXDEST

CSU EST ERROR est.
pfn FOR jsn NOT FOUND ON MSF.
REPLY GO TO CONTINUE.
	An error was detected on a cartridge label from the cartridge storage unit with EST ordinal est. A probable cause of this error is entering the wrong identifier on the EST entry for the cartridge storage unit.
	   pfn Permanent file name
	   jsn Job sequence name
		Enter K.m.GO to clear the message.
		   m Message ordinal
			EXKD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CSU x FAULT.	A central storage unit (CSU) hardware error was detected on CSU x. x CSU number (0 or 1).	Inform site analyst and customer engineer. (For further explanation and procedures, refer to S/C Register Error Detection, appendix E.)	SCE
CSU GROUP INITIALIZATION COMPLETE. CSUx, EST ORDINAL = est.	The initialization of a CSU and its associated MSTs has been completed and cartridges in the output drawer have been processed.	None.	EXHLR
CSU INITIALIZATION ABANDONED. CSUx, EST ORDINAL = est.	The initialization of a CSU was abandoned.	Inform site analyst.	EXHLR
CSU INITIALIZATION COMPLETE. CSUx, EST ORDINAL = est.	The initialization of a CSU was completed.	None.	EXHLR
CSUMAP ERROR FLAG NOT SET IN FCT.	The RL directive to ASDEBUG did not remove the FCT entry in the MSF Catalog because the CSU map error flag was not set in the FCT entry.	Correct the FCT ordinal and the SB and CS parameters and retry.	ASDEBUG
CSUMAP OPEN ERROR.	The CSU map does not exist or is incorrect for the specified CSU on the NOS default familyname.	Correct the CS parameter on the ASVAL command or reload/ recreate the CSU map.	ASVAL
CSUMAP PARITY ERROR.	There is a read parity error on the CSU map.	Recover the CSU map from a backup copy and retry.	ASUSE
CSUMAP READ ERROR.	A parity error was encountered on the CSU map.	Recover the CSU map from a back copy and retry.	ASVAL

CTest,MSID id.	K display message indicating that there is an error condition on the mass storage transport.
	   est EST ordinal.
	   id Mass storage transport identifier.
		Refer to the message(s) following this message for appropriate action.	EXKD

CT OR OV KEYWORD NOT PRESENT.	A COMPACT DIRECTIVE WAS ENTERED WITH NO CT or OV option.	Correct the COMPACT directive and retry.	RECLAIM
CTASK - DATA BASE OR FILE DOWN.	The data base, TAF/CRM, or file is down on an RSTDBI request.	Inform the data administrator.	CTASK
CTASK - DATA BASE OR FILE IDLE.	The data base, TAF/CRM, or file is idle on an RSTDBI request.	Inform the data administrator.	CTASK
CTASK - FILE IS NOT INSTALLED.	The data base or file is not available in the xxJ file on a CRMSTAT request.	Inform the data administrator.	CTASK
CTASK - INCORRECT RECOVERY CASE.	The recovery case selected for processing was incorrect.	Inform the data administrator.	CTASK
CTASK - NO CRM RECOVERY FILES FOR DATA BASE.	There is no recovery file assigned to the data base on an RSTDBI request.	Inform the data administrator.	CTASK
CTASK SYSTEM IDENTIFIER UNKNOWN.	The old system identifier is unknown when issuing a TINVOKE request.	Inform the data administrator.	CTASK
CTASK - TABLE AREA NOT LARGE ENOUGH.	Take table area supplied by CTASK for a CMRSTAT request is not large enough.	Inform the data administrator.	CTASK
CTASK - TASK LOGICAL ERROR.	An unexpected error status was returned.	Inform the data administrator.	CTASK
CTASK - TRANSACTION NOT RERUNABLE.	The TAF transaction was not rerunnable and a RERUN was attempted.	Inform the data administrator.	CTASK
CTASK - TRMREC ERROR.	One of the following occurred: - There was no outstanding DBEGIN request. - An error was encountered on a data base or recovery file. - The data base or TAF/CRM is down.	Inform the data administrator.	CTASK
CTASK - USER NOT DEFINED IN NETWORK FILE.	The user specified on a TSTAT, WSTAT, or RERUN request is not defined in the NETWORK file.	Inform the data administrator.	CTASK
CTI COMMUNICATION ERR-NO CPU.	The deadstart program SET was unable to find an entry in the CTI communication block for the CPU. SET needs this entry to form a connect code to start the CPU on a CYBER 170 Model 835 processor.	Inform customer engineer.	SET

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
CTI CYLINDER OVERFLOW	CTI overflowed the area reserved on cylinder.	Redeadstart.	ICD
CUBE EMPTY - CSUMAP ENTRY REMOVED.	Informative message indicating that the cubicle corresponding to the CSUMAP entry being removed with an RC directive was empty.	None.	ASDEBUG
CUBE EMPTY - MAP ENTRY REMOVED.	Informative message indicating that the cubicle corresponding to the SMMAP entry being removed with an RC directive was empty.	None.	SSDEBUG
CUBES ASSIGNED TO SUB-FAMILY.	The CSU cannot be removed from the subfamily because it contains cubicles that are still assigned to the subfamily.	Correct the RC directive to ASLABEL.	ASLABEL
CVL CALL ERROR.	The validation routine, CVL, encountered one of the following errors while processing the CEVAL macro. - Recall bit was not set. - Illegal function number was specified. - Insufficient or improper combination of parameters was specified. - The user supplied mnemonic does not match the preassigned tape mnemonic when CVL was called by preassignment. - A tape was not preassigned when CVL was called by preassignment. - The user attempted to load tape controlware when CVL was called by preassignment. - A labeled tape was preassigned when CVL was called by preassignment.	Correct error and resubmit program.	CVL
CYCLE NUMBER IS OUTSIDE LIMITS.	The specified cycle number is outside the limits set by the installation parameter (CYUCM).	Check the maximum cycle number and rerun.	DMREC (CYC)
CYCLE STILL PROCESSING.	Dayfile message indicating that a command other than END. was entered before the total time limit was reached.	Wait until processing is complete before entering commands other than END.	SCRSIM
DATA BASE ERROR.	The system has detected an error in its validation file.	Contact installation personnel.	CHARGE
DATA BASE ERROR n - NOTIFY ANALYST.	System error dayfile message indicating that an abnormal situation exists. n is displayed for consideration by the analyst. The internal documentation, obtained by using the DOCMENT command, contains an explanation of each error n for use by the analyst. (Refer to the NOS 2 Reference Set, Volume 3 for a description of DOCMENT.)	Inform site analyst.	PROFILE
DATA BASE/FILE ALREADY DOWN OR IDLE.	CRMTASK issued a DBDOWN request to AAMI, but the data base or file name was already down or idle.	Inform data base administrator.	CRMTASK
DATA BASE/FILE CANNOT BE UPPED.	CRMTASK issued a DBUP request but AAMI was not able to bring up the data base or file name.	Inform data base administrator.	CRMTASK
DATA BASE/FILE NAME UNKNOWN.	CRMTASK - issued a CRMSTAT, DBUP, or DBDOWN request but the data base or file name was not found.	Inform data base administrator.	CRMTASK
DATA BASE NAME IN CRM FILE NAME DOES NOT MATCH xxJ.	The two-character data base name from the file name on the CRM statement does not match the xxJ header.	Correct the CRM statement and try again.	DMREC
DATA BASE NAME OR FILE NAME MISSING.	No file name or data base name on directive.	Include file name or data base name on directive.	DMREC
DATA BASE NAME OR FILE NAME(S) BOTH SPECIFIED.	Self-explanatory.	Eliminate file name or data base name from the directive.	DMREC
DATA BASE NOT IN EDT	Self-explanatory.	Reinitialize the transaction executive, or inform the site analyst.	TAF1

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
DATA BLOCK BUFFER OVERFLOW.	ARF tape block size is too large for buffer allocated for it.	Inform the data administrator and lengthen buffer WBUF.	DMREC
DATA BLOCKS MISSING.	Expected data blocks following a header record were not found.	Regenerate the data file.	ACPD
DATA ELEMENT NAME UNDEFINED - element.	The data name element is not defined in the common deck COMSCPD.	Check the program ACPD and common deck COMSCPD to see if the name element is being referenced correctly.	ACPD
DATA FILE CONTENT ERROR.	Data file is not in the expected format.	Regenerate the data file.	ACPD
DATA FILE EMPTY.	Data file is empty.	Use nonempty data file.	ACPD
DATA FILE FORMAT ERROR.	The specified data file does not conform to the format expected by ACPD.	Make sure the correct data file format has been specified on the command.	ACPD
DATA FILE NOT AT BEGINNING OF FILE.	Data file was not initially positioned at the beginning of a file.	Reposition the data file.	ACPD
DATA FILE NOT FOUND - filename.	Data file filename was not local to the job at the time ACPD is running.	Make filename local before initiating ACPD	ACPD
DATA FILE NOT IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.	Data file is not in the increasing order of time of the records.	Rebuild the data file.	ACPD
DATA FILE POSITIONED AT EOI.	Data file is initially positioned at end of information.	Reposition the data file.	ACPD
DATA LOST DRIVER - tn.	A mux driver has detected a hardware data lost condition for terminal number TN.	Write a PSR. Include the user's dayfile and time of lost data.	IAFEX
DATA LOST IAFEX-tn.	The presented input was not accepted from terminal number TN to because a driver reentry was waiting to be processed.	Write a PSR. Include the user's dayfile and time of lost data.	IAFEX
DATABASE CORRUPTED.	RECLAIM encountered a problem with the database; usually indicates that the database is empty or has been overwritten with something other than a database.	Check to ensure that your database is in correct RECLAIM format and that it is not empty.	RECLAIM
DATABASE NOT FOUND-DEFINING NEW ONE.	RECLAIM did not find the specified database in your catalog and is attempting to define a new one.	None.	RECLAIM
DAYFILE BUSY.	The dayfile to be terminated is currently attached to another job.	Retry operation.	DFTERM
DAYFILE STATUS INDEFINITE.	An error exit occurred which caused DFTERM to abort while it was terminating a dayfile. Status of the dayfile is unknown.	Inform site analyst immediately.	DFTERM
DAYFILE TERMINATED.	Informative message issued to the terminated dayfile.	None.	SFM
DBest,DNdn,message.	A form of PFM error message (issued to the system dayfile, error log, and sometimes the user dayfile) identifying the mass storage equipment on which the error occurred. The equipment type DB is 885-42 disk (full track). est EST ordinal of device. dn Device number. message PFM error message.	Refer to the significance and action of the message as given in this list of error messages.	PFM
DBest,FM=familyname,PF=filename, UI=userindex.	Additional line is written only in error log after one of the following messages: - DATA TRANSFER ERROR. - DIRECT ACCESS FILE ERROR. - FILE LENGTH ERROR. - FILE BOI/EOI/UI MISMATCH. - MASS STORAGE ERROR. - RANDOM INDEX ERROR. - REPLACE ERROR. - SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR. - TRACK LIMIT. DB Equipment type is 885-42 disk (full track). est EST ordinal of device. familyname Family name. filename Permanent file name. userindex User index.	See action for associated message.	PFM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
DB - NAME MUST NOT START WITH THE LETTER Z.	A data base name was found which starts with the letter Z. These are reserved names.	Change the data base name to one not beginning with Z. If the name appears on an NCTF entry, contact the user and request a new identifier. If the name appears on the TCF, make the change on the applicable DMS statement or inform the data administrator.	TAFREC
DBest,TK=track,SC=sector.	Additional message written only in error log after the message BAD CATALOG/PERMIT SECTOR. The equipment type DB is 885-42 disk (full track). est EST ordinal of device. track Track number of bad sector. sector Sector number of bad sector.	See action for associated message.	PFM
DBeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	Refer to EQeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	None.	OCI
DCC - CIRCULAR BUFFER ADDRESS ERROR.	One of the circular buffer pointers FIRST, IN, OUT or LAST points outside the field length LAST is not greater than FIRST, or IN or OUT is not within the buffer limits.	Report the problem to your service representative.	DCC
DCC - FWA .GE. LWA+1	The specified CCC addresses are not in the correct relationship. They may be reversed.	Report the problem to your service representative.	DCC
DCC - INCOMPLETE *CCC* DUMP.	The CM buffer size in the calling program was not large enough to hold the entire CCC memory.	Report the problem to your service representative.	DCC
DCC - INCORRECT CCC CONTROLWARE TYPE.	The controlware type associated with the specified channel is not one that DCC is allowed to dump.	Ensure that you have specified the correct channel.	DCC
DCC - INCORRECT ORIGIN TYPE.	User must be system origin to use DCC and is not.	Execute the program from the system console.	DCC
DCC - INCORRECT REQUEST.	The request specified in the call to DCC is incorrect.	Report the problem to your service representative.	DCC
DCC INCORRECT REQUEST.	DCC was not called with RECALL.	Report the problem to your service representative.	DCC
DCC - INCORRECT USER ACCESS.	User is not validated for system origin privileges.	Execute the program from the system console.	DCC
DCC - LWA+1 OUT OF RANGE.	The CCC last word address specified in the call to DCC is beyond the CCC limit address.	Report the problem to your service representative.	DCC
DCC - NOT CONTROLWARE CHANNEL.	The channel specified in the call to DCC is not a channel with controlware.	Ensure that you have specified the correct channel.	DCC
DCC - PARAMETER ADDRESS ERROR.	The CCC addresses passed with the call to DCC are not in the valid address range.	Report the problem to your service representative.	DCC
DDest,DNdn,message.	A form of PFM message (issued to the system dayfile, error log, and sometimes the user dayfile) identifying the mass storage equipment on which the error occurred. The equipment type DD is 834 disk (full track). est Est ordinal of device dn Device number message PFM error message	Refer to the significance and action of the message as given in this list of error messages.	PFM
DDest,FM=familyname,PF=filename,UI=userindex.	Additional line is written only in error log after one of the following messages: - DATA TRANSFER ERROR. - DIRECT ACCESS FILE ERROR - FILE LENGTH ERROR. - FILE BOI/EOI/UI MISMATCH. - MASS STORAGE ERROR. - RANDOM INDEX ERROR. - REPLACE ERROR. - SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR. - TRACK LIMIT. DD Equipment type is 834 disk (full track).	See action for associated message.	PFM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
	est Est ordinal of device. familyname family name. filename Permanent file name. userindex User index.		

DDest,TK=track,SC=sector.	Additional message written only in error log after the message
	   BAD CATALOG/PERMIT SECTOR.
	The equipment type DD is 834 disk (full track).
	   est EST ordinal of device.
	   track Track number of bad sector.
	   sector Sector number of bad sector.
		See action for associated message.	PFM

DDeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	Refer to EQeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	None.	OPI
DEADSTART DEVICE UNDEFINED.	The deadstart device is not defined in the EQPDECK or the operator attempted to down the deadstart device.	Redeadstart and enter the equipment definition for the deadstart device at EQPDECK time.	SET
DEADSTART FILE FORMAT ERROR.	An error was detected in the directory of the deadstart file.	Check the contents and format of the deadstart file for errors.	INSTALL
DEADSTART SECTOR ERROR.	An I/O error occurred when attempting to read the deadstart sector.	Contact customer engineer to run HPA to determine the nature of the error and take appropriate maintenance action.	REC
DEBUG NOT TURNED ON.	The system was not in DEBUG mode when you entered the SCRSIM command.	Put the system in DEBUG mode and reenter the job.	HFM
DEFAULT CHARGE ABORTED.	Default charge processing was aborted due to a system error.	Inform site analyst.	CHARGE
DEFAULT CHARGE NULL.	Informative message indicating that the default charge information was not specified in the accounting block.	None.	CHARGE
DEFAULT FAMILY USED.	The execution of the FAMILY command resulted in the job running with the system default familyname.	None.	CONTROL
DEFINE ERROR ON FILE.	An error in defining PRU size or in trying to define the log file was encountered on a create directive.	Correct PRU length on create directive.	DMREC
DEFINED DEVICE ALREADY EXISTS.	The device as defined during initialization already exists in the multimainframe environment.	Remove the duplicate device from the complex or change the parameters for the device being initialized.	MSI
**** DELETE NON-EXISTENT USER NUMBER.	The user name to be deleted from the specified charge/project number entry does not exist. This message is not posted on the K display (DUN directive is ignored) and is not listed on the output file until all directives for the specified charge/project number have been processed.	Check the user name and retry.	PROFILE
DELETING username.	Message displayed at line 1 of control point indicating that the user name is being deleted.	None.	MODVAL
DELIMITER WAS NOT RECOGNIZED.	An incorrect delimiter or an unrecognizable delimiter was encountered on a directive.	Check directive format and rerun.	DMREC
DEMUX ARGUMENT ERROR.	An incorrect argument was specified or an argument was equivalenced that cannot be equivalenced.	Correct the argument format and retry.	DEMUX
DEMUX COMPLETE.	DEMUX normal termination.	None.	DEMUX
DEMUX MEMORY OVERFLOW.	DEMUX required more field length than the maximum field length allowed.	Recommended action is one of the following. - Decrease the number of terminals (NT). - Increase the maximum field length (MFL). - Reassemble DEMUX and modify one or more assembly parameters (see listing).	DEMUX

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
DEMUX NT VALUE TOO LARGE.	DEMUX NT value is greater than 512 (decimal).	Decrease the number of terminals (NT) value and retry.	DEMUX
DEMUX NUMERIC ARGUMENT CONVERSION ERROR.	An error was detected when converting the SL or NT argument.	Ensure correct argument format and value and retry.	DEMUX
DEMUX SL VALUE TOO LARGE.	DEMUX SL value is greater than the NT value.	Decrease the SL value or increase the NT value.	DEMUX
*** DESIRED PATTERN NOT FOUND ***	The circular buffer does not contain the bit pattern used in the input directive.	Check that the correct pattern was used.	NDA
DESTINATION DEVICE ERROR.	An unrecoverable error occurred while QLOAD was writing to the destination device.	Check the output file for the files that were processed. Reload to different device.	QLOAD
DESTINATION DEVICE REQUIRED.	An attempt was made to load inactive queues but the destination device was not selected correctly. Either the familyname and device number or the pack name of the destination device must be specified.	Enter correct parameters and retry load operation.	QLOAD
DESTINATION FAMILY NOT SPECIFIED.	K display message indicating that a GO command has been entered before the destination family (DF) or familyname (FM) has been specified.	Enter the familyname and type GO.	QFSP
DESTINATION HOST IN BUFFER REGULATION LEVEL 0	SEND command cannot be processed because the destination host does not allow any network traffic.	None.	NIP
DETACHING, JSN=jsn.	Informative message indicating that interactive subsystem is detaching active users during termination processing. jsn Job sequence name	None.	IAFEX
DEVICE DOES NOT EXIST. REPLY GO TO RETRY - DROP TO OFF DEVICE.	K display message indicating that the cartridge storage unit or the mass storage transport (as indicated in line 1 of message) is not configured as described in the EST entry.	Inform the site analyst and/or customer engineer. If the equipment can be attached, enter K.m.GO. Otherwise enter K.m.DROP. m Message ordinal	EXKD
DEVICE DOWN.	An attempt was made to MOUNT or INITIALIZE an allocatable device with a DOWN status set in the EST.	Inform site analyst before attempting to change the DOWN status.	DSD
DEVICE ERROR.	The device number (DN) specified to be cataloged refers to a nonmaster device.	Specify master device and retry operation.	PFCAT
DEVICE FULL FOR COMMUNICATION FILE.	A disk full condition does not allow file MOVCOM to be written.	Manually free disk space and rerun ASMOVE.	ASMOVE
DEVICE NOT FIRST IN CHAIN.	To prevent destroying the integrity of a chained multispindle device, initialization will take place only if the device is first in the chain.	The only input accepted at this time is RERUN or CLEAR. Enter RERUN to update list (on K display) of devices with initialize status set. If first device in chain is not included in new list, enter CLEAR to clear initialize status for the current device.	MSI
DEVICE NOT FIRST IN CHAIN.	An equipment other than the first equipment in a linked device was entered to be reconfigured. Linked device reconfiguration preserved.	Enter the CLEAR or RERUN command and redefine the first equipment in the linked device.	CONFIG
DEVICE NOT FOUND.	The device number (DN) specified to be cataloged was not defined in the system.	Retry operation with device defined in the system.	PFCAT
DEVICE NOT READY. REPLY GO TO RETRY - DROP TO OFF DEVICE.	K display message indicating that the cartridge storage unit or mass storage transport (as indicated in line 1 of message) returned a NOT READY response.	Either make the device ready and enter K.m.GO or enter K.m.DROP to logically turn off the device. m Message ordinal	EXKD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
DEVICE NOT REMOVABLE.	A nonremovable device was selected for chaining in a multispindle string. Before initialization and chaining can be performed, it is required that all physical units to be included in the multispindle string be defined as removable.	Enter CLEAR to clear initialize status for nonremovable device.	MSI
DEVICE SET OFF - DEVICE UNAVAILABLE. RESPOND GO TO ACKNOWLEDGE.	K display message indicating that the cartridge storage unit or mass storage transport (as indicated by line 1 of this message) is being used through another interface, is off-line, is turned off, or is inoperative. The EST entry is set to OFF.	Enter K.m.GO to clear the message. m Message ordinal	EXKD
DEVICE SPACE GOAL NOT MET	Informative message indicating requested amount of disk space was not released.	None.	SSMOVE
DEVICE TURNED OFF	The device listed has been turned off.	Inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
DEVICE TURNED OFF. ERROR=nnn. RESPOND GO TO ACKNOWLEDGE.	K display message indicating that the cartridge storage unit or mass storage transport (as indicated in line 1 of message) has its EST entry turned off.	Inform customer engineer and enter K.m.GO. On a cartridge storage unit, check for cartridges that are out of position before using again. m Message ordinal	EXKD
DEVICE UNAVAILABLE.	One of the following: - A packname was specified for a pack that is not currently mounted. - For a DIS job, no SUI or USER command has been entered. - No permanent file device could be found for your user name. - On a secure system, no permanent file device with the proper access level could be found for your user name.	If a packname was specified, try again with the WB or NA parameter to request that the pack be mounted. For other errors, inform site operator.	PFM
DEVICE UNAVAILABLE ON MSF CATALOG ACCESS.	MSSEXEC received a device unavailable status from PFM while attempting a PFM request on an MSF catalog. The MSF catalog is closed.	Inform site analyst. When the condition which caused the device unavailable status has been cleared, MSS can be restarted to reopen the MSF catalog.	CATACC
DEVICE UNAVAILABLE ON SFM CATALOG ACCESS.	SSEXEC received a device unavailable status from PFM while attempting a PFM request on an SFM catalog. The SFM catalog is closed.	Inform site analyst. When the condition which caused the device unavailable status has been cleared, MSE can be restarted to reopen the SFM catalog.	SSEXEC
DFD - message.	Refer to explanation of AFD-message.	None.	DAYFILE
DFTERM ABORTED.	An error exit caused DFTERM to abort.	Check the dayfile for more information.	DFTERM

DIest,DNdn,message.	A form of PFM error message (issued to the system dayfile, error log, and sometimes the user dayfile) identifying the mass storage equipment on which the error occurred. The equipment type DI is 844-21 disk (half track).
	   est EST ordinal of device.
	   dn Device number.
	   message PFM error message.
		Refer to the significance and action of the message as given in this list of error messages.	PFM

DIest,FM=familyname,PF=filename, UI=userindex.	Additional line is written only in error log after one of the following messages:
	- DATA TRANSFER ERROR.
	- DIRECT ACCESS FILE ERROR.
	- FILE LENGTH ERROR.
	- FILE BOI/EOI/UI MISMATCH.
	- MASS STORAGE ERROR.
	- RANDOM INDEX ERROR.
	- REPLACE ERROR.
	- SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR.
	- TRACK LIMIT.
	   DI Equipment type is 844-21 disk (half track).
	   est EST ordinal of device.
	   familyname Family name.
	   filename Permanent file name.
	   userindex User index.
		See action for associated message.	PFM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE

DIest,TK=track,SC=sector.	Additional message written only in error log after the message
	  BAD CATALOG/PERMIT SECTOR.
	The equipment type DI is 844-21 disk (half track).
	  est EST ordinal of device.
	  track Track number of bad sector.
	  sector Sector number of bad sector.
		See action for associated message.	PFM

DIeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	Refer to EQeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	None.	OPI
DIRECT ACCESS FILE ERROR.	The system sector for the file contains incorrect data or cannot be read.	Inform site anlyst. If many of these errors occur, the site analyst should perform a full PFDUMP, total INITIALIZE, and full PFLOAD on the device.	PFM
DIRECT CPU INPUT.	DIS is in Direct CPU Input mode. All date entered from the keyboard will be passed directly to the job step.	None.	DIS
number DIRECT FILES SKIPPED WITH ERRORS. number FILES WITH LENGTH ERRORS. number DIRECT ACCESS FILES DUMPED. number INDIRECT ACCES FILES DUMPED. number DUMPED FILES PURGED. number DUMPED FILES NOT PURGED.	This listing of six messages gives the number of files of each type that were found and dumped.	None.	PFDUMP
DIRECTIVE ARGUMENT ERROR.	RECLAIM detected a syntax error in an input directive.	Correct the syntax and retry.	RECLAIM
DIRECTIVE CONTAINS AN INCORRECT DATE/TIME.	A directive contains an unrecognizable date/time.	Correct the directive and rerun.	DMREC
DIRECTIVE ERROR, REPORT ONLY	Syntax error on SSMOVE input file. No file processing occurs.	Correct input directives.	SSMOVE
DIRECTIVE ERRORS.	Dayfile message indicating that one or more input directives were in error.	Examine output file to determine reason for error.	MODIFY OPLEDIT LIBTASK MODVAL PROFILE SYSEDIT
DIRECTIVE FILE xxxxxxx EMPTY.	The directive file specified as the default directive file via the I parameter is an empty file.	Correct error and try again.	NDA
DIRECTIVE FORMAT ERROR.	Error in one or more directive parameter formats.	Correct directive and rerun.	DMREC
DIRECTIVE KEYWORD NOT VALID.	The wrong delimiter on the directive parameter was used, or the directive keyword is not valid.	Correct directive and rerun.	DMREC (SPR)
DIRECTIVE NOT ALLOWED.	A skip command was entered when *SS* or *HELP* data was displayed, or *L* display format was in octal mode.	Enter a different directive.	QDSPLAY
**** DIRECTIVE NOT AUTHORIZED.	The user must be either a special accounting user or from system origin to issue this directive.	None.	PROFILE
DIRECTIVE NOT MEANINGFUL.	The ALLMEM, CB, CBW, MPP, or PMS directive for the DSDI command has no meaning for this dump.	Remove the directive.	DSDI
DIRECTIVE NOT PRECEDED BY EDIT DIRECTIVE.	This directive must be preceded by an edit directive.	Include an edit directive.	DMREC
DIRECTIVE PARAMETER ERROR.	Output file message indicating that an error was detected in a directive parameter.	Correct and rerun.	DSDI
DIRECTIVE RESTRICTED TO PRINTER OUTPUT.	Output file message indicating that the directive entered produces output which cannot be listed at a terminal.	Assign the output to an alternate output file for later printing at a line printer (refer to the description of the OUTPUT directive).	DSDI
DIRECTIVE RESTRICTED TO TERMINAL OUTPUT.	Output file message indicating that the directive entered produces output which must be listed at a terminal.	Use directive from terminal.	DSDI

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
DIRECTIVE SHOULD HAVE NO PARAMETERS.	Output file message indicating that a directive entered with parameters should not have parameters.	Correct and rerun.	DSDI
DIRECTORY HEADER FROM THE COPY.	Informative message.	None.	DMREC
DIRECTORY TABLE BAD.	Dayfile message indicating that an EOR or EOF was encountered while the random file directory which was created by the D option was being read.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information.	DSDI
DIRECTORY UNUSABLE.	Attempt to reconstruct the directory failed.	Check the output for the detailed error message.	DMREC
nnnn DISABLED ROLLOUT FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn jobs that were in a disabled job state have been recovered.	None.	REC
DISK BUSY.	System activity prevents DIS from completing the command last entered.	Retry.	DIS
DISK BUSY.	System device is busy. DSD cannot complete the loading of an overlay.	None. If message persists, however, inform the site analyst.	DSD
DISK FILE ERROR.	MSSEXEC encountered a write error on a file.	Retry using a different file name.	ASDEBUG
DISK FILE ERROR.	SSEXEC encountered a write error on a file.	Retry using a different file name.	SSDEBUG
DISK FULL. STAGING DELAY, FM=familyname, UI=userindex.	Staging is delayed because of insufficient disk space. familyname Family name unserindex User index	Use ASMOVE to free up disk space.	EXSTGE
DISK RETRY COUNT ERROR	The system was unable to read from a disk before the retry counter exceeded its limit.	Inform site analyst.	CTI
DISK UNIT RESERVED.	Disk unit currently busy, waiting to access unit.	None.	CTI
DJest,DNdn,message.	A form of PFM error message (issued to the system dayfile, error log, and sometimes the user dayfile) identifying the mass storage equipment on which the error occurred. The equipment type DJ is 844-41/44 disk. est EST ordinal of device. dn Device number. message PFM error message.	Refer to the significance and action of the message as given in this list of error messages.	PFM
DJest,FM=familyname,PF=filename, UI=userindex.	Additional line is written only in error log after one of the following messages: - DATA TRANSFER ERROR. - DIRECT ACCESS FILE ERROR. - FILE LENGTH ERROR. - FILE BOI/EOI/UI MISMATCH. - MASS STORAGE ERROR. - RANDOM INDEX ERROR. - REPLACE ERROR. - SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR. - TRACK LIMIT. DJ Equipment type is 844-41/44 disk (half track). est EST ordinal of device. familyname Family name. filename Permanent file name. userindex User index.	See action for associate message.	PFM
DJest,TK=track,SC=sector.	Additional message written only in error log after the message BAD CATALOG/PERMIT SECTOR. The equipment type DJ is 844-41/44 disk (half track). est EST ordinal of device. track Track number of bad sector. sector Sector number of bad sector.	See action for associated message.	PFM
DJeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	Refer to EQeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	None.	OPI
DJest,Uunit,PS=serialn	Informative message indicating the pack serial number of the pack mounted on the device defined by the EST ordinal est.	Refer to EQest, Uunit,PS=serialn.	6DI

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
DKest,DNdn,message.	A form of PFM error message (issued to the system dayfile, error log, and sometimes the user dayfile) identifying the mass storage equipment on which the error occurred. The equipment type DK is 844-21 disk (full track). est EST ordinal of device. dn Device number. message PFM error message.	Refer to the significance and action of the message as given in this list of error messages.	PFM
DKest,FM=familyname,PF=filename, UI=userindex.	Additional line is written only in error log after one of the following messages: - DATA TRANSFER ERROR. - DIRECT ACCESS FILE ERROR. - FILE LENGTH ERROR. - FILE BOI/EOI/UI MISMATCH. - MASS STORAGE ERROR. - RANDOM INDEX ERROR. - REPLACE ERROR. - SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR. - TRACK LIMIT. DK Equipment type is 844-21 disk (full track). est EST ordinal of the device. familyname Family name. filename Permanent file name. userindex User index.	See action for associated message.	PFM
DKest,TK=track,SC=sector.	Additional message written only in error log after the message BAD CATALOG/PERMIT SECTOR. The equipment type DK is 844-21 disk (full track). est EST ordinal of device. track Track number of bad sector. sector Sector number of bad sector.	See action for associated message.	PFM
DKeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	Refer to EQeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	None.	OPI
DKest,Uunit,PS=serialn	Informative message indicating the pack serial number of the pack mounted on the device defined by the EST ordinal est.	Refer to EQest, Uunit,PS=serialn.	6DI
DLest,DNdn,message.	A form of PFM error message (issued to the system dayfile, error log, and sometimes the user dayfile) identifying the mass storage equipment on which the error occurred. The equipment type DL is 844-41/44 disk (full track). est EST ordinal of device. dn Device number. message PFM error message.	Refer to the significance and action of the message as given in this list of error messages.	PFM
DLest,FM=familyname,PF=filename, UI=userindex.	Additional line is written only in error log after one of the following messages: - DATA TRANSFER ERROR. - DIRECT ACCESS FILE ERROR. - FILE LENGTH ERROR. - FILE BOI/EOI/UI MISMATCH. - MASS STORAGE ERROR. - RANDOM INDEX ERROR. - REPLACE ERROR. - SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR. - TRACK LIMIT. DL Equipment type is 844-41/44 disk (full track). est EST ordinal of device. familyname Family name. filename Permanent file name. userindex User index.	See action for associated message.	PFM
DLest, NO FT CONTROLLER.	The equipment with EST ordinal est has been defined as a full track 844-41/44 disk but there is no 7154 full track controller present.	If a full track controller is not present, redefine the device as a half track device. If a full track controller is actually present but not detected, ensure the correct controlware is specified on the LBC CMRDECK entry.	STL
DLest,TK=track,SC=sector.	Additional message written only in error log after the message BAD CATALOG/PERMIT SECTOR. The equipment type DL is 844-41/44 disk (full track). est EST ordinal of device. track Track number of bad sector. sector Sector number of bad sector.	See action for associated message.	PFM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
DLeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	Refer to EQeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	None.	OPI
DLest,lUunit,PS=serialn	Informative message indicating the pack serial number of the pack mounted on the device defined by the EST ordinal est.	Refer to EQest, Uunit,PS=serialn.	6DI
DLest,lUunit,PS=serialn	Informative message indicating the pack serial number of the pack mounted on the device defined by the EST ordinal est.	Refer to EQest, Uunit,PS=serialn.	6DI

DMest,DNdn,message.	A form of PFM error message (issued to the system dayfile, error log, and sometimes the user dayfile) identifying the mass storage equipment on which the error occurred. The equipment type DM is 885-11/12 disk (half track).
	    est EST ordinal of device.
	    dn Device number.
	    message PFM error message.
		Refer to the significance and action of the message as given in this list of error messages.	PFM

DMest,FM=familyname,PF=filename, UI=userindex.	Additional line is written only in error log after one of the following messages:
	- DATA TRANSFER ERROR.
	- DIRECT ACCESS FILE ERROR.
	- FILE LENGTH ERROR.
	- FILE BOI/EOI/UI MISMATCH.
	- MASS STORAGE ERROR.
	- RANDOM INDEX ERROR.
	- REPLACE ERROR.
	- SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR.
	- TRACK LIMIT.
	    DM Equipment type is 885-11/12 disk (half track).
	    est EST ordinal of device.
	    familyname Family name.
	    filename Permanent file name.
	    userindex User index.
		See action for associated message.	PFM

DMest,TK=track,SC=sector.	Additional message written only in error log after the message
	    BAD CATALOG/PERMIT SECTOR.
	The equipment type DM is 885-11/12 disk (half track).
	    est EST ordinal of device.
	    track Track number of bad sector.
	    sector Sector number of bad sector.
		See action for associated message.	PFM

DMeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	Refer to EQeee, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	None.	OPI
DMest,Uunit,PS=serialn	Informative message indicating the pack serial number of the pack mounted on the device defined by the EST ordinal est.	Refer to EQest, Uunit,PS=serialn.	6DI
DMPNAD ABORTED - CHANNEL NUMBER INVLAID OR MISSING	A NAD dump requires CH=nn where nn is an octal number (0-13 or 20-33).	Correct command and retry.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED - CVL ERROR CODE = nnB.	CVL did not allow the calling program to access the specified NAD. nnB is the CVL response code explaining why access was not granted.	Wait a few seconds and retry. If the same error occurs, inform site analyst.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED - EQUIVALENCE MISSING.	The AC, CH, LT, and ND parameters must be followed by an equivalence character.	Correct command and retry.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED - FILE NAME CONFLICT.	The B, I, and L parameters must have unique file names when used at the same time.	Correct command and retry.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED - ILLEGAL CHANNEL NUMBER.	Channel number must be 0 to 13B inclusive or 20B to 33B inclusive.	Correct channel number and retry.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED - ILLEGAL DIRECTIVE NAME.	Only AC, B, CH, I, L, LT, and ND are valid parameters for DMPNAD.	Correct command and retry.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED - INVALID ACCESS CODE.	Command contained an AC=aaaa, where aaaa was not a valid hexadecimal number.	Correct access code and retry.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED - INVALID NAD ADDRESS.	Command contained an ND=nn, where nn was not a valid hexadecimal number.	Correct NAD address and retry.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED - INVALID TRUNK ENABLES.	Command contained an LT=tttt, where tttt was not a valid binary number.	Correct command and retry.	DMPNAD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
DMPNAD ABORTED – MORE THAN 10 CHARACTERS IN NAME.	DMPNAD command parameters must not exceed ten characters.	Correct command and retry.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED – NAD ADDRESS INVALID OR MISSING	A remote NAD dump requires ND=nn where nn must be a hexadecimal number.	Correct command and retry.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED – NLD ERROR CODE = nnB.	NLD was unable to dump the specified NAD. nnB is the NLD response code explaining why the NAD was not dumped.	Make sure the command is correct. Inform site analyst if the correct NAD information had been entered.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED – NUMERIC FIELD MUST NOT BE BLANK.	DMPNAD expects a numeric value to follow the equivalence sign for the AC, CH, LT, and ND parameters.	Correct command and retry.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED – TRUNK ENABLES INVAID OR MISSING	A remote NAD dump requires LT=tttt where tttt must be a binary number (t = 0 or 1).	Correct command and retry.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD ABORTED – 8/9 NOT ALLOWED IN OCTAL FIELD.	Self explanatory.	Correct command and retry.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that DMPNAD was successful in dumping the requested NAD.	None.	DMPNAD
DMPNAD DUMPING REMOTE NAD xx – GO/DROP.	Informative message indicating that NAD is about to be dumped.	If correct NAD, type GO,jsn to dump the NAD. If incorrect NAD, type DROP,jsn correct command and retry.	DMPNAD
DMREC COMPLETE.	Informative message. The output file may contain other informative messages and should be reviewed.	None.	DMREC
DMREC FAILED – xxxxxxx ZZ.	The TAF submitted DMREC job failed, xxxxxx is the directive being processed and zz is the data base name.	Inform the Data Base Administrator, correct as directed.	DMREC
DMREC TAPE LABEL ERROR.	No tape header was found on ARF to be used for an update function.	Check for correct ARF tape. Use alternate ARF tape if available.	DMREC (UPD)
DN CANNOT BE ZERO.	DN=0 was entered to clear a duplicate device number error. The device number (DN) cannot be zero for a familyname type device.	Enter a nonzero value to continue or enter GO to override the error.	MSI
DNdn FM familyname FNT/QFT FULL.	The FNT or QFT was filled while recovering the specified device. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	Retry at a later time when the system is not as busy.	QREC
DNdn, FM familyname IGNORED – ERROR IDLE.	Informative message indiating that queues on the specified device were not processed because the device had an error idle status. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	None.	QREC
DNdn FM familyname IGNORED – REMOVABLE.	Informative message indicating that queues on the specified device were not processed because the device is removable. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	None.	QREC
DNdn FM familyname INCORRECT ACCESS LEVEL	The job doing the QREC is not validated for the access level of the device. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	Run with matching access level.	QREC
DNdn FM familyname IQFT INTERLOCKED.	The track interlock on the IQFT file is set. It is possible IQFT is currently being used by another utility. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	Retry at a later time.	QREC
DNdn FM familyname MS ERROR.	A mass storage error occurred while processing the IQFT file on the specified device. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	Refer to appropriate message for device information.	QREC
DNdn FM familyname NO IQFT FILE.	Informative message indicating that no IQFT file exists for the specified device. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	None.	QREC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
DNdn FM familyname UNDEFINED ERROR.	System failure has occurred generating an erroneous error code. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	Inform software support.	QREC
DOWN.	BIO equipment is down.	None.	1IO
DQest,DNdn,message.	A form of PFM error message (issued to the system dayfile, error log, and sometimes the user dayfile) identifying the mass storage equipment on which the error occurred. The equipment type DQ is 885-11/12 disk (full track). est EST ordinal of device. dn Device number. message PFM error message.	Refer to the significance and action of the message as given in this list of error messages.	PFM
DQest,FM=familyname,PF=filename, UI=userindex.	Additional line is written only in error log after one of the following messages: - DATA TRANSFER ERROR. - DIRECT ACCESS FILE ERROR. - FILE LENGTH ERROR. - FILE BOI/EOI/UI MISMATCH. - MASS STORAGE ERROR. - RANDOM INDEX ERROR. - REPLACE ERROR. - SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR. - TRACK LIMIT. DQ Equipment type is 885-11/12 disk (full track). est EST ordinal of device. familyname Family name. filename Permanent file name. userindex User index.	See action for associated message.	PFM
DQest,TK=track,SC=sector.	Additional message written only in error log after the message BAD CATALOG/PERMIT SECTOR. The equipment type DQ is 885-11/12 disk (full track). est EST ordinal of device. track Track number of bad sector. sector Sector number of bad sector.	See action for associated message.	PFM
DQest, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	Refer to EQest, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	None.	OPI
DQest,Uunit,PS=serialn	Informative message indicating the pack serial number of the pack mounted on the device defined by the EST ordinal est.	Refer to EQest, Uunit,PS=serialn.	6DI
DQest, 2X PPS REQUIRED.	The equipment with EST ordinal est requires 2X PPs but 2X PPs do not exist.	Redefine the device as a half track device.	STL
DRD LOAD ERROR	The DRD will not load a cartridge.	Inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
DRD UNLOAD ERROR	The DRD will not unload a cartridge.	Inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
DRIVER STACK OVERFLOW.	Space sufficient to allocate the required stack area was not available. An internal change to IAF is necessary.	Contact Central Software Support.	IAFEX
DROP IGNORED.	K display message indicating that a K.DROP command was attempted but could not be performed because of one of the following. - The task was in recall. - The command was attempted during the initial load of the task.	Reenter K.DROP or K.DROP command. When recall operation, time-sharing request, or initial load is complete, the command will be accepted and the task aborted.	TAF
DROP PROCESSED.	A DROP command was entered via *L* display. The file has been removed from the queue and the utility has terminated.	None.	QDSPLAY
DSDI ARGUMENT ERROR.	Dayfile message indicating that an unknown keyword was encountered on the DSDI command.	Correct and rerun.	DSDI
DSDI ERROR LIMIT EXCEEDED.	Dayfile message indicating that more than 50 errors were detected.	Examine output file for specific errors.	DSDI
DSFB USED = n.	Informative message indicating that the destage for backup value used by ASMOVE is n.	None.	ASMOVE

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
DUAL RECORDED FILE filenam NOT ATTACHED.	The user has neglected to attach file filename.	Batch data manager users must attach all data files.	TAF
npuname, DUMP ABORTED – ABNORMAL RESPONSE.	NS aborted the dump of the NPU because it had received an error response from the SAM program while it was trying to load the dump bootstrap program into the NPU. The dump bootstrap program is a program which is loaded into the NPU after macromemory has been dumped. The program, whose function is to copy micromemory into macromemory so micromemory can be dumped, is executed after it is loaded. For the load of this program to fail, there was either a hardware problem with the NPU that was beging dumped or an error in the network load file (NLF).	The NPU should be checked to make sure there is nothing wrong with the coupler or memory. (Refer to the CCP Diagnostic Handbook for information on how to run NPU diagnostics.) If the NPU is a remote NPU, then the trunk should also be checked. The NLF file should also be checked to make sure it was built correctly for this NPU.	NS
npuname, DUMP ABORTED – BAD DPCB.	NS aborted the dump of the NPU because it had detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS can dump, there is a dump procedure control block (DPCB) in the NLF. The DPCB for the NPU that NS is trying to dump had a bad header.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU that NS is trying to dump.	NS
npuname, DUMP ABORTED – BAD LOAD MODULE.	NS aborted the dump of the NPU because it had detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS can dump, there is a dump bootstrap program in the NLF. This program, whose function is to copy micromemory into macromemory so micromemory can be dumped, is read from the NLF and loaded into the NPU. NS detected an error while it was reading the dump bootstrap program for the NPU that was being dumped.	None.	NS
npuname, DUMP ABORTED – BAD PICB DIRECTIVE.	NS aborted the dump of the NPU because it had detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS can dump, there is a program initiation control block (PICB) in the NLF. This PICB contains directives for NS to follow. NS has found too many bad directives in the PICB for the NPU that was being dumped.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU that NS is trying to dump.	NS
npuname, DUMP ABORTED – DUMP INDEX FULL.	NS aborted the dump of the NPU because it could not create a permanent file for saving the NPU dump. This is because NS has already dumped the NPUs connected to this host 256 times under the current network.	To allow more NPU dumps, some of the existing NPU dump files must be purged. These files have permanent file names with the naming convention NPxxyyy where xx is a 2-character hexadecimal string ranging in value from 00 to FF, and yyy is the current NAM invocation number. The files will be under the user name NETOPS.	NS
npuname, DUMP ABORTED – LOAD MOD NOT FOUND.	NS aborted the dump of the NPU because it had detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS can dump, there is a dump bootstrap program in the NLF. This program, whose function is to copy micromemory into macromemory so micromemory can be dumped, is read from the NLF and loaded into the NPU. NS could not find the dump bootstrap program in the NLF for the NPU that was being dumped.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU that NS is trying to dump.	NS
npuname, DUMP ABORTED – PREEMPTED.	NS aborted the dump of the NPU because it has received another initialization request from the SAM program or from PIP for the NPU that it was currently trying to dump. There was probably a hardware problem with the NPU that was being dumped.	The NPU should be checked to make sure there is nothing wrong with the coupler or memory. (Refer to the CCP Diagnostic Handbook for information on how to run NPU diagnostics.) If the NPU is a remote NPU, then the trunk should also be checked.	NS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
npuname, DUMP ABORTED - RETRY LIMIT.	NS aborted the dump of the Network Dump Control Block (NDCB), or the dump of the entire NPU, because it was getting too many error responses from the SAM program. The NDCB is a block of memory in the NPU used to keep important dump information. If it exists, NS always tries to dump it first before it dumps or loads the entire NPU. NS dumps the NPU memory by sending a dump request to the SAM program. The SAM program normally will return a normal response along with the memory dump data. After macromemory is dumped, NS loads a dump bootstrap program into the NPU. The dump bootstrap program, whose function is to copy micromemory into macromemory so micromemory can be dumped, is executed when NS sends a start request to the SAM program. The SAM program returns a normal response to the start request after the dump program has completed execution. If the SAM program returns an error response to either the dump or start request, NS will reissue the request two more times. If after the third request, NS still gets an error response, then NS gives up trying to dump the NPU and this alert condition is issued. There was probably a hardware problem with the NPU that was being dumped.	The NPU should be checked to make sure there is nothing wrong with the coupler or memory. (Refer to the CCP Diagnostic Handbook for information on how to run NPU diagnostics.) If the NPU is a remote NPU, then the trunk should also be checked.	NS
npuname, DUMP ABORTED - TIMEOUT.	NS aborted the dump of the NETWORK Dump Control Block (NDCB) or the dump of the entire NPU because it had not received a response from the SAM program. The NDCB is a block of memory in the NPU used to keep important dump information. If it exists, NS always tries to dump it first before it dumps or loads the entire NPU. NS dumps the NPU memory by sending a dump request to the SAM program. The SAM program normally will return a normal response along with the memory dump data. After macromemory is dumped, NS will send a load request to the SAM program to load the dump bootsrap program into the NPU. The load request also requires a response from the SAM program. The dump bootstrap program, whose function is to copy micromemory into macromemory, so micromemory can be dumped, is executed when NS sends a start request to the SAM program. The SAM program returns a normal response to the start request after the dump bootstrap program has completed execution. If any of these response were not received by NS, then NS would give up trying to load the NPU and this alert condition would be issued.	There is either a hardware problem with the NPU or with the SAM program that was loaded into the NPU. If SAM was loaded from cassette, the cassette tape and tape drive should be checked. If the SAM program was loaded by the host, then the network load file (NLF) should be checked to make sure it was built correctly. The NPU may also be checked to make sure there is nothing wrong with the coupler or memory. (Refer to the CCP Diagnostic Handbook for information on how to run NPU diagnostics.) If the NPU is a remote NPU, then the trunk should also be checked.	NS
DUMP COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating the completion of the dump utility.	None.	DMPCCC
DUMP FILE CONTAINS 63 DUMPS. TAPE IS FULL.	In response to a DUMP operation, RECAIM has determined that the tape already contains the maximum allowable number of dumps; the DUMP directive is ignored.	Compress the current dump tape using the COMPACT directive or use a new tape.	RECLAIM
DUMP FILE dumpfile EMPTY.	The NPU dump file specified via the NDF parameter or the default NPU dump file NDF is an empty file.	Correct error and try again.	NDA
DUMP FILE MALFUNCTION-EOI ENCOUNTERED.	An EOI was encountered before the specified dump file or record was found; the tape has probably been overwritten.	Check the contents of the dump file tape.	RECLAIM
DUMP FILE MALFUNCTION-FILE NAME MISMATCH.	The specified file name does not match the file name found at the specified position on the dump tape; the tape has probably been overwritten.	Check the contents of the dump tape.	RECLAIM
DUMP FILE MALFUNCTION-POSITON LOST.	RECLAIM system error.	Inform site analyst.	RECLAIM
DUMP FILE MALFUNCTION-UNRECOGNIZABLE PFC.	The PFC for the dumped file is incorrect; either the tape is bad or has been overwritten.	Check the contents of the tape.	RECLAIM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
DUMP FILE MUST BE IN WRITE MODE	A DUMP or COMPACT was attempted using a mass storage dump file which was attached in some mode other than WRITE mode.	Attach the dump file in WRITE mode and retry.	RECLAIM
DUMP FILE NOT FOUND	A LOAD or COPY was attempted and the mass storage dump file indicated by the data base could not be found. The file may have been purged or may never have been made permanent.	Check your options. If they are correct, you may have to load your files from an alternate source. Check with your site analyst.	RECLAIM
DUMP NN COMPLETE.	Operator message indicating dump complete.	None.	EDD
DUMP NN STOPPED.	The operator has chosen to terminate the dump process because an error has been encountered.	None.	EDD
DUMP TAPE ON CHII EQ JJ UN KK NOT READY (CR WHEN READY).	Operator message indicating the tape unit is not ready.	Make the tape unit ready to continue.	EDD
DUMP TAPE ON CHII EQ JJ UN KK NO WRITE RING (CR WHEN READY).	Operator message indicating there is no write ring on the tape.	Insert a write ring onto the tape.	EDD
DUMP TAPE SPECIFIES NON-STANDARD COMPRESSION.	When trying to reload a record formatted dump tape, the compression mode was nonstandard.	Try loading from a previous dump tape and inform the data administrator.	DMREC
DUMPING filename userindex.	Informative message indicating the name of the file being dumped and the user index under which the file is stored.	None.	PFDUMP
DUMPING CENTRAL MEMORY.	During IAF termination, the EJT table is written from central to the IAF dump file along with IAF's field length.	None.	IAFEX
DUMPING - DIRECT ACCESS FILES ONLY.	Informative output file message indicating that only direct access files have been selected to be dumped (OP=D option specified).	None.	PFDUMP
DUMPING - INDIRECT ACCESS FILES ONLY.	Informative output file message indicating that only indirect access files have been selected to be dumped (OP=I option specified).	None.	PFDUMP
DUMPS LOST	K display message indicating that requests to dump the field length of the transaction facility have been ignored because the global task dump limit (GTDL) is not greater than zero.	Refer to the TAF K.DUMPLIM command; this command should be used only under the direction of the central site TAF systems analyst.	TAF
DUPLICATE BITS IN MASK.	Device mask for the familyname has duplicate bits set. This destroys the integrity of the permanent file system by creating an ambiguous mapping of user indexes.	Correct and enter GO, or enter GO to override. This is the only input accepted at this time.	MSI
**** DUPLICATE CHARGE NUMBER.	An existing charge number was referenced on a create run.	Rerun using correct charge number, if required.	PROFILE
DUPLICATE CLA ADDRESS.	Line number lineno has been found to have a CLA address in use by another line on the NPU.	Inform site analyst.	CS
DUPLICATE CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER.	Control statement parameter was specified more than once.	Correct RBF2PO control statement to specify the parameter only once.	RBF
**DUPLICATE CS PARAMETER.	The same CSU is indicated more than once on the CS parameter.	Correct the CS parameter.	ASVAL
DUPLICATE DATA BASE IN TCF - xx.	Active data base identifier, xx, in the TCF is not unique.	Fix TCF so that xx appears only once among active (ON) DMS statements.	TAF
DUPLICATE DN.	Device number specified is the same as that specified for another device in the familyname.	Correct and enter GO, or enter GO to override. This is the only input accepted at this time.	MSI

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
DUPLICATE DUMP ENTRY ON ADD.	When trying to add a file dump entry to the directory with an add directive, a duplicate entry was found.	List the directory for visual check and try again.	DMREC
DUPLICATE ENTRY ON ADD.	When trying to modify the directory a duplicate of the entry was found.	List the directory and check for the needed entry.	DMREC
DUPLICATE FILE NAME.	Dayfile message indicating that when QFM tried to attach an inactive queue file to the control point, a file by the same name was already assigned.	Rename, or return the file with the conflicting name.	QFM
DUPLICATE FILE NAME ERROR.	The files for input and output have the same name.	Change and retry.	PROBE
DUPLICATE FILE NAME - FILE IGNORED.	QFM has detected a duplicate file name on the source device.	Check device and change one file name, then retry.	QDUMP QMOVE
DUPLICATE PARAMETER.	A duplicate VSN or duplicate file name was detected on a single directive.	Correct directive and rerun.	DMREC
DUPLICATE PN.	Another pack in the system has the same name.	Change the pack name or remove the other device from the system.	MSI
**** DUPLICATE PROJECT NUMBER.	An existing project number was referenced on a create run.	Rerun using correct project number, if required.	PROFILE
DUPLICATE REPORT OPTION.	The same report is indicated more than once on the OP parameter.	Correct OP parameter.	SSUSE
**DUPLICATE SB PARAMETER.	The same subfamily is indicated more than once on the SB parameter.	Correct the SB parameter.	ASVAL SSUSE SSVAL
**DUPLICATE SM PARAMETER.	The same SM is indicated more than once on the SM parameter.	Correct the SM parameter.	SSVAL
DUPLICATE UNIT NUMBERS FOR -CM-	More than one DD entry has been made specifying the same unit number.	See that unit numbers for DD entries are unique.	SET
DUPLICATE UNIT NUMBERS FOR -CM-	More than one 834 disk EQPDECK entry has been made specifying the same unit number.	Change the EQPDECK entry so that the unit numbers for the 834 disks are unique.	SET
**** DUPLICATE USER NAME.	The user name to be added already exists for the specified charge/project number entry. This message is not posted on the K display (AUN directive is ignored) and is not listed on the output file until all directives for the specified charge/project number have been processed.	Choose a different user name.	PROFILE MODVAL
DUPLICATE VSN ENTRY ON ADD.	When trying to add a VSN entry to the directory with an add directive, a duplicate entry was found.	List the directory for visual check and try again.	DMREC
DUPLICATED VCB REQUEST.	For debug only. Duplicated request to read a VCB (Volume Control Block) entry. The message is issued by NVF procedure NVFVRVF.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
DURATION TIME TERMINATE.	Time-sharing subsystem has aborted in less than 60 seconds after initialization or last recovery.	Contact Central Software Support.	IAFEX

DVest,DNdn,message.	A form of PFM error message (issued to the system dayfile, error log, and sometimes the user dayfile) identifying the mass storage equipment on which the error occurred. The equipment type is 819 disk (single density).
	  est EST ordinal of device.
	  dn Device number.
	  message PFM error message.
		Refer to the significance and action of the message as given in this list of error messages.	PFM

DVest,FM=familyname,PF=filename, UI=userindex.	Additional line is written only in error log after one of the following messages: - DATA TRANSFER ERROR. - DIRECT ACCESS FILE ERROR. - FILE LENGTH ERROR. - FILE BOI/EOI/UI MISMATCH. - MASS STORAGE ERROR. - RANDOM INDEX ERROR. - REPLACE ERROR.	See action for associated message.	PFM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE

	- SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR.
	  - TRACK LIMIT.
	    DV Equipment type is 819 disk
	             (single density).
	    est EST ordinal of device.
	    familyname Family name.
	    filename Permanent file name.
	    userindex User index.		

DVest,TK=track,SC=sector.	Additional message written only in error log after the message
	  BAD CATALOG/PERMIT SECTOR.
	The equipment type DV is 819 disk (single density).
	  est EST ordinal of device.
	  track Track number of bad sector.
	  sector Sector number of bad sector.
		See action for associated message.	PFM

DWest,DNdn,message.	A form of PFM error message (issued to the system dayfile, error log, and sometimes the user dayfile) identifying the mass storage equipment on which the error occurred. The equipment type DW is 819 disk (double density).
	  est EST ordinal of device.
	  dn Device number.
	  message PFM error message.
		Refer to the significance and action of the message as given in this list of error messages.	PFM

DWest,FM=familyname,PF=filename,
  UI=userindex.
	Additional line is written only in error log after one of the following messages:
	  - DATA TRANSFER ERROR.
	  - DIRECT ACCESS FILE ERROR.
	  - FILE LENGTH ERROR.
	  - FILE BOI/EOI/UI MISMATCH.
	  - MASS STORAGE ERROR.
	  - RANDOM INDEX ERROR.
	  - REPLACE ERROR.
	  - SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR. .
	  - TRACK LIMIT.
	    DW Equipment type is 819 disk
	            (double density).
	    est EST ordinal of device.
	    familyname Family name.
	    filename Permanent file name.
	    userindex User index.
		See action for associated message.	PFM

DWest,TK=track,SC=sector.	Additional message written only in error log after the message
	  BAD CATALOG/PERMIT SECTOR.
	The equipment type DW is 819 disk (double density).
	  est EST ordinal of device.
	  track Track number of bad sector.
	  sector Sector number of bad sector.
		See action for associated message.	PFM

DXB CONVERSION ERROR ON TRANSACTION SEQUENCE NUMBER.	An error occurred while converting the number in the table entry to binary.	Inform data administrator.	DMREC

Eqxxx, CHECKPOINT ABORTED.	One of the following:
	  - A write error occured while writing the disk label or the TRT sectors on the label track.
	  - There were not enough tracks allocated to checkpoint the system tables or UEM.
	  - There is insufficient space ont he device to allocate the checkpoint file.
		If write error, notify customer engineer; otherwise, free up space to allocate checkpoint file.	ICK

ECS ERROR.	An extended core storage (extended memory) hardware error has occurred.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer.	SCE
ECS READ ERROR.	Self-explanatory.	Inform customer engineer.	TAF
ECS RECORD NOT FOUND.	Output file message indicating that the extended memory record was not found in the EDD file.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information.	DSDI
ECS STORAGE NOT AVAILABLE.	The FL requested on the ENFLE, nnnn. command is not available.	Wait until FL becomes available or hit the left blank to clear command.	DIS
ECS TASK taskname NOW MS RESIDENT.	Task taskname could not be loaded into extended memory because of insufficient storage. It is loaded into mass storage.	If task must be resident in extended memory, more extended memory space must be allocated for the TAF user name. Refer to the NOS 2 Installation Handbook.	TAF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ECS WRITE PARITY ERROR ENCOUNTERED.	Self-explanatory.	Inform customer engineer.	TAF
EDITING COMPLETE.	Informative message.	None.	DMREC
EI, nn yymmdd.	EI revision level nn loaded on lower 800 series mainframe. yymmdd is the year-month-date that EI was generated.	None.	REC
EI MISMATCH, nn	EI that was loaded on a level 1, 2, or 3 deadstart does not compare with that loaded on the level 0 deadstart. nn The 2-character EI name.	Deadstart using EI nn.	REC SET
EJT SYSTEM REQUEST xxxx, JSN=jsn, TN=nn.	Attempt to detach job jsn during IAF termination failed due to error xxxx. The connection number was nn. The job will remain in the system until deadstart and will not be recoverable.	Write a PSR and include this dayfile message and an express deadstart dump. The dump can be taken at the end of the day; the job will still be there.	IAFEX
ELBP OUT OF RANGE	The external bootstrap loader parameter (EBLP) that determines whether to load the OS, HIVS, or MSL (if present) is out of range.	Inform site analyst.	CTI
ELD - message.	Refer to explanation of AFD - message.	None.	DAYFILE
EMPTY drawer DRAWER.	K display message indicating that the upper or lower drawer of the cartridge storage unit should be emptied. drawer UPPER or LOWER	Remove all cartridges from the octapack on the indicated drawer. Push the position switch to IN.	EXKD
EMPTY SESSION FILE.	Nonfatal K display message indicating that the session file was empty.	Resupply the correct file name, or put data into the file.	STIMULA
END est, nn.	The operator ended batch equipment est for nn copies.	None.	QAP
END MASS STORAGE TEST.	End of test.	None.	MST
END OF COPY.	Informative K display message indicating that the copy is complete.	None.	PFCOPY
END OF DAT TRACK CHAIN.	An attempt to introduce a new shared device into the multimainframe environment failed. The machine which preset extended memory did not reserve enough tracks in the DAT chain. Configuration error status is set by CMS.	Redeadstart removing some shared equipment from the configuration or preset extended memory to accommodate more shared devices.	CMS MSM
END OF DUMP FILE ENCOUNTERED WHILE SEARCHING FOR RECORD x.	Attempts to read record type x into memory have encountered an end-of-file condition. This indicates that the dump file is missing the record.	Correct error and try again.	NDA
END OF FILE REACHED.	Informative message.	None.	DMREC
END PROCESSED.	An END command was entered via *L* display. The file has been returned to the queue and the utility has terminated.	None.	QDSPLAY
END PROCESSED	The END command was entered via the L-display and SDSPLAY successfully completed processing.	None.	SDSPLAY
END SIMULATOR.	Dayfile message indicating that the system operator has entered STOP. to drop the simulator.	None.	SCRSIM
ENDCPD COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that ENDCPD is finished. Completion of ENDCPD does not mean that system monitoring by CPD has been terminated. It means that the CPD drop flag has been set, and the next time CPD statuses this flag it will begin its termination process.	None.	ICPD
ENDING NETWORK CONNECTION.	NLTERM is ending the network connection.	None.	NLTERM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ENTER CFO COMMAND	NAMI is awaiting CFO input from the console operator.	None.	NAMI
ENTER E TO TERMINATE LOADING. L TO LIST REMAINING FILES. GO TO RESUME INCREMENTAL LOAD.	This message occurs as a result of a complete load of an archive file during incremental load operations. The message appears at the end of a reel during incremental loading to allow the operator to optionally load additional archive files. If something other than one of the three specified options is entered, ILLEGAL OPTION - REENTER is issued to the K display.	Enter E, L, or GO as indicated in the message.	PFLOAD
ENTERED PARAMETER IS NOT VALID.	Parameter is not legal for the utility being run.	Enter correct parameter via the K display.	PFS
ENTRY FOUND IN EST.	An equipment was later found in the system tables after CVL initially replied to MALET that the equipment was not in the system tables.	Correct command parameters and reenter.	CVL
ENTRY IGNORED - TABLE FULL.	No room in CM table for COMLIB entry.	Redeadstart and increase CLT entry value in CMRDECK.	SET
ENTRY NOT IN EST.	An incorrect EST ordinal was passed to routine CVL.	Correct the entry and retry the command.	CVL

EQest Atrack PF RECOVERY ERROR.	In the recovery of mass storage device est, an unidentified preserved file or preserved file with a system sector error was encountered.
	   est EST ordinal of device being recovered
	   track First track of file
		No action required. You will continue to get the message until the disk pack is initialized or the track is flawed.	REC
			CMS

EQest Atrack1 Ttrack2 Ssector LINKAGE ERROR.	A length or linkage error was detected while recovering preserved files on equipment est.
	   track1 First track of file
	   track2 EOI track
	   sector EOI sector
		To alter EOI of the file and proceed with recovery, enter
		   GO,CMS.
		To terminate recovery of the device, enter
		   PAUSE,CMS.
		If the problem occurs during deadstart, enter
		   GO,SYS.
		To terminate the device, enter
		   PAUSE,SYS.
			CMS
			REC

EQest BUSY ON ID=id.	An attempt has been made to initialize a shared device which is still being accessed by another machine.
	   est EST ordinal of device
	   id Machine ID of mainframe on which device is still active
		Clear initialize request or unload device on mainframe id. If the initialize request is cleared, CMS must be dropped from the control point.	IMS

EQest,Ccc,link,sec,ann,Stttt,Fqqqq.
    or
EQest,Ccc,link,sec,ann,Stttt,Uunit
Ccylinder, Strack, sector.
	An error has been detected on mass storage device with EST ordinal EQest. Any of the following device types can appear in place of EQ: DI (half track 844-21 disk), DJ (half track 844-41/44 disk), DK (full track 844-21 disk), DL (full track 844-41/44 disk), DM (half track 885-11/12 disk), or DQ (full track 885-11/12 disk). The nature of the error is determined by examining each parameter in the message.
	   est EST ordinal of the disk.
	   cc Channel number.
	   link Link code used to associate multiple lines of messages occurring for the same error.
	   s Error recovery status (one of the following):
	      blank Status of error (recovered or unrecovered) has not been determined
	      R Error has been recovered
	      U Error is irrecoverable
	   ec Error code (one of the following):
	      CH Channel parity error.
	      RA 7155 RAM parity error.
	      RO 7155 ROM error stop.
	      PE Parity error/checkword error
		Dump error log dayfile to printer (refer to description of X.ELD. command), and make it available to the customer engineer and/or software support.	PPR

	AD Address error ST Device status error FT Function timed out with no response RS Device reserved CR Controller reserved NR Device not ready		

<table>
<tr><td>a</td><td colspan="2">Type of operation (one of the following):</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>R</td><td>Read</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>W</td><td>Write</td></tr>
<tr><td>nn</td><td colspan="2">Retry count; error is considered irrecoverable after the following number of retries.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>CH</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>RA</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>RO</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PE</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>AD</td><td>10</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ST</td><td>64</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>FT</td><td>3</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>RS</td><td>64</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>CR</td><td>64</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>NR</td><td>indefinite</td></tr>
<tr><td>tttt</td><td colspan="2">Device status - implies there was an incomplete transfer if status does not indicate an error.</td></tr>
<tr><td>qqqq</td><td colspan="2">Function which timed out</td></tr>
<tr><td>unit</td><td colspan="2">Physical unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>cylinder</td><td colspan="2">Physical cylinder</td></tr>
<tr><td>track</td><td colspan="2">Physical track</td></tr>
<tr><td>sector</td><td colspan="2">Physical sector</td></tr>
</table>

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE

EQest, CHcc Acount INCOMPLETE TRANSFER.	An incomplete data transfer occurred and involved the card punch equipment est.
	  est EST ordinal of Card punch
	  cc Channel number
	  count Octal byte count not transferred
		Inform customer engineer.	QAP
			1IO

EQest, CHcc CONTROLLER HUNG BUSY.	The specified controller did not drop BUSY status for card punch equipment est.
	  est EST ordinal of card punch
	  cc Channel number
		Inform customer engineer.	1IO
			QAP

EQest,CHcc, CONTROLLER RESERVED.	Equipment est could not be accessed because controller was reserved.
	  est EST ordinal of device
	  cc Channel number
		Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for possible action. If these actions fail, contact a customer engineer.	MREC
			1MR

EQest, CHcc Fcode FUNCTION TIMEOUT.	No response (inactive) was received after a function code was issued to the specified card punch equipment est (converter and equipment status unavailable).
	  est EST ordinal of card punch
	  cc Channel number
	  code Function code
		Inform customer engineer.	QAP
			1IO

EQest, CHcc Fcode REJ
Pdriver,Cconvert,Eequip.
	Function reject or transmission parity error was detected on the specified card punch equipment est.
	  est EST ordinal of card punch
	  cc Channel number
	  code Function code
	  driver Driver (1CD) address
	  convert Converter status
	  equip Equipment status
		Inform customer engineer.	QAP
			1IO

EQest, CHch, NOT READY.	Equipment est on channel ch is not ready.	Check the equipment est. If you do see the ready indicator, enter GO,SYS. to clear the message, then inform a customer engineer.	1HP

EQest, CHcc PRINT ERROR LIMIT EXCEEDED.	Maximum number of consecutive print errors was detected on line printer.
	  est EST ordinal of line printer
	  cc Channel number
		Inform customer engineer.	QAP

EQest, CHcc RESERVED.	The 415 card punch est is reserved and cannot be connected on channel cc.	Inform customer engineer.	1IO

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE

EQest, CHcc TURNED OFF.	The specified 415 card punch equipment est was logically turned off (OFF status set in EST). This message is preceded in the error log by a message for the same equipment which specifies the failing condition.
	   est EST ordinal of 405 card punch
	   cc Channel number
		Inform customer engineer.	1IO
			QAP

EQest, CLEARING MST INTERLOCKS.	This mainframe is in the process of clearing hardware and software interlocks held by the downed machine.	None.	1MR
EQest, COMPARE ERROR.	BIO detected compare error on card punch with EST ordinal est.	Job output must be repunched via DSD command REPUNCH.	QAP
EQest,DAF INTERLOCKS NOT CLEARED.	A permanent file catalog size error condition exists on device with EST ordinal est causing interlocks in the system sectors of direct access files to not be cleared.	Contact Central Software Support.	1MR
EQxxx,DATA ERROR AT -PHYSICAL POSITION-. EQxxx,Rxxxxxxx,Tyyyy,Szzzz.	Data errors have been detected on a sector which was read.	Report hardware error to customer engineer.	MST

EQxxx,DATA EXP www,eeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee
EQxxx,DATA READ www,rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr
EQxxx,DATA DIFF www,dddddddddddddddddddd
	When a data error or device parity error is detected, the data on the sector is checked and the errors reported. If no errors are found, the message *DATA OK.* is issued.
	  www Word number in the sector.
	  eee... Expected data.
	  rrr... Data read.
	  ddd... Difference.
		Report hardware error to customer engineer.	MST

EQxxx,DEV.-TYPE ERR--PHYSICAL POSITION-.
EQxxx,Rxxxxxxx,Tyyyy,Szzzz.
	CIO has detected one of the following errors which appear in the -TYPE ERR- position:
	  PARITY ER. Parity error
	  ADDR. ERR. Address error
	  STATUS ER. Device status error
	  81 FNC REJ 6681 Function reject
	  RESERVED Device reserved
	  NOT READY Device not ready
		Report hardware error to customer engineering.	MST

EQest - DEVICE ACCESS ERROR.	The access limits in the device label for a non-removable device were found not to be within the equipment access level limits from the device EST entry during a level 0 deadstart.	Redeadstart after changing the access level limits in either the device label (by initializing the device) or the equipment status table (using the ACCESS EQPDECK entry).	MSM
EQest nnnn DIRECT ACCESS FILE ERRORS.	Number of direct access files on mass storage device with EST ordinal est that could not be recovered during mass storage device recovery (performed during deadstart or when a removable device is introduced into the system). The files in error are identified by LENGTH ERROR messages. In addition, the number of files in error (nnnn) should equal the number of LENGTH ERROR messages issued.	Files should either be reloaded or redefined (refer to description of LENGTH ERROR message for additional information).	REC CMS
EQest nnnn DIRECT ACCESS FILES RECOVERED.	Informative message indicating the number (nnnn) of direct access files that were successfully recovered on mass storage device with EST ordinal est. Mass storage device recovery is performed during system deadstart or when a removable device is introduced into the system.	None.	REC CMS
EQest,DNdn,message.	A permanent file utility has encountered an error on equipment with EST ordinal est and device dn.	Refer to the explanation given for the message following the device number for further information. This is an abbreviated form of the message issued to the error log. The complete message is issued to the system dayfile and the control point dayfile.	PFDUMP PFLOAD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
EQest DOWNED BY SYS	A channel/controller error occured on the only data path to an unloaded mass storage device with EST ordinal est.	Dump error log to printer. Inform site analyst.	1MP
EQest DOWNED BY SYSTEM.	A mass storage error was detected on device EST. The system determined that data was being written or read incorrectly, although no error was detected by the controller.	Inform customer engineer.	1MV
EQest, ERROR IDLE SET.	This message follows the PF LENGTH ERROR or QF LENGTH ERROR message if error idle status was set by the system or the operator entered PAUSE.	See the action for PF LENGTH ERROR or QF LENGTH ERROR.	REC CMS

EQest xx ERROR RETRY UNDERWAY.	An error has occurred while attempting to read data from or write data to a mass storage device, and recovery is underway.
	  eee EST ordinal of the mass storage device in use when the error occurred.
	  xx Error type (one of the following)
	      CH Channel parity error
	      CS Controller stop error
	      RA Controller memory error
	      FT Function timeout error
	      PE Parity error
	      AD Address error
	      ST Device status error
	      RS Device reserved error
	      CR Controller reserved error
	      NR Device not ready error
		Resubmit the job. If the error occurs frequently, contact a site analyst or central software support.	6DI
			6DP
			6DE
			6DX
			1MC
			ELM

EQxxx,EXP. POSITION -PHYSICAL POSITION-. EQxxx,Rxxxxxxxx,Tyyyy,Szzzz.	When a position or device address error occurs, the expected position is given by this message.	Report hardware error to customer engineering.	MST
EQest, FEED FAILURE.	Card punch with EST ordinal est experiencing card feed failure.	Inform customer engineer.	QAP
EQest FLAWING INCOMPLETE.	Flaw map could not be read during initialization. For multiunit 844 equipment, some flaws may not have been recorded. est EST ordinal of device	Reformat 881 or 883 packs.	IMS
EQest nn FLAWS NOT PROCESSED, list.	Informative message indicating the number of flaw entries not processed because the tracks specified (list) were in use. est EST ordinal of device	Reenter list of tracks to be flawed at a later time.	IMS
EQest HAS A UNIT DEFINED ON A control module EST NONEXISTENT *CM*	An 834/836 Disk Storage Subsystem EST entry has been made but is not referenced by a control module entry.	SET entry for the 834/836 disk unit that is defined without the corresponding CM entry.	Add a
EQest HAS A UNIT DEFINED ON THE WRONG *CM* TYPE.	One of the drives (834 or 836) is defined on the wrong type of control module.	DD drives must be defined on control module CMI and DG drives must be defined on control modules CMII. Define the drives correctly and retry.	SET

EQest,Lsss.......sss. EQest,Lsss.......sss.
EQest,Lsss...sss.
	This message may accompany the EQest,Ccn,link,sec,... error log message to provide additional status information. Any of the following device types can appear in place of EQ:
	  DI (half track 844-21 disk),
	  DJ (half track 844 41/44 disk),
	  DK (full track 844-21 disk),
	  DL (full track 844-41/44 disk),
	  DM (half track 885-11/12 disk),
	    or
	  DQ (full track 885-11/12 disk).
	  est EST ordinal of the disk.
	  s...s First and second lines of 32 digits and third line of 16 digits containing detail status. Refer to the appropriate disk storage subsystem operation and programming reference manual for a description of these bits.
		Dump error log dayfile to printer (refer to description of X.ELD. command), and make it available to the customer engineer and/or site analyst.	6DI

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
EQest MUST HAVE A DRIVE DEFINED ON IT.	A control module EST entry has been made but is not referenced by a drive EST entry.	Define an EQPDECK entry for at least one drive on each control module.	SET
EQest OFFED BY SYSTEM.	The mass storage device was turned off by the system due to a hardware error.	Inform customer engineering.	1MV
EQ OR DN INCORRECT.	Either the specified EST ordinal (EQ) is beyond the EST or does not define a mass storage device, or the device number specified (DN) is greater than the EST.	Correct and enter GO.	MSI
EQest, PF CATALOG SIZE ERROR.	The size of the permanent file catalogs on device with EST ordinal est is incorrect for the current system.	/Perform the following: full PFDUMP of the divice, total initialize, then full PFLOAD.	REC CMS
EQest PF INITIALIZE COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating the permanent file initialization operation completed successfully. est EST ordinal of device	None.	IMS
EQxxx,POS. ERROR AT -PHYSICAL POSITION-. EQxxx,Rxxxxxxx,Tyyyy,Szzzz.	The sector which was read was not the correct sector. The position given is the position of the sector read.	Report hardware error to customer engineer.	MST
EQest nnnn PRESERVED FILE ERRORS.	Message indicating the number of preserved files encountered during mass storage device recovery which had system sector errors or could not be identified. Mass storage device recovery is performed during system deadstart or when a removable device is introduced into the system. est EST ordinal of device nnnn Number of files in error	Obtain dumps of dayfile and error log. Files that were in error (or the entire device) should be reloaded.	REC CMS
EQest, nnnn PRINT ERRORS.	Print errors detected on line printer. est EST ordinal of line printer nnnn Octal number of print errors	Inform customer engineer.	QAP
EQest nnnn QUEUED FILE ERRORS.	Message indicating the number (nnnn) of queue files which were found to have length errors or BOI/EOI mismatch.	No action required. You will continue to get the message until the disk is initialized.	CMS REC
EQest nnnn QUEUED FILES IGNORED.	Informative message indicating the number (nnnn) of queue files ignored because of lack of space on equipment est in which to build the IQFT.	None.	CMS REC
EQest nnnn QUEUED FILES RECOVERED.	Informative message indicating the number of queue files found on equipment est and added to the IQFT.	None.	CMS REC
EQest REDEFINITION COMPLETE.	The redefinition procedure for equipment est has completed successfully.	None.	1RM
EQest RS ERROR RETRY UNDERWAY	The system is trying to recover from a disk error.	None.	PPR
EQest - SECURED DEVICE.	A device's access limits in the device label were found not to be within the equipment access level limits from the device EST entry during an on-line recovery.	Either terminate recovery of the device by entering PAUSE,CMS. at the console and remove the device from the system, or enter GO CMS. to complete recovery of the device.	CMS
EQest, SECURED DEVICE RECOVERED.	The recovery of a device whose access limits in the device label were found not to be within the equipment access level limits from the device EST entry during an on-line recovery has been completed.	None.	CMS
EQest, SSER, Ttrack, **, filename.	An unrecoverable error occurred while attempting to read or write system sector on device with EST ordinal xx. Processing continued. est EST ordinal of device track Track number filename Name of file	Inform site analyst. The site analyst should perform a full PFDUMP, total INITIALIZE, and full PFLOAD on the device as soon as possible.	1RI 1MR
EQest SYSTEM USAGE OF DEVICE SUSPENDED.	Device usage has been suspended as requested (the device appears to be Not Ready).	None.	1RM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
EQest,TKtrac, INCORRECT LOCAL FILE.	The MRT bit was set for track trac on device with EST ordinal est but the track did not have a legal system sector for a local file. The track was not dropped.	Contact Central Software support.	1MR
EQest TRACK LIMIT.	There is insufficient space to allocate a catalog, permit, or indirect file chain needed to initialize device with EST ordinal est.	If attempting to initialize a device on line, monitor the E,A. display and wait for tracks to become available. Then enter K.RERUN. If attempting to initialize a device during deadstart, redeadstart and check device usage.	MSI
EQest TRACK LIMIT.	A track limit occurred on the system device with EST ordinal xx during a checkpoint.	User should purge some files.	1CK
EQest TRACK LIMIT.	Mass storage device with EST ordinal est has no allocatable tracks left and a program is waiting for a track in order to continue processing of a file. Additional space must be made available on the device.	Contact Central Software support. Purge unneeded files.	PFU
EQest, TRACK LIMIT.	Mass storage device with EST ordinal est has no allocatable tracks left. 1MS cannot finish processing until space is available. Operator message.	None; job will purge un- necessary files. If problem perisits, contact Central Software Support.	1MS LFM
EQest, TRACK LIMIT ON CHECKPOINT DEVICE	Track limit reached on device est.	Increase file space on device or change EQPDECK SCKP entries.	1CK
EQxx TRACK LIMIT ON IQFT.	There is not enough space on equipment est to build the inactive queue file table (IQFT). Queue files remain inactive.	Inform site analyst, if present. If not, contact Central Software Support.	CMS REC
EQest nn TRACKS FLAWED.	Informative message indicating the number of tracks that were successfully flawed. est EST ordinal of device	None.	IMS
EQest, Uunit, PS=serialn.	Informative message indicating the pack serial number of the pack mounted on the device defined by EST ordinal est. Any of the following device types can appear in place of EQ: DI (half track 844-21 disk), DJ (half track 844-41/44 disk), DK (full track 844-21 disk), DL (full track 844-41/44 disk), DM (half track 885-11/12 disk), or DQ (full track 885-11/12 disk). est EST ordinal of the disk. unit Physical unit number on which the pack is mounted. serialn Pack serial number.	None.	6DI
EQest, Uuu,PS=ssssss.	Informative message indicating the pack serial number (ssssss) of the disk pack mounted on unit uu of the device defined as EST ordinal est. Any of the following device types can appear in place of EQ: DB 885-42, full track DD 834, full track DI 844-21, half track DJ 844-41/44, half track DK 844-21, full track DL 844-41/44, full track DM 855-11/12, half track DQ 855-11/12, half track	None.	OPI
EQest,UNuu, CHECKING RESERVE.	Informative message indicating that controller and unit reservations are being processed for logical unit uu on equipment est.	None.	1MR
EQest,UNuu, UNIT RESERVED.	Logical unit uu on equipment est could not be accessed due to physical unit reservation.	Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for possible action. If these actions fail, contact a customer engineer.	MREC 1MR

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
EQest UNITS MUST ALL USE THE SAME CHANNELS	A multi-unit 834/836 device has been defined in which at least one of its control modules specifies a channel different than the other CMs. All control modules in the same multi-unit device must have the same channel number.	Change the configuration so that all control modules in a multi-unit device have the same channel number(s).	SET

EQest, VALIDATION ERROR ec.	An error was detected on equipment est during mass storage table validation.
	  ec Error code; may be any one or a sum of the following.
	     1 Error in track count
	     2 Error in preserved file count
	     4 Error in permits chain
	     10 Error in catalog chain
	     20 Error in indirect chain
	PP programs that attempt to access equipment est must wait until the validation error is corrected and the device is revalidated.
		Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	5ME

EQest VERIFICATION FAILURE.	The system has detected a failure on a mass storage device and the verification algorithm confirms the failure.	Inform customer engineer.	1MV
EQPDECK NOT ON TAPE.	The specified text deck number is not contained on the deadstart tape being used.	Redeadstart and select the correct text deck.	SET
EQUIPMENT SIZE ERROR.	K display message indicating that either the equipment from which to delete had no units, or the equipment to be added to already had eight units.	Correct K display input and retry.	CONFIG
EQUIPMENT STATUS INCORRECT.	The equipment being redefined is not unloaded and the number of units cannot be changed.	Correct K display input and retry.	CONFIG
EQUIVALENCE MISSING.	A syntax error was encountered with the command. The command parameter was not separated from its value by an equals sign.	Correct the syntax error and retry.	DMPCCC
EQest1 EQest2 CONFLICTING DN.	Two devices in the same familyname have the same device number and the system library resides on one of them. est1 and est2 are the EST ordinals of these devices. Recovery is impossible. This message is preceded by the message RECOVERY, dtest1. which indicates the equipment that is in error.	recommended action is one of the following. - Remove one of the specified devices and redeadstart. - Redeadstart and logically turn off one of the specified devices (via CMRDECK entry). If problems, contact Central Software Support.	MSM
EQest1 EQest2 CONFLICTING PN.	Two auxiliary devices have the same pack name and the system library resides on one of them. est1 and est2 are the EST ordinals of these devices. Recovery is impossible. This message is preceded by the message RECOVERY, dtest1. which indicates the equipment that is in error.	recommended action is one of the following. - Remove one of the specified devices and redeadstart. - Redeadstart and logically turn off one of the specified devices (via CMRDECK entry). If problems, contact Central Software Support.	MSM
EQest1 EQest2 CONFLICTING UM.	Two devices in the same familyname have the same bits set in the device mask, and the system library resides on one of them. est1 and est2 are the EST ordinals of these devices. Recovery is impossible. This message is preceded by the message RECOVERY, dtest1. which indicates the equipment that is in error.	recommended action is one of the following. - Remove one of the specified devices and redeadstart. - Redeadstart and logically turn off one of the specified devices (via CMRDECK entry). If problems, contact Central Software Support.	MSM
divname-mmm ERROR AND nn WARNING MESSAGES ISSUED.	If mmm is not zero, the indicated number of fatal diagnostic message errors are described in the error summary listing produced by the NDL processor as part of the listing output file. A nonzero value for mmm indicates that any configuration file created by the job from the named division does not contain a verification record. If nn is not zero, the indicated number of nonfatal diagnostic message errors are described in the error summary listing. A nonzero value for nn does not affect the verification record of any network definition file created by the job.	Correct the NDL statements input and rerun the job if mmm is not zero.	DAYYES NDLLIST

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ERROR ec DURING ROUTE OF FILE nm.	Error ec occurred routing the output file nm to the printer.	Refer to Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set for a description of the ROUTE macro and its error codes.	NLTERM
ERROR FILE LIMIT.	One of the following. - An unrecoverable error occurred during an attempt to create the error file. - The number of error files created has exceeded the upper limit allowed.	Check the output file for files processed. Retry load skipping files in error.	QLOAD
ERROR FLAG NOT SET IN CSUMAP.	The RC directive to ASDEBUG did not remove the CSU map entry because the error flag was not set in the CSU map entry.	Correct the CS, XI, and YI parameters and retry.	ASDEBUG
ERROR FLAG NOT SET IN SMMAP.	The RC directive to SSDEBUG did not remove the SM map entry because the error flag was not set in the SM map entry.	Correct the CS, XI, and YI parameters and retry.	SSDEBUG
ERROR IN libdeck.	An error was detected in the specified libdeck while processing the SYSEDIT command.	Correct the error in the libdeck and retry.	SYSEDIT
****ERROR IN ACCESS LEVEL.	K display message indicating no access is specified or an invalid separator is specified.	Correct and retry.	QREC QLOAD QDUMP QMOVE QFTLIST QALTER
ERROR IN ACCOUNT/USER CARD ARGUMENT.	The charge or user statement in the xxJ file is in error.	Correct the charge/user statement and try again.	DMREC
ERROR IN ADD/DELETE VSN.	The number of added or deleted entries does not match the number of active files.	Check edit directives and list the directory for a visual check.	DMREC
ERROR IN ALPHANUMERIC DATA.	No data is present or an incorrect separator follows the data.	Correct and reenter K display input.	QFSP
**** ERROR IN ALPHANUMERIC DATA.	Output file message indicating any of the following. - No data was present. - The data accompanying the *AW* input identifier was unrecognizable. - The number of characters exceeded the maximum allowed. If entered from the K display, the line of input on which the error occurred is disregarded; otherwise, that particular user name is disregarded.	Rerun the corrected job or correct the new validation file, if necessary.	MODVAL
ERROR IN ATTACHING USER DATABASE.	RECLAIM system error.	Check the dayfile for a more specific error message. If there is no message in the dayfile, inform the site analyst.	RECLAIM
ERROR IN ATTRIBUTE.	An attribute was specified twice or an incorrect combination was specified.	Reenter L display input with correct attribute(s).	LIDOU
ERROR IN BUILDING DIRECTORY ENTRIES.	An error was encountered when DMREC attempted to add or update a directory record.	Inform data administrator, correct as directed and rerun.	DMREC (BBE)
ERROR IN BUILDING RECOVERY TABLES.	An error was encountered while attempting to retrieve a record from the directory file.	Try an update from an earlier file and inform the data administrator.	DMREC (BRT)
ERROR IN CHANNEL NUMBER.	Indicates one of the following: - If system has 10 PPs or less, channel number was not in the range of 0 to 13B. - If system has more than 10 PPs, channel number was not in the range of 0 to 13B or 20B to 33B. - A channel with a DOWN status was specified during an attempt to REDEFINE a MSM device.	Correct K display input and retry.	CONFIG

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
*** ERROR IN COLUMN nn, MUST BE BLANK OR COMMA.	The character in the indicated column is located where a separator is expected.	Check the syntax.	NDA
ERROR IN CRM CARD ARGUMENTS.	The CRM statement in the xxJ file is in error.	Correct the CRM statement and try again.	DMREC
ERROR IN CRM -PUT- (RECORD LOAD).	An error was encountered while attempting to execute a CRM put onto the data file.	Try to load from previous dump tape.	DMREC
ERROR IN DATE.	K display message indicating any of the following. - The date entry is not in the correct format. - An incorrect separator follows the date. - The date entry is prior to 70/01/01. - The date entry is not a valid date (e.g. 76/04/44).	Correct and reenter K display input.	QFSP
ERROR IN DEVICE NUMBER.	K display message indicating one of the following. - No familyname has been specified. - The device number is not in the specified familyname. - An incorrect separator follows the device number.	Correct and reenter K display input.	QFSP
ERROR IN EDIT PROCESSING.	Editing processor has encountered an error in trying to execute the directive.	Check the edit directive parameters and inform data administrator.	DMREC
ERROR IN EQUIPMENT NUMBER.	Indicates one of the following: - Equipment is not a mass storage device. - Equipment is not a 844 or 885 disk drive.	Correct K display input and retry.	CONFIG
ERROR IN FAMILY NAME.	K display message indicating that either the specified familyname cannot be found or an incorrect separator follows the familyname.	Correct and reenter K display input.	QFSP
*** ERROR IN FIELD (xxxxx), MUST BE 5 HEX. DIGETS.	The contents of the field shown as xxxxx might be misplaced. If the field contains a hexadecimal number, be sure the first digit is a zero.	Check that comments are not in a required numeric field.	NDA
ERROR IN FILE SIZE RANGE.	K display messge indicating one of the following. - File size is nonnumeric. - File size range is not within the range 0 through 77777B. - An incorrect separator follows the last size.	Correct and reenter K display input.	QFSP
ERROR IN FILENAME LIST.	A syntax error was found in the list of file names entered using the PF=* option.	Correct the file name list and retry.	RECLAIM
ERROR IN IAFEX ARGUMENTS.	An error was encountered on the IAFEX command.	Correct error in TAF procedure and retry.	IAFEX
ERROR IN IAFEX PARAMETER - T.	The value assigned to the T parameter on the IAFEX command is not valid.	Correct T parameter in IAF procedure and retry.	IAFEX
ERROR IN ID RANGE.	K display message indicating one of the following. - ID is not within the range 0 through 77B. - Illegal separator between or after ID data. - Minimum ID is greater than the maximum ID. - Identifier number is nonnumeric.	Correct and reenter K display input.	QFSP
ERROR IN IDENTIFIER.	K display message indicating that an incorrect directive or command has been entered, or a directive is incorrect for the selected utility.	Correct and reenter K display input.	QFSP
**** ERROR IN IDENTIFIER.	Output file message indicating that an incorrect parameter identifier was encountered. If entered from the K display, that line of input is disregarded; otherwise, that particular user name is disregarded.	Rerun the corrected job or correct the new validation file, if necessary.	MODVAL
*** ERROR IN INPUT DIRECTIVE COLUMN 1 ***	Column 1 does not contain a recognized rule description character.	Check for a typographical error.	NDA

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ERROR IN IXN CARD ARGUMENTS.	The IXN statement in the xxJ file is in error.	Correct the IXN statement and try again.	DMREC
ERROR IN LCF -- SUMMARY SUPPRESSED.	NDLP attempted to list a file and found either the file was not in LCF format, or the NDL run was flagged unsuccessful.	Correct errors and rerun NDLP.	NDLP
ERROR IN LIST PROCESSING.	Errors in generating list as described on directive.	Check list directive for accuracy and retry.	DMREC
ERROR IN *LO* SPECIFICATION.	The list option parameter has an incorrect option specified.	Correct and retry.	PROBE
ERROR IN LOADING AAMI.	The loader encountered errors while loading the TAF CRM AAM interface (AAMI).	The site analyst should consult the CYBER Loader Reference Manual (listed in the preface).	TAF
ERROR IN LOADING HASH CODE filename.	The loader encountered errors while loading the hashing routine code that is on file filename.	The site analyst should consult the CYBER Loader Reference Manual (listed in the preface).	TAF
ERROR IN LOADING TOTAL.	The loader encountered errors while loading Total and the data base descriptor modules (DBMODs).	The site analyst should consult the CYBER Loader Reference Manual (listed in the preface).	TAF
ERROR IN NCF -- SUMMARY SUPPRESSED.	NVF attempted to list a file and found either the file was not in NCF format, or the NDL run was flagged unsuccessful.	Correct error and rerun NDLP.	NVF NS
ERROR IN NUMERIC DATA.	K display message indicating one of the following. - No data is present. - Nonnumeric data was entered where numeric data was required. - Numeric data exceeds maximum value.	Correct and reenter K display input.	QFSP
**** ERROR IN NUMERIC DATA.	Output file message indicating any of the following. - The data was nonnumeric and numeric data was required. - Numeric data exceeded the maximum allowed. - No data was present. If entered from the K display, the line of input on which the error occurred is disregarded; otherwise, that particular user name is disregarded.	Rerun the corrected job. Correct the new validation file, if necessary.	MODVAL
ERROR IN *OP* SPECIFICATIONS.	The OP parameter has an incorrect option specified.	Correct and retry.	PROBE
ERROR IN PARAMETERS.	There is an error in the channel parameter (C=cc) on the LOADBC command or in the other required parameters if attempting to load NAD controlware.	Correct parameter and retry.	LOADBC
ERROR IN PERFORMING SERVO CHECK ON UNITxx.	The servo adjustment procedure has encountered a disk error condition on unit xx.	Contact Central Software Support.	1RM
ERROR IN PROFILE ARGUMENTS.	Dayfile message indicating there was an error on the PROFILE command.	Correct command and rerun.	PROFILE
ERROR IN RATE PARAMETER.	The rate entered in the alternate format of the SMP call was incorrect.	Correct the rate parameter and retry.	SMP
ERROR IN READING TASKLIB-filename.	Error occurred during transaction executive initialization or extended memory-resident task loading. File specified as task library was incorrectly formatted; therefore, it could not be read or loaded into extended memory correctly.	Inform site analyst.	TAF
ERROR IN RECORD DUMP.	During a record dump, DMREC is unable to recognize the first record on the dump file as an FSTT.	Check structure of file to be dumped for IS, DA or AK type and try again.	DMREC
ERROR IN RETRIEVING VSN.	No VSN has been found in the directory that satisfies the directive.	Check directive parameters. If correct, inform data administrator.	DMREC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ERROR IN ROUTE FCN. EC=error	DSP has encountered an error of the type error in the attempt to route a job record to the INPUT queue. Check the NOS 2 Reference Manual, vol. 3, for the error codes. error Error code	None.	NAMI
ERROR IN SECOND PPS.	An error in the second peripheral processor subsystem (PPS) has occurred.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer.	SCE
ERROR IN SELECTED QUEUE TYPE.	The queue type selected cannot be recognized or an incorrect separator follows the queue type.	Correct and reenter K display input.	QFSP
ERROR IN STIMULATOR ARGUMENTS.	Fatal dayfile message indicating that a parameter other than the I parameter is present, or the parameter is in the wrong format.	Correct and rerun.	STIMULA
ERROR IN UNIT LIST.	Indicates one of the following: - A unit number was duplicated in the unit list. - More than three units are specified for an 885 disk drive.	Correct K display input and retry.	CONFIG
ERROR IN USER INDEX RANGE.	K display message indicating one of the following. - User index is nonnumeric data. - User index is not within the range 0 through 377777B. - An incorrect separator follows the last user index.	Correct and reenter K display input.	QFSP
**** ERROR IN USER NAME.	Output file message indicating that incorrect data was encountered where the user name was expected. MODVAL disregards the incorrect data and goes to the next user entry.	Rerun the job or correct the new validation file, if necessary.	MODVAL
ERROR LOADING -DIO-.	The record on the deadstart file immediately following OSB is not DIO.	Select a different tape or disk from which to deadstart.	OSB
ERROR LOG PROCESSED.	The error log dump is complete.	None.	DAYFILE

xxxx ERROR OCCURRED DURING CENTRAL MEMORY INITIALIZATION. THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES WERE THE FIRST FAILURES ENCOUNTERED.
    yyyyyy
      .
    zzzzzz
	This display is presented at the conclusion of the writing or scanning function if errors were encountered.
	
	    xxxx Decimal number in the
	            range 1-4095.
	
	    yyyyyy Up to 12
	      . hexadecimal
	    zzzzzz addresses.
		Inform site analyst.	CTI

ERROR ON ACTIVE DEVICES.	Label checking has detected error on device with active files. Message indicates abnormal condition that should be corrected immediately (for example, wrong pack removed when interchanging devices).	Examine E,M display to determine type of error.	CMS
ERROR ON DEVICE WITH ACTIVE FILES.	This message is issued during level 1 or 2 recovery deadstart if label on mass storage device cannot be verified and active files are on the device. Recovery is impossible. This message is preceded by the message RECOVERY, EQest, which indicates the equipment that is in error.	Attempt another deadstart with no recovery (level 0).	MSM
ERROR ON FILE - PROFILa.	Either the profile file cannot be found or there is a bad profile file level-3 block random address.	Inform site analyst.	CPM
ERROR ON xxJ FILE ARGUMENTS.	The xxJ file contains statements in error, which causes the transaction subsystem to abort.	Examine xxJ file. Inform TAF data administrator.	TAF
ERROR ON LINK DEVICE.	An unrecoverable error occurred while reading the link device.	Inform customer engineer; error should be logged in error log.	IMS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ERROR ON LINK DEVICE.	An unrecoverable read error was encountered while reading the extended memory label track.	Contact Central Software Support. Deadstart may be required.	1RM
ERROR ON OUTPUT FILE.	K display message indicating that the OUT command was entered when no output file existed.	None.	QREC
ERROR ON ROLLFILE - EXEC RESTARTING.	MSSEXEC terminated because an unrecoverable error occurred while reading the rollfile. MSSEXEC restarts automatically.	None.	EXMAIN
ERROR ON SYSTEM DEVICE.	A label error was encountered while attempting to recover a device with system status.	Redeadstart and initizalize the device.	MSM
ERROR ec OPENING PANEL pan.	Screen Formatting error ec occurred opening the panel pan.	Refer to the Screen Formatting Reference Manual for a description of the SFOPEN routine and its error codes. An error could occur if the PANELIB is not a local or system library, or if the panel is not on PANELIB.	NLTERM
ERROR READING THE PFC.	The PFC entries for the familyname are either missing or have a bad sector error.	Reload the permanent files.	ASVAL SSVAL
ERROR STATUS nnnB ON BACKUP DIRECTORY.	CRM error has occurred on directory file.	Inform site analyst.	DMREC (FER)
ERROR-TERMINATED DAYFILE ON LOCAL FILE.	An error occurred while defining the permanent file for the terminated dayfile which remains on the local file DAYFILE.	Dispose of DAYFILE as desired. Examine dayfile to determine *PFM* error.	DFTERM
ERRORED FILE PARTIALLY DUMPED - filename.	Informative message indicating that an unrecoverable read error was encountered on file filename while the option to dump files in error was disabled. The backspace on the dump file hit the beginning of the tape reel, leaving filename partially dumped on the previous reel. This file will not be loaded if the option to load files in error is disabled.	None.	QDUMP
filename - xxx ERRORS AND yy WARNINGS.	Indicates count of errors or warning messages encountered. Files created with fatal errors do not contain verification records and are not usable by the network.	Correct errors and rerun NDLP.	NDLP
ERROR(S) ENCOUNTERED IN DMREC PROCESSING.	Fatal errors were encountered during processing.	Check the output file for the detailed error message.	DMREC
ERRORS IN INSTALL (CR) TO PROCESS DIFFERENT DEVICE	Self-explanatory.	Enter a carriage return to select a new device or press deadstart button to exit. Inform site analyst if the message persists.	CTI
ESM ERROR - BUFFERED I/O.	Hardware error has occurred during buffered device request processing.	Inform customer engineer and site analyst. Re-deadstart.	CPUMTR
ESTest	Gives the location in the Equipment Status Table.	None	SSEXEC
ESTest,CHch or ESTest,CHch,SMdn or ESTest,CHch,SMdn,DRDdrd	The first describes a controller location, the second describes a storage module location, and the third describes a DRD location on a storage module. est EST ordinal ch Channel number dn Device number drd DRD offset ordinal	None.	SSEXEC
EST ORDINAL est - NO UDT ENTRY.	Informative message indicating that there is no entry in the controller BUDT.	This is a warning message.	SSEXEC
EST READ ERROR	SSEXEC could not read the EST entries.	System problem.	SSEXEC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
EST/UDT CHANNEL MISMATCH.	Informative message indicating that the channel in the BUDT est entries do not match.	Check the BUDT and EST.	SSEXEC
EXCESS PARAMETERS.	A second parameter was specified on a command which was not a skip command.	Delete one of the parameters and retry the command.	QDSPLAY
EXCESSIVE PARITY ERRORS.	Excessive recovered parity errors due to a faulty MST or cartridge were encountered while the cartridge label was being written.	Retry after cleaning or repairing the MST, or discard the cartridge.	ASLABEL
EXCESSIVE PARITY ERRORS.	Excessive recovered parity errors due to a faulty DRD or cartridge were encountered while the cartridge label was being written.	Retry after cleaning or repairing the DRD, or discard the cartridge.	SSLABEL
EXEC ABNORMAL, xxx.	There is an internal error in module xxx of MSSEXEC.	Inform site analyst.	EXCVL EXDEST EXHLR EXINIT EXLLR EXMAIN EXSTGE EXSERV EXUCP EX3UCP
EXEC ABNORMAL,xxxxx.	Informative message.	Analyze the SSEXEC dump and take the appropriate action.	SSEXEC
EXEC ABORT - SYNTAX ERRORS.	The MSSEXEC command is syntactically incorrect.	Correct errors and retry.	EXINIT
EXEC IN SINGLE MAINFRAME MODE.	Informative message indicating that MSSEXEC is running in a single mainframe environment.	None.	EXINIT
EXEC IN SINGLE MAINFRAME MODE	Informative message indicating that the SSEXEC program is running in a single mainframe configuration.	None.	SSEXEC
EXEC MMF INITIALIZATION FAILED - - message.	MSSEXEC failed to establish communication with any of the slave machines in a multimainframe environment; message indicates the reason and can be one of the following: - ALL SLAVES OMITTED. - ATTACH MTOS FAILED. - DEFINE MTOS FAILED. - MTOS FILE BUSY. - SETPFP PROBLEM.	Inform site analyst.	EXINIT
EXEC MMF INITIALIZATION FAILED - - message.	SSEXEC failed to establish communication with any of the slave machines in a multimainframe environment; message indicates the reason and can be one of the following: - ALL SLAVES OMITTED. - ATTACH MTOS FAILED. - DEFINE MTOS FAILED. - MTOS FILE BUSY. - SETPFP PROBLEM.	Inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
EXEC MMF INITIALIZATION FAILED - ALL SLAVES OMITTED. or EXEC MMF INITIALIZATION FAILED - ATTACH MTOS FAILED. or EXEC MMF INITIALIZATION FAILED - DEFINE MTOS FAILED. or EXEC MMF INITIALIZATION FAILED - MTOS FILE BUSY. or EXEC MMF INITIALIZATION FAILED - SETPFP PROBLEM.	Informative message indicating that the SSEXEC program will not run in multimainframe mode for the reason noted on the second line.	None.	SSLAVE
EXEC MMF INITIALIZATION OK.	Informative message indicating that MSSEXEC is ready to run in a multimainframe environment.	None.	EXINIT
EXEC MMF INITIALIZATION OK.	Informative message indicating that SSEXEC is ready to run in a multimainframe environment.	None.	SSEXEC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
EXEC MMF INITIALIZATION OK	Informative message indicating that SSEXEC is ready to run in multimainframe mode.	None.	SSLAVE
EXEC - SLAVE i xxxx.	MSSEXEC is ready to communicate with MSSSLV on mainframe i or that the status of MSSSLV on mainframe i has changed. The current status of MSSSLV is indicated by xxxx and can be ACTIVE or INACTIVE.	None.	EXINIT EXMAIN
EXEC - SLAVE i xxxx.	SSEXEC is ready to communicate with SSSLV on mainframe i or that the status of SSSLV on mainframe i has changed. The current status of SSSLV is indicated by xxxx can be ACTIVE or INACTIVE.	None.	SSEXEC SSEXEC
EXEC - SLAVE N xxxx.	Informative message indicating that SSEXEC is ready to communicate with the SSLV program which is running on mainframe N. xxxx Active/idle.	None.	SSLAVE
EXEC - SLAVE i OMITTED - message.	MSSEXEC was unable to establish or maintain access to a communication file with MSSSLV on mainframe i; message indicates the reason and can be one of the following: - STOM FILE LENGTH PROB. - NO *STOM* FILE. MSSEXEC will continue to operate, but will not attempt to receive requests from MSSSLV on mainframe i.	If MSSSLV is to be run on mainframe i and the message is NO *STOM* FILE; idle MSSEXEC, purge the STOM file, initiate MSSSLV, and then initiate MSSEXEC. If the message is STOM FILE LENGTH PROB, purge the existing STOM file, and reinstall MSSEXEC and MSSSLV using identical values for NUMRB, MAXSLV, and NUMSLV in common deck COMEIPR and for RBSIZE in common deck COMAMSS.	EXINIT
EXEC - SLAVE i OMITTED - message - STOM FILE ERROR.	MESSEXEC was unable to establish or maintain access to a communication file with MSSSLV on mainframe i. MSSEXEC will continue to operate, but will not attempt to receive requests from MSSSLV on mainframe i.	If MSSSLV is to be run on mainframe i, idle MSSEXEC, purge the STOM file, initiate MSSSLV, and then initiate MSSEXEC.	EXMAIN
EXEC - SLAVE i OMITTED - message.	SSEXEC was unable to establish or maintain access to a communication file with SSSLV on mainframe i; message indicates the reason and can be one of the following: - STOM FILE LENGTH PROB. - NO *STOM* FILE. SSEXEC will continue to operate, but will not attempt to receive requests from SSSLV on mainframe i.	If SSSLV is to be run on mainframe i and the message is NO *STOM* FILE; idle SSEXEC, purge the STOM file, initiate SSSLV, and then initiate SSEXEC. If the message is STOM FILE LENGTH PROB, purge the existing STOM file, and reinstall SSEXEC and SSSLV using identical values for NUMRB, MAXSLV, and NUMSLV in common deck COMEIPR and for RBSIZE in common deck COMBFAS.	SSEXEC
EXEC - SLAVE n OMITTED. NO STOM FILE. STOM FILE LENGTH PROBLEM.	A message indicating that SSEXEC will not communicate with an SSSLV program, if any, on mainframe n for the reason noted in the message.	None.	SSSLAVE
EXEC SMF MODE - ALL SLAVES OMITTED.	MSSEXEC has lost access to all of the MSSSLVs and is now running in single mainframe mode.	Inform site analyst.	EXMAIN
EXEC SMF MODE - ALL SLAVES OMITTED.	SSEXEC has lost access to all of the SSSLVs and is now running in single mainframe mode.	Inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
nnnn EXECUTING JOB FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn jobs at control points have been recovered.	None.	REC
EXPECTING PERIOD.	A command string was not terminated properly.	Attempt corrected command entry.	NVF CS
EXPECTING PERIOD OR COMMA.	A command string is missing comma or period.	Attempt corrected command entry.	NVF CS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
EXPRESS DUMP COMPLETE (FL USED xxxxxxB).	Dayfile message indicating that the dump was completed normally. The amount of field length used was xxxxxx octal words.	None.	DSDI
EXTENDED MEMORY ERROR.	An extended memory hardware error occurred during a transfer between CM and extended memory.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer.	CPUMTR
EXTENDED MEMORY ERROR - STORAGE MOVE.	An extended memory hardware error occured during a storage move through extended memory. Storage move is to be done through registers or the Compare/Move Unit (CMU).	Inform site analyst and customer engineer.	CPUMTR
EXTENDED MEMORY LABEL TRACK NOT FOUND.	Operator message indicating that CPUMTR preset routine was unable to find a valid label track in extended memory. Recovery is impossible.	It is necessary to deadstart with INITIALIZE and PRESET. Inform site analyst, if present. If not, contact software support.	CPUMTR MSM
EXTENDED MEMORY PARITY ERROR.	Hardware error.	Inform site analyst.	RECLAIM
EXTENDED MEMORY READ/WRITE PARITY ERRORS.	Operator message indicating that error exit was taken during execution of RE/WE instructions in CPUMTR preset. Recovery is impossible.	Inform customer engineer.	CPUMTR MSM
FAMILY FILES ACTIVE.	Dayfile message indicating that the direct access file count is greater than the number of fast attach files.	Use IDLEFAMILY, and wait for direct access file count to decrease until it equals the number of fast attach files.	ISF
FAMILY FOR TERMINAL MUST BE ENTERED.	The operator attempted to enter a destination user index before entering a destination familyname for the terminal.	Enter a destination familyname for the terminal and reenter a destination user index.	QFSP
FAMILY MASK NOT EQUAL TO 377.	The device mask for the familyname does not equal 377B.	Correct and enter GO or enter GO to override. This is the only input accepted at this time.	MSI
FAMILY NAME MUST BE ENTERED.	K display message indicating that the operator attempted to enter a specific device number before entering a specific familyname.	Enter the missing familyname and type GO.	QFSP
FAMILY NOT FOUND.	The family name specified by the FM parameter on the ASLABEL, ASMOVE, ASUSE, or ASDEBUG command does not exist or is not on line.	Specify an existing on line family name and retry.	ASMOVE ASLABEL ASDEBUG ASUSE
FAMILY NOT FOUND.	The family name specified by the FM parameter on the SSLABEL, SSMOVE, SSUSE, or SSDEBUG command does not exist or is not on line.	Specify an existing on-line family name and retry.	SSMOVE SSLABEL SSDEBUG SSUSE
FAMILY NOT FOUND IN SYSTEM.	The family name specified by the FM parameter on the ASVAL command or the familyname in the RDF header was not found in the system familyname packs.	Correct the parameter or add the family name to the system.	ASVAL
FAMILY NOT FOUND IN SYSTEM.	The family name specified by the FM parameter on the SSVAL command or the family name in the RDF header was not found in the system family name packs.	Correct the parameter or add the family name to the system.	SSVAL
FAMILY/PACK NOT FOUND.	Family name or packname specified is not defined in the permanent file system.	Reenter parameters and specify correct packname or family name, or mount the correct family or pack into the system if not currently present.	PFS
FAST-ATTACH ALTERNATE FILE NOT ALLOWED.	The file specified by the P option cannot be a fast-attach file.	Use the ISF command R parameter to release the file from fast-attach status, or change name.	PROFILE
.FAST ATTACH FILES ON DEVICE.	An attempt was made to initialize a mass storage device on which one or more fast-attach files are currently active. This message also appears in the comment field of the system control point in the job status (B) display.	Inform site analyst; the fast-attach files will have to be released, via ISF function, before the device can be initialized. The recommended procedure is as follows. - Examine the FNT (H)	1DS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
		display to determine the names of the fast-attach files on the device (typically, VALIDUS, PROFILC, or RSXDid). - Release those files via ISF entries in the following format X.ISF,R=filename. If fast-attach files are to be reloaded after the device is initialized, those files must be initialized via the entry X.ISF.	
nnnn FAST ATTACH FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn fast attach files have been recovered.	None.	REC
FAST-ATTACH PROFILE FILE ILLEGAL.	Dayfile message indicating that the project file cannot be in fast-attach status on a reformat run.	Use the ISF command with the R option to release the project file from fast-attach status, or change name.	PROFILE
FATAL CIO ERROR STATUS.	A TAF CIO operation returned a fatal error status which aborted TAF.	Inform site analyst.	TAF
FATAL INITIALIZATION ERROR.	A fatal error occurred during initialization of MSSEXEC.	Examine the job dayfile for error messages.	EXMAIN
FATAL INITIALIZATION ERROR. OPERATOR IDLE OF EXEC.	Fatal error.	Analyze and take the appropriate action.	SSEXEC
FATAL MAINFRAME ERROR.	One or more of the following has occurred. - CSU address parity error - CSU fault - PP stop on CM read error - PP stop on PP parity error - Double bit SECDED error - LCME double bit SECDED error (CYBER 176 only)	Inform site analyst and customer engineer. (For further explanation and procedures, refer to S/C Register Error Detection, appendix E.)	1MB
FCT ORDINAL OUT OF RANGE.	The FCT ordinal specified by the FO parameter in a directive to ASDEBUG is out of range.	Correct FO parameter and retry.	ASDEBUG
FCT ORDINAL OUT OF RANGE.	The FCT ordinal specified by the FO parameter in a directive to SSDEBUG is out of range.	Correct FO parameter and retry.	SSDEBUG
FDP ABORT - USER VALIDATION ERROR.	Dayfile message indicating that ENGINEERING mode has not been set at the system console.	Set ENGINEERING mode at the system console.	FDP
FET ADDRESS OUT OF RANGE.	One of the FET pointers is outside the caller's field length.	Examine program to determine error.	LOADBC 1LC
FETCHING FLAW DATA S/N=serialn.	Console message indicating that the factory recorded data is being retrieved from cylinder 6328 (or 1466B), track 0, sectors 0, 1, and 2. Here, serialn is the actual pack serial number read.	None.	FORMAT
FIELD LENGTH EXCEEDED FOR CMM.	TAF does not have enough field length to allocate the space potentially required by CMM.	Increase TAF initialization field length.	TAF
FIELD LENGTH EXCEEDED FOR LOCKS.	TAF does not have enough initialization field length for allocating lock tables.	Decrease the locks parameter on the CRM statement, increase the TAF initialization field length, or inform site analyst.	TAF
FIELD LENGTH EXCEEDED FOR RECORD.	TAF does not have enough field length to allocate the space for the record buffer.	Decrease the record size specified in the xxJ file or increase the TAF initialization field length.	TAF
FIELD LENGTH EXCEEDED FOR USERS.	TAF does not have enough initialization field length for allocating file control tables.	Decrease the users parameter on the CRM statement, increase the TAF initialization field length, or inform site analyst.	TAF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
FILE ALREADY DESTAGED. DESTAGE ABANDONED.	A file destage operation was abandoned because the file already had been destaged.	None.	EXDEST
FILE ALREADY INTERLOCKED.	The track interlock for an IQFT file is currently interlocked.	Inform software support.	QFM
FILE ATTACH/DEFINE ERROR	An error was detected in attaching or defining an ARF or BRF.	Check the ARFs and the BRFs for attach mode and processing mode and correct if necessary.	TAF1
FILE BUSY PFN= filename UN= username.	Informative message indicating that MCS attempted to attach the named file. filename File name username User name	None.	MCS
FILE EQUIVALENCE MAY NOT BE 0.	Dayfile message indicating that either the input or the standard output file has been declared empty (that is, set equal to 0).	Correct and rerun.	FORMAT
FILE ERROR.	K display message indicating that the change file specified could not be attached.	Verify that the change file is an indirect file.	STIMULA
FILE xxJ NOT FOUND.	Transaction subsystem aborts. Data base in TCF file has no xxJ file, or a PFM error occurred.	Inform TAF data administrator or site analyst.	TAF
FILE/JOB NOT FOUND.	The specified file or job was not found in the system.	Use the ENQUIRE command to ensure job is still in the system.	CONTROL
FILE LENGTH ERROR.	The length of a file does not equal the length specified in the catalog. This indicates that the file has been destroyed.	Inform site analyst. If many of these errors occur, the site analyst should perform a full PFDUMP, total INITIALIZE, and full PFLOAD on the device.	PFM
FILE NAME CONFLICT.	The file names specified by the I and L directives are identical or a reserved file name was specified. Reserved file names include IQF, MIQFT, NIQFT, and SCR.	Change the incorrect file name(s) and reenter directive(s).	QFSP
FILE NAME CONFLICT.	The file to receive output cannot be named IQF or NIQFT.	Change output file name and enter new directive.	QREC
FILE NAME CONFLICT.	The input file name specified on the KTSDMP command is the same as the output file name specified.	Correct error and rerun.	KTSDMP
FILE NAME CONFLICT.	The names of the output, load, and IQFT files conflict.	Change the name of the output or load file and retry the operation.	QLOAD
FILE NAME CONFLICT - filename.	The named file was specified on more than one parameter of a PF utility program.	Correct and retry.	PFS
FILE NAME CONFLICT.	The old file, replacement file, and the new file were not all specified by unique file names.	Specify unique file names.	ITEMIZE COPYL COPYLM
FILE NAME CONFLICT - filename.	File filename was used for more than one purpose.	Correct call parameters and retry.	MODVAL
FILE NAME CONFLICT - FILE filename.	The names of the output, dump, and IQFT files conflict.	Change the name of the output or dump file and retry the operation.	QDUMP
FILE NAME MISMATCH ON TAPE HEADER RECORD.	File name on ARF tape and attached ARF don't match.	Check file name on ARF tape being used.	DMREC
FILE NAME MUST BE 2-7 CHARACTERS.	The xxpfni parameter on the CRM statement must be two to seven characters, the first two (xx) being the data base name.	Correct the xxpfni parameter on the CRM statement or inform data administrator.	TAF
FILE NAME NOT SET.	Nonfatal K display message indicating that a GO was entered, and the file name was not set.	Set the file name.	STIMULA
FILE NOT ALLOWED ON EQUIPMENT	The requested equipment's access level did not match the file.	Select a different equipment.	QFM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
FILE hash NOT FOUND.	The indirect file named hash containing the binary code of the hashing routine was not found under the username parameter on the USER statement in the xxJ file or a PFM error occurred.	Ensure that file hash is saved under the username parameter or inform data administrator. Consult the CYBER Loader Reference Manual (listed in the preface).	TAF
FILE NOT FOUND.	User did not have a tape preassigned or the user-supplied mnemonic did not match the mnemonic of the preassigned tape.	Preassign a tape or correct command parameters and reenter.	CVL
FILE NOT FOUND.	Requested file could not be found.	Verify that file exists and retry.	LFM SFM QFM ENQUIRE STIMULA
FILE lfn NOT FOUND.	Fatal error if DEBUG is on. File NRF1 or NRF2 does not exist at NAM's control point as a local files. JOBNIP of the NAM start-up master file must contain the job records NRF1 and NRF2.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to filed support/site analyst.	NIP
FILE NOT IN ALTERNATE FAMILY.	The file specified via the *R* parameter is a default familyname file, but an alternate familyname was specified via the *FM* parameter.	Verify which familyname and file you want to return. Repeat the ISF entry with the correct combination of parameters.	ISF
FILE ORGANIZATION IS NOT IS, DA OR AK.	The file organization parameter on the CRM statement was not specified as either IS, DA, or AK.	Correct the CRM statement and try again.	DMREC
FILE STAGING SUPPRESSED.	Informative output file message indicating that files will not be staged from alternate storage; only PFC and permit data will be dumped for these files. (OP=S option specified).	None.	PFDUMP
FILE TCF EMPTY.	An empty TCF exists under the TAF user name.	Place the necessary information on TCF.	TAF
FILE TCF NOT FOUND.	The TCF was not found under the user name of the Transaction Facility.	Create a TCF file under the TAF user name.	TAF
FILE TYPE MUST BE AK, DA, OR IS.	The type parameter on the CRM statement must be AK (actual key), IS (indexed sequential) or DA (direct access).	Correct the type parameter on the CRM statement or inform the data administrator.	TAF
FILE TYPE NOT ARF OR BRF.	On a create function a file name was used that does not conform to the ARF/BRF naming conventions.	Check file name on create directive.	DMREC
FILENAME filename USER INDEX userindex.	Informative output file message indicating that only the specified file for the specified user index will be loaded (or dumped).	None.	PFLOAD PFDUMP
nnnn FILES ACTIVATED DNdn FM familyname.	Informative message indicating the number of queued files that have been activated on the specified device. nnnn Number of files. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	None.	QREC QMOVE
nnnn FILES DEQUEUED DNdn FM familyname.	Informative message indicating the number of files that have been dequeued on the specified device. nnnn Number of files. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	None.	QREC QMOVE
nnnn FILES DUMPED (A) DNdn FM familyname.	Informative message indicating the number of active queued files which have been dumped and remained active on the specified device. nnnn Number of files. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	None.	QDUMP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE

nnnn FILES DUMPED (I) DNdn FM familyname.	Informative message indicating the number of inactive queued files which have been dumped and remained inactive on the specified device.
	  nnnn Number of files.
	  dn Device number.
	  familyname Family name.
		None.	QDUMP

nnnn FILES IGNORED DNdn FM familyname.	Informative message indicating the number of queued files which have been ignored on the specified device during a queue operation.
	  nnnn Number of files.
	  dn Device number.
	  familyname Family name.
		None.	QREC
			QDUMP
			QMOVE

nnnn FILES MOVED (A) DNdn FM familyname.	Informative message indicating the number of active queued files that have been moved and remained active on the specified device.
	  nnnn Number of files.
	  dn Device number.
	  familyname Family name.
		None.	QMOVE

nnnn FILES MOVED (I) DNdn FM familyname.	Informative message indicating the number of inactive queued files that have been moved and remained inactive on the specified device.
	  nnnn Number of files.
	  dn Device number.
	  familyname Family name.
		None.	QMOVE

nnnn FILES PURGED DNdn FM familyname.	Informative message indicating the number of queued files which have been purged on the specified device.
	  nnnn Number of files.
	  dn Device number.
	  familyname Family name.
		None.	QREC

number FILES WITH ERRORS. number DIRECT ACCESS FILES LOADED. number INDIRECT ACCESS FILES LOADED.	This listing of three messages gives the number of files of each type that were found and loaded.	None.	PFLOAD
FINAL PF SPACE = n.	Informative message indicating that the permanent file space at the end of the ASMOVE run is n PRUs.	None.	ASMOVE
FIP - ABN MISCOMPARE ON filename.	A data transfer error has occurred. The system has halted the file transfer. filename The affected file.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - ACN acn NOT WITHIN RANGE.	A data transfer error has occurred. The system has halted the file transfer. acn Application connection number (octal).	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - BLK NOT 60 BIT MULT ON filename.	Data blocks being transferred by RHF on convert mode paths must be multiples of 60 bits. filename The affected file.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - BLOCK LGTH MISMATCH ON filename.	RHF received a data block where the block length given in the block header was greater than the actual block length. filename The affected file.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - CIO ERROR code.	The system detected an error in an input/output request involving a local data file. The system has halted the file transfer. code CIO error code (octal). Refer to Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set, or the NOS/BE Reference Manual, for a description of CIO error codes.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - CONNECTION BROKEN ON ACN acn.	The network connection has been broken unexpectedly. The system has halted the file transfer. acn Application connection number (octal).	Rerun your job. Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - CONVERT MODE N/A FOR filename.	The application timed out waiting for resources to become available. filename The affected file.	Try again. If problem persists, inform site analyst.	FIP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
FIP - CTRL WORD FORMAT ERROR ON filename.	The data block being sent to or being received from the network has faulty internal control information. The system has halted the file transfer. filename The affected file.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - DISABLE WARNING RECEIVED.	The system has halted the file transfer because the network is shutting down immediately.	Retry the file transfer after the network is reactivated.	FIP
FIP - GT 4 FILE TRANSFERS INITIATED.	The system is attempting too many file transfers simultaneously. The system has not initiated the file transfer you are requesting.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - filename HAD AN RHF I/O ERROR.	The file transfer was terminated because an I/O error was detected by RHF. See dayfile for further information. filename The affected file.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - filename HAD RHF FET PARAMETER ERR.	The system detected an error in transferring data to or from the network. The system has halted the file transfer. filename File being transferred.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - HOST ABN MISCOMPARE ON filename.	The local RHF sent or received a block that had an application block number (ABN) out of sequence. filename The affected file.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - INITIATING XFR OF filename.	The system has initiated the transfer of file filename. filename File being transferred.	None.	FIP
FIP - INVALID PARTIAL BLK ON filename.	The local RHF sent or received a short block that did not have an EOR, EOF, or EOI mark. filename The affected file.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - filename IS AN EMPTY FILE.	The system attempted to transfer an empty file. The system has halted the file transfer. filename File being transferred.	Ensure that the file filename is not empty and rerun job. Inform site analyst if the problem persists.	FIP
FIP - LAST BLOCK TOO BIG ON filename.	The network block being transferred is too large. The system has halted the file transfer. filename File being transferred.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - LOGIC ERROR IN routine.	The system detected an error in the specified routine.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - NET ABN MISCOMPARE ON filename.	The local NAD received a block with an application block number (ABN) out of sequence. filename The affected file.	Inform site analyst	FIP
FIP - NETOFF DURING FILE TRANSFER.	An internal error occurred during your file transfer. The file transfer was not completed successfully.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - filename ON INVALID DEVICE.	You have file filename assigned to an inaccessible device. The system has halted the file transfer. filename File being transferred.	Reassign file filename to an accessible device and rerun job. Inform site analyst if the problem persists.	FIP
FIP - OUTPUT BLOCK NOT DEL ON ACN acn.	The remote system did not receive the network message or data block before the time-out period elapsed. The system has halted the file transfer. acn Application connection number (octal).	Retry the file transfer. Inform site analyst if the problem persists.	FIP
FIP - PREMATURE TERMINATION RCVD ON acn.	The system detected an error during a file transfer and halted the file transfer. acn Application connection number (octal).	Retry file transfer. Inform site analyst if the problem persists.	FIP
FIP - PROTOCOL ERROR DETECTED.	An unrecognized or unexpected network message has been received. The file transfer is ended.	Retry file transfer. Inform system analyst if problem persists.	FIP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
FIP - RHF FET PARAM. ERR ON filename.	RHF detected an error in the FET specified by the calling application. filename The affected file.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - SECOND FILE XFR ON ACN acn.	The system attempted a file transfer on a connection that already has a file transfer in progress. The system halted the second file transfer. acn Application connection number (octal).	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - TIMED OUT WAITING FOR NETWORK.	The network failed to respond before the time-out period elapsed. The system halted the file transfer.	Ensure that the network and remote system are active and retry the file transfer. Inform site analyst if the problem persists.	FIP
FIP - TRANSFER OF filename COMPLETE.	Self-explanatory. filename File being transferred.	None.	FIP
FIP - TRANSFER OF filename IN PROGRESS.	Self-explanatory. filename File being transferred.	None.	FIP
FIP - UNDEFINED ERROR.	The system encountered an unexpected error.	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - UNKNOWN BLOCK ERROR ON filename.	The local RHF was unable to successfully send or receive a block to the local NAD. The reason for the rejected block is unknown. filename The affected file	Inform site analyst.	FIP
FIP - XFR TERM WITH ERR, IDLEDOWN.	The network is shutting down and your file transfer ended unsuccessfully.	Retry the file transfer when the network becomes active.	FIP
FIX EVFU LOAD FILE xxxxxxx, THEN TYPE K.GO.	The information on EVFU load file is incorrect.	Inform a knowledgeable person at your site to fix EVFU load file. Type K.GO. to continue processing.	PSU
FL OPTION VIOLATED.	The FL parameter was used with a directive which prohibits it, omitted with a directive which requires it, or used to specify an incorrect flag name.	Correct directive and retry.	SSDEBUG
FL TOO LARGE- nnnnnnB,taskname,tasklibrary.	The initial load field length, nnnnnnB, for task taskname on task library tasklibrary exceeds the minimum size of the transient task area (potential space available to contain transient tasks). Thus a situation could arise in which it would not be possible to load the task.	Correct error.	TAF
FL TOO SHORT FOR SAMPLES.	The field length of the job step is too small to allow SMP to execute.	Rerun job with larger field length assigned.	SMP
FM NOT LEGAL FAMILY.	Dayfile message indicating that an incorrect familyname was specified with the FM parameter.	Correct FM parameter and retry.	PROFILE MODVAL
FM OR PN MUST BE SPECIFIED.	Family name or pack name must be entered to initialize device.	Enter the required family name or pack name, and then enter GO.	MSI
FNT IS FULL.	All files could not be requeued because of a full FNT.	Level-0 deadstart to increase QFT size.	QFM
FO NOT SPECIFIED CORRECTLY.	The FO parameter was specified without an equals sign in a directive to ASDEBUG.	Specify FO correctly and retry.	ASDEBUG
FO NOT SPECIFIED CORRECTLY.	One of the following conditions occured: OP=RF and FO not specified OP=RP and FO not specified OP=RL and FO not specified FO less than 16 (the minimum value) or greater than 320 (the maximum value).	Specify FO correctly and retry.	SSDEBUG
FORCED NETWORK SHUTDOWN.	The network is going down immediately. Users will probably not have time to logoff, but their jobs will be detached.	Recover jobs as soon as the network comes up.	IAFEX
FORCED SHUTDOWN REQUESTED.	RBF has stopped communications with the network and is performing clean-up operations.	No action required. RBF will be dropped automatically when clean-up operations are complete.	RBF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
FORMAT ERROR.	An error exists in the syntax of the command or the values of the parameters.	Correct the command or parameters and retry operation.	DDF TAF STIMULA
FORMAT ERROR xxxx.	Dayfile message indicating that a channel malfunction has occurred, causing FDP to abort the control point. xxxx One of the following errors. 0001 The coupler was reserved from the opposite access. 0004 The disk drive was hung busy. 0010 An uncorrectable error has occurred. 0014 Status was expected, but none was received. 0015 An uncorrectable error on the channel connection occurred. 0024 An output failure occurrred on the FORMAT parameter array. 0026 A read abort occured. 0027 A detailed status abort occured. 0032 An uncorrectable eror occurred during formatting.	Correct and retry.	FDP
FORMAT ERROR IN TERMINAL DESCRIPTION FILE.	Statements on the NCTF file are in error.	Run VALNET on NETWid. Correct indicated errors. Reinitialize transaction subsystem.	TAF
FORMAT ERROR IN THE NETWORK DESCRIPTION FILE.	During transaction executive initialization, one or more errors were found to exist in the network description file.	Inform site analyst.	TAF
FORMAT ERROR IN TIME PARAMETER.	The values specified for the loop operation times do not conform to standard numeric format (digits 0-9 with optional post-radix D or B). Default base is decimal.	Correct and retry.	ICPD
FORMAT UNIT FUNCTION REJECTED.	An alternate deadstart to a 67x tape unit is impossible.	Redeadstart.	SAD
FOT FULL.	The Family Ordinal Table (FOT) is not large enough to accomodate all family devices.	Redeadstart and specify a larger FOT.	MSM
FOT FULL - FILES IGNORED	Some files were ignored because the FOT did not contain an entry for the files family.	Create a FOT entry for the family and rerun.	QREC
FOT IS FULL.	All files could not be re-queued because of a full FOT.	Level-0 deadstart to increase FOT size.	QFM
FREE CARTRIDGE FLAG SET.	Informative message indicating that the free cartridge flags were set in the *PFC*s of permanent files which are archived to a cartridge whose free cartridge flag was set.	None.	SSVAL
FREE CHAIN ERROR.	NIP internal error issued if DEBUG defined (BFSC defined). This indicates a problem with the free buffer chain pointers. NAM takes an internal dump and terminates.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to field support/site analyst. analyst.	NIP
FREE FILES NOT RELEASED.	Informative message indicating that ASVAL or SSVAL did not release the MSF of SFM space allocated to trouble-free orphans, because the last release date was after the date on the RDF file header.	Retry with the correct RDF file.	ASVAL SSVAL
FREE FILES RELEASED.	Informative message indicating that ASVAL or SSVAL released the MSF or SFM space allocated to trouble-free orphans.	None.	ASVAL SSVAL
FROM--npuname: BUFFER THRESHOLD EXCEEDED	Informative message. This is an NPU statistics monitoring message indicating that currently the amount of available buffers has gone below the threshold specified by the ALERT command. npuname Name of the NPU (Network Processing Unit)	Inform site analyst. To suppress the message change the threshold value with the ALERT command.	CS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
FROM npuname ALARM ON PORT pn LCN = lcn PKID = pkid CAUSE = cc DIAG = dc	X.25 TIP (Terminal Interface Program) received an abnormal packet. npuname Name of NPU (Network Processing Unit). pn Port number. lcn Logical channel number. pkid Packet identification. cc Cause code. dc Diagnostic code	Check CAUSE and DIAG fields in the relevant CCITT (International Consultation Committee for Telephone and Telegraph) manual for symptom.	CS
FROM npuname LINK RESET ON PORT = pn	X.25 TIP (Terminal Interface Program) encountered an irrecoverable line error. npuname Name of the NPU (Network Processing Unit). pn Port number.	Contact PSN (Packet Switching Network) vendor.	CS
FROM npuname MAINTENANCE ALARM COUPLER cn, ERROR=ec	Too many recent errors on this coupler. npuname Name of the NPU (Network Processing Unit). cn Coupler number. ec Error code.	Check coupler hardware.	CS
FROM npuname MAINTENANCE ALARM DUPLICATE CLA DETECTED PORT=pn	More than one CLA (Communication Line Adapter) address set to the same value. npuname Name of NPU (Network Processing Unit). pn Port number.	Find CLAs with duplicate addresses and change to unique addresses.	CS
FROM npuname MAINTENANCE ALARM MLIA, ERROR=ec	Too many recent errors in Mux subsystem. npuname Name of the NPU (Network Processing Unit). ec Error code.	Check MLIA, Loop Mux, and CLA (Communication Line Adapter) hardware.	CS
FROM npuname MAINTENANCE ALARM MUST ENABLE TERM TO PREVENT LINE DISC/DISABLE	All terminals on a line have been disabled. npuname Name of NPU (Network Processing Unit).	Enable a terminal on the line, or let CCP (Communication Control Program) disable/disconnect the line.	CS
FROM npuname MAINTENANCE ALARM OUT OF RANGE CLA TURNED ON PORT=pn	CLA (Communication Line Adapter) address set greater than the maximum number of links defined. npuname Name of NPU (Network Processing Unit). pn Port number.	Find CLA with the out of range address and change to a valid address.	CS
FROM npuname MAINTENANCE ALARM PORT=pn, ERROR=ec	Too many recent errors on this line (port). npuname Name of the NPU (Network Processing Unit). pn Part number. ec Error code.	Check CLA (Communication Line Adapter) and modem for the specified port.	CS
FROM NOP.	This is the header of the message from network operator.	None.	CS
FROM OPERATOR: termnam	A header message which is included with text that is sent from another operator. It indicates the name of the terminal termnam from which the text was sent.	None.	CS
FROM npuname UNKNOWN VALUE OF LCN = lcn, PACKET IGNORED	X.25 LCN (Logical Channel Number) out of range. npuname Name of the NPU (Network Processing Unit). lcn Logical channel number.	Check NDL (Network Definition Language) file for correct assignment of logical channel numbers.	CS
FROM npuname X.25 NETWORK (PSN) DOWN ON PORT = pn	X.25 TIP (Terminal Interface Program) could not establish link. Probable cause was a failure to get responses from DCE. npuname Name of the NPU (Network Processing Unit). pn Port number.	Contact PSN (Packet Switching Network) vendor.	CS
FROZEN CHAIN.	While trying to read a file, ASDEBUG encountered the frozen chain flag set in the stream chain.	Run ASVAL to identify the problem streams on the chain, and then read each stream separately using the RS directive to ASDEBUG.	ASDEBUG
FROZEN CHAIN.	While trying to read a file, SSDEBUG encountered the frozen chain flag set in the stream chain.	Run SSVAL to identify the problem AU on the chain, and then read each stream separately using the RS directive to SSDEBUG.	SSDEBUG

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
FSTT READ ERROR.	No FSTT found on a record load dump tape.	Load from previous tape.	DMREC
FULL INITIALIZE REQUIRED.	Operator message indicating an error was encountered and a total initialize is required on the pending device.	Specify AL initialization option (total initialize) on the INITIALIZE command.	MSI
FUNCTION REJECT, filename AT address.	Function was rejected (possible hardware problem).	Inform site analyst.	1MT
FUNCTION TIMED OUT = nnnn.	1LC timed out in the function routine while accessing the controller. nnnn Function code.	Inform customer engineer.	LOADBC
FWA .GE. LWA+1.	There is a logical error in the structure of the input file which implies that the first word address is greater than or equal to the last word address plus one.	Inform data base administra	KTSDMP
GENERAL STATUS = nnnn.	The controlware load was not successful and the general status of the controller (nnnn) is not zero.	Inform customer engineer.	LOADBC
GENERATING CATALOG IMAGE.	Informative K display message indicating that catalog image record (CIR) is currently being written to the archive file.	None.	PFDUMP
GET ERROR ON PF xxxxxxx.	No indirect access permanent file, for use as an own code file, has been found.	Check for the presence of the file and try again.	DMREC
GLOBAL TASK DUMP LIMIT EXHAUSTED.	A task issued a K.DUMP request when the global task dump limit (GTDL) is zero. No dump of the transaction facility occurred. No dumps of the transaction facility will occur from tasks until the GTDL is set to a value greater than zero.	Refer to the TAF K.DUMPLIM command; this command should be used only under the direction of the central site TAF systems analyst.	TAF
GO ALREADY RECEIVED.	Informative message.	None.	MCS
GO/DROP EQest - VERIFY DOWN ON ALL MAINFRAMES.	The device is down on this mainframe.	Verify that the device is down on each main-frame that shares the device. Then enter a GO or DROP to enable or abort the testing.	MALET
GO RECEIVED.	Informative message.	None.	MCS
GR PARAMETER OUT OF RANGE.	The group parameter specified was not a number from 1 to 10.	Correct parameter and retry.	SSLABEL
GR PARAMETER USED INCORRECTLY.	The group parameter was used with a directive other than AM or RM on the SSLABEL command.	Correct parameters and retry.	SSLABEL
GS=ssss.	A general status error has occurred. ssss Status (four octal digits)	Redeadstart. If message persists, inform site analyst.	CDX
HARDWARE REGISTERS NOT FOUND.	Output file message indicating that the hardware register record was not found in the EDD file.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information.	DSDI
termnam HAS AUTO CONTROL STATUS	An attempt to gain auto control status was made, but the NPU operator at a terminal named termnam already maintains auto status.	Wait until auto status has been relinquished and then reenter command.	CS
HEADS CLEANED, MST ID = id.	MST with identification number id is on line and the MSS transport heads were cleaned.	None.	ER01
HELLO, YOU ARE NOW A DIAGNOSTIC OPERATOR.	Self-explanatory.	None.	CS
HELLO, YOU ARE NOW AN NPU OPERATOR.	Self-explanatory.	None.	CS
HFM ARGUMENT ERROR.	Invalid function code was encountered or a parameter-word address was out of range.	Write a PSR.	HFM
HFM ILLEGAL REQUEST.	HFM was called by job that did not contain one of the following. - SSJ=. - a RECALL setting. - not system origin with user not validated for system privileges. - not CYBER 70 or CYBER 170 mainframe.	Write a PSR.	HFM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
HIP NOT PRESENT.	Additional coupler status information when HIP is not configured in target NPU.	None.	CS
HLD est.	The operator stopped printing on BIO equipment est	None.	QAP

HN hnn/COUPLER ERROR cec	The Peripheral Interface Processor (PIP) has detected a coupler error.
	    hnn Host node number of the coupler.
	    cec Coupler error code number.
	An error code number 1 through 9 is a possible coupler hardware error. Numbers 15 and 16 indicate a possible CCP failure (16 is an NPU memory hardware failure). Numbers 80 through 95 are CCP protocol errors. In these cases, NPU is stopped by PIP and reloaded. The error code numbers and their significance are the following:
		Take NPU dump. Supply dump and dayfile to Central Software Support.	NIP

cec   significance

cec	significance
1	Channel active before function.
2	Channel active after function.
3	Channel active before activate.
4	Channel inactive after activate.
5	Channel active after disconnect.
6	Channel inactive during output.
7	Channel hung full during ouptut.
8	Channel inactive during input.
9	Channel hung empty during input.
10-79	Reserved.
80	Input on unassigned connection number.
81	NPU block header format error.
82	NPU data header format error.
83	NPU command format error.
84	NPU block format error.
85	Illegal PRU buffer size specified.
86	Illegal input block response action.
87	NPU flow control logic error.
88	NPU BSN error.
89	Illegal block handler state response action.
90	Illegal stream state response action.
91	Input message exceeded specified size.
92	Input message format error.
93	PRU input message format error.
94	PRU command format error.
95	PRU ICMD response format error.
103	Illogical command action.
104	Queuing logic error.
105	Illogical worklist action.
106	No FNT address on active stream.
107	PRU outut mode error.

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
HOST IDLE DOWN IN PROGRESS.	Self-explanatory.	None.	CS
HOST NODE nnn MISMATCH BETWEEN EST AND NCF.	The host mode number nnn in the coupler's EST entry does not agree with the network configuration file.	Inform site analyst for correction of the configuration problem.	NIP
HOST NOT AVAILABLE.	NAM is not communicating with the 255x communications processors. Either NAM was not initialized or has since failed.	Initialize NAM if it was not initialized previously; inform site analyst if NAM was active but a malfunction occurred.	TAF
HOST SHUTDOWN COMPLETE.	Informative message issued during network shutdown procedures after all the supervisors have terminated. NIP will terminate normally.	None.	NIP
HUNG PP.	An incorrect function has been attempted. The PP becomes hung because MTR does not clear the output register. Operator message.	The recommended procedure is as follows. 1. Perform a full dump to tape. 2. Attempt to redeadstart the system. 3. Retain dump tape to be examined by the site analyst.	MTR

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
nnnn I/A ROLLOUT FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn jobs that were in an interactive rollout job state have been recovered.	None.	REC
I/O ERROR xxxx IN ffffff	The temporary file, ffffff, contains error indicated by the code xxxx; the code has the following meaning: 1 Parity error, operation completed. 2 Address error, operation complete. 3 Detailed status error, operation completed. 13 Buffer full, partial record read. 21 End of record on a coded file, read successful. 23 End of record, read successful. 31 End of file on a coded file, no record read. 33 End of file, no record read. 70 Not a SUPIO file. 71 Bad record ident or a duplicate. 72 Incorrect index pointer. 73 Index area too small. 74 Random request on a sequential file. 75 Sequential request on a random file. 1031 End of information on a coded file, no record read. 1033 End of information, no record read. 4001 Parity error. 4001 Address error. 4003 Detailed status error. 4007 Track limit.	Try the job again. If the message occurs again, follow site-defined procedures for reporting software problems.	NDA
I/O ERROR xxxx IN ffffff.	I/O error (error code xxxx) in file ffffff.	Correct error and try again.	NDA
I/O ERROR ON MSFCATn, CATALOG CLOSED. RESPOND GO TO ACKNOWLEDGE.	An I/O error was encountered while an MSF catalog was being read or updated. The FET was dumped to LOGFILE. n number of the MSF catalog	Inform a site analyst. Enter K.m.GO to acknowledge the message. m message ordinal	EXKD
I/O LIMITS EXCEEDED.	Your validated job I/O limits have been exceeded during the current RECLAIM session.	Log in and retry the operation. If it fails again, check your validated I/O limits for tape mounts to ensure that you have not exceeded your limits.	RECLAIM
I/O SEQUENCE ERROR.	An attempt to update on FNT/FST entry during tape preassignment was rejected by the system.	Contact Central Software Support.	CVL
Incorrect SM NUMBER.	The SM parameter in a directive to SSLABEL was not a letter from A through H.	Correct SM parameter and retry.	SSLABEL
IAF NOT ACTIVE.	Fatal dayfile message indicating that the time-sharing subsystem is not at a control point.	Bring the time-sharing subsystem to one control point before running the stimulator.	1TS
IAF NOT ACTIVE.	Informative message for interactive message commands.	None.	DSD
IAF REPRIEVED.	IAF has detected termination and is beginning it's repreive processing.	None.	IAFEX
IAF TERMINATED.	IAF's termination process has completed.	None.	IAFEX
IAFEX ABNORMAL - xxx,nnnnnn.	IAF has encountered an abnormal situation. If sense switch 3 is set, IAF will abort, dump its FL, and reload automatically. xxx IAF routine requesting the abort nnnnnn Contents of the B2 register (usually contains a terminal number)	Write a PSR and send the IAF field length dump as support material.	IAFEX
IAFEX INITIALIZATION ABORT.	IAF could not be initialized properly. An additional dayfile message describing this error in more detail precedes this message.	Contact Central Software Support.	IAFEX
ICPD COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating system monitoring by CPD has been terminated.	None.	ICPD
IDLE.	Issued to the DSD B and J displays, the BIO subsystem is idle (no I/O buffers in use).	None.	1IO

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
IGNORE TABLE OVERFLOW.	Ignore table, TTIG, is too small.	Inform site analyst to enlarge TTIG table.	DMREC
ILLEGAL APPLICATION.	Application name in application command is not defined.	Attempt new command entry.	NVF
ILLEGAL CHARACTER FOUND IN COMMAND.	The command must be composed of alphabetic characters.	Correct the command and reenter.	NLTERM
ILLEGAL CHARACTER FOUND IN FILE NAME.	The file name specified must be composed of alphanumeric characters.	Correct the file name and reenter it.	NLTERM
ILLEGAL COMMAND	Informative message indicating that the network/local operator entered an incorrect command.	Enter correct command.	MCS
ILLEGAL CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER VALUE.	Control statement value is too large or contains invalid characters.	Correct RBF2PO control statement parameter value.	RBF
ILLEGAL DATA BASE IN xxJ FILE.	One of the statements in the xxJ file specifies an incorrect xx parameter and causes the transaction subsystem to abort.	Examine xxJ files. Inform the TAF data administrator.	TAF
ILLEGAL DESTINATION NODE NUMBER	Destination host node number entered in the NAM SEND command is illegal. It must be a decimal value less than 256.	Correct the command and retry.	NIP
**** ILLEGAL DIRECTIVE.	Output file message indicating one of the following. - The system encountered an unrecognizable identifier. - An equal sign does not separate the identifier and a value. - The system encountered a DCN, DPN, or DUN directive when OP=C was specified.	Rerun using correct directives.	PROFILE
ILLEGAL DIRECTIVE.	The directive specified is not a valid directive to SSLABEL or SSDEBUG.	Correct directive and retry.	SSLABEL SSDEBUG
ILLEGAL ECS REQUEST.	Either USER extended memory is not present or the CM field length is less than MCMX or the extended memory, FL requested is larger than 3777B when processing the ENFLE,nnn. command.	Correct error and retry.	DIS
ILLEGAL ENTRY.	The DIS command last entered was incorrect.	Correct command if possible and reenter.	DIS
ILLEGAL ENTRY.	The command just entered is incorrect.	Correct command and retry.	DSD
ILLEGAL ENTRY.	One of the following: - A keyword was not found. - Too many digits were entered as a parameter. - A nondigit character was found in a parameter. - A character was found after the postradix. - An 8 or 9 was found with a B postradix.	Correct K display input and retry.	CONFIG
ILLEGAL ENTRY.	The DIS command last entered was incorrect.	Correct command if possible and reenter.	DIS
ILLEGAL EOF DETECTED.	An EOF was detected before the last sector on the file.	Correct EOF and rerun.	MST
ILLEGAL EQUIPMENT.	The equipment specified in a MOUNT or UNLOAD command is incorrect.	Specify valid equipment entry and retry the command.	DSD
ILLEGAL EQUIPMENT.	The equipment which was assigned in response to the display request is not recognized as being a device upon which the test may be run.	Specify valid equipment entry and reenter display request input.	MST
ILLEGAL FILE NAME - filename.	Dayfile message indicating that a file has been given an incorrect or duplicate name filename.	Correct and rerun.	FORMAT
ILLEGAL FILE NAME.	Output file message indicating that an incorrect file name was specified.	Correct and rerun.	DSDI

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ILLEGAL FL REQUEST.	The FL value entered on the ENFL, nnnn. command is greater than 131K.	Enter correct value.	DIS
ILLEGAL FL VALUE	Field length specified in the FL command is illegal. It must be an octal value greater than NAM's current field length by at least 1000B words and less than the maximum field length allowed for NAM (200000B).	None.	NIP
ILLEGAL KEY-WORD	The opcode entered is not valid.	Enter correct keyword.	NIP
ILLEGAL KEYWORD = keyword.	An illegal keyword was entered on a CFO command.	Re enter the CFO command specifying the correct keyword.	NAMI
ILLEGAL LIBTASK ATTEMPT - filename, username.	The transaction executive validates all dynamic attempts to change the task library by comparing the user name of the requester against the list of data base user names. If it does not match, or if the library file is not attached by TAF, the transaction executive issues this dayfile message, where username is the user name of the incorrect attempt.	Correct and reinitialize transaction executive.	TAF
ILLEGAL NDA CALL PARAMETER xxxxxxx PARAMETER VALUE ILLEGAL FOR xxxxxxx VALUE NEEDED FOR PARAMETER xxxxxxx INVALID CHARACTER AFTER ITEM xxxxxxx.	Parameter xxxxxxx in NDA call is incorrect or has incorrect items associated with it. Processing is aborted with any of these errors.	Correct errors and try again.	NDA
ILLEGAL NUMBER FOR LOCKS.	The locks parameter on the CYBER Record Manager (CRM) statement is in error. One of the following format conditions exists. - A nonnumeric character. - A character after a postradix of B or D. - An 8 or 9 with a postradix of B.	Correct the locks parameter on the CRM statement or inform the analyst.	TAF
ILLEGAL NUMBER FOR USERS.	The user's parameter on the CRM statement is in error. One of the following format conditions exists. - A nonnumeric character. - A character after a postradix of B or D. - An 8 or 9 with a postradix of B.	Correct the user's parameter on the CRM statement or inform the data administrator.	TAF
**** ILLEGAL NUMERIC VALUE.	The value specified by a directive does not convert to binary or is not within limits for the parameter specified.	Rerun using correct value.	PROFILE
ILLEGAL PARAMETER	Indicates the HOP command string contains an illegal parameter.	Reenter the command with the correct parameter.	NS
ILLEGAL PRINT DENSITY SELECTION.	Output file message indicating a print density other than 3, 4, 6 or 8 lines per inch was specified or that no room would remain on the page after printing the header at the specified print density because the system value for lines per page is too small.	Specify valid print density and rerun, or increase print density and/or request site analyst to increase system value for lines per page.	DSDI
ILLEGAL PRINT OPTION SELECTION.	Output file message indicating that an incorrect list option was specified in a directive.	Correct and rerun.	DSDI
ILLEGAL PRIORITY.	The CPU priority entered with the ENPR, nn. command is incorrect.	Enter valid priority.	DIS
ILLEGAL - RF AND AM PARAMETERS.	AM cannot be specified if RF is specified. Both AM and RF were specified on the ASVAL command.	Specify either AM or RF, or neither AM nor RF, but not both.	ASVAL
ILLEGAL - RF AND FM PARAMETERS.	FM cannot be specified if RF is specified Both FM and RF were specified on the ASVAL command.	Specify either FM or RF, or neither FM nor RF, but not both.	ASVAL
ILLEGAL - RL AND NO RF PARAMETER.	RL can be specified only if RF is also specified. RF was not specified, but RL was specified on the ASVAL command.	Either specify both RF and RL or neither.	ASVAL
ILLEGAL USER/FAMILY.	Dayfile message that may indicate that VALIDUs file is not present in the system or that the user has submitted an incorrect user name or family name.	Examine the EST (E,A.) display to determine if the VALIDUs file is active in the system (VALIDUs is a fast-attach file). If VALIDUs is active, no operator action is necessary; assume an incorrect user name or family name was	ACCFAM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
		entered. However, if VALIDUs is not active, it must be initialized (activated) via the console entry X.ISF.	
ILLEGAL VCB ORDINAL = vcb NVFUFVO.	For debug only. VCB (Validation Control Block) ordinal vcb is illegal, so it cannot be freed up. The message is issued by NVF procedure NVFUFVO.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
ILLEGAL VCB ORDINAL = vcb NVFUMVD.	For debug only. VCB (Validation Control Block) ordinal vcb is illegal, it cannot be marked. The message is issued by NVF procedure NVFUMVD.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
ILLEGAL VCB ORDINAL = vcb NVFUROS.	DEBUG only. VCB (Validation Control Block) ordinal vcb is illegal, so its status cannot be returned. The message is issued by NVF procedure NVFUROS.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
IMPROPER NUMERIC PARAMETER.	Nonfatal K display message indicating that the field was too large, too small, or alphabetic.	Reenter the correct data.	STIMULA
IMS - TRACK FLAWED,EQest,TKtttt.	Flawed track found on equipment with EST ordinal est and logical track tttt.	Hardware error. Inform customer engineer.	IMS
IN LESS THAN FILE WRITE TIME.	Report interval length (IN) is less than the file write time of the data file. The file write time is specified by the FW parameter of the ICPD command.	Correct the IN parameter of ACPD.	ACPD
INACTIVE DAYFILE NOT FOUND ON DEVICE.	An inactive dayfile of the specified type was not found on the specified device.	Enter the correct familyname and device number using the K display. Use DFTERM to see where dayfiles reside.	DFTERM
INACTIVE DAYFILE ON DEVICE.	An inactive dayfile already exists on the device on which a new active dayfile is to be created.	Enter another device using the K display.	DFTERM
INCOMPLETE BANNER PAGE.	BIO was unable to print the entire banner page. NOTE: This message isn't issued by the standard system; the error is probably caused by local code in BIO.	The CM buffers in BIO's field length must be increased in size, or the size of the banner page must be reduced.	QAP
INCOMPLETE DESTINATION FAMILY/USER.	Either the DF or UN parameter was entered without the other.	Specify both parameters and rerun utility.	QFTLIST
INCOMPLETE PARAMETER.	A parameter on a DMREC directive was not completed correctly.	Correct the parameter on the faulty directive.	DMREC
INCORRECT ACCESS LEVEL FOR EQUIPMENT.	You have specified a level outside of the equipment access level limits.	Use access level within required equipment's access level limits, or use equipment with access level required.	RESEX
INCORRECT APPLICATION ACCOUNTING REQUEST.	The application program that issued this message attempted to initiate application accounting incorrectly.	Inform data base administrator.	CPM
INCORRECT ARGUMENT VALUE.	A directive keyword was equated to an incorrect value such as a file name longer than seven characters or an alphabetic character in a numeric string.	Correct the value and retry.	RECLAIM
INCORRECT BIT NUMBER.	Dayfile message indicating that the bit number specified was greater than 203.	Correct and reenter.	SCRSIM
INCORRECT BYTE NUMBER.	Dayfile message indicating that the byte number specified was greater than 16.	Correct and reenter.	SCRSIM
INCORRECT CATALOG UPDATE.	Verification of the PFC entry prohibits the setting of a new alternate storage address when a current alternate storage address exists and is not labeled obsolete. Also, an existing valid disk address cannot be replaced in the PFC entry.	Write a PSR.	PFM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
INCORRECT CEVAL REQUEST PARAMETERS.	An attempt was made to call routine CVL with an undefined function code.	Inform site analyst.	CVL
INCORRECT CHANNEL NUMBER.	The channel number specified by the C=cc parameter on the LOADBC command is incorrect.	Correct channel number and retry.	LOADBC
INCORRECT CHANNEL NUMBER.	The specified channel number was not in the range 0 - 13B or 20B - 33B.	Correct the syntax error and retry.	DMPCCC
INCORRECT CHARACTER.	Dayfile message indicating that an alphabetic character other than B or D was entered as a postradix on a decimal value, an alphabetic character, 8, or 9 found in octal value argument, or a character with a display code of 60B or above was entered.	Correct and reenter.	SCRSIM
INCORRECT CHARGE.	Dayfile and output file message indicating one of the following. - The charge or project number does not exist. - The project number is not available to a user with this user name. - The charge or project number exists but is inactive.	Check to see that charge and project numbers are correct and reenter.	CHARGE
INCORRECT CMS CALL.	Calling job does not have deadstart sequencing or mass storage subsystem ID. Calling job has been aborted.	None.	CMS
INCORRECT COMMAND.	MAGNET was called from a non-system origin job. MAGNET is only used for MAGNET clean-up (MAGNET orginating from console).	None.	MAGNET
INCORRECT COMMAND.	Dayfile message indicating that the command entered was not a legitimate SCRSIM command.	Correct and reenter.	SCRSIM
INCORRECT COMMAND.	DIS was called to a job that did not have the correct user validation.	None.	DIS
INCORRECT COMMAND.	One of the following errors occurred: 1. A command was entered other than what was on the menu. 2. A terminal CRMSTAT request did not request its own data base. 3. A terminal origin job tried to request the menu. 4. Unpack errors on the terminal message.	Ensure that the command is correct. If problem persists, inform the site analyst.	CRMTASK
INCORRECT COMMAND.	BIO was called from non-system orgin job.	Contact the system operator to bring up BATCHIO.	BATCHIO
INCORRECT COMMAND	The command entered was not recognized as one of the available commands.	Reenter L display input with valid command.	SUBSYST
INCORRECT COMMAND FORMAT	An incorrect separator or extra parameters were entered for the command.	Reenter the command with valid parameter format.	SUBSYST
INCORRECT CONTROL POINT	The control point number entered on the ENABLE or DISABLE command is not a valid control point number for the system.	Reenter the command with a valid control point number.	SUBSYST
INCORRECT CONTROL POINT NUMBER.	The control point number specified was greater than the system control point number or was not in a recognized numeric format.	Correct and rerun.	DSDI
INCORRECT CSN.	The CSN specified on an FX directive contains incorrect characaters; or the cartridge label for the current directive has an incorrect CSN.	Retry specifying a valid CSN; or use FX directive to relabel the cartridge.	SSLABEL
INCORRECT CSU.	The CS parameter in a directive to ASDEBUG was not a letter from A through M.	Correct CS parameter and retry.	ASDEBUG ASUSE
INCORRECT CSU NUMBER.	The CS parameter in a directive to ASLABEL was not a letter from A through M.	Correct CS parameter and retry.	ASLABEL
INCORRECT D.	The D parameter in a directive to ASDEBUG was not a number from 0 through 7.	Correct D parameter and retry.	ASDEBUG
INCORRECT DATA.	Nonfatal K display message indicating that the data contains an incorrect display character.	Correct data and retry.	STIMULA

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
INCORRECT DEFAULT CHARGE.	One of the following has occurred. - Default charge information or project number does not exist. - Default project number is not available to a user with this account number. - Default charge information or project number exists, but is inactive.	Verify that the default charge and project numbers are valid.	CHARGE
INCORRECT DEVICE ACCESS LEVEL	The job doing the Q move is not validated for the access levels of the device.	Correct and retry.	QMOVE
INCORRECT DEVICE INDEX.	Device index not recognized by SSMOVE.	Examine PFC for error.	SSMOVE
INCORRECT DEVICE TYPE.	Operator message indicating that a mass storage device type specified in the EQPDECK was not found in the table of legal device types.	Redeadstart and correct the EQPDECK entry.	SET
INCORRECT DIRECTIVE.	The directive specified is not a valid directive to ASLABEL or ASDEBUG.	Correct directive and retry.	ASLABEL ASDEBUG
INCORRECT DIRECTIVE NAME.	An unrecognized parameter has been specified on the command.	Correct the syntax error and retry.	DMPCCC
INCORRECT DOWNED EQUIPMENT	A control module which has been defined as down has a corresponding -DD- device which cannot be downed.	Informative message.	SET
INCORRECT DUMP REQUESTED.	One of the following conditions has been detected prior to a queue file dump. - The device specified to receive the dump is not a mass storage device. - The device specified to receive the dump is removable and the type specified is A (active) or ALL.	Enter the correct parameters and retry the operation.	QDUMP
INCORRECT ENTRY.	One of the following: - A keyword was not found. - Too many digits were entered as a parameter. - A nondigit character was found in a parameter. - A character was found after the postradix. - An 8 or 9 was found with a B postradix.	Correct K display input and retry.	CONFIG
INCORRECT ENTRY.	A BIO Buffer Point Request from DSD is referencing an incorrect Buffer Point.	If the device is still active, retry the command making sure the EST ordinal is correct.	1DS
INCORRECT ENTRY.	K display message indicating that the processor could not recognize the specified utility option.	Correct and reenter K display input.	QFSP MSI MREC
INCORRECT ENTRY.	Self-explanatory.	Clear message and try a valid entry.	SET DDF
INCORRECT ENTRY.	Invalid device numbers specified.	Correct SCKP, EQest=TY, ST=OFF, or REMOVE entry in EQPDECK.	SET
INCORRECT ENTRY - EQest.	Incorrect equipment with EST ordinal est was specified.	Clear message and try a valid entry.	CTI
INCORRECT EQUIPMENT.	K display message indicating that the OP=R option was entered for a device that is neither an 844 nor an 885. This message is issued for any non-LDAM device.	Correct and reenter K display input.	MREC
INCORRECT EST ORDINAL.	The EST ordinal specified by the EQ=est parameter on the LOADBC command is incorrect.	Correct EST ordinal and retry.	LOADBC
INCORRECT FAMILY NAME.	Dayfile message indicating that the familyname specified in the ISF entry is not defined in the running system.	Repeat ISF entry with correct familyname.	ISF
INCORRECT FAMILY NAME IN EDT.	Self-explanatory.	Reinitialize the transaction executive or inform the site analyst.	TAF1
INCORRECT FILE NAME.	Dayfile message indicating that the file name specified in the ISF entry (file to be initialized) was not available to the system. Valid file names include VALIDUs, PROFILa, RSXDid, and RSXVid.	Repeat the ISF entry with the correct file name.	ISF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
INCORRECT FILE NUMBER.	Nonfatal K display message indicating that the file number is greater than 18 bits.	Reenter the correct decimal file number.	STIMULA
INCORRECT FORMAT FOR EQ ENTRY.	K display message indicating that a syntax error was made when entering parameters for the EQ keyword.	Correct and reenter K display input.	MREC
INCORRECT FORMAT FOR MID.	K display message indicating the machine ID entered is either not two characters or not alphanumeric.	Correct and reenter K display input.	MREC
INCORRECT FX PARAMETER.	The FX parameter on the SSVAL command was not a number.	Correct FX parameter and retry.	SSVAL
INCORRECT IMS REQUEST.	Incorrect function code or nonsystem origin caller detected in call to IMS (could be caused by hardware parity error or logic error in program).	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the demp and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	IMS
INCORRECT JSN.	The JSN (job sequence name) was greater than four characters or less than three characters.	Specify a valid JSN and retry.	QDSPLAY
INCORRECT LID.	The LID specified was not a three-character alphanumeric LID.	Reenter L display input with valid LID.	LIDOU
INCORRECT LINE NUMBER.	Dayfile message indicating that the line number entered was not 0, 1, 2, or 3.	Correct and reenter.	SCRSIM
INCORRECT MOVE REQUESTED.	One of the following. - Device specified is not mass storage. - Device specified is removable; the queue file type to be moved is A (active) or ALL. - Destination device is removable; destination disposition option is A (files remain active). - Destination device is a shared device, QPROTECT is disabled, and destination disposition option is I (files remain inactive).	Enter the correct parameters and retry move operation.	QMOVE
INCORRECT N.	The N parameter in a directive to ASLABEL was not a number from 1 through 2000.	Correct N parameter and retry.	ASLABEL
INCORRECT N.	The N parameter in a directive to SSLABEL was not a number from 1 through 100.	Correct N parameter and retry.	SSLABEL
INCORRECT NUMERIC PARAMETER FOR kw.	The entered value for the keyword, kw, was not in the allowable range for that keyword.	Check entered value for kw and retry.	SDSPLAY
INCORRECT OPTION.	Nonfatal K display message indicating that an incorrect keyboard entry was made.	Reenter the correct option.	STIMULA MREC
INCORRECT OPTION - REENTER.	The operator response to a previous message was incorrect.	Enter valid response.	PFDUMP
INCORRECT ORIGIN TYPE.	MREC was run from a nonsystem origin job.	Rerun from system origin.	MREC
INCORRECT PAGING REQUEST.	A page specification error occurred in CRMTASK.	Inform data base administrator.	CRMTASK
INCORRECT PARAMETER.	The parameter in the entry was invalid or too long.	Correct the parameter and retry.	DDF
INCORRECT PARAMETER COMBINATION.	The parameters supplied in a call to routine CVL were out of order or missing.	Correct the entry and retry the command.	CVL
INCORRECT PASSWORD. or **** INCORRECT PASSWORD.	One of the following. - The password entered is greater than seven characters or contains an incorrect character. - In the PASSWOR command either an incorrect old password was specified or the new password was unacceptable. - In the MODVAL command (for a create or update run) the password for a new user contained fewer characters than the minimum length required by the site. If entered from a K display, the line of input is ignored; otherwise, that particular user name is disregarded.	Correct error and retry.	MODVAL PFILES

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
**** INCORRECT PASSWORD IGNORED.	Output file message indicating that the password encountered during an update run was less than the minimum length required by the site. The update of the user name proceeds without the password change.	Choose a correct password and update VALIDUs via PASSWOR or rerun MODVAL, if desired.	MODVAL
INCORRECT PFC ADDRESS.	The device number, track, and sector specified as the PFC address are incorrect.	Write a PSR.	PFM
INCORRECT POSITION IN THE DIRECTORY.	The directory structure is inconsistent or positioning is incorrect.	Inform data administrator.	DMREC (GPL)
INCORRECT REPORT OPTION.	The OP parameter on the ASUSE command was not a letter from A through E.	Correct OP parameter and retry.	ASUSE
INCORRECT REPORT OPTION.	The OP parameter on the SSUSE command was not a letter from A through D.	Correct OP parameter and retry.	SSUSE
INCORRECT - RF AND AM PARAMETERS.	AM cannot be specified if RF is specified. Both AM and RF were specified on the SSVAL command.	Specify either AM or RF, or neither AM nor RF, but not both.	SSVAL
INCORRECT - RF AND FM PARAMETERS.	FM cannot be specified if RF is specified Both FM and RF were specified on the SSVAL command.	Specify either FM or RF, or neither FM nor RF, but not both.	ASVAL
INCORRECT - RL AND NO RF PARAMETER.	RL can be specified only if RF is also specified. RF was not specified, but RL was specified on the SSVAL command.	Either specify both RF and RL or neither.	SSVAL
INCORRECT ROLLOUT REQUEST.	SYSEDIT and routine SLL can not be rolled out during execution.	None.	SLL
INCORRECT RUBOUT COUNT.	Rubout parameter must be less than 31.	Correct command and reenter.	IAFEX
INCORRECT SAMPLE RATE.	The user specified a sample rate in the SMP call request or command call that was less than 1 or greater than 50 octal.	Correct the SMP call and retry.	SMP
INCORRECT SB PARAMETER.	The SB parameter on the SSVAL command was not a numeric character string specifying some of the subfamilies from 0 through 7.	Correct SB parameter and retry.	SSVAL
INCORRECT SB PARAMETER.	The SB parameter on the SSVAL command was not a numeric character string specifying some of the subfamilies from 0 through 7.	Correct SB parameter and retry.	SSVAL
INCORRECT SDF DEVICE.	The equipment selected to receive a deadstart file does not meet the requirements of an MSM deadstart device.	Ensure acuracy of command or select another device.	1IS
INCORRECT SEPARATOR.	An = separator was found following a parameter value or command in the input string.	Correct K display input and retry.	CONFIG
INCORRECT SERVICE CLASS.	The two character service class was not valid for the user or not valid for the origin type. This message is issued by CHARGE if a service class is specified by a non-system origin job.	Correct and retry.	MODVAL
INCORRECT SKIP COUNT.	An asterisk was present on a SKIP LINE, SKIP PAGE, or SKIP RECORD BACKWARD command or the skip count was greater than 377777B or the skip count was not numeric.	Determine the error and correct it before retrying the command.	QDSPLAY
INCORRECT SL.	The SL parameter in a directive to ASDEBUG was not a number from 0 through 15 or was greater than the SU parameter.	Correct SL parameter and retry.	ASDEBUG
INCORRECT SL.	The SL parameter in a directive to SSDEBUG was not a number from 1 through 1931 or was greater than the SU parameter.	Correct SL parameter and retry.	SSDEBUG
INCORRECT SLL REQUEST.	Dayfile message indicating an SLL with an undefined function code.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	SLL
INCORRECT SM.	The SM parameter in a directive to SSDEBUG was not a letter from A through H.	Correct SM parameter and retry.	SSDEBUG SSUSE SLABEL

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
INCORRECT SM PARAMETER.	The SM parametrer on the SSVAL command was not an alphabetic character string specifying some of the characters from A through H.	Correct SM parameter and retry.	SSVAL
INCORRECT SMP REQUEST.	SMP NOT called from CPU with auto recall.	Correct the SMP call and retry.	SMP
INCORRECT SSC STATUS RECEIVED.	IAF received unknown status from SMFEX subsystem.	Contact Central Software Support.	IAFEX
INCORRECT ST PARAMETER.	The ST parameter on the SSVAL command parameter was not a number.	Correct ST parameter and retry.	SSVAL
INCORRECT SU.	The SU parameter in a directive to ASDEBUG was not a number from 0 through 15 or was less than the SL parameter.	Correct SU parameter and retry.	ASDEBUG
INCORRECT SU.	The SU parameter in a directive to SSDEBUG was not a number from 1 through 1931 or was less than the SL parameter.	Correct SU parameter and retry.	SSDEBUG
INCORRECT SUBFAMILY.	The SB parameter on the ASUSE command or in a directive to ASLABEL or ASDEBUG was not a number from 0 through 7.	Correct SB parameter and retry.	ASLABEL ASDEBUG ASUSE
INCORRECT SUBFAMILY.	The SB parameter on the SSUSE command or in a directive to SSLABEL or SSDEBUG was not a number from 0 through 7.	Correct SB parameter and retry.	SSLABEL SSDEBUG SSUSE
INCORRECT SYSTEM SECTOR.	An error occurred while the system sector was being read.	Inform software support.	QFM
INCORRECT TAPE DENSITY.	An incorrect NOS tape density has been requested for the dump option.	Correct the tape specification and reenter.	RECLAIM
INCORRECT TAPE FORMAT.	An incorrect NOS tape format has been requested for the dump option.	Correct the tape specification and reenter.	RECLAIM
INCORRECT TASK PERCENTAGE.	The task percentage specified exceeds 100.	Correct task percentage in the task definition in the session file.	STIMULA
INCORRECT TDAM REQUEST.	MSSEXEC received a TDAM request with an invalid function code.	Inform site analyst.	EXSTGE
INCORRECT TERMINAL REQUEST.	Informative message indicating that an unidentified request was encountered, or auto recall was not requested by the calling job.	Correct erroneous request, or rewrite program to use recall.	TLX
INCORRECT TERMINAL TYPE.	Parameter on TERM command is not a valid terminal type.	Ensure accuracy of command.	IAFEX
INCORRECT USER ACCESS.	Calling job was not system origin.	Correct and retry.	SCTD
INCORRECT USER ACCESS.	Not called from SYOT job or system privileges plus debug.	Rerun with debug or under DIS.	SMP
INCORRECT USER INDEX.	Nonfatal K display message indicating that the user index is greater than 18 bits.	Enter the correct user index.	STIMULA
INCORRECT VSN.	The VSN specified on an FX directive contains incorrect characters; or the cartridge label for the current directive has an incorrect VSN.	Retry specifying a valid VSN; or use FX directive to relabel the cartridge.	ASLABEL SSLABEL
INCORRECT 1MR FUNCTION.	An incorrect function was issued to 1MR.	Write a PSR and include support material to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	1MR
INDEX BUFFER LIMIT.	The limit for user indexes on a catalog track has been reached.	Increase index buffer length (INDBL).	PFCAT
INITIAL PF SPACE = n.	Informative message indicating that the permanent file space at the beginning of the ASMOVE run is n PRUs.	None.	ASMOVE
INITIAL TASK NOT IN TASK LIBRARY DIRECTORY.	The task library file does not contain the initial task (ITASK).	Inform site analyst.	TAF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
INITIALIZATION OPTIONS.	This message precedes messages indicating the values of the initial K display options either during initialization or recovery.	None.	TAF
INITIALIZATION PROBLEMS – NO FAMILIES WITH 8 CATALOGS FOUND.	MSF catalogs are missing.	Recover or recreate the missing MSF catalogs.	EXINIT SSEXEC
INITIALIZATION PROBLEMS – BAD MSS CONFIGURATION.	The CMRDECK entries for the mass storage facility equipment are incorrect.	Correct the CMRDECK.	EXINIT
INITIALIZATION PROBLEMS – NO CSUMAP FOUND.	CSU maps are missing.	Recover or recreate the missing CSU maps.	EXINIT
INITIALIZATION PROBLEMS.	The BUDT entries for the MSE facility equipment are incorrect.	Correct the BUDT.	SSEXEC
INITIALIZATION PROBLEMS – NO SMMAP FOUND.	CSU maps are missing.	Recover or recreate the missing SM maps.	SSEXEC
INITIALIZATION PROBLEMS – NO SMMAP FOUND.	Informative message indicating that no map was found for the subfamilies.	Analyze and take the appropriate action.	SSEXEC
INITIALIZE BIT NOT SET ON EQest.	Device with EST ordinal est is available and has a good label but cannot be linked to another device unless initialize status is set.	One of the following. – Enter INITIALIZE command to set initialize status for device and then enter RERUN to update list (on K display) of devices with initialize status set. – Enter CLEAR to clear initialize status for current device.	MSI
INITIALIZE OF LINK DEVICE REQUIRES PRESET.	A full initialize was specified for the link device which, if allowed to continue, would destroy extended memory resident multimainframe tables. These tables are assumed to be intact in the absence of a PRESET command.	Redeadstart without initializing the link device if other machines are operating in a multimainframe mode; otherwise, clear message with left blank key and specify PRESET in conjunction with the INITIALIZE command.	SET
INITIALIZE PENDING.	The equipment entered in a UNLOAD,eq. command has an initialize pending.	Retry the command when the initialize clears.	DSD
INPUT FILE EMPTY.	There is no information in the input file.	Rerun NDLP with NDL input.	NDLP
nnnn INPUT FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn files in the input queue have been recovered.	None.	REC
INPUT MESSAGE TOO LONG.	An entered command exceeds the maximum allowed length.	Attempt corrected command entry.	NVF CS
INPUT TRAY EMPTY	The picker failed to find a cartridge in the input tray.	Check input tray and retry.	SSEXEC
INQUIRING username.	Message displayed at line 1 of control point indicating that the user name is being inquired.	None.	MODVAL
INQUIRY COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating that the inquiry is completed.	None.	MODVAL
INSTALL ABORTED.	The install job was aborted by the operator.	None.	1IS
INSTALL – ARGUMENT ERROR.	The INSTALL command is syntactically incorrect.	Check parameters on INSTALL command.	INSTALL
INSTALL FILE NOT FOUND.	The file to be installed as a deadstart file was not found (is not assigned to the job control point).	Assign the file to be installed to the job control point before calling INSTALL.	1IS
INSTALL FILE NOT MASS STORAGE.	The file to be installed as a deadstart file does not reside on mass storage.	If the file to be installed is a tape file, copy it to mass storage.	1IS
INSUFFICIENT CUBES. NUMBER PROCESSED = n.	The number of cubicles to be added to the subfamily is more than the number of unassigned cubicles contained in the CSU. However, n cubicles were added.	Reassign empty cubicles presently assigned to another subfamily or acquire an additional CSU.	ASLABEL

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
INSUFFICIENT CUBES. NUMBER PROCESSED = n.	The number of cubicles to be added to the subfamily is more than the number of unassigned cubicles contained in the SM. However, n cubicles were added.	Reassign empty cubicles presently assigned to another subfamily or the pool, or acquire an additional SM.	SSLABEL
INSUFFICIENT FIELD LENGTH.	The NDL processor requires additional central memory to completely process all input statements that cause table generation. Excessive use of the DEFINE statement can cause the processor to need additional table space.	Remove as many NDL DEFINE statements as possible from the input file or add an RFL statement to the command portion of the job. Rerun the job.	STORDEF STORNAM
INSUFFICIENT FIELD LENGTH FOR THIS COMMAND.	CRMTASK issued a CRMSTAT request but AAMI was not able to complete it because the table area supplied by the user was not large enough.	Inform data base administrator.	CRMTASK
INSUFFICIENT FL FOR DATA MANAGER.	The transaction executive requires more field length at initialization time than is available.	Correct error and reinitialize executive.	TAF
INSUFFICIENT LOGICALLY ON PPS DEADSTART ABORTED.	Too few peripheral processors are logically on to permit a successful deadstart.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
INSUFFICIENT MEMORY FOR CM RECOVERY.	During a level 3 recovery, not enough free memory (central memory not assigned to subsystem jobs) is available as is required for label MSTs. Recovery is impossible.	Redeadstart using a level 0 deadstart.	MSM
INSUFFICIENT NFL SPACE.	The negative field length for the control point being dumped is less than the default value.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information. Check that the correct control point is being dumped.	DSDI
INTERLOCKING, EQest.	Informative message indicating IMR is waiting for the PF utility interlock on EQest.	None.	IMR
INTERLOCKING IQFT, EQest.	MREC is waiting for the IQFT interlock on equipment est.	If no queue utilities are active, inform site personnel.	1MR
INTERMEDIATE IGNORE TABLE OVERFLOW.	Intermediate ignore table FTAB is too small. Too many potentially recoverable files have been encountered when reading ARF's.	Inform site analyst to enlarge table FTAB.	DMREC (BRT)
INTERNAL ERROR - rn.	The utility has detected an internal error condition in the routine rn.	Follow the site defined procedures for reporting software problems.	NLTERM
INTERNAL ERROR IN MSI.	MSI encountered an internal condition which could destroy permanent files.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	MSI
INTRODUCED UNIT IN USE.	A unit being introduced to an equipment is defined on another equipment.	Correct K display input and retry.	CONFIG
INVALID ATTRIBUTE.	An attribute entered was not recognized as a valid attribute.	Reenter L display input with valid attribute(s).	LIDOU
INVALID CN ON ICN/TE/R.	CCP error. An incorrect connection number received on ICN/TE/R. NAM will dump the NPU. (This message is issued on debug NAM only.)	Take NPU dump. Supply dump and dayfile to field support/site analyst.	NIP
INVALID COMBINATION OF PARAMETERS.	A command contains an incorrect combination of parameter selections.	Attempt corrected command entry.	NVF CS
INVALID COMMAND.	The command entered was not recognized as one of the available commands.	Reenter L display input with valid command.	LIDOU
INVALID CONTROL STATEMENT.	Arguments were entered on the command call to CONFIG.	Reenter command without arguments.	CONFIG
INVALID CONTROL STATEMENT OPTION.	An unrecognizable option was specified on the NDLP command.	Rerun NDLP with valid command parameters.	NDLP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
INVALID DATA BASE NAME ON DMS STATEMENT.	A data base name associated with TAF, CRM, or OTHER exceeds two characters.	Correct the DMS statement on TCF file.	TAF
INVALID DATA IN INPUT STREAM.	Dayfile message indicating that the input file contains data that is incorrect.	Refer to the listing of the input stream for statements in error.	FORMAT
INVALID DEVICE SPECIFIED.	Dayfile message indicating that the device specified is in an improper state for the selected operation to proceed.	Correct and rerun.	FORMAT
INVALID DEVICE SPECIFIED.	The specified device cannot be found, or cannot be used for dayfiles.	Specify a new device.	DFTERM
INVALID DOWNED EQUIPMENT.	A control module which has been defined as down has at least one corresponding 834 disk storage device which cannot be in a down condition.	Do not attempt to set down status on the control module or reconfigure each of its corresponding 834 devices so that each is in a down condition.	SET
INVALID EST ORDINAL.	The EST ordinal specified by the EQ=est parameter on the LOADBC command is incorrect.	Correct EST ordinal and retry.	LOADBC
INVALID FX PARAMETER.	The FX parameter on the ASVAL or SSVAL command was not a number.	Correct FX parameter and retry.	ASVAL
INVALID JOB START INFORMATION.	CPN did not return the user's accounting block correctly.	Inform site analyst.	CHARGE
INVALID NEW SECURITY ACCESS LEVEL.	The equipment in which the queued file resides is not validated for the new access level, or the owner of the file is not validated for the new access level.	Inform software support.	QALTER
INVALID OPTION.	Self-explanatory.	Clear message and try a valid entry.	CTI
INVALID PAGING ATTEMPT.	K display message indicating that the page advancing command (+) was entered before a LIST command or after a GO command.	None.	QREC QFTLIST
INVALID PARAMETER ON PROGRAM CALL CARD.	Dayfile message indicating that at least one unrecognizable parameter was found on the FORMAT command.	Correct and rerun.	FORMAT
INVALID PARAMETER VALUE.	Self-explanatory.	Reenter command.	CS
INVALID PARAMETER(S) IN JOB STATEMENT.	An invalid parameter (example: more than seven characters) was found in a job statement in the parameter record. The job statement in error is shown.	Correct the error in the job statement.	NAMI
INVALID PROGRAM NUMBER.	The CTI module has requested the loading of an undefined module.	Redeadstart. If the message persists, inform customer engineer.	DHE
INVALID SB PARAMETER.	The SB parameter on the ASVAL or SSVAL command was not a numeric character string specifying some of the subfamilies from 0 t hrough 7.	Correct SB parameter and retry.	ASVAL
INVALID SELECTION	A non-existent parameter record has been selected by the author.	None.	NAMI
INVALID ST PARAMETER.	The ST parameter on the ASVAL or SSVAL command parameter was not a number.	Correct ST parameter and retry.	ASVAL
INVALID TCF ENTRY.	The previous dayfile mesage is the statement in TCF which is incorrect.	Correct that statement in TCF.	TAFREC
INVALID TDAM REQUEST.	MSSEXEC received a TDAM request with an invalid function code.	Inform site analyst.	EXMAIN
INVALID TRANSACTION DIRECTORY HEADER – filename.	The transaction directory (TRD) header word is not TRD.	Inform TAF site analyst.	TAF
INVALID TRIGGER NUMBER – xxSTTP.	NIP internal error. Invalid trigger number encountered in NIP state table. NIP aborts. xx First two characters of the name of the state table.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to field support/ site analyst.	NIP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
INVALID USER ACCESS.	The calling job was not system origin.	Ensure system origin.	LIDOU
IO ERROR ec ON filenam.	A CIO error ec was encountered on file filename.	Refer to the message following this message for the disposition of the file.	MCS
IO ERROR ec ON ROLLOUT.	Because of IO errors, the MCS subsystem could not roll out. ec CIO error code (refer to the NOS Reference Set, volume 3)	None.	MCS
IOU FATAL ERROR.	1MB detected a fatal IOU error which caused the PP that received the error to halt. Check the error log dayfile for further information.	Inform customer engineer and site analyst.	1MB
IOU MARGINS SELECTED (CR) TO CONTINUE.	A deadstart was performed with the IOU margin switch not in the neutral position.	Enter carriage return to proceed, or return the IOU margin switch to the neutral position and deadstart.	CTI
IOU MARGINS SELECTED DEADSTART ABORTED	IOU frequency margin status selected the maintenance registers.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
IOU SHUTDOWN IMMINENT.	1MB detected bit 63 in the input/output unit status summary register. This bit indicates that there is an abnormal environmental condition present for the input/output unit and it probably will shut down. Refer to appendix E for more information.	Verify that the system was able to complete checkpoint. Inform the customer engineer and site analyst.	1MB
IPL NOT FOUND	First record was read from the deadstart device and its name was not IPL.	Redeadstart.	ICD
IPRDECK NOT ON TAPE.	The specified text deck number is not contained on the deadstart tape being used.	Redeadstart and select the correct text deck.	SET

IQFT FILE ERROR DN dn FAMILY familyname.	An error was encountered during an attach or read of the IQFT file. The message which follows this message in the dayfile describes the error.
	  dn Device number.
	  familyname Family name.
		Inform software support.	QDUMP QMOVE

IQFT NOT FOUND.	Mass storage devices require an IQFT file, but the selected device did not have one.	Initialize the device and retry.	QLOAD QMOVE
o IS AN ILLEGAL OR DUPLICATE OPTION.	The option o is invalid or has already been specified.	Correct or remove the option from the command and rerun the job.	NLTERM
p IS AN ILLEGAL OR DUPLICATE PARAMETER.	The parameter p is invalid or has already been specified.	Correct or remove the parameter from the command and rerun the job.	NLTERM
npuname IS CONTROLLING NOP.	A CONTROL,ON Command attempted while control currently assigned to another NOP. npuname Name of the NPU (Network Processing Unit)	Wait for control to be released, reenter command.	CS
ISD ERROR, vvvvv. REPLY GO TO RETRY - DROP TO OFF DEVICE.	K display message indicating that an input or output (vvvvv) belt malfunction occurred on the mass storage transport.	Verify that the cartridges are aligned correctly on the input or output belt and enter K.m.GO. If any cartridge is not aligned, enter K.m.DROP and inform customer engineer. m Message ordinal	EXKD
.ISF COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating that ISF operation is complete.	None.	ISF
ITF, ACN acn, APPLICATION LINKAGE ACCEPTED BY HOST pid.	Tas accepted the application connection byeber acn.	None.	ITF

ITF, ACN acn, APPLICATION LINKAGE ERROR WITH HOST pid.
  CN acn, REASON CODE = nn - xxxx.
	The host physical identifier pid has detected one of the following anomalies on the application connection number acn:
	
	  nn xxxx
	
	  01 UNRECOGNIZED COMMAND.
	  02 INVALID QUALIFIER.
		Inform site analyst.	ITF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
	03 INVALID ATTRIBUTE. 04 REQUIRED ATTRIBUTE MISSING. 05 CONNECTION TIMED OUT. 06 FC/BRK RECEIVED. 07 FC/NAK RETRY COUNT EXECEEDED. 08 BLOCKS OUT OF SEQUENCE. 09 UNEXPECTED COMMAND.		
ITF, ACN acn, APPLICATION LINKAGE REJECTED BY HOST pid	Indicates ITFS application on remote host physical identifier has rejected linkage request. acn Application connection number pid Physical identifier	If problem persists, inform site analyst.	ITF
ITF, ACN acn, CONNECTION TO HOST pid ESTABLISHED.	Connection to remote host physical identifier pid has been established as application connection number acn.	None.	ITF
ITF, ACN c, CONNECTION TO HOST pid BROKEN.	Failure of the connection numbered c to host pid.	If problem persists, inform site analyst.	ITF
ITF, ACN acn, CONNECTION TO HOST pid ENDED.	The application connection numbered acn to remote host physical identifier pid has ended.	None.	ITF
ITF, ACN acn, MESSAGE FROM HOST pid - ITF, ACN acn, xxxx	Message text xxxx received from the remote host pid with the connection number acn.	None.	ITF
ITF, ACN acn, RETRANSMITTING TO HOST pid.	The RHF subsystem has repeatedly rejected the transmission of a network block by ITF. acn Application connection number pid Physical identifier	If problem persists, inform site analyst.	ITF
ITF, ACN acn, TRANSMISSION RESUMED TO HOST pid.	ITF has successfully transmitted a network block which had been previously rejected by the RHF subsystem. acn Application connection number pid Physical identifier	None.	ITF
ITF, COULD NOT CONNECT TO HOST pid. ITF, REASON CODE = nn - xxxx.	ITF was not able to establish an RHF connection to remote host pid due to one of the following conditions: nn xxxx 01 LID UNKNOWN TO SUBSYSTEM. 02 REJECTED BY HOST. 03 NETWORK RESOURCE LIMIT. 04 SERIVCER UNAVAILABLE. 05 PATH DISABLED OR DOWN. 06 HOST NOT RESPONDING. other CONNECTION REJECT.	If problem persists, contact local operator to ensure RHF subsystem and the LCN are operational and/or operator for remote host pid to ensure RHF software and hardwre as well as the ITF servicer application are operational there.	ITF
ITF, COULD NOT CONNECT TO NAM SUBSYSTEM. ITF, REASON CODE = nn - xxxx.	ITF was not able to establish communications with the NAM subsystem due to one of the following conditions: nn xxxx 01 SUBSYSTEM UNAVAILABLE 02 ITF UNAVAILABLE. 03 ITF DISABLED. other NETON FAILURE.	If SUBSYSTEM UNAVAILABLE, initiate NAM. If ITF DISABLED, use the HOP ENABLE command to enable ITF. Otherwise inform site analyst.	ITF
ITF, COULD NOT CONNECT TO RHF SUBSYSTEM. ITF, REASON CODE = nn - xxxx.	ITF was not able to establish communications with the RHF subsystem due to one of the following conditions: nn xxxx 01 SUBSYSTEM UNAVAILABLE. 02 ITF UNAVAILABLE. 03 ITF DISABLED. other NETON FAILURE.	If SUBSYSTEM UNAVAILABLE, initiate RHF. If ITF DISABLED, use the RHF ENABLE command to enable ITF. Otherwise inform site analyst.	ITF
ITF, INVALID APPLICATION NAME (MA).	The mandatory application name specified by the MA parameter must be one to seven alphanumeric characters, and may not be ITF.	Correct the command.	ITF
ITF, INVALID DEFAULT LID (DL).	The default logical identifier specified by the DL parameter must be three alphanumeric characters.	Correct the command.	ITF
ITF, INVALID MANDATORY LTD (ML).	The mandatory logical identifier specified by the ML parameter must be three alphanumeric characters.	Correct the command.	ITF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ITF, INVALID USER ACCESS.	The calling job was not system origin.	Ensure system origin.	ITF
ITF, NAM DETECTED LOGICAL ERROR. ITF, REASON CODE = nn.	ITF received an ERR/LGL/R supervisory message with reason code nn from NAM. Refer to the NAM/CCP Host Application Programming Reference Manual.	Inform site analyst.	ITF
ITF, NAM NETWORK IDLEDOWN IN PROGRESS.	The operator has initiated subsystem ideldown. ITF will not accept any new connections.	None.	ITF
ITF, NAM NETWORK SHUTDOWN.	The subsystem is terminating immediately. All connections are aborted.	None.	ITF
ITF, REPRIEVED FROM ERROR CODE nn.	ITF has been reprieved by the system. See REPRIEVE macro description in the NOS 2 Reference Set, Volume 4 for listing of error codes nn.	Inform site analyst if problem persists.	ITF
ITF, RHF DETECTED LOGICAL ERROR. ITF, REASON CODE = nn.	ITF received an ERR/LGL/R supervisory message with reason code nn from RHF.	Inform site analyst.	ITF
ITF, RHF INPUT BLOCK ERROR DETECTED. ITF, REASON CODE = nn - xxxx.	One of the following analomies was detected in a block received from RHF: nn xxxx 01 UNKNOWN BLOCK TYPE. 02 INVALID ACN. 03 ACN NOT IN USE. 04 INCORRECT CHARACTER TYPE. 05 BLOCK UNDELIVERABLE. 06 UNKNOWN SUPERVISORY MESSAGE.	Inform site analyst.	ITF
ITF, RHF NETWORK IDLEDOWN IN PROGRESS.	The operator has initiated subsystem idledown. ITF will not accept any new connections.	None.	ITF
ITF, RHF NETWORK SHUTDOWN.	The subsystem is terminating immediately. All connections are aborted.	None.	ITF
ITF, Tnnnn, ASSIGNED TO ACN c/TCN yy.	Assignment of terminal connection nnnn to the RHF connection c was made. yy is virtual connection number.	None.	ITF
ITF, Tnnnn, CONNECTION BROKEN.	Indicates state of connection nnnn.	None.	ITF
ITF, Tnnnn, CONNECTION FROM xxxxxxx ACCEPTED.	Indicates state of connection nnnn to terminal xxxxxxx.	None.	ITF
ITF, Tnnnn, CONNECTION FROM xxxxxxxx ENDED.	Indicates state of connection nnnn to terminal xxxxxxx.	None.	ITF
ITF, Tnnnn, SECURITY CONFLICT ON HOST pid.	Remote host has indicated a security conflict has occurred. The security count of the user will be decremented and the user logged out.	None.	ITF
ITF, Tnnnn, TERMINAL CONNECTION ABORTED BY HOST pid.	Indicates state of terminal connection.	None.	ITF
ITF, Tnnnn, TERMINAL CONNECTION ABORTED TO HOST pid.	Indicates state of terminal connection.	None.	ITF
ITF, Tnnnn, TERMINAL CONNECTION ACCEPTED BY HOST pid.	Indicates state of terminal connection nnnn to host pid.	None.	ITF
ITF, Tnnnn, TERMINAL CONNECTION ENDED BY HOST pid.	Indicates state of terminal connection.	None.	ITF
ITF, Tnnnn, TERMINAL CONNECTION ENDED TO HOST pid.	Indicates state of terminal connection.	None.	ITF
ITF, Tnnnn, TERMINAL CONNECTION REJECTED BY HOST pid.	Indicates state of terminal connection.	None.	ITF
ITF, Tnnnn, TERMINAL TIMEOUT.	Indicates connection nnnn is being ended due to lack of activity.	None.	ITF
ITF, TERMINATED.	You terminated IAF.	None.	ITF
ITF, UNDEFINED DEFAULT LID (DL=xxx).	The specified logical identifier is not defined in the system LID table.	Ensure that xxx is the correct LID.	ITF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ITF, UNDEFINED MANDATORY LID (ML=xxx).	The specified logical identifier is not defined in the system LID table.	Ensure that xxx is the correct LID.	ITF
xxJ FILE NOT FOUND.	When using the TAF's user name and password, an xxJ file for this data base was not found.	Ensure xxJ file exists for this data base and try again.	DMREC
JOB ABORTED.	Abnormal termination of MST.	Check dayfile for additional error information.	MST
JOB ACTIVE.	The DIS command last entered can not be processed because a job step is active.	Wait until the job step completes and reenter.	DIS
JOB HUNG IN AUTO RECALL.	System error.	Inform site analyst.	RECLAIM
JOB NOT RERUN.	The system was unable to successfully rerun a job because of a mass storage read error or because the QFT is full.	Resubmit the job to the system.	1AJ
JOB/PARAM RECORD COUNT EXCEEDS 200.	This message is issued during NAMI's preloading processing if the maximum of 200 job and/or parameter records permitted in any one master file is exceeded.	Self-explanatory.	NAMI
JOB RERUN.	The job has been terminated and requeued for input.	None.	1AJ
JOB STATEMENTS IN PARAM RECORD EXCEED 200.	Issued if any selected parameter record contains more than 200 job statements.	None.	NAMI
JOB STEP ABORT.	Job step aborted due to a system problem such as a rollout file was corrupted due to a mass storage failure.	Resubmit the job.	1AJ
JOURNAL TYPE DOES NOT MATCH xxJ FILE.	TAF journal file entries in the xxJ file do not match the files themselves. This causes the transaction subsystem to abort.	Inform TAF data administrator. Examine xxJ file for the TAF journal file entries.	TAF
JSN CANNOT BE DETACHED.	During network shutdown, job with JSN jsn cannot be detached, so it will not be able to be recovered when the network comes up again.	If the job cannot be recovered, take an express deadstart dump and submit it and the IAF FL dump with a PSR.	IAFEX
JSN EQest TRACK tttt LENGTH ERROR.	The QUEUE file on track tttt of equipment est had a length error at recovery time. 　　　est　　EST ordinal of the equipment.	Inform software support.	QDUMP QREC QMOVE
JSN LIST FULL.	K display message indicating that the job sequence name list does not have room for the specified job sequence name. The job sequence name list may have up to five job sequence names entered.	None.	QFSP
JSN xxxx NOT FOUND.	JSN xxxx was not found in input, print, plot, terminal wait, or punch queue.	Specify an appropriate JSN and retry.	QDSPLAY
K.BFL=n. K.CMB=nn. K.ECS=nnnK. K.ERO=a. K.ERO=CRF,xxx. K.INT=1. K.INT=CRF,xxxxxxx. K.INT=CRM,xxxx. K.MDM=n. K.MFL=nnnnnnB. K.REC=a. K.SCP=nn. K.TLF=a.	Values of the initial K display options at either initialization or recovery.	None.	TAF
K. COMMAND NOT VALID.	A K. command in the TCF file is improperly formatted.	Correct the statement in the TCF or inform the TAF analyst.	TAF
K.MAXFL,nnnnnnB.	The run-time K display command K.MAXFL was entered with the indicated value.	None.	TAF
K.MAXFL REJECTED.	A value was entered which caused potential blocked tasks to be detected.	Reenter K.MAXFL with a larger value.	TAF
KEYWORD IS ILLEGAL FOR THIS FUNCTION.	A keyword was used that is not valid for the selected directive.	Check format of directive and valid key words for that directive.	DMREC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
KEYWORK/VALUE COUNT IN PARAM RECORD EXCEEDS 200.	The NAMI allows a maximum of 200 replacement pairs in the parameter record; this count must include 21 pairs which are internal to NAMI.	None.	NAMI
n.nnn KILO CDCS REQUEST REJECTS FOR BUSY.	Total number of SSC rejects for busy when less than seven outstanding CDCS SSC requests existed at the time of the current request.	None.	TAF
n.nnn KILO CDCS REQUEST REJECTS FOR MAXR.	Total number of SSC attempts when there were seven (MAXR) outstanding CDCS SSC requests.	None.	TAF
n.nnn KILO CDCS REQUESTS FROM TASKS.	Total number of CDCS SSC requests issued by tasks. The number does not include terminate requests which are blocked by TAF.	None.	TAF
n.nnn KILO TRANSACTION ABORTS.	Upon transaction termination, this message indicates how many transaction tasks have aborted.	Data administrator may have to correct data base to account for transactions.	TAF
n.nnn KILO TRANSACTIONS PROCESSED.	Upon TAF termination, this message indicates the number of TAF transactions processed.	None.	TAF
KL PARAMETER OR CRM CARD NOT SPECIFIED PROPERLY.	The KL parameter or the CRM statement was specified improperly or specified as zero length.	Correct the CRM statement and try again.	DMREC
L-DISPLAY NOT ACTIVE.	No data was available to be displayed when the L display was requested at the console.	None.	DSD
L-DISPLAY NOT ASSIGNED.	No L display utility was active when input was entered at the console.	Ensure an L display utility has been initiated.	DSD
L-DISPLAY NOT AVAILABLE.	The L display is currently assigned.	Retry command when the L display is available.	DSD
LA AND UA BOTH REQUIRED.	You specified a lower access level limit or an upper access level limit, but not both.	Reenter the command with both lower and upper access level limits specified.	PFS
****LA AND UA BOTH REQUIRED.	K display message indicating both LA (lower access) and UA (upper level) must be specified when selecting access levels.	Correct and retry.	QREC QLOAD QDUMP QMOVE QFTLIST QALTER
LA VALUE LARGER THAN UA.	The lower access limit you specified is greater than the upper access limit you specified.	Enter appropriate access level limits.	PFS
****LA VALUE LARGER THAN UA.	K display message indicating the value associated with the lower access level (LA) must be less than or equal to the value of the upper access level (UA).	Correct and retry.	QREC QLOAD QDUMP QMOVE QFTLIST QALTER
LABEL READ ERROR Cnnnnn.	An error was encountered while attempting to read the label on a shared device. Cnnnnn is the number of times the MST/TRT have been updated for this shared device.	Enter GO,jsn. to allow the contents of this device to be dumped. jsn is the job sequence number of the job where the label read error occured.	PPR
LABEL TRACK CONFLICT.	While attempting to initialize a device at deadstart time, it has been determined that the track reserved via CPUMTR is not the first available track in the TRT, or a track was not available for the label. Recovery is impossible.	Contact Central Software Support. The TRT (and possibly a dump of MSM) must be interrogated to determine the conflict. A level 0 deadstart may be necessary to allow deadstart initialization of the device.	MSM
LABELED TAPE WAS PREASSIGNED.	User did not specify an unlabeled tape when using tape preassignment.	Specify an unlabeled tape in the command.	CVL

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
LACKING MEMORY FOR CM RECOVERY.	The system is unable to complete the deadstart because an insufficient amount of memory is available for system use during the deadstart.	Perform a level 0 deadstart.	SET
LBL - CIO ERROR.	A CIO error was encountered because no trailer record was found on a block load.	Load from previous dump tape.	DMREC
LCF DOES NOT EXIST.	For debug only. An LCF is not included in the network run.	Restart the network with an LCF.	NVF
LCM SECDED BIT ERROR - QUADRANT q, CSU x.	A large core memory (LCM) SECDED parity error has occurred (CYBER 176 only). q Quadrant (0, 1, 2, or 3) x CSU number (0 or 1)	Inform site analyst and customer engineer. (For further explanation and procedures, refer to S/C Register Error Detection, appendix E.)	SCE
LDLIST OPERATION COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating completion of QLOAD.	None.	QLOAD
ttt LENGTH CONFLICT.	The length of table ttt (EST, FNT, EJT, QFT, FOT) does not agree with information from the system table file. Recovery is aborted.	Level 0 deadstart is required.	REC
LENGTH IN 52 TABLE .NE. FET.	The controlware record length in the 52 table did not equal the controlware record length specified in the FET after the controlware was read into the LOADBC field length.	Check system controlware records.	LOADBC
LEVEL-0 DATA BASE ERROR.	Dayfile message indicating that a level 0 block on the VALIDUs file was not present or was incorrect.	Ensure that the file is local and contains valid level 0 and level 1 blocks (at least one user entry) and rerun.	MODVAL
LEVEL-1 INDEX BLOCKS LINKED.	Dayfile message indicating that index blocks are linked.	None, although if the validation file can be reformatted to eliminate block linkage, searches will be faster for user names residing in linked blocks and for nonexistent user names which would have resided in linked blocks.	MODVAL
LEVEL-2 DATA BASE ERROR.	Dayfile message indicating that a VALIDUs structure error in the level 2 block was detected.	Inform site analyst immediately.	MODVAL
LFG COMPLETE.	Indicates normal LFG termination.	None.	LFG
LFG ERRORS.	Indicates abnormal LFG termination. Consult LFG summary listing for detailed error descriptions.	Correct error and try again.	LFG
LIBRARY DIRECTORY EMPTY - filename.	The task library file indicated does not contain a directory.	Inform site analyst.	TAF
LIBRARY DIRECTORY ERROR - filename.	The task library file indicated contains a nonrecognizable directory.	Inform site analyst.	TAF
LIBRARY DIRECTORY TOO LONG - filename.	The directory record on the task library file indicated exceeded the maximum length allowed by the transaction executive (398 entries).	Inform site analyst.	TAF
LIBRARY TABLE ERROR.	Dayfile message indicating that an error was encountered while building the system library. Blank entry was not found in the library table or in the directory within the field length at the deadstart control point.	Attempt another deadstart. If the problem persists, contact Central Software Support.	SLL
LID NOT CHANGED.	Informative message indicating an attempt to change a LID to it's current attributes.	None.	LIDOU
LID NOT FOUND.	An attempt was made to delete a LID that was not in the LID table.	Reenter L display input with correct LID to be deleted.	LIDOU

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
LID NOT IN TABLE.	An *NLD* (New Destination Logical Identifier) was specified that was not in the LID table.	Correct and reenter K display input or use the LID operator utility to add the LID to the table.	QFSP
LID TABLE FULL.	The LID was not added since the LID table was full.	Contact site analyst to arrange a larger LID table or delete some LIDs from the table.	LIDOU
LIDOU UTILITY COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating normal termination.	None.	LIDOU
LINE: linenam,st,lt,npuname,port.	Status of line linenam. It indicates the current status (st), the line type (lt), the supporting npu (npuname) and the line's port number (port).	None.	CS
LINE: xxxxxxx, DUPLICATE CLA ADDRESS.	Line xxxxxxx has been found to have a CLA address that is in use by another line on the same NPU.	Change the CLA address to have a unique address or turn off the CLA. Turning off the CLA will cause the line to be disabled.	CS
LINE MODE IS NOT SUPPORTED, USE SCREEN MODE.	NLTERM is being run on a terminal that is not in screen mode or does not support screen mode.	If the terminal model is one that is supported by the NOS SCREEN command, refer to Volume 3 of the NOS 2 Reference Set and use that information to make the terminal model known to the system. If the terminal is not supported by SCREEN, or it does not support screen mode, then use the K display for interactive processing, or set OP=A and/or run NLTERM from a batch job for single function processing.	NLTERM
LINE: xxxxxxx, TIP NOT CONFIGURED.	Line xxxxxxx has been defined in the Network Configuration File (NCF) and the corresponding Terminal Interface Program (TIP) is not resident in the NPU to support the line.	Rebuild the variant for the NPU with the TIP module included.	CS
LINE TOO LONG.	Operator attempted to enter a line over 50 characters long as input to a K or L display. DSD does not accept the entry.	Backspace and shorten entry to 50 characters or less.	DSD
LINE TOO LONG.	The CMR command buffer was not long enough to contain all the characters entered at the keyboard.	Enter fewer characters for L display input requests.	DSD
LINK DEVICE CANNOT BE ALTERED.	Informative message indicating that an incorrect attempt was made to change the characteristics of the link device using an on-line initialize.	None.	MSI
LINK DEVICE LABEL TRACK ERROR.	An attempt to locate a free track for link device label information within predetermined limits was unsuccessful, possibly because a large block of extended memory was flawed initially.	Remove need for flawing of the device.	SET
LINK DEVICE READ ERROR.	An unrecoverable error occurred while attempting to read the link device.	Contact Central Software Support. The only K display entries allowed are K.RERUN. and K.STOP.	MREC
LINK DEVICE TABLE ERROR.	An error was encountered in link device tables which made further processing impossible.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support material which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	1MR
LINK DEVICE WRITE ERROR.	An unrecoverable error occurred while attempting to write the link device.	Contact Central Software Support. The only K display entries allowed are K.RERUN. and K.STOP.	MREC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
LINK RESET ON PORT nn.	An irrecoverable line error has occurred on port nn serviced by the CCP X.25 Terminal Interface Program. Following the error CCP automatically performed a link reset. The reset can cause packet level errors to occur. Repeated occurrences of this message may indicate software problems or poor transmission characteristics of the line.	Inform network analyst if this occurs frequently. None.	CCP
LIST COMPLETE.	Informative message.	None.	DMREC
LIST COMPLETE.	Informative message on the K display indicating that the LIST command has completed.	None.	QREC QFTLIST
LIST WRITTEN TO OUTPUT FILE nm.	Indicates that the LIST command is complete and the list has been successfully written to the list file nm.	None.	NLTERM
LISTING REMAINING FILES.	Informative message indicating that the remaining catalog image files are being listed.	None.	PFLOAD
LISTPPM - ARGUMENT ERROR.	Dayfile message indicating that an incorrect parameter or an undefined parameter was encountered.	Correct error and retry.	LISTPPM
LISTPPM COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating that the LISTPPM run was completed successfully.	None.	LISTPPM
LISTPPM - INVALID DUMP FILE.	Dayfile message indicating that the PIP-PP memory dump was formatted incorrectly.	Contact Central Software Support.	LISTPPM
LLINK: linknumber, MESSAGE NOT SENT.	Broadcast message not delivered to terminals on logical link number linknumber.	Reenter command.	CS
LLINK: llname,RL-r,typ,nn1/tn1,nn2/tn2.	Status of logical link llname. It indicates the regulation level (r), whether the link is host to host or host to NPU (typ), NPU node i.e. and terminal node i.d. 1 (nn1/tn1), and NPU node i.d. and terminal node i.d. 2 (nn2/tn2).	None.	CS
LO OPTION NOT RECOGNIZED.	The LO option specified on the command is not a legal option.	Correct and retry.	ACPD
npuname, LOAD ABORTED - ABNORMAL RESPONSE.	NS aborted the load of the NPU because it had received an error response from the SAM program while it was trying to load CCP into the NPU. Either there was a hardware problem with the NPU that was being loaded or there was an error in the network load file (NLF).	The NPU should be checked to make sure there is nothing wrong with the coupler or memory. (Refer to the CCP Diagnostic Handbook for information on how to run NPU diagnostics. If the NPU is a remote NPU, then the trunk should also be checked. The NLF file should likewise be checked to make sure it was built correctly for this NPU.	NS
npuname, LOAD ABORTED - BAD LOAD MODULE.	NS aborted the load of the NPU because it had detected an error in the network load file (NLF). NS detected the error while it was reading the CCP load modules from the NLF for the NPU that was being loaded.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU that NS is trying to load.	NS
npuname, LOAD ABORTED - BAD LPCB.	NS aborted the load of the NPU because it had detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS can dump, there is a Load Procedure Control Block (LPCB) in the NLF. The LPCB for the NPU that NS was trying to load had a bad header.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU that NS is trying to load.	NS
npuname, LOAD ABORTED - BAD NCB SIZE.	NS aborted the load of the NPU because it could not load the Network Configuration Block (NCB) into the NPU. For each NPU that NS will load, there is an NCB in the Network Configuration File (NCF) and a Load Procedure Control Block (LPCB) in the network load file (NLF). In the LPCB is a directive for loading the NCB into the NPU which specifies the maximum size of the NCB. For this error condition to occur, the size of the NCB in the NCF was larger than the maximum size specified in the LPCB	The NLF and NCF files should be checked to determine which one has the incorrect information and the erroneous file should be rebuilt.	NS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
	for the NPU that was being loaded.		
npuname, LOAD ABORTED - BAD PICB.	NS aborted the load of the NPU because it had detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS can load, there is a program initiation control block (PICB) in the NLF. The PICB for the NPU that NS was trying to load had a bad header.	The variant specified in the Network Configuration File (NCF) should be checked to see if it matches the variant specified in the NLF. If the two variants do not match, change one to match the other.	NS
npuname, LOAD ABORTED - BAD PICB DIRECTIVE.	NS aborted the load of the NPU because it had detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS can load, there is a program initiation control block (PICB) in the NLF. This PICB contains directives for NS to follow. NS had found too many bad directives in the PICB for the NPU that was being loaded.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU that NS is trying to load.	NS
npuname, LOAD ABORTED - LOAD MOD NOT FOUND.	NS aborted its attempt to load the NPU because it had detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS will load, there are supposed to be CCP load modules in the NLF. NS could not find a CCP load module for the NPU that was being loaded.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU that NS is trying to load.	NS
npuname, LOAD ABORTED - PICB NOT FOUND.	NS aborted the load of the NPU because it has detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS can load, there is a program initiation control block (PICB) in the NLF. The PICB for the NPU that NS was trying to load was missing.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU that NS is trying to load.	NS
npuname, LOAD ABORTED - PREEMPTED.	NS aborted the load of the NPU because it had received another initialization request from the SAM program or from PIP while it was currently trying to load CCP into the NPU. There was probably a hardware problem with the NPU that was being loaded.	The NPU should be checked to make sure there is nothing wrong with the coupler or memory. (Refer to the CCP Diagnostic Handbook for information on how to run NPU diagnostics.) If the NPU is a remote NPU, then the trunk should also be checked.	NS
npuname, LOAD ABORTED - RETRY LIMIT.	NS aborted the load of the NPU because it was getting error responses from the SAM project when NS was sending the START function to the SAM program. The START function is sent after NS has completed loading micromemory into the NPU. The SAM program is supposed to send back a normal response. If the SAM program returns an error response, NS will reissue the request two more times. If after the third request, NS still gets an error response, it gives up trying to load the NPU and this alert condition is issued. There was probably a hardware problem with the NPU that was being loaded.	The NPU should be checked to make sure there is nothing wrong with the coupler or memory. (Refer to the CCP Diagnostic Handbook for information on how to run NPU diagnostics.) If the NPU is a remote NPU, then the trunk should also be checked.	NS
npuname, LOAD ABORTED - TIMEOUT.	NS aborted the load of the NPU because it had not received a response from the SAM program. There was either a hardware problem with the NPU or with the SAM program that was loaded into the NPU.	If SAM was loaded from cassette, the cassette tape and tape drive should be checked. If the SAM program was loaded by the host, then the network load file (NLF) should be checked to make sure it was built correctly. The NPU may also be checked to make sure there is nothing wrong with the coupler of memory. (Refer to the CCP Diagnostic Handbook for information on how to run NPU diagnostics.) If the NPU is a remote NPU, then the trunk should be checked also.	NS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
LOAD ERROR DEADSTART ABORTED	An attempt to load a module from the Maintenance Software Library or the CTI/MSL Disk Area failed.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
LOAD ERROR IN HASHING ROUTINE.	When attempting to load the hashing routine on a record load operation, a load error or no entry point in the hashing routine was found.	Check for valid hashing routine, inform analyst.	DMREC
LOAD FILE MISPOSITIONED.	Either of the following situations has occurred. - A file position function indicated an attempt to position beyond EOI. - During a file read function, the control word read was not the expected control word.	Rewind the load file and retry the operation.	QLOAD
LOAD FILE POSITION LOST.	Position on the load file was lost during the write error recovery sequence.	Retry or inform software support.	QLOAD
LOADBC ABORT - BAD INITIATION PARAMETERS.	The actual NAD memory size is smaller than the specified LOADBC default memory size.	Verify installation parameters in LOADBC are correct. If so, contact a customer engineer.	LOADBC
LOADBC ABORT - xxx ERROR CODE = yyy.	PP program xxx (either CVL or NLD) returned response code yyy when validating the NAD or when loading NAD controlware.	Verify LOADBC parameters are correct and that the job has the proper origin type. If so, contact a customer engineer.	LOADBC
LOADBC REMOTE NAD LOAD - GO OR DROP.	Flashing B display message indicating that CVL could not determine the status of the NAD.	Operator must determine status of the NAD. If NAD is not in use by remote mainframe or by customer engineers, enter GO,jsn. Otherwise, enter DROP,jsn.	LOADBC
LOADING filename userindex.	Informative message indicating the name of the file currently being loaded and the user index under which the file is stored.	None.	PFLOAD
LOADING filename	This message is issued when NAMI routine processes each job record which is to be routed to the input queue.	None.	NAMI
LOADING Ccc,xxxx AUTOLOAD FAILURE, STyyyy.	Following the autoloading of controlware record xxxx to the buffer controller on channel cc, controller status indicated an error. yyyy Controller status. If status is 5020, the wrong controlware was loaded. If zero, the channel was disconnected without status being received. If not zero, a channel parity error or controlware checksum error occurred for the autoload.	Ensure the correct controlware is specified in the CMRDECK. To retry the autoload, type GO. If several retries continue to produce this message, check controlware record for validity. If the controlware record is known to be good, inform customer engineer to check the controller and channel.	STL
LOADING Ccn, cwrecord CONTROLLER RESERVED.	Controller reserved when trying to load controlware record cwrecord on channel number cn.	Clear reserve by deadstart of machine on other access, or clearing controller.	STL
LOADING Ccc,xxxx FUNCTION TIMED OUT = 0414.	The controller on channel cc is not responding to an autoload function.	Inform customer engineer.	STL
LOADING Ccc,xxxx TO CENTRAL MEMORY.	Informative status message indicating that controlware record xxxx is being loaded to central memory in preparation for autoloading the buffer controller on channel cc. If deadstart stops with this message displayed, there is insufficient central memory availble to contain the controlware record rcdname.	If a level 3 deadstart was in progress, attempt another level of deadstart. If other than a level 3 deadstart was in progress, the controlware record xxxx is bad.	STL
LOADING Ccc,xxx TO CONTROL MODULE.	This is an informative message indicating that the controlware record xxx is being autoloaded to a control module on channel cc. If deadstart stops with this message, the autoloaded program has hung due to one of the following conditions: - Another machine had the control	None, unless deadstart stops with this message. In that case, determine the cause from the above possibilities and correct it. If the EQPDECK and controlware	STL

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
	module reserved. - An incorrect EQPDECK equipment definition has been entered. - A controller or channel malfunction has occurred. - The controlware record xxx is bad.	record are known to be good, inform the customer engineer so the controllers and channel can be checked.	
LOADING Ccc,xxxx TO CONTROLLER.	Informative status message indicating that controlware record xxxx is being autoloaded to the buffer controller on channel cc. If deadstart stops with this message displayed, the autoload program has hung due to one of the following conditions. - An incorrect EQPDECK equipment definition has been entered. - A controller or channel malfunction has occurred. - The controlware record xxxx is bad.	If the EQPDECK and controlware record are known to be good, inform customer engineer to check the controller and channel.	STL
LOADING - DIRECT ACCESS FILES ONLY.	Informative input file message indicating that only direct access files have been selected to be loaded (OP=D option specified).	None.	PFLOAD
LOADING ECS taskname.	Informative message. The transaction subsystem is loading task taskname.	None.	TAF
LOADING FROM xxx TO yyy.	Informative output file message indicating the device from which the files being loaded came and the device to which they are being loaded. xxx Device mask of the device that was dumped to the archive tape being loaded. yyy Device mask of the device to be loaded.	None.	PFLOAD
LOADING - INDIRECT ACCESS FILES ONLY.	Informative input file message indicating that only indirect access files have been selected to be loaded (OP=I option specified).	None.	PFLOAD
LOCAL AREA SECTOR ERROR.	An error was encountered while reading the sector of local areas on the label track.	Redeadstart and initialize the device.	MSM
LOG,nn.	Operator executed command. Refer to the A,OPERATOR. command.	None.	DSD
LOG ENTRY TABLE OVERFLOW.	Too many recoverable data base file names exist on ARF.	Increase size of table (TLOG).	DMREC (BLT)
LOG FILE nm HAS BEEN TERMINATED.	Indicates that the GO command has completed the termination of the file nm.	None.	NLTERM
LOG FILE nm IS PURGED FROM THE CATALOG.	Indicates the completion of the PURGE command.	None.	NLTERM
LOG FILE NAME nm CONTAINS AN ILLEGAL CHARACTER.	The log file name nm contains a non-alphanumeric character.	Change the file name so that it only contains alphanumeric characters.	NLTERM
LOG FILE NAME MUST BE 1-5 CHARACTERS IN LENGTH.	The log file name specified must be 1 to 5 characters in length.	Change the log file name so that it is 1 to 5 characters in length and reenter it.	NLTERM
LOG FILE NAME MUST BE 5 CHARACTERS OR LESS.	The log file name specified by the NM parameter must be 1 to 5 characters in length.	Change the log file name so that it is 1 to 5 characters in length and rerun the job.	NLTERM
LOG FILE NAME SET TO nm.	The NM command has set the file name (to be used by the GO or TERM commands) to nm.	None.	NLTERM
LOG - PPU BUSY.	DSD cannot process an entry into the errorlog at this time.	Erase command and retry. Inform site analyst if the probelm persists.	DSD
LOGGING MAINTENANCE REGISTERS.	CTI is writing the contents of the maintenance registers to the MSL dayfile.	None.	CTI
LOGICAL ERROR - xxxx.	A supervisory message that was issued with PFC/SFC of xxxx (hexadecimal) caused a logical protocol error with NAM.	Contact site analyst.	CS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
LOGICAL ERROR xx.	Unrecognizable block sent to NAM, where xx is the type of error.	Write a PSR including network trace, IAF dump, and time of occurance.	IAFEX
LOGICAL ERROR, PFC/SFC = pfcsfc.	This message will appear only if a non-debug version of NVF is running. (If the error condition that causes this message happens in a debug system, NVF will abort.) NVF received an ERR/LGL supervisory message from NIP. The pfcsfc field contains the PFC/SFC of the supervisory message that is in error. This could be a sign of a serious internal problem in NVF, and may cause further unpredictable actions by NVF or NIP.	If the network starts behaving in an unusual or unpredictable manner, NAM should be stopped. Save the dumps and write a PSR. Since this type of problem is difficult to fix without trace turned on, build and install a debug version of the network with trace turned on.	NVF
xxxx LOST OUTPUT MESSAGE.	Job with jsn xxxx lost an output message because the maximum number of output messages was reached.	Write a PSR including a copy of the file that was currently being output.	IAFEX
LOST STIMOUT DATA.	Nonfatal output file message indicating that the buffer has overrun, since CIO is not servicing the stimulator output buffer fast enough.	Reassemble STIMULA with a larger output buffer, reduce line speed or input speed, or increase think time for stimulation.	1TS
LOWER BOUND IS .GE. UPPER BOUND FOR CLASS xx.	During GO processing, a lower bound was encountered which exceeded the associated upper bound for the service class xx.	Bring up the appropriate CLASS display for the service class and check all lower bounds against all upper bounds.	SDSPLAY
LPest, CHcc Acount INCOMPLETE TRANSFER. LPest, CHcc CONTROLLER HUNG BUSY. LPest, CHcc Fcode FUNCTION TIMEOUT. LPest, CHcc Fcode REJ Pdriver,Cconvert,Eequip. LPest, CHcc TURNED OFF.	Line printer messages. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	1IO QAP
LPest, CHcc RESERVED.	The line printer is reserved and cannot be connected on channel cc. est EST ordinal of line printer cc Channel number	Inform customer engineer.	1IO
LRest, CHcc Acount INCOMPLETE TRANSFER. LRest, CHcc CONTROLLER HUNG BUSY. LRest, CHcc Fcode FUNCTION TIMEOUT. LRest, CHcc Fcode REJ Pdriver,Cconvert,Eequip. LRest, CHcc TURNED OFF.	580-12 line printer messages. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	1IO QAP
LRest, CHcc Emmmm PFC ERROR	Detected PFC error on the specified local batch equipment. LR 580-12 line printer LS 580-16 line printer LT 580-20 line printer est EST ordinal of local batch equipment	Inform customer engineer.	1IO

LRest, CHcc Emmmm PFC ERROR.	Detected PFC error on the specified local batch equipment.
	        LR 580-12 line printer
	        LS 580-16 line printer
	        LT 580-20 line printer
	est EST ordinal of local batch equipment
	cc Channel number
	mmmm Maintenance status; bits 10 and 9 as follows.
	    01 Valid format code was set but is not in PFC buffer
	    10 Internal PFC parity error
	    11 PFC load overflow
		Inform customer engineer.	QAP

LRest, CHcc PRINT ERROR LIMIT EXCEEDED.	Line printer message. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	QAP
LRest, CHcc RESERVED.	The 580-12 line printer is reserved and cannot be connected on channel cc. est EST ordinal of line printer cc Channel number.	Inform customer engineer.	1IO

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
LRest, nnnn PRINT ERRORS.	Line printer message. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	QAP
LSest, CHcc Acount INCOMPLETE TRANSFER. LSest, CHcc CONTROLLER HUNG BUSY. LSest, CHcc Fcode FUNCTION TIMEOUT. LSest, CHcc Fcode REJ Pdriver,Cconvert,Eequip. LSest, CHcc TURNED OFF.	580-16 line printer messages. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	1IO QAP
LSest, CHcc Emmmm PFC ERROR.	580-16 line printer message. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	1IO QAP
LSest, CHcc PRINT ERROR LIMIT EXCEEDED.	Line printer message. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	QAP
LSest, CHcc RESERVED.	The 580-16 line printer is reserved and cannot be connected to channel cc. 　　　est　　EST ordinal of line printer 　　　cc　　Channel number.	Inform customer engineer.	1IO
LSest, nnnn PRINT ERRORS.	Line printer message. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	QAP
LSF NOT AVAILABLE, NETWORK CONNECTION REJECTED.	The network has rejected the connection because the Log Server is not active. Log file termination continues.	None.	NLTERM
LTest, CHcc Acount INCOMPLETE TRANSFER. LTest, CHcc CONTROLLER HUNG BUSY. LTest, CHcc Fcode FUNCTION TIMEOUT. LTest, CHcc Fcode REJ Pdriver,Cconvert,Eequip. LTest, CHcc TURNED OFF.	580-20 line printer messages. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	1IO QAP
LTest, CHcc Eequip PFC ERROR.	580-20 line printer message. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	1IO QAP
LTest, CHcc PRINT ERROR LIMIT EXCEEDED.	Line printer message. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	QAP
LTest, CHcc RESERVED.	The 580-20 line printer is reserved and cannot be connected to channel cc. 　　　est　　EST ordinal of line printer 　　　cc　　Channel number.	Inform customer engineer.	1IO
LT OPTION NOT SPECIFIED CORRECTLY.	The LT option is valid only with the RM directive; LT was specified in another directive to ASLABEL or SSLABEL.	Correct directive and retry.	ASLABEL SSLABEL
LTest, nnnn PRINT ERRORS.	Line printer message. Refer to EQest...	Inform customer engineer.	QAP
MACHINE ALREADY IN DIT.	The MID of this machine was found in the Device Identification Table (DIT). Either a PRESET command was not entered from the first machine to recover the device or two mainframes have the same machine identification.	Preset the device using the PRESET command (refer to the NOS 2 Installation Handbook for the correct form) to clear the machine identification from the DIT.	CMS MSM
MAGNET DROPPED DURING RECOVERY.	Informative message indicating the routine MAGNET was dropped while attempting clean-up or recovery of the magnetic tape subsystem.	None.	MAGNET
MAGNET TERMINATION/NO TAPE JOBS.	Informative message indicating the magnetic tape subsystem was dropped or aborted with no tapes assigned.	None.	MAGNET
MAINLOG - message.	Refer to AFD - message.	None.	DAYFILE
MAINLOG - *BML* FORMAT INCORRECT.	An incorrect recovery sector word was detected while processing the BML.	Check format of BML file to determine what failed.	DAYFILE
MAINLOG - *FR* TIME VALUE ILLEGAL.	The time specified via the FR option cannot be converted to a packed time for searching the binary maintenance log.	Retry with a valid time specified.	DAYFILE
MAINLOG - *OP* OPTION ILLEGAL.	The specified option is not valid when dumping the binary maintenance log.	Retry with a valid option.	DAYFILE
MAINLOG - TXOT BINARY OUT-FILE NOT ALLOWED.	The binary maintenance log cannot be written to a terminal (TT) device type.	Specify a non-TT destination file.	DAYFILE

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MAINS POWER FAILURE.	Bit 36 of the status/control register (bit 0 of the interlock register) is set, indicating a main power failure. This message is preceded in the error log by the letters SR hh.mm.ss. (CYBER 170 machine) or IR hh.mm.ss. (CYBER 70 machine) where hh.mm.ss. is the time at which the condition was detected.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer. (For further explanation and procedures, refer to S/C Register Error Detection Detection, appendix E.)	SCE
MAINTENANCE CHANNEL TIMEOUT DEADSTART ABORTED	The maintenance channel did not respond during an attempt to function or transfer data to a mainframe element.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
MAINTENANCE LOG PROCESSED.	The binary maintenance log dump is complete.	None.	DAYFILE
MAINTENANCE REGISTER ERROR.	A channel error is preventing access to the maintenance register on CYBER 180 class models.	Inform customer engineer.	SET STL
MAJPTR FOUND BAD BLK ID.	NIP encountered a bad block in garbage collection processing. NIP aborts if debug is on.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to Central Field Support.	NIP
MANUFACTURING DATA INVALID.	Dayfile message indicating that one of the factory-recorded sectors, containing either manufacturing or flaw data, is either unreadable or not present.	Refer to the output listing for a detailed status report indicating the actual problem. If the factory-recorded data cannot be read, the pack cannot be processed using this utility. Customer engineering must be contacted to add this format information off-line.	FORMAT
MASS STORAGE ERROR.	An error was encountered in reading a portion of the permanent file catalog or permit information (error log and dayfile message). This indicates a hardware problem with a disk pack or disk drive.	Inform site analyst. If many of these errors occur, the site anlayst should perform a full PFDUMP, total INITIALIZE, and full PFLOAD on the device.	PFM
MASS STORAGE LIMIT.	You have exceeded your mass storage validation limits.	Return all unneeded files and try again. If the message occurs again, your validation limit is too low to allow the operation you are attempting.	RECLAIM
MASS STORAGE TABLE OVERFLOW.	Operator message indicating that the computed address of a mass storage table (MST) is not less than 100000B.	Contact Central Software Support.	SET
MASTER FILE NOT PRESENT.	The specified master file (MFN/UN) was not found.	A different MFN/UN pair should be specified.	NAMI
MASTER USER NAME REQUIRED.	Dayfile message indicating that the job did not enter a user name (via USER command). This is needed for a master user list run and for a master user inquire run.	Rerun job with USER command.	PROFILE
MAX FL REACHED.	NIP has reached the maximum field length allowed by the installation.	Increase maximum field length using K display command.	NIP
MAXDEV TOO SMALL.	Number of devices exceeds maximum allowed by SSMOVE.	Increase MAXDEV.	SSMOVE
MAXIMUM NUMBER MIDS ACTIVE.	The table in extended memory resident which contains machine IDs of the mainframes which have been active is full. Only four machine IDs are allowed. Operator message. Recovery is impossible.	Redeadstart with the correct machine ID.	CPUMTR MSM
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ARGUMENTS.	Dayfile message indicating that only the first 30 bit numbers were accepted on a SET or a CLEAR command.	Correct and reenter.	SCRSIM
MAXIMUM TERMINALS EXCEEDED.	More than IPTST transaction terminals have been defined in the Network File(s).	Reduce number of terminal definition statements or increase IPTST and reassemble TAFREC.	TAFREC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MCH FATAL ERROR.	1MB was not able to use the maintenance channel to check the status of the IOU, CM, and CPU maintenance registers.	None.	1MB
MCS DISABLED BY NETWORK.	MCS cannot NETON to NAM.	Enter the LOP command to enable MCS in the network.	MCS
MCS IDLE DOWN STARTED.	Informative message indicating that the CFO.IDLE command is being processed.	None.	MCS
MCS INITIATED INCORRECTLY - TRY N.MCS.	n.MCS was entered instead of MCS.	Enter MCS.	MCS
MCS NETON COMPLETE.	Informative message.	None.	MCS
MCS REPRIEVE.	A fatal error was encountered by MCS.	Contact MCS administrator.	MCS
MCS SHUTDOWN COMPLETE.	Informative message.	None.	MCS
MEMORY ADDRESS BEYOND CM BOUNDARY.	The last word address to be dumped for the C, D, or E directive extends beyond the central memory boundary.	Check that central memory dump is desired. Else, correct and rerun.	DSDI
MEMORY FILE REPLACED	After the message VERSION MISMATCH ON MEMORY FILE is displayed, the memory file is updated and replaced, and then this message is displayed.	None.	NAMI
MEMORY MARGINS SELECTED (CR) TO CONTINUE	A deadstart was performed with the central memory margin switch not in the neutral position.	Enter carriage return to proceed, or return the central memory margin switch to the neutral position and deadstart again.	CTI
MEMORY MARGINS SELECTED DEADSTART ABORTED.	Central memory margin status selected the maintenance registers.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
MEMORY OVERFLOW.	There is no more space left in memory for SYSEDIT internal tables.	Reduce the number of programs to SYSEDIT and retry.	SYSEDIT
MEMORY OVERFLOW DURING INITIALIZATION.	TAF aborted because its field length for initialization was insufficient.	Inform site analyst. IFL= in deck TAF should be increased. Increasing the central memory field length parameter on the RFL command in the TAF initialization procedure file (ffff) does not correct this problem.	TAF
MEMORY REQUEST ERROR.	Fatal dayfile message indicating that STIMULATOR and 1TS do not agree on the correct field length.	Rerun job; this could be caused by a system failure.	1TS
MERGING STIMOUT DATA.	STIMULA is copying the task data to the STIMOUT file.	None.	STIMULA
MESSAGE NOT ALLOWED FOR THIS APPLICATION.	A HOP/DU, LE, RS, LB, or LR is not allowed for non-supervisory applications.	Self-explanatory.	NIP
npuname MESSAGE SENT.	Indicates that a host broadcast to NPU npuname has completed.	None.	CS
MESSAGE STATUS TABLE OVERFLOW.	Space sufficient to allocate the required table during IAF initialization was not available. An internal change to IAF is necessary.	Contact Central Software Support.	IAFEX
MESSAGE TOO LONG	Operator attempted to enter a CFO message longer than 36 characters.	Backspace and shorten entry to 36 characters or less.	DSD
MFL TOO LARGE - nnnnnnB,taskname,tasklibrary.	The MFL (initial field length plus expandable field length) of the non-CM resident task (taskname) on task library (tasklibrary) exceeds the minimum size of the transient task area (potential space available to contain transient tasks). Thus a situation could arise in which it would not be possible to complete processing of this task.	Reduce the task FL or EF, or increase the TAF FL.	TAF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MFLINK – APPLICATION CONNECTION BROKEN.	The connection with the remote host was broken by the network or remote host.	Inform site analyst. MFLINK retries unless unless EP specified.	MFLINK
MFLINK – APPLICATION CONNECTION TIMEOUT.	The remote host did not respond in the allotted time.	Inform site analyst. MFLINK retries unless EP specified.	MFLINK
MFLINK – APPLICATION DISABLED.	The operator has disabled the PTF for the network subsystembsystem (RHF or NAM).	Contact site operator. MFLINK retries unless RT specified.	MFLINK
MFLINK – BLOCK TOO LARGE.	The remote host or the network sent a block or message that was too large.	Inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK – CANNOT READ FROM filename.	The file filename does not have read permission. The file type is not supported by MFLINK, or the file does not exist.	Correct and resubmit.	MFLINK
MFLINK – CANNOT WRITE ON filename.	The file filename does not have write permission, or the file type is not supported by MFLINK.	Correct and resubmit.	MFLINK
MFLINK – CONNECT REJECT = nn.	The network subsystem (RHF or NAM) rejected the connection with unexpected reject code.	Inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK – CONNECTING TO lid.	Informative message. You are being connected to the remote host you specified.	None.	MFLINK
MFLINK – CONNECTION REJECTED BY REMOTE HOST.	The remote host you specified has rejected the connection.	Inform remote analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK – CONTINUATION BLOCK DID NOT FOLLOW.	The continuation block did not follow.	Inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK – ERR/LGL RECEIVED FROM SUBSYSTEM.	The network subsystem (RHF or NAM) detected detected a logic error in communication.	Inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK – FC/BRK RECEIVED RC=rc.	The remote host has sent a break with reason code rc.	Inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK – FC/NAK RETRY LIMIT.	MFLINK was unable to transmit a block after a system-defined number of attempts. Each attempt was rejected by the network subsystem (RHF or NAM).	Inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK – FILE RETRANSMIT REQUESTED.	The remote host has requested that the host retransmit the file.	None.	MFLINK
MFLINK – FILE TRANSFER IN PROGRESS.	The file requested to be transferred is in progress.	None.	MFLINK
MFLINK – INCORRECT LID.	No mainframe in the network has the specified logical identifier (LID), or the LID specified contains an illegal character or is not three characters long.	Use the LISTLID command to select the proper LID.	MFLINK
MFLINK – INVALID ACCESS VALIDATION.	Your user name does not have required validation to access the remote mainframe.	Contact your site administrator to get the authorization.	MFLINK
MFLINK – INVALID COMMAND cmd.	The system received an invalid command (cmd) from the remote host or received a command out of sequence.	Inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK – INVALID CONTROL STATEMENT.	You specified an incorrect parameter or value on the MFLINK command. command.	Correct the MFLINK command and retry.	MFLINK
MFLINK – INVALID DATA DECLARATION.	You specified an incorrect DD=dd parameter on the MFLINK command.	Correct the MFLINK command and retry.	MFLINK
MFLINK – INVALID FILE NAME.	The file name you specified on the MFLINK command is incorrect.	Correct the MFLINK command and retry.	MFLINK
MFLINK – INVALID FILE TYPE.	The file you attempted to transfer to a remote host does not have a local file type.	Ensure that the file has the correct type and retry.	MFLINK
MFLINK – INVALID SUPERVISORY MESSAGE.	The remote host or the network sent an incorrect or unsupported supervisory message.	Inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK – LID CURRENTLY UNAVAILABLE.	The network subsystem (RHF or NAM) is unable to complete the connection to the remote host.	Contact site operator. MFLDNK retries unless RT specified.	MFLINK

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MFLINK - LID DISABLED.	The mainframe with the specified logical identifier (LID) has been disabled by the system.	Contact stie operator. MFLINK retries unless RT specified.	MFLINK
MFLINK - LID UNKNOWN TO SUBSYSTEM.	The network subsystem (RHF or NAM) has rejected a connection request to the specified LID even though the system LID table indicates a network path is available.	If problem persists, inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK - LOCAL NETWORK RESOURCE LIMIT.	The network subsystem (RHF or NAM) is temporarily unable to complete the connection to the requested remote host.	If problem persists, inform site analyst. MFLINK retries unless RT specified.	MFLINK
MFLINK - NETWORK SEQUENCE ERROR.	A network message block was found for the connection before the connection was completed.	Inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK - NETWORK SHUTDOWN.	The operator has disabled the PTF application in the network subsystem (RHF or NAM). MFLINK terminates the network connection.	Contact site operator.	MFLINK
MFLINK - NETXFR STATUS = 0.	A system or network error occurred.	Inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK - NO LID SPECIFIED.	You failed to specify the ST=lid parameter on the first MFLINK command of the MFLINK session.	Correct the MFLINK command and retry.	MFLINK
MFLINK - RECOVERING ST lid.	An informative message. The system is recovering the files for the mainframe specified by lid.	None.	MFLINK
MFLINK - REMOTE SUBSTEM RESOURCE LIMIT.	The network or network subsystem (RHF or NAM) on the remote host is temporarily unable to complete the connection.		MFLINK
MFLINK - REMOTE SUBSYSTEM NOT RESPONDING.	The network subsystem (RHF or NAM) cannot establish communication with the remote host.	Contact site operator. MFLINK retries unless RT specified.	MFLINK
MFLINK - SUBSYSTEM FULL.	The network subsystem (RHF or NAM) is temporarily too busy to process your request.	MFLINK retries unless unless RT is specified.	MFLINK
MFLINK - SUBSYSTEM UNAVAILABLE.	The network subsystem is temporarily too busy to process your request.	Contact site operator. MFLINK retries unless	MFLINK
MFLINK - TERMINATING CONNECTION.	The application is terminating its connection to the network.	None.	MFLINK
MFLINK - UNKNOWN NETWORK INTERFACE TYPE.	An internal error was detected by MFLINK.	Inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFLINK - USER REQUEST SENT.	The user request for file transfer has been sent to the network.	None.	MFLINK
MFLINK - WRONG APPLICATION LEVEL. MFLINK - TRANSFER IMPOSSIBLE TO ST lid.	Files cannot be transferred because MFLINK's protocol version or level is incompatible with the remote server's protocol version or level on ST lid.	Inform site analyst.	MFLINK
MFQUEUE - COMPLETE. jsn = ROUTED FILE NAME.	Your job jsn was successfully routed.	None.	MFQUEUE
MFQUEUE - CONTROL STATEMENT ERROR.	MFQUEUE was unable to process the command. Usually an invalid character or successive separators is the cause of this problem.	Correct the command.	MFQUEUE
MFQUEUE - DUPLICATE PARAMETER.	Multiple occurrences are not allowed for any of the MFQUEUE parameters.	Correct the command.	MFQUEUE
MFQUEUE - FIRST PARAMETER NOT VALID LFN.	The first parameter must be a valid file name.	Correct the command.	MFQUEUE
MFQUEUE - ILLEGAL DD VALUE SPECIFIED.	Your DD=dd specification is not supported.	Correct the command.	MFQUEUE
MFQUEUE - ILLEGAL ST VALUE SPECIFIED.	The logical identifier (LID) you specified in the ST=lid parameter is not three alphanumeric characters.	Correct the command.	MFQUEUE
MFQUEUE - INVALID DIRECTIVE NAME.	The directive file name must be a valid file name.	Correct the command.	MFQUEUE

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MFQUEUE - INVALID PARAMETER.	You specified a parameter that is not allowed on the MFQUEUE command.	Correct the command.	MFQUEUE
MFQUEUE - NO REMOTE DIRECTIVES FOUND.	The directive file was empty or you did not supply remote directives via the PC parameter.	Fix the job so that the directive file is not empty.	MFQUEUE
MFQUEUE - ST PARAMETER MUST BE SPECIFIED.	The ST parameter is not optional. It must appear on each MFQUEUE command.	Correct the command.	MFQUEUE
MGETC/MAXFL REACHED.	NIP internal error in buffer management.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to field support/site analyst.	NIP
MHF, ABORTED	Fatal Error. Consult the MHF job dayfile to determine the error.	Correct the problem and enable MHF in the RHF application display.	MHF
MHF, BUFFER FOR NLD TOO SMALL, LOCAL NAD CH=xx	A fault in MHF prevents automatic loading or dumping of the local NAD on channel xx.	Correct MHF and restart RHF.	MHF
MHF, CONNECT BROKEN, RNAD yy, LOCAL NAD CH=xx	The connection between the local NAD on channel xx and remote NAD yy (hexadecimal) was broken because of a network or remote NAD failure.	None.	MHF
MHF, CONNECT REJECT, RNAD yy, LOCAL NAD CH=xx	The connection between the local NAD on channel xx and remote NAD yy (hexadecimal) was rejected because of a network or remote NAD failure.	None.	MHF
MHF, DEVICE ENABLE SWITCH OFF, LOCAL NAD CH=xx	The device enable switch of the local NAD on channel xx is turned off, disabling the NAD.	Turn on device enable switch.	MHF
MHF, ERROR IN ROUTINE xxxxxxx	Fatal error. Fault in MHF routine xxxxxxx.	Correct MHF and restart RHF.	MHF
MHF, EST ENTRY UP OR NOT RESERVED, NAD CH=xx	A CVL error response indicates that the EST entry of the local NAD on channel xx is not in the proper state for NAD memory dumping or controlware loading.	Inform site analyst.	MHF
MHF, INIT PARAMETER BAD IN RECORD xxxxxxx.	MHF found a faulty memory-size or system-buffer-count value in the controlware initialization parameter record xxxxxxx on the RHF configuration file. The NAD is not loaded.	Correct the faulty initialization parameter record on the RHF configuration file.	MHF
MHF, INIT PARAMETER RECORD MISSING xxxxxxx	MHF did not find record xxxxxxx on the RHF configuration file. A subsequent message will indicate that the load succeeded with default parameters.	Correct RHF configuration file.	MHF
MHF, INVALID NLD RESPONSE yyB, LOCAL NAD CH=xx	MHF received an unexpected response code (yy) when trying to communicate with the local NAD on channel xx.	Inform site analyst.	MHF
MHF, INVALID STATUS IN EST ENTRY, NAD CH=xx	An error response from NLD indicates that the EST entry of the local NAD on channel xx is not in the proper state for NAD memory dumping or controlware loading.	Inform site analyst.	MHF
MHF, NAD ACCESS ERROR (NLD ERROR 4) NAD CH=xx	MHF could not dump or load the local NAD on channel xx because of a fault detected by NLD. MHF will retry the dump or load.	Inform site analyst if message persists.	MHF
MHF, NAD ACCESS ERROR (NLD ERROR 4) NAD CH=xx	MHF could not dump or load the local NAD on channel xx because of a fault detected by NLD. MHF will retry the dump or load.	Notify system analyst if message persists.	MHF
MHF, NAD C/W FAULTY - xxxxxxx.	MHF found a fault in controlware record xxxxxxx on the system: no 77-table, 52-table, or incorrect length. The NAD is not loaded.	Correct the controlware record and restart RHF.	MHF
MHF, NAD C/W MISSING - xxxxxxx.	MHF did not find controlware record xxxxxxx on the system when attempting to load a NAD.	Add controlware record to system and restart RHF.	MHF
MHF, NAD DUMP FILE BAD - xxxxxxx	MHF could not automatically dump NAD memory because permanent file xxxxxxx was faulty.	Correct (rename or purge) the permanent file, and turn on NAD in EST.	MHF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MHF, NAD MAINTENANCE ACCESS DENIED, CH=xx	MHF was unexpectedly denied maintenance access to the local NAD on channel xx.	Notify system analyst.	MHF
MHF, NAD ON CHANNEL xx DISABLED	MHF has abandoned further attempts to dump or load the local NAD on channel xx. Consult the preceding dayfile messages to determine the error.	Correct the problem and restart RHF.	MHF
MHF, NAD ON CHANNEL xx DUMPED FILE yyyyyyy RECORD zz	The memory of the local NAD on channel xx has been copied to record zz (decimal) of permanent file yyyyyy. (Use DMPNAD to list the dump record.)	None.	MHF
MHF, NAD ON CHANNEL xx LOADED	MHF has loaded controlware into the local NAD on channel xx.	None.	MHF
MHF, NAD PROCESSOR STOPPED (DC=yyyy), NAD CH=xx	The local NAD on channel xx stopped unexpectedly, with dead code yyyy (hexadecimal).	None.	MHF
MHF, NDT NOT AVAILABLE FROM RHF.	Fatal error. MHF could not obtain the Network Description Table from RHF.	Correct MHF or RHF and restart RHF.	MHF
MHF, NETON REJECT — reason	Fatal error. MHF failed to connect (NETON) with RHF for one of the following reasons:		MHF
	RHF UNAVAILABLE	Start RHF. Inform site analyst if message persists.	
	MHF ALREADY ACTIVE	Inform site analyst if no other copy of MHF is active.	
	MHF DISABLED	Enable MHF in RHF's tables.	
	MHF UNKNOWN TO RHF	Add MHF to the RHF configuration file and restart RHF.	
	MHF UNAUTHORIZED	Inform site analyst if no other copy of MHF is active.	
	INVALID VALUE FOR ACN	Correct MHF.	
	MHF NETTED ON ALREADY	Correct MHF.	
	UNRECOGNIZED ERROR	Correct MHF or RHF.	
MHF, NO ERROR LOG, LOCAL NAD CH=xx	The error log of the local NAD on channel xx was unavailable.	None.	MHF
MHF, NO EST ENTRY DEFINED, LOCAL NAD CH=xx	MHF found no EST entry for a local NAD on channel xx.	Correct RHF configuration file or EST.	MHF
MHF, STARTED	Informative message.	None.	MHF
MHF, STOPPED	Informative message.	None.	MHF
MHF, WAIT FOR NAD DUMP FILE — xxxxxxx	MHF is waiting for exclusive access to file xxxxxxx in order to dump NAD memory.	Inform site analyst if the message persists.	MHF
MHF, WAITING FOR ACCESS TO LOCAL NAD, Ch=xx	MHF is waiting for maintenance access to the local NAD on channel xx.	Inform site analyst if the message persists.	MHF
MICROCODE/EI MISMATCH — MAY CAUSE SYSTEM HANG.	The microcode or EI (Environment Interface) entries specified on the IPRDECK entries do not match those that were loaded. This can cause a system hang.	Load the correct microcode or EI.	SET
MICROCODE INITIALIZATION ERROR DEADSTART ABORTED.	Processor microcode failed to complete its initialization in the prescribed time limit.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
MICROCODE MISMATCH microname.	Microcode that was loaded on a level 1, 2, or 3 deadstart does not compare with that loaded on the level 0 deadstart. microname The 6-character microcode name.	Deadstart using microcode microname.	REC SET

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MICROCODE, microname, yymmdd NL.	Microcode microname was loaded in a lower 800 series mainframe. yymmdd is the year-month-day that the microcode/EI was generated.	None.	REC
MID CURRENTLY ACTIVE.	Extended memory resident indicates that the machine ID specified in the CMRDECK is in use by another mainframe. Operator message. Recovery is impossible.	Change machine ID.	CPUMTR MSM
MID NOT ACTIVE.	During a level 1, 2, or 3 recovery, the machine identification specified was not found in the Device Access Table.	Inform software support.	PPR
MID NOT SPECIFIED.	K display message indicating that the machine ID of the machine on which to perform recovery processing was not entered.	Enter machine ID and type K.GO.	MREC
MID SPECIFIED NOT DOWN.	K display message indicating that the machine with the specified machine ID was determined to be not down.	Correct machine ID and reenter or type K.STOP.	MREC
MID SPECIFIED NOT FOUND.	K display message indicating that the machine with the specified machine ID was not found in the multimainframe complex.	Correct machine ID and reenter.	MREC
MID UNDEFINED IN EXTENDED MEMORY.	CPUMTR preset routine failed to find a copy of low core MMFL word in extended memory resident. This message implies that machine ID has changed and/or MMFL link tables have been destroyed. Operator message. Recovery is impossible.	Change machine ID or perform a level 0 deadstart.	CPUMTR MSM
MINIMUM TAF MFL NEEDED = nnnnnnB.	Potentially blocked tasks were detected at one of the following times: - TAF initialization - Attempted task library update - Attempt to change TAF maximum FL via K.MAXFL command The above operation did not complete normally. The maximum FL of TAF must be at least nnnnnnB. If nnnnnnB exceeds the largest field length possible for TAF (377700B), then other corrective action is needed.	Correct error.	TAF
MISSING AIP ENTRY POINT.	No entry point for a required AIP subroutine was returned by the loader.	Contact Central Software Support.	IAFEX
MISSING HEADER WORD ON xxJ FILE.	The first statement on the xxJ file is in error, causing the transaction subsystem to abort.	Examine xxJ files for header xxJ. Inform the TAF data administrator.	TAF
MISSING HEADER WORD ON XXJ FILE.	No header word on xxJ was found.	Correct xxJ file and rerun.	DMREC
MISSING NCF RECORD.	A required record in the NCF is missing.	Correct NCF and restart network.	CS
**** MISSING VALUE.	Output file message indicting that the user has specified a directive identifier without a value.	Correct and rerun.	PROFILE
MLTF, ERROR - BUFFER FOR NLD TOO SMALL.	The system could not write the specified NADs error log within the buffer specified.	Inform site analyst.	MLTF
MLTF, ERROR - CALLER NOT AUTHORIZED.	The system attempted to log a NAD that was reserved for another job.	Inform site analyst.	MLTF
MLTF, ERROR - CHANNEL NUMBER INVALID.	The system used an incorrect channel number while attempting to log errors from a NAD.	Verify the RHF configuration and specify the correct channel number.	MLTF
MLTF, ERROR - DEVICE ENABLE SWITCH OFF.	The system could not get the specified NAD's error log, because the device enable switch was turned off.	Inform site analyst.	MLTF
MLTF, ERROR - EST/CHAN UNAVAILABLE.	The equipment status table entry for the specified NAD is OFF or the entry had the Controlware Not Loaded flag set.	Load controlware in appropriate local NAD and retry.	MLTF
MLTF, ERROR - INVALID NLD RETURN CODE.	An invalid error code was returned.	Inform site analyst.	MLTF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MLTF, ERROR - NO MORE NADS IN EST.	There are no more NAD entries in the equipment status table.	Inform site analyst.	MLTF
MLTF, ERROR - REMOTE NAD UNAVAILABLE.	The error log from the specified NAD was not available.	Inform site analyst. Ensure the specified NAD is available via the specified path (see dayfile for logging information). Ensure the controlware is loaded in the local NAD and remote NAD (if appropriate).	MLTF
MLTF,LOG RN=nadid, LT=trunk, AC=nadaddr, CH=cc.	The remote NAD is on channel ch is currently being logged nadid — Remote NADs logical trunk address. trunk — Local trunk control unit. nadaddr — Remote NADs access code. cc — Channel number.	None.	MLTF
MLTF, LOGGING LOCAL NAD ON CHANNEL ch.	The local NAD on channel ch is currently being logged.	None.	MLTF
MLTF, NON FATAL ERRORS ENCOUNTERED.	At least one NAD was not successfully logged.	Check the system dayfile to see what NADs were not logged.	MLTF
MLTF, NORMAL TERMINATION.	All requested local and remote NADs have been succesfully logged.	None.	MLTF
MLTF, RHF MUST BE STARTED, NO NDT FILE.	The system was unable to NETON to RHF. The Network Description Table was not saved on disk.	Start up RHF and make sure MLTF is enabled.	MLTF
MLTFPROC ABORT - DELAY OUT OF RANGE (nnnn).	Fatal error. The delay parameter (DEL=nnnn) in the MLTF procedure call is defective. nnnn must be 1 to 2047.	Correct MLTF procedure call. Notify site analyst if error occurs after RHF command ENABLE, mltfordinal.	MLTF
MLTFPROC ABORT - INVALID DELAY (nnnn).	Fatal error. The delay parameter (DEL=nnnn) on the MLTF procedure call is defective. nnnn must be a number 1 to 2047.	Correct MLTF procedure call. Notify site analyst if error occurs after RHF command ENABLE, mltfordinal.	MLTF
MLTFPROC ENDED - JOB NOT SYSTEM ORIGIN.	Informative message. Only a system-origin job can execute MLTF.	None.	MLTF
MMF DEVICE ACCESS ERROR.	Verification of this machine's access to a given mass storage device failed during a level 3 recovery. Possible causes are the following. - The CMR copy of the MST has been destroyed (specifically, the DAT index in MDGL). - MREC was inadvertently run on another mainframe. Recovery is impossible. This message is preceded by the message RECOVERY, EQest. which indicates the equipment that is in error.	Perform a level 0 deadstart.	MSM
MNEMONIC/DEVICE CODE INCOMPATIBLE.	User requested an equipment found in the system tables, but the user-supplied mnemonic or device code did not match the equipment's mnemonic or device code.	Correct the command parameters and reenter.	CVL
MODIFIED AFTER yy/mm/dd. hh.mm.ss.	Informative output file message indicating that files modified after the specified date and time have been loaded (or dumped).	None.	PFLOAD PFDUMP
MODIFIED AFTER yy/mm/dd.hh.mm.ss. BEFORE yy/mm/dd.hh.mm.ss.	Informative output file message indicating that files modified in the specified interval have been loaded (or dumped).	None.	PFLOAD PFDUMP
MODIFIED BEFORE yy/mm/dd. hh.mm.ss.	Informative output file message indicating that files modified before the specified date and time have been loaded (or dumped).	None.	PFLOAD PFDUMP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MODULE NOT ON LIBRARY DEADSTART ABORTED	An attempt to find a module on the Maintenance Software Library failed.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
MODVAL ABORTED.	Dayfile message indicating that a control point error flag has been set.	Consult the dayfile listing for reason.	MODVAL
MONITOR CONDITION REGISTER =xxxx	During central memory initialization, a nonzero monitor condition register appeared in the job exchange package after reverting to monitor mode.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
MORE CHANNELS THAN MSG FETS.	Informative message indicating that not enough message FETS have been created in the SSEXEC.	Create sufficient number of message FETS, or check EST/BUDT entries.	SSEXEC
MORE THAN ONE ARF SPECIFIED.	More than one ARF was specified on the DUMP directive.	Correct the directive and rerun.	DMREC
MORE THAN 4 CHANNELS.	More than four channels are currently defined in the system for magnetic tape equipment.	Inform site analyst.	1MT
MOVE PACK FROM UNIT xx TO UNIT yy AND SPIN UP.	Operator message indicating that pack can be moved.	Move physical pack and activate unit xx.	1RM
MR hh.mm.ss. CPU POWER FAILURE.	1MB detected the short power warning bit (bit 59) in the processor status summary register at time hh.mm.ss. After the power returned to normal and the operator entered the UNSTEP command, the system sends this message to the error log dayfile.	Give the customer engineer a copy of the error log dayfile.	1MB
MR POWER/ENVIRONMENT NORMAL.	1MB detected that either bit 59 of the processor status summary register or bit 63 of the processor, memory, or input/output status summary register was cleared.	Ensure that all equipment is ready. With the site analyst's approval, enter the commands: 99. UNSTEP. 99.	1MB
MR hh.mm.ss nnn SHUTDOWN IMMINENT.	1MB detected bit 63 in the status summary register for nnn (CPU, IOU, CM). This bit indicates that an abnormal environmental condition is present for nnn and it is likely that nnn will have to shutdown. hh.mm.ss is the time the bit was set. Refer to appendix E for more information.	Verify that the system was able to complete the checkpoint. Inform the customer engineer and site analyst.	1MB
MREC ABNORMAL TERMINATION.	An error condition occurred which caused MREC to abort.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will CDC to duplicate the the problem.	MREC
MRF PROCESSING COMPLETE, FM=familyname.	Informative message indicating that MSSEXEC processing of file MOVCOM for the family familyname is complete.	None.	EXDEST
MRL PARAMETER ON CRM CARD NOT SPECIFIED PROPERLY.	The MRL parameter on the CRM statement was specified improperly or specified as zero length.	Correct the CRM statement and try again.	DMREC
MS ERROR ON DEADSTART FILE.	A mass storage error was encountered while the deadstart file was being written.	Use FORMAT to reserve the bad sector.	1IS
MS LIMIT EXCEEDED.	More than MSMX (release value = 200) mass storage devices have been defined in the EQPDECK.	Redeadstart using another EQPDECK, or remove some of the existing mass storage devices from this EQPDECK.	SET
MS REDUCTION INVALID — filename.	The maximum message size, specified via the MS parameter on the RECOVER directive, was less than the actual message record size on the named CRF.	Correct the RECOVER directive or select initialization of the named CRF via the K.INT initial K display command if reducing the message size is actually required. (Note that K.INT will destroy the current recovery information).	TAFREC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MSA DEFINED ON TWO CHANNELS. EST ORDINAL = est.	MSSEXEC has encountered an MSA that is defined on more than one channel.	Inform site analyst.	EXINIT
MSER, EQest, CATALOG CHAIN.	During mass storage table validation, an error was encountered in the catalog chain on equipment est. The error was caused by one or more of the following. - Label track was not linked to first catalog track. - Number of catalog tracks was not a power of 2. - Catalog chain was not reserved. - Length of catalog chain was incorrect. - Catalog chain was noncontiguous.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the cump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate	CMS 5ME
MSER, EQest, INDIRECT CHAIN.	The first track of the indirect chain on equipment est is not reserved or set as a preserved file in the TRT.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	CMS 5ME
MSER, EQest, PERMITS CHAIN.	The first track of the permits chain on equipment est is not reserved or set as a preserved file in the TRT.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	CMS 5ME
MSER, EQest PF COUNT.	During mass storage table validation, the number of preserved files indicated in the TRT for equipment est did not match the number in word ACGL of the MST.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	CMS 5ME
MSER, EQest, TRACK COUNT.	During mass storage table validation, the number of available tracks (word TDGL in the MST) for equipment est was found to be incorrect.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	CMS 5ME
MSF CATALOG CHAIN LINKAGE BAD. filename STAGING ERROR, JSN=jsn, FM=familyname, UI=userindex, CSU=id, MST=n, VSN=vsn, ASA=addr, STRM=s.	A linkage error was encountered on the MSF catalog.	A site analyst should run ASVAL to report on the problem and take appropriate corrective action. (Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook.)	EXSTGE
MSF CATALOG ERROR FLAGS SET. filename FOR jsn.	Informative message indicating that the frozen chain flag or stream conflict flag was set on one or more streams of file filename. The file is staged successfully unless other messages are issued which indicate reasons why the stage is delayed or aborted.	Run ASVAL to identify the error flags that are set and take appropriate action. Refer to NOS 2 Analysis Handbook.	EXSTGE
MSF CATALOG INTERLOCKED. DESTAGE DELAYED, FM=familyname, SF=subfamily.	A file destage operation was delayed because the MSF catalog for the family and subfamily indicated is being accessed. The destage will resume when the MSF catalog becomes available.	None.	EXDEST
MSF CATALOG INTERLOCKED. STAGING DELAY, FM=familyname, UI=userindex.	Staging is delayed because PFDUMP or ASVAL is accessing the MSF catalog. Staging will resume automatically when the interlock is no longer needed.	None.	EXSTGE
MSF CATALOG NOT ONLINE. DESTAGE ABANDONED, FM=familyname, SF=subfamily.	A file destage operation was abandoned because the MSF catalog for the family and subfamily indicated was not on line. The next ASMOVE run for this subfamily will reselect these files for destaging.	None.	EXDEST
MSF CATALOG NOT ONLINE. filename FOR jsn NOT STAGED.	The staging of file filename for job jsn was abandoned because the MSF catalog was not on line. This condition exists when a removable family is mounted after MSSEXEC was initiated or when an I/O error occurred on the MSF catalog.	A site analyst should ensure that the MSF catalog is on line and recover from the I/O error, if necessary. Then restart MSSEXEC.	EXSTGE

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MSF CATALOG OPEN ERROR.	The MSF catalog does not exist or is incorrect for the specified familyname and subfamily.	Correct the SB parameter on the ASVAL command or reload/ recreate the MSF catalog.	ASVAL
MSF CATALOG PARITY ERROR.	There is a read parity error on the MSF catalog.	Recover the MSF catalog from a backup copy and retry.	ASUSE
MSF CATALOG READ ERROR. DESTAGE ABANDONED, FM=familyname, SF=subfamily.	A file destage operation was abandoned because the MSF catalog for the family and subfamily indicated contained a read error. This error may result in subsequent MSF CATALOG NOT ONLINE messages.	Investigate cause of error and take appropriate corrective action.	EXDEST
MSF CATALOG REPLACE ERROR.	An error was encountered during an attempt to add, extend, or remove a subcatalog. The MSF catalog is closed.	Inform site analyst. It may be necessary to restore the MSF catalog from the temporary catalog TMSFCAT.	CATACC
MSF HARDWARE PROBLEM.	The directive to ASLABEL or ASDEBUG cannot be processed at this time because of an MSF hardware failure.	Rerun after a repair has been made.	ASLABEL ASDEBUG
MSF SYSTEM ERROR.	There are problems with the MSS software.	Inform site analyst.	ASDEBUG
MSFCATn FOR FAMILY familyname CLOSED.	The MSF catalog MSFCATn is closed. A preceding message indicates why the MSF catalog is closed.	Inform site analyst.	CATACC
MSI ABORTED INITIALIZE MAY NOT BE COMPLETE.	Initialization of mass storage device did not complete due to hardware/software failure.	Contact Central Software Support.	MSI
MSID CONFLICT WITH SENSE DATA. EST ORDINAL = est. MSA MSID = yy. UNIT MSID = zzz.	A conflict between the device MSID recorded in the EST of an MSS device and the sense information returned by MSSDRVR has been detected. est EST ordinal	Inform site analyst.	EXHLR
MSSDRVR ABNORMAL, xxx.	There is an internal error in module xxx of the MSS driver.	Inform site analyst.	DRO2 DRO5 DRO6 ERO1
MSSEXEC ACTIVE.	Informative message indicating that the Mass Storage Subsystem is active at a control point.	None.	EXMAIN
MSSEXEC SEEKING FL INCREASE.	MSSEXEC needs space for its tables before it can be initialized.	Take action to make additional memory available.	EXMAIN
MSSEXEC SEEKING FL INCREASE.	MSSEXEC needs space for its tables before it can be initialized.	Take action to make additional memory available.	EXMAIN
MSSEXEC TERMINATING.	Informative message indicating that termination is in progress. The next line gives the reason for termination.	None.	EXMAIN
MST ERROR - GO/DROP.	MST has detected an irrecoverable READ error.	Enter GO,jsn. or DROP,jsn command for the job sequence name at which the message appears.	MST
MST INITIALIZATION ABANDONED. CSU x, MST y, EST ORDINAL=est.	The initialization of an MST has been abandoned.	Inform site analyst.	EXHLR
MST INITIALIZATION COMPLETE. CSU x, MST y, EST ORDINAL=est.	The initialization of an MST has been completed.	None.	EXHLR
MST TRANSFER RATE = xxxxxx.xxx KC.	The disk transfer rate for the previous section was xxxxxx.xxx kilo-characters per second.	None.	MST
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,B.C. RESTART.	Magnetic tape controller controlware restarted.	None.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,BAD ERASE.	Error detected after an erase was attempted to recover a write error.	Inform site analyst.	1MT

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,BID RECOVERY-x.	A single block mispositioning error was recovered by block ID recovery. If x is B, the error was caused by backspacing the tape too far; if x is F, the tape was not backspaced far enough.	None.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,BLOCK TOO LARGE.	Data block is at least one byte longer than length bbbb shown in third line of message.	None.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,BUSY.	Unit was still busy after one second.	Inform customer engineer.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,CHANNEL ILL.	Channel is not accepting function for status requests properly.	Inform customer engineer.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,CON. REJ.	Connect reject; unable to connect to the unit.	Inform site analyst.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,CON. REJ. MDI.	Connect reject; unable to connect to unit because of marginal detection indication (thermal warning). Unit turned off.	Inform customer engineer.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,CON. REJ. OFF.	Connect reject; unable to connect to unit. Unit turned off.	Inform site analyst.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,FNffff,Pyyyy.	Function ffff was rejected by the controller; yyyy is the address in 1MT where the function was initiated.	Inform site analyst.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,Lbbbb,Bnnnnnn.	The length (bbbb) and block number (nnnnnn) read from trailer bytes in block did not match the actual length or the block number read given in previous message line.	None.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,LOAD CHECK.	Load sequence failed on the unit.	Push CLEAR button and reload tape, or inform site analyst.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,MARGINAL, DOWN.	Indicates controller failure. Channel has been logically turned off and maintenance is required.	Inform customer engineer.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,MARGINAL, OFF.	Unit has been logically turned off because of read/write failure. This occurred when a special function to check the read/write path to a unit failed during initial label scan. Maintenance is required.	Inform customer engineer.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,NO EOP.	No end-of-operation detected from unit within 1 second.	Inform customer engineer.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,NOISE.	A noise block was skipped on the tape.	None.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,NOT READY.	Tape unit dropped ready status.	Make unit ready.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,ON THE FLY.	Error was corrected as the data was read.	None.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,POSITION LOST.	The last good block written cannot be found during write recovery.	None.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,RECOVERED.	Previously reported error has been successfully recovered.	None.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,STATUS.	Error type cannot be determined so actual controller status is returned.	Inform site analyst.	1MT
MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,WRONG PARITY.	Tape was written in parity opposite that being read.	None.	1MT
MT,Ccc-e-uu,vsn,rw,est,Ss,GSgggggggg MT,Ccc,Dddd...d. MT,Ccc,Uuu...u,Ttttt. MT,Ccc,Aaaaaaaaa. MT,Ccc,Fff,Iii,Bnnnnnn,Lbbbb,Pppppppppp. MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,type. or MT,Ccc-e-uu,vsn,rw,est,Ss,GSgggggggg. MT,Ccc,Dddd...d. MT,Ccc,Aaaaaaaaa. MT,Ccc,Fff,Iii,Bnnnnnn,Lbbbb,Pppppppppp. MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,type. or MT,Ccc,-e-uu,vsn,rw,est,Ss,GSgggggggg. MT,Ccc,Dddd...d. MT,Ccc,Fff,Iii,Bnnnnnn,Lbbbb,Pppppppppp. MT,Ccc,Eec,Hhhhhhhhh,type. or MT,Ccc-e-uu,vsn,rw,est,Ss,GSgggggggg. MT,Ccc,Dddd...d. MT,Ccc,Uuu...u,Ttttt.	Four or five or six-line message describing a magnetic tape hardware malfunction on a 66x or 67x tape unit. Message as illustrated indicates 7-track, model 667 or 677 unit. If NT appears in place of MT, message indicates 9-track, model 669 or 679 unit. Message is issued to error log and dayfile. The first line of each message provides the following information. cc-e-uu Channel, equipment (tape controller), and physical unit number of tape unit on which error was encountered. vsn Volume serial number associated with tape on the specified unit. rw Read (RD) or write (WR) operation; any operation not involving an actual read or	Refer to the separate listing of the last line message (MT,...,type.) for the appropriate action.	1MT

MT,Ccc,Fff,Iii,Bnnnnnn,Lbbbb,Pppppppppp.
MT,Ccc,Eed,Hhhhhhhhh,type.

		write is listed as a read.
est		EST ordinal of the unit on which the tape was written. This is provided only for labeled tapes generated under NOS; otherwise, the field is blank.
s		Channel status.
gggggggg		General status of magnetic tape unit. Last byte is block ID.

The MT,Ccc,Dddd...d line of the message provides the following information.

cc		Channel number; the channel number is repeated to allow the analyst to associate this message with the first message if errors are occurring on more than one tape channel at the same time.
ddd...d		Detailed status of magnetic tape unit.

The MT,Ccc,Uuu...u,Ttttt line of the message provides the following information.

cc		Channel number; repeated to associate this message with the previous message.
uu...u		Detailed unit status.
tttt		Third byte of the tape unit format parameters (refer to the magnetic tape subsystem reference manual for descriptions of unit format parameter fields).

The MT,Ccc,Aaaaaaaa line (for FSC only) contains the additional sense byte status not placed in the detailed status or unit status fields.

cc		Channel number.
aaaaaaa		Sense byte.

The MT,Ccc,Fff,...,Ppppppppp line of the message provides the following information.

cc		Channel number; repeated to associate this message with the previous message.
ff		Software function on which the error occurred.
ii		Error iteration; number of times error has been encountered on this unit without successful recovery.
nnnnnn		Block number on which error occurred.
bbbb		Length of block on which error occurred in octal bytes.
pppppppp		1MT internal error parameters.

The last line of each message provides the following information.

cc		Channel number; repeated to associate this message with the previous message
ec		Octal error code value.
hhhhhhhh		Parameters passed to the tape unit for the format function (refer to the tape drive's hardware reference manual for descriptions of the unit format parameter fields).
type		Additional description of the error. Refer to individual listing of the last line message.

MTest,Ccc, TURNED OFF.	A 7-track magnetic tape unit xx has been logically turned off due to function reject. If NT appears in place of MT, the message indicates a 9-track tape unit.	Inform customer engineer.	1MT

est	EST ordinal of magnetic tape unit
cc	Channel number

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
MTest, CAN'T ACCESS DATA	Tape mounted on 7-track magnetic tape unit with EST ordinal est has label information that does not allow the user access to data on that tape. If NT appears in place of MT, the message indicates a 9-track tape unit.	Mount correct tape or drop the job (refer to n.DROP command).	1MT
MTest, ILLEGAL ACC. LVL.	The device on which the tape is mounted does not allow the access level of the assigned file.	Mount the tape on a device that allows the access level of the assigned file.	1MT
MTest, NEEDS LABEL	Tape mounted on 7-track magnetic tape unit with EST ordinal est is unlabeled and the job requires a labeled tape. On labeled multireel files, all subsequent reels must be labeled. If NT appears in place of MT, the message indicates a 9-track tape unit. For a 9-track tape unit, this message can mean that a subsequent reel was mounted on the same unit as the previous reel, and it is labeled in the wrong conversion mode.	Mount correct tape.	1MT
MTest, RING CONFLICT	Ring status for 7-track tape mounted on magnetic tape unit with EST ordinal est conflicts with ring status requested by the job. If NT appears in place of MT, message indicates a 9-track tape unit.	Correct ring status (insert or remove write ring) and remount tape.	1MT
MTest, WRONG VSN	Tape mounted on 7-track magnetic tape unit with EST ordinal est does not have the volume serial number (VSN) requested by the job. If NT appears in place of MT, the message indicates a 9-track tape unit.	Mount tape with correct VSN as shown on the resource requests display (E,P).	1MT
MTR BUSY.	PP MONITOR is temporarily unable to process a MONITOR function from DSD.	None.	DSD
MTS FIRMWARE LOAD, PART NO.- 12345678. or FSC FIRMWARE LOAD, PART NO.- 12345678. or 639 FIRMWARE LOAD, PART NO. - 12345678.	Informative errorlog message indicating part number of firmware loaded.	None.	1MT
MTS FIRMWARE NOT FOUND. or FSC FIRMWARE NOT FOUND. or 639 FIRMWARE NOT FOUND.	Magnetic tape conroller controlware is not in the system.	Inform site analyst.	1MT
MUST BE SYSTEM ORIGIN.	The calling program did not have system origin privileges.	Rerun from console.	SSVAL
MUX FAILURE — NO DRIVERS REMAINING.	Two port multiplexor failed leaving no active drivers.	Contact Central Software Support.	IAFEX
No EOF detected on last read.	No EOF on the last sector.	Add EOF and rerun.	MST
N EXCEEDS NUMBER OF FILES.	The number of files to be reported is greater than the number of files on the data file.	Correct the N parameter of ACPD.	ACPD
NAKY PARAMETER ON THE IXN CARD NOT SPECIFIED PROPERLY.	The NAKY parameter is not specified properly or of zero length.	Correct the IXN statement and try again.	DMREC
NAM ERROR — ILLOGICAL ABT.	The application block type (ABT) sent to TAF by NAM is unrecognizable.	Contact Central Software Support.	TAF
NAM ERROR — INCORRECT ABH.	The application block header (ABH) sent to TAF by NAM is unrecognizable.	Contact Central Software Support.	TAF
NAM FUNCTION NOT FOUND.	TAF received a supervisory message from NAM which had an unrecognizable primary or secondary function code.	Contact Central Software Support.	TAF
NAM LOGICAL ERROR.	NAM sent TAF a message out of order or an unrecognizable message.	Contact Central Software Support.	TAF
NAM NOT AVAILABLE.	Informative message indicating that TAF is currently at a control point but NAM is not. TAF transactions can be initiated from batch only, or TAF-CRM data bases may be accessed from batch or interactive jobs.	Bring NAM to a control point, if desired.	TAF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NAM PHYSICAL ERROR EC=ec.	NAM has detected a physical error indicated by error code ec.	Refer to the NAM Reference Manual for the meaning of this error code.	TAF
NAM REG LEVEL reglvl.	NIP initialization is complete. reglvl Regulation level (decimal).	None.	NIP
NAM REJECT.	During login processing, NAM rejected the terminal.	Inform site analyst.	TAF
NAM VER x.x - nnnn.	Informative message indicating that NIP has initialized successfully and is ready to process applications (including the supervisors). nnnn Current integration or PSR level x.x Version of NAM	None.	NIP
NAMI ILLEGAL KEYWORD/VALUE.	An illegal keyword or value was specified on the NAMI call statement.	Correct the NAMI call statement.	NAMI
NAMI VERSION n.nnnnnn.	NAMI version identification message issued when NAMI is initiated. n.nnnnnn Version identification number.	None.	NAMI
NC EXCEEDS 2008 TRACKS.	The number of catalog tracks specified for device exceeds the limit allowed.	Correct and enter GO.	MSI
NC IS NOT A POWER OF 2.	The number of catalog tracks specified must be a power of two.	Correct and enter GO.	MSI
NDLP COMPLETE.	NDLP has finished processing.	None.	NVF NS
NDR - ADDRESS ERROR.	The calling program specified an invalid address.	Inform site analyst.	NDR
NDR - ILLEGAL CALLER.	Only RHF is allowed to call NDR.	Inform site analyst.	NDR
NDR - ILLEGAL FUNCTION.	RHF specified an invalid function.	Inform site analyst.	NDR
NDR - INVALID CONNECT REQUEST.	A NAD sent an invalid reply to a system connect request.	Inform site analyst.	NDR
NEED AT LEAST xx SUBCONTROL POINTS.	There are more CM resident tasks defined than subcontrol points. If non-CM resident tasks exist, there must be at least one more subcontrol point than there are CM resident tasks.	Reinitialize the transaction executive and assign more subcontrol points, or reduce the number of CM resident tasks.	TAF
NETBDF-BILD DIRECTORY FILE.	Informative message indicating that the directory file build utility has been initiated.	None.	NETBDF
NETBDF-CANNOT BEFINE NEW DIRECTORY-filename.	An error was encountered while attempting to define the new directory file filename. A PFM error code is reported.	Inform site analyst. Correct condition causing PFM error.	NETBDF
NETBDF - CONTROL STATEMENT ERROR-JOB ABORTED.	Informative message indicating that an error was encountered while processing the command parameters.	Correct the relevant errors.	NETBDF
NETBDF-CPU USAGE SECS. MS.	Informative message indicating the CPU usage of the program.	Informative message indicating the CPU usage of the program.	NETBDF
NETBDF-DEFINING DIRECTORY FILE-filename.	Informative message indicating that filename is the NOS permanent file name of the new directory.	None.	NETBDF
NETBDF-DIRECTORY GENERATION COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating successful completion of the utility.	None.	NETBDF
NETBDF-DUPLICATE CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER-xxxxxxx.	User specified the same parameter name more than once on the command.	Correct the command.	NETBDF
NETBDF-DUPLICATE FILE NAME-xxxxxxx.	A duplicate file name was detected on the command (more than one parameter had the same file name value).	Supply unique file names on the command.	NETBDF
NETBDF-ILLEGAL CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER VALUE-xxxxxxx.	The value specified was incorrect for the associate parameter.	Specify a value that conforms to the parameter specifications.	NETBDF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NETBDF-ILLEGAL FILE NAME-filename.	File name specified contained characters other than A through Z and 0 through 9.	Correct the invalid file name on the command.	NETBDF
NETBDF-ILLEGAL SEPARATOR-*x*.	The user supplied the invalid separator x on the command invocation.	Supply a correct separator.	NETBDF
NETBDF-PFM ERROR-xxx(10)	PFM error xxx was encountered while attempting to issue permits for user names contained on the input file or while attempting to define the new directory file.	Inform site analyst. Correct condition causing PFM error.	NETBDF
NETBDF-PURGED PERMANENT FILE-pfn.	Informative message indicating that pfn is the NOS permanent file that was purged.	None.	NETBDF
NETBDF-REQUIRED PARAMETER MISSING-param.	A required parameter param was not supplied on the command.	Supply the missing parameter.	NETBDF
NETBDF-UNRECOGNIZED CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER-param.	An unrecognized parameter param was supplied on the command.	Remove unrecognized parameter.	NETBDF
NETBDF-VALUE NOT SPECIFIED FOR PARAMETER-param.	You did not supply a value param for a parameter that requires a value.	Supply missing value.	NETBDF
NETBDF-VALUE SUPPLIED FOR KEYWORD-xxxxxxx.	You supplied a value xxxxxxx for a parameter that is valid only as a keyword.	Remove the value supplied with the keyword.	NETBDF
NETFM-ADD FAILED PF = pfn NF = nfn.	This is an informative message only. The attempt to create a directory entry for permanent file pfn failed.	None.	NETFM
NETFM-ADDED PF = pfn NF = nfn.	This is an informative message only. The directory entry for permanent file pfn was created.	None.	NETFM
NETFM-BAD DIRECTORY FILE.	This dayfile message is issued if NETFM detects that the verification words in the header entry of the directory are not correct. NETFM will abort and not process any directive records.	Replace the file NETDIR with a backup copy of the directory file. If one does not exist, use the utility NETBDF to create one.	NETFM
NETFM-BAD LFM REQUEST BY NETFM.	This dayfile message is output when an invalid LFM request is issued by NETFM. NETFM will abort and not process any directive records.	Inform site analyst.	NETFM
NETFM-BAD PFM REQUEST BY NETFM.	This dayfile message is output when an invalid PFM request is issued by NETFM. NETFM will abort and not process any directive records.	Inform site analyst.	NETFM
NETFM - CONTROL STATEMENT ERROR-JOB ABORTED.	Informative message indicating that an error was encountered while processing the command parameters.	Correct the relevant errors.	NETFM
NETFM-CPU USAGE SECS. MS.	Informative message indicating the CPU usage of the program.	Informative message indicating the CPU usage of the program.	NETFM
NETFM-DELETE FAILED PF = pfn NF = nfn.	This is an informative message only. The attempt to delete a directory entry for permanent file pfn failed.	None.	NETFM
NETFM-DELETED PF = pfn NF = nfn.	This is an informative message only. The directory entry for permanent file pfn was deleted.	None.	NETFM
NETFM-DIRECTORY FIE NOT FOUND.	This dayfile message is issued if NETFM is unable to attach the file NETDIR. NETFM will abort and not process any directive records.	Check to see if the file NETDIR exists and the user name under which NETFM is running is allowed to access the directory file.	NETFM
NETFM-DIRECTORY NOT OPEN.	NETFM issued a request to access the directory and the directory was not open. NETFM aborted and did not process any directive records.	Inform site analyst.	NETFM
NETFM-DIRECTORY RESTRUCTURE NEEDED.	Informative message indicating that the number of entries in the CDCNET directory has exceeded the optimum performance threshold.	Inform site analyst. The restructure utility NETRDF should be run to enlarge the directory and improve access efficiency.	NETFM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NETFM-DUPLICATE CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER-xxxxxxx.	User specified the same parameter name more than once on the command.	Correct the command.	NETFM
NETFM-DUPLICATE FILE NAME-xxxxxxx.	A duplicate file name was detected on the command (more than one parameter had the same file name value).	Supply unique file names on the command.	NETFM
NETFM-ILLEGAL CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER VALUE-xxxxxxx.	The value specified was incorrect for the associate parameter.	Specify a value that conforms to the parameter specifications.	NETFM
NETFM-ILLEGAL FILE NAME-filename.	File name specified contained characters other than A through Z and 0 through 9.	Correct the invalid file name on the command.	NETFM
NETFM-ILLEGAL SEPARATOR-*x*.	The user supplied the invalid separator x on the command invocation.	Supply a correct separator.	NETFM
NETFM-INTERNAL I/O ERROR	A CIO error has been encountered by NETFM. NETFM will abort and not process any directive records.	Inform site analyst.	NETFM
NETFM-NETFM COMPLETE.	NETFM has completed processing all of the directive records or has aborted.	Informative message.	NETFM
NETFM-NON-FATAL ERROR(S) ENCOUNTERED.	Self-explanatory.	Check the output file for further information on the errors encountered.	NETFM
NETFM-PURGE FAILED PF = pfn NF = nfn.	This is an informative message only. The attempt to purge permanent file pfn failed.	None.	NETFM
NETFM-PURGED PF = pfn NF = nfn.	This is an informative message only. The permanent file pfn was purged and its directory entry deleted.	None.	NETFM
NETFM-REQUIRED PARAMETER MISSING-param.	A required parameter param was not supplied on the command.	Supply the missing parameter.	NETFM
NETFM-UNRECOGNIZED CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER-param.	An unrecognized parameter param was supplied on the command.	Remove unrecognized parameter.	NETFM
NETFM-UPDATE FAILED PF = pfn NF = nfn.	This is an informative message only. The attempt to update a directory entry for permanent file pfn failed.	None.	NETFM
NETFM-UPDATED PF = pfn NF = nfn.	This is an informative message only. The directory entry for permanent file pfn was updated.	None.	NETFM
NETFM-VALUE NOT SPECIFIED FOR PARAMETER-param.	You did not supply a value param for a parameter that requires a value.	Supply missing value.	NETFM
NETFM-VALUE SUPPLIED FOR KEYWORD-xxxxxxx.	You supplied a value xxxxxxx for a parameter that is valid only as a keyword.	Remove the value supplied with the keyword.	NETFM
NETFS - ABNORMAL TERMINATION COMPLETE.	Informative message indicting that NETFS is terminating abnormally.	Check previous messages for cause of abnormal termination.	NETFS
NETFS - ATTEMPTING NETON.	Informative message indicating that NETFS is attempting to establish communication with the network.	None.	NETFS
NETFS - BAD CONTROL CARD PARAMETER FORMAT.	The NETFS command in the master file is formatted incorrectly.	Correct the NETFS command in the master file.	NETFS
NETFS - BAD CONTROL CARD PARAMETER VALUE.	An out-of-range value is specified for a NETFS command parameter.	Correct the NETFS command in the master file.	NETFS
NETFS - BUILT YY/MM/DD. HH.MM.SS.	Informative message indicating the installation date and time of the current level of NETFS.	None.	NETFS
NETFS-CIO READ ERROR ENCOUNTERED. CIO ERROR CODE =ccode PERMANENT FILE NAME =pfn NEWORK FILE NAME =nfn	NETFS received an error status other than end-of-device from CIO while trying to read from a CDCNET permanent file. cccode CIO detailed error code (refer to the NOS 2 Reference Manual, Volume 4, for a description of CIO error codes.) pfn Nos permanent file name. nfn CDCNET file name.	Inform site analyst.	NETFS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NETFS-CIO WRITE ERROR ENCOUNTERED. CIO ERROR CODE =ccode PERMANENT FILE NAME =pfn NEWORK FILE NAME =nfn	NETFS received an error status other than end-of-device from CIO while trying to write to a CDCNET permanent file. cccode CIO detailed error code (refer to the NOS 2 Reference Manual, Volume 4, for a description of CIO error codes.) pfn Nos permanent file name. nfn CDCNET file name.	Inform site analyst.	NETFS
NETFS-DIRECTORY ENTRY CREATED. PERMANENT FILE NAME =pfn NETWORK FILE NAME =nfn	Informative message indicating that NETFS has created an entry in the CDCNET directory corresponding to a permanent file that it has created. pfn NOS permanent file name. nfn CDCNET file name.	None.	NETFS
NETFS-DIRECTORY ENTRY DELETED. PERMANENT FILE NAME =pfn NETWORK FILE NAME =nfn	Informative message indicating that NETFS has deleted the CDCNET directory entry corresponding to a permanent file that it has purged. pfn NOS permanent file name. nfn CDCNET file name.	None.	NETFS
NETFS-DIRECTORY ENTRY NOT CREATED. NETFM ERROR CODE =fcode PERMANENT FILE NAME =pfn NETWORK FILE NAME =nfn	NETFS is unable to create an entry in the CDCNET directory for a permanent file that it has created because it received an unexpected error from NETFM. fcode NETFM error code. pfn NOS permanent file name. nfn CDCNET file name.	Inform site analyst. The permanent file created by NETFS should be purged..	NETFS
NETFS-DIRECTORY ENTRY NOT DELETED. NETFM ERROR CODE =fcode PERMANENT FILE NAME =pfn NETWORK FILE NAME =nfn	NETFS is unable to delete the entry in the CDCNET directory for a permanent file that it purged because it received an unexpected error from NETFM. fcode NETFM error code. pfn NOS permanent file name. nfn CDCNET file name.	Inform site analyst. The CDCNET directory entry should be deleted using the NETFM DELETE command.	NETFS
NETFS-DIRECTORY ENTRY NOT UPDATED. NETFM ERROR CODE =fcode PERMANENT FILE NAME =pfn NETWORK FILE NAME =nfn	NETFS is unable to update the entry in the CDCNET directory for a permanent file that it modified because it received an unexpected error from NETFM. fcode NETFM error code. pfn NOS permanent file name. nfn CDCNET file name.	Inform site analyst. The CDCNET directory entry should be updated using the NETFM UPDATE command.	NETFS
NETFS-DIRECTORY ENTRY UPDATED. PERMANENT FILE NAME =pfn NETWORK FILE NAME =nfn	Informative message indicating that NETFS has updated the CDCNET directory entry corresponding to a permanent file that it has modified. pfn NOS permanent file name. nfn CDCNET file name.	None.	NETFS
NETFS-DIRECTORY ERROR ENCOUNTERED. NETFM ERROR CODE =fcode	NETFS received an unexpected error from NETFM while trying to attach or release the CDCNET directory file fcode NETFM error code.	Inform site analyst.	NETFS
NETFS-DIRECTORY FILE NOT FOUND.	NETFS tried to attach the CDCNET directory file and one of the following occurred: - The CDCNET directory file could not be found. - NETFS is not allowed to access the CDCNET directory file in the requested mode.	Inform site operator. Verify that the CDCNET directory file exists with the correct file name and user name, and that the user name specified in the NETFS job is allowed to access the file in MODIFY mode.	NETFS
NETFS-DIRECTORY IMPROPERLY FORMATTED.	The CDCNET directory file accessed by NETFS is not a valid directory file.	Inform site operator. The CDCNET directory file must be recreated or restored.	NETFS
NETFS-DIRECTORY RESTRUCTURE NEEDED.	Informative message indicating that the number of entries in CDCNET directory has exceeeded the optimum performance threshold.	Inform site operator. The NETFM restructure utility NETRDF should be run to enlarge the directory and improve access efficiency.	NETFS
NETFS-DISABLED.	NETFS is not able to establish communication with the network because NETFS has been disabled.	Enable NETFS using NVF's enable application commands.	NETFS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NETFS-DUPLICATE CONTROL CARD PARAMETER.	A NETFS command parameter is specified more than once.	Correct the NETFS command in the master file.	NETFS
NETFS - DUPLICATE NETON.	A second copy of NETFS tried to establish communication with the network while a previous copy is still active.	Inform site analyst.	NETFS
NETFS-FILE SIZE IN BYTES MISMATCH. PERMANENT FILE NAME =pfn NETWORK FILE NAME =nfn	NETFS detected an inconsistency between the actual size of the permanent file and the file size in bytes specified in he corresponding CDCNET directory entry. NETFS continues processing the file, using the smallest of the two size specifications. pfn NOS permanent file name. nfn CDCNET file name.	Inform site operator. The CDCNET directory entry should be updated using the NFTFM UPDATE command.	NETFS
NETFS - ILLEGAL CONTROL CARD PARAMETER.	NETFS detected an invalid value assinged to a NETFS command parameter.	Correct the NETFS command in the master file.	NETFS
NETFS - IMMEDIATE SHUTDOWN REQUESTED.	NETFS received a forced network shutdown request.	None.	NETFS
NETFS - INVALID CONNECTION REQUEST.	NETFS received and rejected an invalid connection request.	If problem persists, inform site operator.	NETFS
NETFS - INVALID SUPERVISORY MESSAGE.	NETFS received an unexpected supervisory message from NAM.	Inform site analyst.	NETFS
NETFS-MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH EXCEEDED.	NETFS has exceeded the maximum field length allowed by the installation.	Inform site analyst.	NETFS
NETFS - MDI NODE mnode CONNECTION ACCEPTED.	Informative message indicating that NETFS has accepted a connection request from the specified MDI node. mnode MDI node number	None.	NETFS
NETFS - MDI NODE mnode CONNECTION ACTIVATED.	Informative message indicating the connection with the spcified MDI node is ready for normal operation. mnode MDI node number	None.	NETFS
NETFS - MDI NODE mnode CONNECTION BROKEN.	Informative message indicating that the connection with the specified MDI node has been broken. mnode MDI node number	None.	NETFS
NETFS - MDI NODE mnode CONNECTION ENDED.	Informative message indicating that NETFS has ended the connection with the specified MDI node. mnode MDI node number	None.	NETFS
NETFS - MDI NODE mnode CONNECTION REJECTED.	Informative message indicating that NETFS has rejected a connection request from the specified MDI node. mnode MDI node number	If problem persists, inform site operator.	NETFS
NETFS - MDI NODE mnode PROTOCOL ERROR ecode.	NETFS has detected a protocol error with the specified MDI node. mnode MDI node number ecode Protocol error number 01 Null or BLK block received 02 Incorrect protocol identifier 03 Bad block 04 Missing File-Ident request block 05 Duplicate File-Ident request block 06 Invalid function code received	None.	NETFS
NETFS - NETON SUCCESSFUL.	Informative message indicating that NETFS has successfully established communication with the network.	None.	NETFS
NETFS - NETWORK PROTOCOL ERROR edode.	NETFS has detected a protocol error with the network. ecode Protocol error number 01 Error Logical received 02 Block not delivered 03 Unexpected connection broken 04 Unexpected connection ended 05 Unexpected connection request 06 Unexpected block delivered 07 Unexpected connection initialized 08 Unexpected data block received	Inform site analyst.	NETFS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NETFS - NETWORK SHUTDOWN REQUESTED.	NETFS received an idle network shutdown request.	None.	NETFS
NETFS - NIN IS NOT SPECIFIED.	The required NIN (network invocation number) value on the NETFS command is not specified.	Correct the NETFS command in the master file.	NETFS
NETFS-NO CONNECTIONS REMAINING.	Informative message indicating that NETFS has no connections with MDIs.	None.	NETFS
NETFS-NORMAL TERMINATION COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that NETFS is terminating normally.	None.	NETFS
NETFS-PERMANENT FILE NOT FOUND. PERMANENT FILE NAME =pfn NETWORK FILE NAME =nfn	NETFS tried to access the CDCNET permanent file and one of the following occurred: - The permanent file could not be found. - NETFS is not allowed to access the permanent file in the requested mode. pfn NOS permanent file name. nfn CDCNET file name.	Inform site operator. Verify that the CDCNET permanent file exists, that the permanent file is correctly described in the CDCNET directory, and that the user name specified in the NETFS job is allowed to access the file in the requested mode.	NETFS
NETFS-UNKNOWN ENTRY POINT NAME. ENTRY POINT NAME =epname PERMANENT FILE NAME =pfn NETWORK FILE NAME =nfn	NETFS is unable to locate the entry point name specified on the OPEN request for a library file. epname Entry point name pfn NOS permanent file name nfn CDCNET file name	Inform site operator. Verify that the entry point name is valid.	NETFS
NETLS - ABNORMAL TERMINATION COMPLETE.	Informative message indicting that NETLS is terminating.	Check previous messages for cause of abnormal termination.	NETLS
NETLS - ATTEMPTING NETON.	Informative message indicating that NETLS is attempting to establish communication with the network.	None.	NETLS
NETLS - BAD CONTROL CARD PARAMETER FORMAT.	The NETLS command file in the master file is formatted incorrectly.	Correct the NETLS command in the master file.	NETLS
NETLS - BAD CONTROL CARD PARAMETER VALUE.	An out-of-range value is specified for a NETLS command parameter.	Correct the NETLS command in the master file.	NETLS
NETLS - BUILT YY/MM/DD. HH.MM.SS.	Informative message indicating the installation date and time of the current level of NETLS.	None.	NETLS
NETLS - DISABLED.	NETLS is not able to establish communication with the network because NETLS has been disabled.	Enable NETLS using NVF's enable application commands.	NETLS
NETLS - DUPLICATE CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER.	A NETLS command parameter is specified more than once.	Correct the NETLS command in the master file.	NETLS
NETLS - DUPLICATE NETON.	A second copy of NETLS tried to establish communication with the network while a previous copy is still active.	None.	NETLS
NETLS - ERROR ccode IN ACCESSING LOG FILE.	NETLS encountered a CIO error while accessing the current log file. ccode CIO detailed error code (Refer to Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set for a description of CIO error codes.)	Inform site analyst.	NETLS
NETLS - ERROR pcode IN ATTACHING LOG FILE.	NETLS encountered a PFM error while attaching the current log file. pcode PFM detailed error code (Refer to Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set for a description of PFM error codes.)	Inform site analyst.	NETLS
NETLS - ERROR pcode IN DEFINING LOG FILE.	NETLS encountered a PFM error while defining the current log file. pcode PFM detailed error code (Refer to Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set for a description of PFM error codes.)	Inform site analyst.	NETLS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NETLS - ERROR pcode IN REATTACHING LOG FILE.	NETLS encountered a PFM error while reattaching the current log file. pcode PFM detailed error code (Refer to Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set for a description of PFM error codes.)	Inform site analyst.	NETLS
NETLS - ERROR ccode IN SKIPPING LOG FILE.	NETLS encountered a PFM error while skipping the current log file. ccode CIO detailed error code (Refer to Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set for a description of CIO error codes.)	Inform site analyst.	NETLS
NETLS - EXISTING LOG FILE ATTACHED.	NETLS has attached an existing log file to be the current log file.	None.	NETLS
NETLS - ILLEGAL CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER.	NETLS detected an invalid value assigned to a NETLS command parameter.	Correct the NETLS command in the master file.	NETLS
NETLS - IMMEDIATE SHUTDOWN REQUESTED.	NETLS received a forced network shutdown request.	None.	NETLS
NETLS - INVALID CONNECTION REQUEST.	NETLS received and rejected an invalid connection request.	If problem persists, inform site analyst.	NETLS
NETLS - INVALID SUPERVISORY MESSAGE.	NETLS received an unexpected supervisory message from NAM.	Inform site analyst.	NETLS
NETLS - LOG FILE TERMINATION COMPLETE.	NETLS completed a request to terminate the current log file.	None.	NETLS
NETLS - LOG FILE TERMINATION REJECTED.	NETLS rejected a request to terminate the current log file.	Inform site analyst.	NETLS
NETLS - LOG FILE TERMINATION REQUESTED.	NETLS accepted a request to terminate the current log file.	None.	NETLS
NETLS - MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH EXCEEDED.	NETLS has exceeded the maximum field length allowed by the installation.	Inform site analyst.	NETLS
NETLS - MDI NODE mnode CONNECTION ACCEPTED.	Informative message indicating that NETLS has accepted a connection request from the specified MDI node. mnode MDI node number	None.	NETLS
NETLS - MDI NODE mnode CONNECTION ACTIVE.	Informative message indicating the connection with the spcified MDI node is ready for normal operation. mnode MDI node number	None.	NETLS
NETLS - MDI NODE mnode CONNECTION BROKEN.	Informative message indicating that the connection with the specified MDI node has been broken. mnode MDI node number	None.	NETLS
NETLS - MDI NODE mnode CONNECTION ENDED.	Informative message indicating that NETLS has ended the connection with the specified MDI node. mnode MDI node number	None.	NETLS
NETLS - MDI NODE mnode CONNECTION INACTIVE.	Informative message indicating that normal operation of the connection with the specified MDI node is complete. mnode MDI node number	None.	NETLS
NETLS - MDI NODE mnode CONNECTION REJECTED.	Informative message indicating that NETLS has rejected a connection request from the specified MDI node. mnode MDI node number	If problem persists, inform site operator.	NETLS
NETLS - MDI NODE mnode PROTOCOL ERROR ecode.	NETLS has detected a protocol error with the specified MDI node. mnode MDI node number ecode Protocol error number 01 NULL or BLK block received 02 Incorrect protocol identifier 03 Bad block length 04 Missing Log-Connect-Req block 05 Duplicate Log-Connect-Req block 06 Invalid function code received 07 Log-Disconnect-Req timeout	Inform site analyst.	NETLS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NETLS - NETON SUCCESSFUL.	Informative message indicating that NETLS has successfully established communication with the network.	None.	NETLS
NETLS - NETWORK PROTOCOL ERROR ecode.	NETLS has detected a protocol error with the network. ecode Protocol error number 01 Error Logical received 02 Block not delivered 03 Unexpected connection broken 04 Unexpected connection ended 05 Unexpected connection request 06 Unexpected block delivered 07 Unexpected connection initialized 08 Unexpected data block received	Inform site analyst.	NETLS
NETLS - NETWORK SHUTDOWN REQUESTED.	NETLS received an idle network shutdown request.	None.	NETLS
NETLS - NEW LOG FILE CREATED. ..	NETLS has defined a new log file to be the current log file, as opposed to using an existing log file.	None.	NETLS
NETLS - NIN IS NOT SPECIFIED.	The required NIN (network invocation number) value on the NETLS command is not specified.	Correct the NETLS command in the master file.	NETLS
NETLS - NO CONNECTIONS REMAINING.	Informative message indicating that NETLS has no connections with MDIs.	None.	NETLS
NETLS - NORMAL TERMINATION COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that NETLS is terminating normally.	None.	NETLS
NETMDF-		None.	NETMDF
NETMDF-		None.	NETMDF
NETMDF-BAD *GET* ON DIRECTORY-filename.	An internal error occurred while attempting to read an entry from the source directory file filename.	Inform site analyst.	NETMDF
NETMDF-CANNOT ATTACH DESTINATION DIRECTORY-filename.	NETMDF could not attach the named directory file filename. A PFM error code is reported.	Create directory file under the current user name (where NRTMDF is being run) with the utility NETBDF.	NETMDF
NETMDF-CANNOT ATTACH SOURCE DIRECTORY-filename,UN=username.	NETMDF could not access the source directory file filename UNDER USER NAME username.	The user name under which NETMDF is executing must have read access to the source directory on the alternate user name.	NETMDF
NETMDF - CONTROL STATEMENT ERROR-JOB ABORTED.	Informative message indicating that an error was encountered while processing the command parameters.	Correct the relevant errors.	NETMDF
NETMDF-CPU USAGE SECS. MS.	Informative message indicating the CPU usage of the program.	Informative message indicating the CPU usage of the program.	NETMDF
NETMDF-DESTINATION DIRECTORY-filename, UN=username.	Informative message indicating that the destination directory is on file filename under user name username.	None.	NETMDF
NETMDF-DIRECTORY MERGE COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating the successful completion of the utility.	None.	NETMDF
NETMDF-DUPLICATE CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER-xxxxxxx.	User specified the same parameter name more than once on the command.	Correct the command.	NETMDF
NETMDF-DUPLICATE FILE NAME-xxxxxxx.	A duplicate file name was detected on the command (more than one parameter had the same file name value).	Supply unique file names on the command.	NETMDF
NETMDF-FILE ALREADY EXISTS IN DIRECTORY. NETWORK FILE NAME =	Informative message indicating that an entry already exists in the directory for this file name.	You may manually delete old entry and add new entry with NETFM. To have NETMDF automatiacally replace duplicate entries, specify REPLACE parameter on command and re-execute utility. Warning: Use of the REPLACE option will cause all duplicate entries to be over-	NETMDF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
		written by the utility.	
NETMDF-FILE COULD NOT BE MOVED DUE TO A PFM ERROR. NETMDF-PFN=filename, NFN -	A PFM error occurred while attempting to move the NOS permanent file filename. The network file name is listed along with the PFM error code.	Correct condition causing PFM error.	NETMDF
NETMDF-FILE filename NOT CATLISTABLE. FILE CHARACTERISTICVS NETMDF-MAY BE DIFFERENT FOR THE FILE MOVED TO THIS INDEX.	Informative message indicating that even though the file was moved to this index, the file characteristics may differ from the original file.	None.	NETMDF
NETMDF-ILLEGAL CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER VALUE-xxxxxxx.	The value specified was incorrect for the associate parameter.	Specify a value that conforms to the parameter specifications.	NETMDF
NETMDF-ILLEGAL FILE NAME-filename.	File name specified contained characters other than A through Z and 0 through 9.	Correct the invalid file name on the command.	NETMDF
NETMDF-ILLEGAL SEPARATOR-*x*.	The user supplied the invalid separator x on the command invocation.	Supply a correct separator.	NETMDF
NETMDF-MERGE DIRECTORY FILES.	Informative message indicating the utility has been invoked.	None.	NETMDF
NETMDF-NFA ERROR OCCURRED. ERROR CODE=ec.	Internal error ec occurred while attempting to write an entry to the destination directory file.	Inform site analyst.	NETMDF
NETMDF-NUMBER OF FILES ADDED TO DESTINATION- n.	Informative message indicating that there are n files for which entries have been added to the destination directory.	None.	NETMDF
NETMDF-NUMBER OF FILES IN DESTINATION DIRECTORY- n.	Informative message indicating that there are currently n files for which entries exist in the destination directory.	None.	NETMDF
NETMDF-NUMBER OF FILES IN SOURCE DIRECTORY- n.	Informative message indicating that there are currently n files for which entries exist in the source directory.	None.	NETMDF
NETMDF-NUMBER OF FILES REPLACED IN DESTINATION- n.	Informative message indicating that there are n files for which entries have been replaced in the destination directory.	None.	NETMDF
NETMDF-PERCENTAGE OF NEW DIRECTORY USED-xxx.	Informative message indicating the percentage of the online directory that is used following the addition of the file entries from the alternate directory.	None.	NETMDF
NETMDF-PFM ERROR-xxx(10).	PFM error code xxx was encountered while attempting to attach either the alternate directory or the online directory, or while trying to move a NOS permanent file.	Inform site analyst. Correct condition causing PFM error.	NETMDF
NETMDF-REQUIRED PARAMETER MISSING-param.	A required parameter param was not supplied on the command.	Supply the missing parameter.	NETMDF
NETMDF-SOURCE DIRECTORY-filename, UN=username.	Informative message indicating the source directory is on fil filename under user name username.	None.	NETMDF
NETMDF-UNRECOGNIZED CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER-param.	An unrecognized parameter param was supplied on the command.	Remove unrecognized parameter.	NETMDF
NETMDF-VALUE NOT SPECIFIED FOR PARAMETER-param.	You did not supply a value param for a parameter that requires a value.	Supply missing value.	NETMDF
NETMDF-VALUE SUPPLIED FOR KEYWORD-xxxxxxx.	You supplied a value xxxxxxx for a parameter that is valid only as a keyword.	Remove the value supplied with the keyword.	NETMDF
NETOFF COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that TAF is no longer communicating with NAM. NAM initiated shutdown procedures prior to loss of communications.	When NAM is available, the central site console operator command K.NAMON can be used to resume communications between TAF and NAM.	TAF
NETON ACCEPTED.	Informative message indicating that RBF entered the network successfully.	None.	RBF
NETON COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that TAF is communicating with NAM.	None.	TAF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NETON REJECT.	IAF was unable to connect to NAM.	Take dump of network and submit PSR.	IAFEX
NETON REJECTED, TVF ALREADY PRESENT.	The NETON was aborted. Routine TVF was already present when the NETON was attempted.	None.	TVF
NETRDF-BAD *GET* ON DIRECTORY filename.	An error occurred while attempting to read an entry from the old directory file filename.	Internal error. Inform site analyst.	NETRDF
NETRDF-BAD *OPEN* ON DIRECTORY-filename.	A bad verification record was found in the directory file filename.	Inform site analyst. The directory does not have the proper internal verification record. Either restore the permanent file from a PFU dump tape or rebuild the directory via the NETBDF utility. In the latter case, all CDCNET file entries must be recreated in the directory via NETFM.	NETRDF
NETRDF-BAD *PUT* ON DIRECTORY-filename.	An error occured while attempting to write an entry to the new directory file filename.	Internal error. Inform site analyst.	NETRDF
NETRDF-CANNOT ATTACH OLD DIRECTORY-filename.	An error occured while trying to attach the old directory file filename. A PFM error code is returned.	Inform site analyst. Correct condition causing PFM error.	NETRDF
NETRDF-CANNOT DEFINE NEW DIRECTORY-filename.	An error occured while trying to define the new directory file filename. A PFM error code is reported.	Inform site analyst. Correct condition causing PFM error.	NETRDF
NETRDF - CONTROL STATEMENT ERROR-JOB ABORTED.	Informative message indicating that an error was encountered while processing the command parameters.	Correct the relevant errors.	NETRDF
NETRDF-CPU USAGE SECS. MS.	Informative message indicating the CPU usage of the program.	Informative message indicating the CPU usage of the program.	NETRDF
NETRDF-DIRECTORY filename NOT FOUND.	The directory file filename could not be found in your NOS permanent file catalog.	Inform site analyst. Execute the utility under the user name where the directory file resides.	NETRDF
NETRDF-DIRECTORY PERFORMANCE DECREASES WHEN NETRDF-SIZE EXCEEDS 80 PERCENT. THIS NETRDF-PROGRAM STRIVES FOR A DIRECTORY SIZE NETDRF-YIELDING 50 PERCENT.	Informative message indicating how the utility derives the optimum size to be used in restructuring the directory.	None.	NETRDF
NETRDF-DIRECTORY RESTRUCTURE COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating the successful completion of the utility.	None.	NETRDF
NETRDF-DUPLICATE CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER-xxxxxxx.	User specified the same parameter name more than once on the command.	Correct the command.	NETRDF
NETRDF-DUPLICATE FILE NAME-xxxxxxx.	A duplicate file name was detected on the command (more than one parameter had the same file name value).	Supply unique file names on the command.	NETRDF
NETRDF-ILLEGAL CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER VALUE-xxxxxxx.	The value specified was incorrect for the associate parameter.	Specify a value that conforms to the parameter specifications.	NETRDF
NETRDF-ILLEGAL FILE NAME-filename.	File name specified contained characters other than A through Z and 0 through 9.	Correct the invalid file name on the command.	NETRDF
NETRDF-ILLEGAL SEPARATOR-*x*.	The user supplied the invalid separator x on the command invocation.	Supply a correct separator.	NETRDF
NETRDF-NUMBER OF FILES IN DIRECTORY.	Informative message indicating that there are currently files for which entries exist in the directory.	None.	NETRDF
NETRDF-PERCENTAGE OF NEW DIRECTORY USED-xxx.	Informative message indicating the percentage of the new directory that is used.	None.	NETRDF
NETRDF-PFM ERROR-xxx(10), FILE-filename.	PFM error code xxx was encountered during an ATTACH, DEFINE, or CHANGE command on file filename.	Inform site analyst. Correct condition causing PFM error.	NETRDF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NETRDF-REQUIRED PARAMETER MISSING-param.	A required parameter param was not supplied on the command.	Supply the missing parameter.	NETRDF
NETRDF-UNRECOGNIZED CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER-param.	An unrecognized parameter param was supplied on the command.	Remove unrecognized parameter.	NETRDF
NETRDF-VALUE NOT SPECIFIED FOR PARAMETER-param.	You did not supply a value param for a parameter that requires a value.	Supply missing value.	NETRDF
NETRDF-VALUE SUPPLIED FOR KEYWORD-xxxxxxx.	You supplied a value xxxxxxx for a parameter that is valid only as a keyword.	Remove the value supplied with the keyword.	NETRDF
NETVAL NETON REJECTED.	Dayfile and operator message indicating that NAM is either not running or has not yet been initialized.	Perform one of the following. - Initiate NAM if it is not running. - Wait for initialization to complete. - Drop NVF.	NVF
NETWORK ACTIVITY TABLE OVERFLOW.	Space sufficient to allocate the required table during IAF initialization was not available. An internal change to IAF is necessary.	Contact Central Software Support.	IAFEX
NETWORK CONNECTION ACCEPTED.	NLTERM has accepted the connection from the network.	None.	NETLS
NETWORK CONNECTION ENDED.	The connection with the network is now ended.	None.	NLTERM
NETWORK CONNECTION ENDED BY LSF.	The log server is in the process of returning the log file. The function of the connection with NLTERM is complete, and the connection is ended by the log server.	None.	NLTERM
NETWORK CONNECTION INITIALIZED.	NLTERM has initialized the connction to the network.	None.	NLTERM
NETWORK CONNECTION LOST.	Incomplete status received from network.	Take dump of network and submit PSR.	IAFEX
NETWORK CONNECTION TO LSF TERMINATED PREMATURELY.	The connection being established by NLTERM to the log server was terminated before the connection was initialized. This could mean that the log server is no longer executing. Log file termination continues.	None, unless the Log Server terminated abnormally.	NLTERM
NETWORK FILE NOT FOUND - filename.	The network description file, NCTFi, could not be found.	Check that correct parameters were specified on the NETWORK directive corresponding to filename.	TAF TAFREC
NETWORK IDLE DOWN IN PROGRESS.	The network is in the process of shutting down. The network connection will be ended but log file termination continues.	None.	NLTERM
NETWORK INVOCATION NUMBER nin	Issued each time the NIN (Network Invocation Number) nin is changed. This number changes when first read from the memory file.	None.	NAMI
NETWORK NETON ERROR, APPLICATION DISABLED.	NLTERM has been disabled by the network operator. NLTERM terminates abnormally.	The name of the currently active log file has been changed and will need to be terminated using the TERM command.	NLTERM
NETWORK NETON ERROR, DUPLICATE NETON.	Two copies of NLTERM are executing at the same time and both are trying to terminate the currently active log file. NLTERM terminates abnormally.	The new log file name that the log server created (as a result of the other copy of NLTERM terminating the log file) has been changed and will need to be terminated using the TERM command.	NLTERM
NETWORK NETON SUCCESSFUL.	NLTERM has successfully signed on to the network.	None.	NLTERM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NETWORK NETON UNSUCCESSFUL, NAM IS UNAVAILABLE.	During log file termination processing, NLTERM is unable to NETON to the network to communicate to the log server to release the currently active log file. Termination will still be attempted.	None, unless termination of the file is unsuccessful. Then the TERM command can be used to complete the termination of this file.	NLTERM
NETWORK NETON UNSUCCESSFUL, NAM IS BUSY.	NLTERM is unable to NETON to the network to communicate to the log server to release the currently active log file that is to be terminated. Termination will still be attempted.	None, unless termination of the file is unsuccessful. Then the TERM command can be used to complete the termination of this file.	NLTERM
NETWORK PROTOCOL ERROR, REASON CODE IS rc.	A protocol error occurred (with reason code rc) during communication with the network. NLTERM terminates abnormally.	The name of the currently active log file has been changed and will need to be terminated using the TERM command. Consult the site analyst regarding the protocol error.	NLTERM
NETWORK REQUESTED IMMEDIATE SHUTDOWN.	The network is shutting down immediately. NLTERM terminates abnormally.	The name of the currently active log file has been changed and will need to be terminated using the TERM command.	NLTERM
NETWORK SHUT DOWN DETECTED.	Self-explanatory.	None.	TAF
NETWORK SHUTDOWN COMPLETE.	All network users have been detached.	None.	IAFEX
NETWORK SHUTDOWN - PLEASE LOGOFF.	NAM is going to be going down.	Log off.	IAFEX
NETWORK TYPE DOES NOT SUPPORT ATTRIBUTE COMMAND.	You are attempting to enter NAM/CDNA commands from a NAM/CCP connection.	Ensure that the attributes you are trying to change can be changed in your network by TRMDEF.	TRMDEF
NEW DESTINATION USER/FAMILY INVALID.	K display message indicating that the user name specified by NUN is not on the VALIDUs file in the family specified by NDF.	Ensure accuracy of NUN and NDF parameters and rerun.	QFTLIST
NEWTON WITH NIN = xxx	Informative message to inform application's owner the NIN of NIP to which it netted on.	None.	AIP
NEWTON WITH NIN = xxx	Informative message to inform application's owner the NIN of NIP to which it netted on.	None.	AIP
NIP DUMP TAKEN.	NIP detected potential operating system problem (that is, bad reason code from operating system). NIP will take an internal dump.	None.	NIP
NIP DUMP TAKEN - nnn.	An internal NAM dump with a dump index of nnn was taken.	None.	NIP
NIP FATAL ERROR PROC = name.	NIP has detected a fatal error and will abort after taking a dump. This message usually indicates an internal problem within NIP or the operating system. name First 4 characters of the NIP procedure from which the message was issued	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to analyst.	NIP
NIP/HGETNWL - BAD NWL BUFFER.	Buffer reserved for incoming network worklist is inoperative.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to analyst.	NIP
NIP INTERNAL ERROR - rname.	NIP internal error in routine rname. If debug is on, NIP aborts.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to analyst.	NIP
NIP/NETWORK PROTOCOL VIOLATION.	NIP received NPI/DD from another NIP. In debug, NIP will abort.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to analyst.	NIP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NIP RECEIVED BAD BSN.	Informative message indicating that the block sequence number that NAM expected and what it actually received were different. If compiled with DEBUG on, NIP aborts; otherwise, NIP continues.	None.	NIP
NIP RECEIVED BAD PWL.	NIP received a bad PRU worklist which cannot be processed. The reason code is specified in the error code field of the PRU worklist. The PRU worklist received by NIP follows this message. If NIP is compiled with the DEBUG option on, NIP aborts; otherwise, NIP continues.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to analyst.	NIP
NIP RECEIVED BLOCK ON PRU CONNECTION.	NIP received a data block on a PRU connection. All data blocks on a PRU connection are transferred directly between a mass storage device and an NPU. This error causes NIP to abort.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to analyst.	NIP
NIP RECEIVED DBG/STOP.	DBG/STOP sent to NIP indicates a NAM problem. NIP will abort if DEBUG is on.	Supply dumps to site analyst.	NIP
NIP/SCP ERROR RC=ec JOBID=jobid.	Informative message indicating that NIP has received an error response with code ec from the operating system as the result of a system control point call. NIP takes a dump; if DEBUG is on and the error was fatal, NIP aborts. Fatal error codes usually indicate an internal problem within NIP or the operating system.	Supply dumps to site analyst.	NIP

ec — Error code which caused response

- 41 Invalid job identifier; fatal.
- 42 Bad NIP address; fatal.
- 43 Application passed bad address to NIP; fatal for application.
- 44 Application rolled out; nonfatal.
- 45 Specified application is not found in system; nonfatal.
- 57 Long term connection already exists between NIP and application; fatal.
- 60 Long term connection request rejected; fatal.
- 61 Long term connection does not exist between NIP and application; fatal.
- 62 Number of words transferred between subsystem and application is over allowed limit; fatal.
- 63 Short term connection does not exist between NIP and application; fatal or nonfatal.
- 64 NIP is not established with application; fatal.
- 65 NIP attempted to set incorrect error flag; fatal.
- 66 NIP attempted to set incorrect dayfile processing flag; fatal.

jobid — Job identifier passed to NIP from the operating system

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NIP/SST RC=ec, JOBID=jobid.	NIP received an error response with code ec from the operating system as a result of issuing a SST call to transfer a file to or from the application's control point. If the returned error code indicates a NIP error or an operating system error, NIP aborts; otherwise NIP continues.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to analyst.	NIP

ec — Error code.

- 1 The file FNT entry was busy. If the request was to transfer a file from the application's control point, the error is nonfatal. If the request was to transfer a file to the application's control point, the error is fatal.
- 2 The application was swapped out; nonfatal error.
- 3 The file FNT entry was an invalid file type. If the

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
	request was to transfer a file from the application's control point, the error is nonfatal. If the request was to transfer a file to the application's control point, the error is fatal. 4 The specified application was not found in the system; nonfatal error. 5 The application's FNT space was filled; nonfatal error. 6 The control point's assigned file limit was reached; nonfatal error. 7 The specified file FNT entry was not found in the system; fatal error. jobid The job identifier of the application to or from which a file is to be transferred.		
NIP/hstSTTP ERR AN=app, CN=cn, tn,state.	NIP Internal error in the state table. NIP aborts. hst Name of the host state table (HC/HB) app Application number. cn Connection number. tn Trigger number. state State of the connection.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to field support/site analyst.	NIP
NIP/nstSTTP ERR HN=hnode, TN=tnode, ncn,tn,state.	NIP Internal error in the state table. NIP aborts. nst Name of the network state table (NC/NB). hnode Host node. tnode Terminal node. ncn Network connection number. tn Trigger number. state State of the connection.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to Central Software Support.	NIP
NIP UNABLE TO FIND FAILED APP jobid.	Informative message indicating the operating system informed NIP that an application failed but NIP is unable to locate the application specified. NIP assumes the application is not on the network or has already terminated. jobid Job identifier passed to NIP from the operating system	None.	NIP
NLD01 - FET ADDRESS ERROR.	The calling program specified a FET pointer that was not within the calling program's field length.	Inform site analyst.	NLD
NLD02 - NOT CALLED FROM SYSTEM LIBRARY.	The calling program did not have system origin privileges.	Inform site analyst.	NLD
NLD03 - INVALID FUNCTION CODE.	The calling program specified a function code that does not exist.	Inform site analyst.	NLD
NLD05 - BUFFER ARGUMENT ERROR.	The calling program specified a FET buffer pointer that was not valid.	Inform site analyst.	NLD
NLD06 - ABORTED BY SYSTEM.	One of the error flags in the calling program's control point area was set.	None.	NLD
NLF IS NOT AVAILABLE.	The alternate load file specified in the Change NPU (Network Processing Unit) Load File Command is not available. The alternate load file must exist as a direct access file in the permanent file catalog.	None.	NS
NLF IS NOT SPECIFIED.	The NLF parameter is missing in the change NPU (Network Processing Unit) Load File Command.	Reenter the command with correct parameter.	NS
NM=filename.	File filename is not found on deadstart device.	Redeadstart. If message persists, inform site analyst.	CDX
NM REDUCTION INVALID - filename.	The maximum number of user messages, specified by the NM parameter on the RECOVER directive, was less than the actual number of user messages on the named CRF.	Correct the RECOVER directive or select initialization of the named CRF via the K.INT initial K display command if reducing the number of user messages is actually required. (Note that K.INT will destroy the current recovery information).	TAFREC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NO ACCOUNT/USER CARD IN xxJ FILE.	The USER statement in the xxJ file is not present, causing the transaction subsystem to abort.	Add USER statement in xxJ file. Inform the TAF data administrator.	TAF
NO ACCOUNT/USER CARD ON XXJ FILE.	No user statement exists on the xxJ file.	Correct the xxJ file and rerun.	DMREC (CXJ)
NO ACTIVE DAYFILE FOUND.	An active dayfile of the specified type was not found in the QFSP equipment table.	Stop this DFTERM run, start another DFTERM run, and retry the operation. If the error still exists, check system for loss of dayfile.	DFTERM
NO ACTIVITY ON NETWORK CONNECTION.	NLTERM has not received any supervisory messages in a length of time determined in NLTERM. NLTERM terminates abnormally.	This may indicate an internal error in NLTERM. Consult the site analyst to see if other applications are communicating with the network, or if something is wrong with the system.	NLTERM
NO ALTERNATE KEY SPECIFIED ON IXN CARD.	Self-explanatory.	Correct the IXN statement and try again.	DMREC
NO APPLICATION ALERT PENDING.	A type-in of AP or IG was entered without application name while there is no application in alert status.	None.	NIP
NO APPLICATION IN ALERT Q.	A type-in of AP or IG was entered without application name. There is no application in ALERT status.	Enter the application name.	NIP
NO ARF DUMP ENTRIES - DUMP IGNORED.	When trying to build directory entries for an ARF dump function, no ARF file was found.	Include ARF file name on dump.	DMREC
NO ARF DUMP ENTRIES IN DIRECTORY.	A search of the directory for the targeted VSNs of ARF tapes was unsuccessful.	Check time and data or VSN used to delineate update.	DMREC
NO BC LOAD ON PREASSIGN.	User requested to load tape controlware when using tape preassignment.	Correct control statement parameters and reenter.	CVL
NO BITS SPECIFIED.	Dayfile message indicating that no bit numbers were specified on a SET or a CLEAR command.	Correct and reenter.	SCRSIM
NO CARTRIDGE AVAILABLE IN POOL.	A cartridge from the pool is needed so that the directive to ASLABEL can be processed.	Assign more cartridges to the pool or change the directive.	ASLABEL
NO CARTRIDGE AVAILABLE IN POOL.	A cartridge from the pool is needed so that the directive to ASLABEL can be processed.	Assign more cartridges to the pool or change the directive.	ASLABEL
**** NO CHARGE NUMBER IN EFFECT.	Output file message indicating that a charge number must be in effect before any charge value or project directives can be processed.	Enter a correct charge number directive before proceeding.	PROFILE
NO -CM- DEFINED FOR -DD- UNIT.	A DD EST entry has been made, but no control module entry references it.	Enter a CM EST for each DD unit defined.	SET
NO CONTROLWARE ON CHANNEL.	The channel controlware table indicates that no controlware exists on the requested channel.	Check the C=cc parameter on the LOADBC command and retry.	LOADBC
NO CRM CARD FOUND IN xxJ FILE.	Self-explanatory.	Correct the CRM statement and try again.	DMREC
NO DATA BASE ID FOR DATA MANAGER.	At least one data base identifier must be specified on each active (ON) DMS statement.	Add data base identifier to DMS statement(s) or specify status as OFF.	TAF
NO DATA BASE NAME IN xxJ FOR TOTAL.	Self-explanatory.	Add data base name to xxJ file.	TAF
NO DATA FOUND FOR USERNAME.	RECLAIM could not find the calling user in the directory of the database.	Check for correct database file specification.	RECLAIM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NO DAYFILE FOUND.	Dayfile for job does not exist.	None.	QDSPLAY
NO -DD- DEFINED FOR -CM-.	A control module EST entry has been made, but no drive EST made a reference to it.	Define at least one drive for each CM.	SET
NO DEVICES IN THE FAMILY.	The family specified by the FM parameter on the ASMOVE or SSMOVE command has no devices on line.	Bring the devices on line or specify a different family.	ASMOVE
NO DIRECTIVES.	No directives were supplyed to DMREC.	Supply the correct directives and rerun.	DMREC
NO DIRECTIVES PROCESSED.	No directives were specified on the DSDI command.	Reenter command with directives specified.	DSDI
NO DUMP RECORD WITH SPECIFIED VSN.	DMREC could not locate a dump record with the specified VSN.	Check directory with list directive for proper VSN.	DMREC
NO EMPTY CARTRIDGES AVAILABLE IN FAMILY.	There are no empty cartridges that the RM directive to ASLABEL can remove.	None.	ASLABEL
NO EMPTY CARTRIDGES IN GROUP.	There are no empty cartridges in the specified group.	Let the group parameter default by not specifying it or specify another group and retry.	SSLABEL
NO EMPTY CUBE IN FAMILY/POOL.	Empty cubicles assigned to the family/pool are needed so that the directive to ASLABEL or SSLABEL can be processed.	Assign more cubicles to the family/pool or change the directive.	SSLABEL ASLABEL
NO EMPTY CUBES. NUMBER PROCESSED=n.	There are no more empty cubicles in the family/pool/reserved area. The RB directive to ASLABEL or SSLABEL could remove only n cubicles.	None.	ASLABEL SSLABEL
NO EQUIPMENT AVAILABLE.	BIO determined that no equipment (card reader, card punch, and/or line printer) is defined in system.	System must be deadstarted to define equipment in EST.	1IO
divnam-NO ERRORS ENCOUNTERED.	A properly verified network and/or local configuration file has been created or listed from the indicated division by the NDL processor.	None.	DAYNNO NDLLIST
filename - NO ERRORS ENCOUNTERED.	There were no errors in this division and the configuration file which was created is valid.	None.	NDLP
NO FILE NAME SPECIFIED ON CRM CARD.	A CRM statement in the xxJ file did not contain a file name.	Correct the xxJ file and try again.	DMREC
NO FILE NAME SPECIFIED ON IXN CARD.	The xxJ file has an IXN statement that does not contain a file name.	Correct IXN statement on xxJ file and rerun.	DMREC (RXJ)
NO FILES FOUND FOR SPECIFIED DUMP FILE.	For a COPY, LOAD, or LIST directive, RECLAIM did not find the specified VSN in the database; RECLAIM is attempting to read the tape and rebuild the database for that tape.	Check your database file specification.	RECLAIM
NO FILES PROCESSED.	Informative message indicating that no files have been cataloged during the utility run.	None.	PFCAT PFLOAD
NO FILES TO DUMP.	No files have been specified on a dump directive.	Include file name on directive.	DMREC
NO GENERAL STATUS RECEIVED.	After the function was performed, no status word was received.	Inform customer engineer.	LOADBC
NO H-H LOGICAL LINK TO DESTINATION.	SEND command cannot be processed because there is not host-host logical link to the destination host.	None.	NIP
NO INACTIVE QUEUED FILES PRESENT.	No inactive queues were found during the processing of a LIST command.	None.	QREC
NO INACTIVE QUEUES ON DEVICE.	Informative message indicating that the LIST command failed to find any inactive queued files on the device specified on the K display by the FM/DN parameter.	None.	QREC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NO INITIALIZE REQUESTS SET FOR MSI.	MSI was called by some means other than the INITIALIZE command (for example, X.MSI.), and initialize status is not currently set for any mass storage devices.	None.	MSI
NO INTERLOCK.	PIP did not acknowledge a NIP interlock request within two seconds.	None.	NIP
NO KEY LENGTH SPECIFIED ON CRM CARD.	The KL parameter on the CRM statement was not specified.	Correct the CRM statement and try again.	DMREC
NO LINK DEVICE DEFINED.	A link device (extended memory) was not identified in EQPDECK during an attempt to deadstart into a multimainframe environment or extended memory was DOWNed while in multimainframe mode.	Redeadstart and identify the link device (define extended memory).	SET
NO LOG FILE EXISTS TO BE TERMINATED.	There is currently no active network log file to be terminated.	Wait for a log file to become active.	NLTERM
NO MANUFACTURER OR SCRATCH LABEL.	The cartridge to be added has a label of unknown type.	Discard the cartridge or use the FX directive to ASLABEL or SSLABEL to restore the label.	ASLABEL SSLABEL
NO MATCH ON FAMILY/SUBFAMILY.	The family name or subfamily name in the cartridge label does not agree with the values specified in the directive to SSLABEL.	Try restoring the cartridge or use correct family name and subfamily name.	SSLABEL
NO MATCHING FAMILY LABEL.	The familyname or subfamilyname in the cartridge label does not agree with the values specified in the directive to ASLABEL.	Try restoring the cartridge or use correct familyname and subfamilyname.	ASLABEL
NO MAXIMUM RECORD LENGTH SPECIFIED ON THE CRM CARD.	The MRL parameter on the CRM statement was not specified.	Correct the CRM statement and try again.	DMREC
*** NO MEANINGFUL DATA IN BUFFER ***	The file 1 register flag indicated that the selected buffer contains no meaningful data.	None.	NDA
NO MONITOR RESPONSE.	A software or hardware failure has occurred. If the system has stopped running, there is a communication failure with CPU or PP monitor.	Inform site analyst. If system processing has stopped, deadstart is necessary. If the system continues to run, possible causes (such as PP saturation) should be investigated.	DSD
NO MORE RECORDS OF TYPE x TO PROCESS.	Processing of record type x requires more records of type x than can be found in the dump file.	Correct error and try again.	NDA
NO MSF SPACE. DESTAGE ABANDONED, FM=familyname, SF=subfamily, CSU=id.	A file destage operation was abandoned because of insufficient MSF space; id is the CSU identifier of the CSU with the most space available.	Either use ASLABEL to add cartridges to the specified subfamily or use ASVAL to purge unneeded MSF space. ASUSE can be used to report on the availability of space for each CSU and subfamily.	EXDEST
NO NPUS ARE BEING SUPERVISED.	A CONTROL,NPUS or CONTROL,AUTO was entered as a command and CS does not currently supervise any NPUs.	None.	CS
NO NPUS UNDER YOUR CONTROL.	An attempt was made to release all npus under the control of the operator, but no NPUs are currently being controlled by him/her.	None.	CS
NO ONLINE DIAGNOSTICS PRESENT.	An online diagnostic test request command was entered for NPU without online diagnostic test capability.	None.	CS
NO OUTPUT FILE EXISTING.	K display message indicating that no output file was created before the OUT command was entered.	None.	DFTERM
NO OUTPUT FILE EXISTS.	K display message indicating that no output file was created before the OUT command was entered.	None.	QDUMP QMOVE

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NO OUTPUT FILE PRESENT.	The OUT command was entered but QLOAD could not find an output file to release.	Create an output file and retry operation.	QLOAD
NO OUTPUT FILE PRESENT.	Informative message to dayfile.	None.	QREC
NO PERMANENT DAYFILES.	Informative message indicating that no permanent dayfiles exist on any permanent file device.	None.	DFTERM
NO *PROBE* DATA AVAILABLE.	The system failed to return any data. No report will be generated, nor will a file be created.	Ensure that PROBE was enabled at deadstart time.	PROBE
NO *PROBE* DATA ON FILE.	The file specified by the B option on the command has no PROBE data.	Check file for correctness.	PROBE
**** NO PROJECT NUMBER IN EFFECT.	Output file message indicating that a project number must be in effect before any project value directives can be processed.	Enter a project number directive before proceeding.	PROFILE
NO QUEUED FILES FOUND.	No queued files meet the specified selection criteria.	Ensure that correct selection criteria were entered and rerun.	QFTLIST
NO RECORD FOUND FOR GIVEN VSN - DATE/TIME.	The file specified or implied on the load cannot be found on the directory.	Check load directive for correct file loading parameters.	DMREC
NO REPORT GENERATED.	The L option on the command was set to 0.	None.	PROBE
NO SCR ON MAINFRAME.	The user entered SCRSIM on a mainframe that does not support a status/control register or a status/control register simulator.	None.	SCRSIM
NO SDAL DATA ON FILE.	The file specified by the B option on the command has no SDAL data.	Check file for correctness.	PROBE
NO SHARED DEVICES FOR THIS MACHINE.	The machine on which MREC is being run is not in multimainframe mode; therefore, it cannot access any devices on an inoperative machine.	None.	MREC
NO SPACE FOR ARF/BRF BUFFER.	No space was available for an ARF or BRF buffer.	Increase field length of DMREC.	DMREC
NO SPACE IN DIT.	More than sixteen mainframes are trying to access this independent shared device.	Contact Central Software Support.	MSM CMS
NO SUCH APPLICATION ON HOST NOW.	A type-in of AP=appnam was entered, and there is not application appname netted-on.	None.	NIP
NO SUCH CSUMAP OR SUB-CATALOG.	The CSU specified by the CS parameter is not assigned to the subfamilyname specified by the SB parameter.	Correct the CS and/or SB parameter on the ASLABEL command.	ASLABEL
NO SUCH SMMAP OR SUBCATALOG.	The SM specified by the SM parameter is not assigned to the subfamily name specified by the SB parameter.	Correct the SM and/or SB parameter on the SSLABEL command.	SSLABEL
NO SUCH SUBCATALOG.	The CSU specified by the CS parameter is not assigned to the subfamilyname specified by the SB parameter.	Correct the CS and/or SB parameter.	ASDEBUG
NO SUCH SUBCATALOG.	The SM specified by the SM parameter is not assigned to the subfamilyname specified by the SB parameter.	Correct the CS and/or SB parameter.	ASDEBUG
NO SYSTEM DEVICE DEFINED.	Operator message indicating that the mass storage device on which the system is to reside has not been identified.	Define the system device with the SYSTEM=n. command.	SET
NO TAPE EQUIPMENT.	There is no magnetic tape equipment currently defined in the system.	Inform site analyst.	1MT
NO TERM UNDER THIS USER.	Host operator entered a command to get the status of all terminals that this user is logged into, but there is no terminal under this user.	Select another user and reenter command.	NVF
NO TERM/USER CONNECTED TO THLS APPLICATION.	Host operator entered a command to get the status of all terminals/users connected to a specific application, but there is no terminal/user connected to this application.	Select another applicaton and reenter the command.	NVF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NO TERMINALS DEFINED.	A terminal count of zero was determined during IAF initialization.	Check which devices are on in the EST; at least one TT device or NP device must be on.	IAFEX
NO TERMINALS IN NETWORK FILE - filename.	A valid network file was found but no transaction terminals were defined in it.	Ensure the network file is correctly named. The network file is NCTFi (i=id specified on network directive in TCF).	TAFREC
NO TTYS ASSIGNED.	There are no terminals assigned to the sessions.	Enter assigned terminals using the MX directive.	STIMULA
NO USER COMMAND EXECUTED.	A USER command was not executed before the CHARGE command was executed.	Ensure that a USER command is executed before the CHARGE command is executed.	CHARGE
**** NO USER INDICES AVAILABLE.	Output file message indicating that no more user indices are available for automatic assignment. If entered from the K display, the line of input on which the error occurred is disregarded; otherwise, that particular user name is disregarded.	Rerun the corrected job or correct the new validation file using the FUI directive (force user index to be inserted or changed) to specify user indices.	MODVAL
NO VALID DUMP FOUND ON DUMP FILE.	For a COPY, LOAD, or LIST operation, RECLAIM determined that the file was not a RECLAIM dump file; the directive that caused this message is ignored.	None.	RECLAIM
NO VERSION DATA ON FILE.	The file specified by the B option on the command has no version data.	Check file for correctness.	PROBE
NO 52 TABLE IN CONTROLWARE RECORD.	The controlware read from the specified file (system file by default or F=filename) did not contain a 52 table entry.	Check the controlware file being used.	LOADBC
NO 667x MULTIPLEXER.	Either the multiplexer defined in the equipment status table (EST) failed to respond to initializaton status check, or no multiplexer is on channel.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	1TN
NO 77 TABLE IN CONTROLWARE RECORD.	The controlware read from the specified file (system file by default or F=filename) did not contain a 77 prefix table entry.	Check the controlware file being used.	LOADBC
NON-BUFFERED EQ-S CHECKPOINTED RECOVERY ABORTED.	During a level 3 recovery either the ABORT,B. CMRDECK command was entered or the system determined that the buffered devices could not be recovered. All non-buffered devices with checkpoints pending have been checkpointed.	Perform level 0 deadstart.	1CK
NON FROZEN FRAGMENT.	The specified fragment which ASDEBUG was requested to release did not have the frozen flag set.	Correct directive and retry.	ASDEBUG
NON FROZEN FRAGMENT.	The specified fragment which ASDEBUG was requested to release did not have the frozen flag set.	Correct directive and retry.	ASDEBUG
NON-ZERO EQ. NUMBER FOR MSM DEVICE.	A nonzero value is specified on the EQ parameter by a MALET user when requesting access to a disk device.	Correct the parameter on the statement and retry.	CVL
NONSHARED DEVICE ACTIVE IN DAT.	A nonshared device accessed by another mainframe (as determined by MID/machine index) is described in the device access table with the same family name and device number as the device being recovered. Recovery is impossible. Preceded by message RECOVERY, EQest. which indicates the equipment in error.	Redeadstart with correct configuration for equipment in error.	MSM CMS
NOP: termname, ASSIGNED CONTROL OF npuname.	Network operation at terminal termname is assigned control of NPU npuname being supervised by CS.	None.	CS
NOP: termname, CONTROL RELEASED OF npuname.	Network operator has released control of NPU npuname being supervised by CS.	None.	CS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NOT ALL DATA BASE FILES UPPED.	CRMTASK issued a DBUP request but AAMI was unable to attach/open all of the data base files.	Inform data base administrator.	CRMTASK
NOT ALL VARIABLES IN MPAR.	An internal error occurred in generating the MAP and MPAR tables. Not all the entries in MAP are a subset of the entries in MPAR.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	ACPD
NOT AUXILIARY PACK.	An attempt was made to define a nonauxiliary device as a private pack.	Correct and enter GO.	MSI
NOT AVAILABLE.	The equipment specified in the ASSIGN,jsn,eq. command is currently unavailable.	Retry command when equipment becomes available.	DSD
NOT CONTROL MODULE EST ORDINAL.	The EST ordinal specified by the EQ=est parameter on the LOADBC command does not correspond to a control module.	Correct EST ordinal and retry.	LOADBC
type: element, NOT DEFINED.	An erroneous element name of the specified type entered on the command.	Reenter corrected command.	CS
NOT ENOUGH ARGUMENTS.	Dayfile message indicating that before the correct number of arguments was specified, a terminator was encountered.	Correct and reenter.	SCRSIM
NOT ENOUGH MASS STORAGE.	Not enough mass storage exists on the specified device to enable creation of a new active dayfile.	Enter new device using the K display.	DFTERM
NOT ENOUGH PP-S FOR DEADSTART.	Too many PPs have been logically turned off through CTI. NOS requires at least 4 pool PPs to be available.	Redeadstart with more PPs logically on.	SET
xxxxxxx NOT FOUND IN DIRECTORY.	Specified file is not found in the directory.	Check the file name and the list directory.	DMREC
xxx NOT FOUND ON DEVICE. ENTER ALTERNATE DEVICE LOCATION.	The deadstart file does not contain the operating system or the HVS module. xxx Significance DSB HVS module OSB Operating system	Entry of alternate device location is not supported for NOS. Install the operating system or HVS module on the device and redeadstart.	CTI
xxxxxxx NOT IN DIRECTORY.	Error - The task or named TAF transaction unit, xxxxxxx, was specified in the TN parameter but was not found on the task library or transaction unit directory.	Ensure the correct task or transaction name was specified with the TN parameter. Check task or transaction listing for presence of specified unit.	TAF
xxx NOT IN PP LIB.	Dayfile message indicating that PP package xxx was not found in PP libraries.	Ensure that the correct PP package name was specified.	SFP
xxx NOT IN PP LIB. CALLED BY yyy.	Dayfile message indicating that PP package xxx, which was called by package yyy, was not found in the PP libraries.	Ensure that the correct PP package name was specified or write a PSR.	SFP
xxxxxx NOT INITIALIZED BY TOTAL. STATUS IS yyyy.	An error was encountered on the TOTAL data base.	Regenerate TOTAL data base. Refer to TOTAL Reference Manual for status.	TAF
**** NOT MASTER USER.	Output file message indicating that the user is neither a master user of a specified charge number, a special accounting user, nor from system origin, as is required for the directive entered.	None.	PROFILE
type element NOT SUPERVISED.	An element name of the specified type entered on the command is not supervised by this NPU.	Reenter corrected command.	CS
type: element, NOT UNDER YOUR CONTROL.	An element name of the specified type was entered on the command, and the element is not being controlled by operator.	Enter CONTROL, ON command and reenter command.	CS
NOT VALIDATED FOR REQUESTED ACCESS LEVEL.	User has specified an access level outside the user's access level validation.	Use a validated access level, or site must validate user for additional access level.	RESEX

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NOT VALIDATED FOR WRITING UNLABELED TAPES.	User has not been validated for writing on unlabeled tape.	Either use labeled tape or site must validate user for SAV=CULT MODVAL privilege.	RESEX
NOT VALIDATED TO CHANGE ACCESS LEVEL.	The user must have security administrator privileges to change the access level of a queued file.	Inform Central Software Support.	QALTER
yyyy NOT WITHIN ALLOWABLE RANGE FOR CLASS .	The parameter yyyy (either EXID, EXIP, or EXTP) is not within the execution queue priority range (FXLP to FXUP) for service class xx.	Adjust one of the parameters so that xxxx is within the allowable range.	SDSPLAY
NOT 7155/7255 CONTROLLER FOR DUMP.	Informative message indicating that the user attempted to dump controlware from a controller other than a 7155 or 7255.	None.	LOADBC
NOTE FAILURE, THEN TYPE IN CFO,JSN.GO.	An error that the Data Base Administrator needs to know about has occurred.	The operator should log the failure and inform the Data Base Administrator.	DMREC
NOTICE*** DATA READ ERROR.	Read error caused loss of words in the dayfile.	None.	DAYFILE
NOTICE*** RECOVERY BOUNDARY.	Message(s) were lost due to crossing a deadstart recovery boundary.	None.	DAYFILE
NP GREATER THAN 8.	Number of packs specified for multispindle device cannot exceed eight.	Enter correct number of packs and then enter GO.	MSI
NP NOT ALLOWED.	The NP parameter (number of packs) was specified and the device to be initialized is not a pack type device.	Correct and enter GO.	MSI

NPU: npuname, status, node
GO IS REQUIRED.
	GO is required on NPU npuname in order to start the terminal interface packages.
	    npuname Name of the NPU.
	    status Status. Always ACTIVE for an NPU.
	    node Node number of NPU.
		Enter GO command.	CS

NPU: npuname, status, node.
CONNECTION BROKEN, SUPERVISION LOST.
	Supervisory connection to NPU npuname has been broken because the NPU has either switched supervision or has gone down or has been turned off.
	    npuname Name of the NPU
	    status Status. Always ACTIVE for an NPU.
	    node Node number of NPU.
		Look at NAM's dayfile for the reasaon the connection was broken. If the NPU has switched supervision, no action is necessary. If the NPU has gone down, it will be automatically restarted and super-vision will be gained again. Save the NPU dumps that will be generated by NS and write a PSR. If the NPU has been acci-dently turned off, turn it on again.	CS

NPU: npuname, status, node.
NCF MISMATCH/CCP NCF VERSION: ver,
   LEVEL: lev, VARIANT: var
	An NPU with a different version than CS has requested supervision.
	    npuname Name of the NPU
	    status Status. Always ACTIVE for an NPU.
	    node Node number of NPU.
	    ver Version.
	    lev Level.
	    var Variant.
	The last three refer to the CCP currently running in the NPU.
		Inform site analyst.	CS

NPU: npunanme, status, node.
SUPERVISION GAINED.
CCP VERSION: ver, LEVEL: lev,
VARIANT: var,
PREVIOUS CS NODE: pcn,
PREVIOUS NS NODE: pnn.
	Supervision of NPU npuname was gained.
	    npuname Name of the NPU.
	    status Status. Always Active for an NPU.
	    node Node number of NPU.
	    ver Version.
	    lev Level.
	The last three refer to the CCP currently running in the NPU.
		None.	CS

NPU: npuname, DUMP OPTION CHANGED.	Self-explanatory.	None.	CS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NPU IS ACTIVE, TRY LATER.	The NPU specified in the change NPU Load File Command is being dumped or loaded when the HOP command is entered. NS (Network Supervisor) cannot process the change NPU Load File Command unless the NPU is in idle state (no ongoing dump/load activity).	Retry later.	NS
NPU IS NOT CONFIGURED.	The NPU specified in the HOP command is not known in the current network configuration.	None.	NS
NPU IS NOT SPECIFIED.	An NPU name must be specified in the HOP command.	Reenter the command with an NPU name.	NS
NPU: npuname, nl LINES DISABLED.	Indicates that number of lines nl supported by NPU npuname are disabled. npuname Name of the NPU.	None.	CS
NPU: npuname, nll LOGICAL LINKS DISABLED.	Indicates that number of logical links nll supported by NPU npuname are disabled. npuname Name of the NPU.	None.	CS
NPU: npuname, nnn, MESSAGE MAY HAVE BEEN LOST.	The broadcast message sent to a NPU may have been lost. npuname Name of the NPU. nnn NPU node number.	Pause. Reenter command.	CS
NPU: npuname, MESSAGE NOT SENT.	Broadcast message was not sent to terminals on NPU npuname. npuname Name of the NPU.	None.	CS
NPU npuname, NCF VERSION MISMATCH.	An NPU has requested supervision with an NCF version different than CS. npuname Name of the NPU.	Inform site analyst.	CS
NPU: npuname, status, node, NEEDGO, dump.	Indicates NPU npuname with status stat, and node number node, needs operator go flag, and dump flag. npuname Name of the NPU. status Status. Always ACTIVE for an NPU. node Node number of NPU. The NEEDGO keyword is present when a GO is required. dump NPU dump flag (ON or OFF).	None.	CS
NPU: npuname, nt TERMINALS DISABLED.	Indicates that number of terminals nt supported by NPU npuname are disabled. npuname Name of the NPU.	None.	CS
NPU: npuname, nt TERMINALS DISABLED ON LINE: line.	Indicates that number of terminals nt on the specified line are supported by NPU npuname are disabled. npuname Name of the NPU.	None.	CS
NPU: npuname, ntr TRUNKS DISABLED.	Indicates that number of trunks ntr supported by NPU npuname are disabled. npuname Name of the NPU.	None.	CS
NPU: UNKNOWN,status,node SUPERVISION REQUEST FROM UNKNOWN NPU	A supervision request from an NPU that is not defined in the NCF has been detected. status Status. In the case of an NPU, the status is always ACTIVE. node Node number of NPU.	Reload NPU or inform site analyst.	CS
NS/ BAD NCF DIRECTORY RECORD.	The directory record of the network configuration file is not valid.	Assign a valid network configuration file.	NS
NS/ BAD NCF NPU XREF RECORD.	NS detected an error on the NPU cross reference table of the network configuration file.	Assign a valid network configuration file.	NS
NS/ BAD NCF PHYLINK RECORD.	NS detected an error on the physical link cross reference table of the network configuration file.	Assign a valid network configuration file.	NS
NS/ BAD NLF DIRECTORY RECORD.	The directory record of the network load file is not valid.	Assign a valid network load file.	NS
NS/ CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER SYNTAX ERROR.	NS detected syntax error(s) in the NS command.	Correct the NS command.	NS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NS DISABLED.	The NETON request was not successful because NS has been disabled.	Enable NS using NVF's enable application commands.	NS
NS/ npuname, DUMP/LOAD xxxxxx REQUESTED.	NS received a load request from the NPU npuname Name of the NPU. xxxxxx NPU variant assigned to the NPU in the network. configuration file.	None.	NS
NS/ npuname, DUMP NPyyxxx COMPLETED.	Dumping of the NPU to the direct access permanent file NPyyxxx was successfully completed. npuname Name of the NPU. yy Unique dump number (hexadecimal). xxx Network invocation number (decimal).	None.	NS
NS/ npuname, DUMP NPyyxxx SAVED.	Dumping of the NPU was prematurely terminated and the partial NPU dump file NPyyxxx was saved as a direct access permanent file. npuname Name of the NPU. yy Unique dump number (hexadecimal). xxx Network invocation number (decimal).	None.	NS
NS/ npuname, DUMP STARTED.	Dumping of the NPU has started. npuname Name of the NPU.	None.	NS
NS/ DUPLICATE CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER.	An NS control statement parameter is specified more than once.	Correct the NS control statement.	NS
NS DUPLICATE NETON.	The NETON request was not successful because a second copy of NS tried to NETON.	None.	NS
NS/ GRADUAL SHUTDOWN REQUESTED.	NS received an idle network shutdown request.	None.	NS
NS/ npuname, HALT code AT address.	The NPU has halted. npuname Name of the NPU. code CCP halt code (hexadecimal). address NPU P-register address.	None.	NS
NS/ ILLEGAL CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER VALUE.	NS detected an illegal value assigned to an NS command parameter.	Correct the NS command.	NS

NS/ npuname, ILLEGAL xpcb DIRECTIVE.	NS detected an illegal directive in the program initiation control block while it was dumping or loading the NPU.
	npuname Name of the NPU.
	xpcb Directive.
	   DPCB Dump procedure control block.
	   LPCB Load procedure control block.
	   SPCB SAM load procedure control block.
		Assign a valid network load file.	NS

NS/ ILLEGAL USER ACCESS.	NS does not have a system job origin type.	Assign a system job origin type to NS.	NS
NS/ IMMEDIATE SHUTDOWN REQUESTED.	NS received a forced network shutdown request.	None.	NS
NS/ npuname, LOAD COMPLETED.	Loading of CCP software into the NPU was completed successfully. npuname Name of the NPU.	None.	NS
NS/ npuname, LOADING loadname.	A CCP load module is being loaded into the NPU. npuname Name of the NPU. loadname CCP load module name (display code).	None.	NS
NS/ LOGICAL ERROR RC=rc.	Indicates NIP has detected a logical error on a supervisory message. This message is immediately followed by the two-word text of the ERR/LGL supervisory message. The host operator is alerted by the alert line on the NAM K display. If DEBUG is on, NS is aborted. rc Reason code (refer to NAM/CCP Reference Manual for further information).	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to analyze the problem.	NS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NS/ NCB ENTRY NOT FOUND IN NCF.	NS cannot locate the NPU configuration block of all the NPUs specified in the NPU cross reference table of the network configuration file.	Assign a valid network configuration file.	NS
NS/ NCF - yy/mm/dd, hh.mm.ss.	Indicates the creation date and time of the current network configuration file.	None.	NS
NS/ NCF NOT AVAILABLE.	The network configuration file is not at NS control point. NS expects the network configuration file to be available as local file NCF.	Assign the network configuration file to NS as local file NCF.	NS
NS/ NDLP VERSION n.n, LEVEL mln.	Indicates version and modification level number of the network definition language program that creates the current network configuration file. n.n Version level. mln Modification level number.	None.	NS
NS/ NIN IS NOT SPECIFIED.	The network invocation number is not specified in the NS command.	Correct the NS command.	NS
NS/ NLF - yy/mm/dd, hh.mm.ss.	Indicates the creation date and time of the current network load file.	None.	NS
NS/ NLF NOT AVAILABLE.	The network load file is not at NS control point. NS expects the network load file to be available as local file NLF.	Assign network load file to NS as local file NLF.	NS
NS NOT RESPONDING TO NPU INIT REQUEST.	Network Supervisor (NS) is not netted on yet. Issued every 30 seconds if NS does not respond to NPU load request.	None.	NIP
NS/ PROTOCOL ERROR - NP=xx, NB=yy, SM=hhhh, STATE=pss.	NS received an unexpected supervisory message from an NPU. The host operator is alerted by the alert line on the NAM K display. xx Node number (hexadecimal) of the NPU. yy Node number (hexadecimal) of the source node. hhhh Primary function code/secondary function code (hexadecimal) of the unexpected supervisory message. pss Current state of the NPU. p Primary State 1 Loading SAM 2 Dumping NPU 3 Loading NPU 4 Dumping network dump control block ss Secondary state 10 Waiting for load response 20 Waiting for dump response 30 Waiting for start response 40 Waiting for load network dump control block response	Check to see that NPU is running versions of CCP and SAM that are supported by the version of NS running. If this is a supported combination, write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to analyze the problem.	NS
NS/ npuname, RECEIVED NPU/DT/A code RC=rc.	NS received an abnormal response from an NPU while the NPU was being dumped or loaded. npuname Name of the NPU that sends the abnormal response. code Code value. 0 Dump response. 1 Load response. 2 Start response. rc Reason code. 1 Invalid NPU address specified on the dump/load command. 2 Checksum error on load data. 3 NPU not equipped with 8K micromemory. 4 Load batch count mismatch, load data may be lost.	Assign a valid CCP load file or inform customer engineer.	NS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NS/ npuname, SAM LOAD COMPLETED.	The system autostart module was successfully loaded into the NPU. npuname Name of the NPU.	None.	NS
NS/ npuname, SAM LOAD STARTED.	Loading of the system autostart module into the NPU has started. npuname Name of the NPU.	None.	NS
NS/ SHUTDOWN COMPLETED.	Indicates the shutdown processing has completed.	None.	NS
NS/ SM ABH ERROR.	NS received an invalid application block header from NAM. This message is immediately followed by the application block header plus up to four words of the text. The host operator is alerted by the alert line on the NAM K display.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to analyze the problem.	NS
NS/ SM NETWORK ABH ERROR.	NS received a supervisory message with a bad network header from an NPU. This message is immediately followed by the application block header plus up to four words of the supervisory message text. The host operator is alerted by the alert line on the NAM K display.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to analyze the problem.	NS
NS/ SM NETWORK ADDRESS ERROR.	NS received from an NPU a supervisory message with bad NPU addressing information. NS cannot locate a configured NPU with the information contained in the supervisory message. This message is immediately followed by the application block header plus up to four words of the supervisory message text. The host operator is alerted by the alert line on the NAM K display.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to analyze the problem.	NS
NS/SM NETWORK DUMP RESPONSE ERROR.	NS received a bad dump response supervisory message from an NPU during the NPU dump sequence. This message is immediately followed by the application block header plus up to four words of the supervisory message text. The host operator is alerted by the alert line on the NAM K display.	Contact Central Software Support.	NS
NS/ SM NETWORK PFC/SFC/LT/CC ERROR.	NS received a bad supervisory message from a NPU during the NPU dump/load sequence. This message is immediately followed by the application block header plus up to four words of the supervisory message text. The host operator is alerted by the alert line on the NAM K display.	Contact Central Software Support.	NS
NS/ SM PFC/SFC ERROR.	NS received a supervisory message with an invalid primary function code/secondary function code from NAM. This message is immediately followed by the application block header plus up to four words of the supervisory message text. The host operator is alerted by the alert line on the NAM K display.	Contact Central Software Support.	NS
NS TRYING NETON.	NS is initiating a NETON request.	None.	NS
NS/ UNRECOGNIZED CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER.	NS detected an unrecognized parameter in the NS command.	Correct the NS command.	NS
NTest,Ccn, 200 IPS GCR DRIVE ON 1X PPS.	A 679 magnetic tape unit capable of 6250 cpi is configured on a system with 1X PPU speed. 6250 cpi operations may not be valid. est EST ordinal of tape unit cn Tape unit channel	Inform site analyst.	1MT
NTest DENSITY MISMATCH.	The tape mounted on magnetic tape unit est has a density which cannot be read by this particular unit. An input tape of 800 cpi is mounted on a 1600/6250 cpi unit, or an input tape of 6250 cpi is mounted on an 800/1600 cpi unit. est EST ordinal of the device.	Remount the tape on a tape unit capable of reading the density, or, if tape is to be written instead of read, remount with write ring in.	RESEX
NTest DRIVE CONFLICT.	A tape with 1600 cpi density is mounted on magnetic tape unit est but actual assignment of the tape to unit est would result in a resource deadlock for the job. est EST ordinal of the device.	Unload the tape and mount it on a unit with opposite density (that is, if the tape is on an 800/1600 cpi unit, mount it on a 1600/6250 cpi unit).	RESEX

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NULL DESCRIPTION FILE.	Self-explanatory.	Create a description file (NCTFi where i is the machine identifier specified on the network statement in the TCF).	TAF
NUMBER OF BITS TOO LARGE.	Dayfile message indicating that the number of bits entered on the AREA. command was larger than the number of bits from the starting bit to the end of the register.	Correct and reenter.	SCRSIM
NUMBER OF CYCLES TOO LARGE.	Dayfile message indicating that the number of cycles specified on the CYCLE. command was greater than 4095.	Correct and reenter.	SCRSIM
NUMBER OF LINE REGULATIONS = nnnnnnnn.	Informative dayfile message indicating the number of time line regulations (REPEAT..) that were encountered.	To reduce the number of line regulations, reduce the stimulator load by reducing the number of terminals or by increasing the think time or think time increment.	STIMULA
NUMERIC FIELD MUST NOT BE BLANK.	No channel value was specified with the CH parameter.	Correct the syntax error and retry.	DMPCCC
NV/CONTROL CARD PARAMETER SYNTAX ERROR.	The NVF command in the master file is formatted incorrectly.	Examine command in master file, correct problem, revise master file, and attempt to restart network.	NVF
NV/DUPLICATE CONTROL CARD PARAMETER.	A duplicate parameter setting encountered on the NVF command.	Examine command in master file, correct problem, revise master file, and attempt to restart network.	NVF
NV/ILLEGAL CONTROL CARD PARAM VALUE.	An out-of-range value encountered for an NVF command parameter.	Examine command in master file, correct problem, revise master file, and attempt to restart netwrok.	NVF
NV/LCF yy/mm/dd, hh.mm.ss.	Informative. LCF build data and time.	None.	NVF
NV/LCF title.	Informative. LCF title. (Limited to 50 characters.)	None.	NVF
NV/NIN IS NOT SPECIFIED.	A required NIN value for the NIN parameter on the NVF command is missing.	Examine command in master file, correct problem, revise master file, and attempt to restart network.	NVF
NV/UNRECOGNIZED CONTROL CARD PARAMETER.	An undefined parameter encountered on the NVF command in the master file.	Examine command in master file, correct problem, revise master file, and attempt to restart network.	NVF
NV/VER nnn-nnn.	Informative. NVF version and level number.	None.	NVF
NVF ATTEMPTING NETON.	Self-explanatory.	None.	NVF
NVF FAILURE.	The Network Validation Facility (NVF) has aborted. NAM takes an internal dump and terminates.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to Central Software Support.	NIP
NVF NETON ATTEMPT FAILED.	NVF unable to successfully NETON to NAM.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
NVF NETON SUCCESSFUL.	Self-explanatory.	None.	NVF
NVFAPVD — NO AST ENTRY	For debug only. No application status table entry was found for an application.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
NVFDDNT — SM NOT ROUTED	For debug only. NVF has received an unknown service message.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
NVFOROC – PARAMETER LIST TOO SHORT.	For debug only. The parameter list array for the parameterized host operator command is too short. This message is generated by NVF procedure NVFOROC.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
NVFTACC – CANNOT FIND PDCT ENTRY FOR termname.	For debug only. A PDCT entry for terminal termname cannot be found. The message is generated by NVF procedure NVFTACC.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
NVFTACC – CANNOT FIND PTAC ENTRY FOR termname.	For debug only. A PTAC entry for terminal termname cannot be found. The message is generated by NVF procedure NVFTACC.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
NVFTETC – CANNOT FIND PDCT ENTRY FOR termname.	For debug only. A PDCT entry for terminal termname cannot be found. The message is generated by NVF procedure NVFTETC.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
NVFTITE – CANNOT FIND PDCT ENTRY FOR termnam.	For debug only. A PDCT entry for terminal termnam cannot be found. The message is generated by procedure NVFTITE.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
NVFTPVD – CANNOT FIND AST ENTRY FOR termname.	An AST entry for terminal name termname cannot be found. The message is generated by NVF procedure NVFTPVD.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
NVFTURT – CANNOT FIND PTAC ENTRY.	A PTAC entry cannot be found. The message is generated by NVF procedure NVFTURT.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
NVFTURT – CANNOT FIND RAU ENTRY.	For debug only. A RAU entry cannot be found. The message is generated by NVF procedure NVFTURT.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
NVFTVVD – CANNOT FIND PTAC ENTRY.	For debug only. A PTAC entry cannot be found. The message is generated by procedure NVFTVVD.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
NVFVDCD – ERRONEOUS READLS CALL.	Attempt to reissue CIO READLS call, while the complete list is read. The message is issued by NVF procedure NVFVDCD.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
NW01, nnn,eeppbbssssssss.	CCP has detected an error on a port in the network.	Refer to the Communication Control Program Version 3 Diagnostic Handbook for documentation of the error message.	NIP
NW01, nnn,FFee.	PIP has detected a coupler channel error in the network. nnn Coupler node number. ee Error code: 1 Channel active before function 2 Channel active after function 3 Channel active before activate 4 Channel inactive after activate 5 Channel active after disconnect 6 Channel inactive during output 7 Channel hung full during output 8 Channel inactive during input 9 Channel hung empty during input	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	NIP
**** OBSOLETE DIRECTIVE IGNORED.	The input directive entered is no longer meaningful and was ignored.	None.	MODVAL
OFF TASK taskname-LIBRARY libraryname.	Task taskname in task library libraryname could not be loaded from extended memory or recovered and loaded from mass storage. Task was turned off. TAF transactions using tasks will abort.	Inform site analyst. Library must be recreated.	TAF
OFFLINE MAINTENANCE NOT AVAILABLE.	The operator unsuccessfully tried to initiate the off-line maintenance system during deadstart.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
npuname/OLD: ALREADY INITIATED.	A request to run NPU diagnostics has already been made by the operator. No need to make a second request. npuname Name of the NPU.	None.	CS
npuname/OLD: REQUEST INITIATED.	A request to run NPU diagnostics has been made by the operator. npuname Name of the NPU.	None.	CS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
npuname/OLD: TST - NO PRIOR REQUEST COMMAND.	A TST drop or data command attempted before OLD request command entered. npuname Name of the NPU.	Attempt TST request command, retry command.	CS
ON, OF NOT SPECIFIED CORRECTLY.	ON and OF are valid only with the IB or FC directive; ON or OF was specified on another directive to SSLABEL.	Correct directive and retry.	SSLABEL
ON, OF OPTION VIOLATED.	The ON and OF parameters were omitted or both specified for a directive which requires that only one be present, or the ON and OF parameters were specified for a directive which prohibits their use.	Correct directive and retry.	ASDEBUG
ON,*OF* OPTION VIOLATED.	The ON and OF parameters were omitted or both specified for a directive which requires that only one be present, or the ON and OF parameters were specified for a directive which prohibits their use.	Correct directive and retry.	SSDEBUG
ON, OFF NOT SPECIFIED CORRECTLY.	ON and OF are valid only with the IB directive; ON or OF was specified on another directive to ASLABEL.	Correct directive and retry.	ASLABEL
ONE OPTION MUST BE SPECIFIED WHEN OP IS SPECIFIED.	A parameter value must be specified with the OP parameter.	Change the OP parameter so that one parameter value is specified and rerun the job.	NLTERM
ONLY *BLOCK* or *RECORD* CAN FOLLOW FILE NAME.	Self-explanatory.	Correct error and rerun.	DMREC
OPEN ERROR ON COPY OF THE DIRECTORY.	An open error was generated when trying to access the directory file.	Inform data administrator.	DMREC
OPERATOR DROP.	Informative message indicating that the operator dropped the job.	None.	1AJ
OPERATOR DROP.	The system operator dropped RECLAIM.	Inform site analyst.	RECLAIM
OPERATOR IDLE OF EXEC.	Informative message indicating that the operator has idled MSS.	None.	EXMAIN
OPERATOR IMPL REQUIRED.	The 7990 must be manually reset and reloaded by the the physical IMPL switch on the 7990 controller.	Have the operator do the resetting and reloading.	SSEXEC
OPERATOR KILL.	The system operator terminated the job without EXIT processing.	Inform site analyst.	RECLAIM
OPERATOR OVERRIDE.	Operator has overridden TAF.	None.	TAF
OPERATOR RERUN.	The system operator restarted the job.	None.	RECLAIM
OPERATOR TERMINATION.	Operator typed in K.STOP in K display command.	None.	TAFREC
OSB NOT FOUND ON DEVICE. ENTER ALTERNATE DEVICE TYPE - M 1=66X, 2=67X, 3=DISK	The deadstart tape does not contain the operating system.	Verify that the operating system is on the deadstart device and redeadstart. If message persists, inform site analyst.	EBL
OT, IF SPECIFIED, MUST BE SY OR BC.	The only value allowed in the OT field is SY or BC. The job statement in error is shown.	Correct the OT filed or leave blank.	NAMI
OUT OF RANGE.	The address entered on a BKP command was out of the job's FL, or the M. command was entered and the job DIS is assigned to has no Field Length.	Enter a correct address.	DIS
OUTPUT BUSY.	Informative message for interactive message commands.	None.	DSD
OUTPUT FILE NAME CONFLICT.	The specified output file name conflicts with a name already in use.	Change the output file name and retry operation.	QMOVE
OUTPUT FILE NAME MUST BE 1-7 CHARACTERS IN LENGTH.	The output file name must be 1 to 7 characters in length.	Change the output file name so that it is 1 to 7 characters in length and reenter it.	NLTERM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
OUTPUT FILE NAME SET TO nm.	The L command has set the file name, which is to be used by the LIST command, to nm.	None.	NLTERM
OUTPUT FILE RELEASED.	Informative message on K display indicating that output file was released to the printer.	None.	DFTERM QREC QMOVE QDUMP QLOAD QFTLIST
OUTPUT FILE nm ROUTED TO THE PRINTER.	Indicates the completion of the OUT command.	None.	NLTERM
OUTPUT TRAY FULL.	The picker tried to place a cartridge in the output tray, but found it full.	Remove cartridge from output tray and retry.	SSEXEC
ovlnam OVERLAY LOAD ERROR.	The MCS overlay could not be loaded so MCS aborted. ovlnam Overlay name	Contact MCS administrator.	MCS
overlay OVERLAY NOT FOUND.	CS program tried to load a CS overlay, but it could not be found.	Inform site analyst.	CS
overlay OVERLAY NOT FOUND.	The specified NVF overlay was not found.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
P.F. DEVICE dn DUMPED.	Informative message indicating that dumping of permanent files from device with device number dn is complete.	None.	PFDUMP
P.F. DEVICE dn LOADED.	Informative message indicating that loading of permanent files from device with device number dn is complete.	None.	PFLOAD
xxx Ppppp SYSTEM ERROR.	A software error has occured and some alternative action was taken to avoid hanging up the system. xxx PP program name that detected the error. pppp Program address ifn PP where the error occured.	Contact Central Software Support.	1AJ
xxx Ppppp SYSTEM ERROR.	A software error has occured and some alternative action was taken to avoid hanging up the system. xxx PP program name that detected the error. pppp Program address in PP where the error occured.	Contact Central Software Support.	1AJ
PACK packname LOADED.	Informative message indicating that the auxiliary device, identified by packname, has been loaded.	None.	PFLOAD
PACKED DATE/TIME CONVERSION ERROR.	An error was generated when converting the directive date/time to a packed date/time.	Check the date and time used on directive and rerun.	DMREC
PACKNAME packname DUMPED.	Informative message indicating that the auxiliary device, identified by packname, has been dumped.	None.	PFDUMP
PAGE DESCRIPTOR NOT FOUND.	A page table was not found when using the I directive.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information.	DSDI
PAGE TABLE AREA VERIFY ERROR DEADSTART ABORTED	A data error occurred during a ones/zeros page check of the central memory area in which the page table will be built.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
PAGING COMPLETE.	Informative message on the K display indicating that page advancing command (+) has completed.	None.	QREC
PAPER FAULT.	The paper on the line printer is not aligned correctly.	Check paper alignment (refer to 580 Line printer programmable control initialization in appendix D.	1IO
PARAM STATEMENTS IN PARAM RECORD EXCEED 40	The routine NAMI supports only 40 PARAM statements in any given parameter record. If this error is encountered, it may help to put more parameter keyword/values on each PARAM statement, thus reducing the number of necessary PARAM statements.	Self-explanatory.	NAMI

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PARAMETER ADDRESS ERROR.	The parameter address specified in the SMP monitor request call is not within the job's field length.	Correct the SMP call and retry.	SMP
PARAMETER CHARACTER COUNT EXCEEDED.	A parameter has more than 10 characters in a DSDI command.	Correct parameter in DSDI command and rerun.	DSDI
PARAMETER FIRST IS GREATER THAN PARAMETER LAST IN DIRECTIVE.	The 3 directive first and last values are not logical.	Check both values. Change the incorrect one.	NDA
PARAMETER FORMAT ERROR.	The input directive contains an incorrect file name - too many characters or nonalphanumeric characters.	Correct directive and rerun.	DMREC
PARAMETER FTCB/NTCB MUST BE LESS THAN LCBL/TCBL IN DIRECTIVE.	One of the A directive values is out of range. FTCB must be less than LCBL, and NTCB must be less than TCBL.	Check both values. Change the incorrect one.	NDA
p PARAMETER MUST BE FOLLOWED BY AN EQUAL SIGN.	The parameter p must be followed by an equal sign.	Correct the parameter specification and rerun the job.	NLTERM
PARAMETER OLDEST MUST BE BETWEEN FWA AND LWA OF CIO BUFFER.	The 4 directive OLDEST value is out of range.	Change the value.	NDA
PARAMETER OPTION COUNT EXCEEDED.	More than 10 options were chosen for a selected control point, when using the *CP* directive.	Reduce the number of options for selected control point to 10 or less, and rerun.	DSDI
PARAMETER TOO LONG.	A command parameter value exceeded maximum length.	Attempt corrected command entry.	NVF CS
PARAMETER VALUE NOT SPECIFIED.	A type-in of cmd= was entered. This is a syntax error.	None.	NIP
PARITY ERROR IN CATALOG IMAGE dm ct.	A parity error was encountered while PFLOAD read catalog image information for catalog track ct for the master device with device mask dm.	Enter K.GO to skip the affected catalog track while processing others. Enter anything else to abort the load.	PFLOAD
PARITY ERROR ON DATA RCVD FROM EXT CHANNEL.	A parity error was detected on data received from an external channel.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer.	SCE
PARITY ERROR ON DATA XMTD FROM EXTERNAL PP.	A parity error was detected on data transmitted from a PP.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer.	SCE
PASSON ABNORMAL 0	PASSON's attempt to sign on to the memory link failed with a fatal error status. PASSON terminates.	None.	NOSIVE
PASSON ABNORMAL 01	The memory link reported a fatal error status when PASSON attempted an m1p$add_ sender to permit itself to receive messages from any NOS/VE application. PASSON terminates.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 02	PASSON does not begin interactive processing until NOS/VE's Interacative Facility's executive signals it to do so. In this case, the memory link reports a fatal error status while PASSON is awaiting the executive's signal. PASSON terminates.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 03	An attempt to activate network message logging code is not available. PASSON terminates.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 04	An attempt to activate network statistics accumulation has failed because the statistics accumulation code is not available. PASSON terminates.	None.	NOSIVE
PASSON ABNORMAL 05	The memory link reported a fatal error status when PASSON attempted to receive a downline message from NOS/VE. PASSON issues the abnormal message and continues interaative processing.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 06	After receiving a message from NOS/VE, PASSON has discovered that the message is neither a data message nor a supervisory message (the only 2 possibilities for application messages). PASSON issues the abnormal message and continues interactive processing.	None.	NOS/VE

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PASSON ABNORMAL 07	NAM has signaled to PASSON (via the supervisory status word) that an upline supervisory message is available to relay to NOS/VE, but PASSON ascertains that the message is not a supervisory message. PASSON issues the abnormal message and continues interactive processing.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 08	Not used.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 09	PASSON has received a connection request supervisory message (CON/REQ/R) from NAM for a connection which is already in use. The connection request is ignored. PASSON issues the abnormal message and continues interactive processing.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 10	PASSON has received an initialized-connection (EC/INIT/N) or an initialized-connection request (FC/INIT/R) supervisory message from NOS/VE or NAM, respectively, and the connection receiving the message is not at the appropriate stage of the connection initialization sequence. PASSON places a connection in a state of waiting for an FC/INIT/R (after a CON/REQ/N) or an FC/INIT/N (after an FC/INIT/R (after a CON/REQ/N) or an FC/INIT/N (after an FC/INIT/R or FC/INIT/N is received. The message is ignored (which will hang an uninitialized connection) and PASSON continues interactive processing after issuing the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 11	PASSON has received a network shutdown supervisory message (SHUT/INSD/R) from NAM indicating that NAM shutdown is in progress. PASSON terminates immediately if the shutdown is immediate, otherwise the shutdown message is relayed to NOS/VE and PASSON continues interactive processing after it issues the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 12	A supervisory message has been received by PASSON from NAM that is not in the list of supervisory messages which PASSON can recognize and receive from NAM. The message is ignored. PASSON issues the abnormal message and continues interactive processing.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 13	The status of PASSON is normal and processing continues.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 14	The memory link reported a fatal error status when PASSON attempted to send a queued upline supervisory message to NOS/VE. The message is not sent and PASSON continues interactive processing after issuing the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 15	The memory link reported a fatal error status when PASSON attempted to send an upline supervisory message to NOS/VE that was not queued. The message is not sent and PASSON continues interactive processing after issuing the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 16	PASSON tried to send a supervisory message from NAM to NOS/VE but had to queue the message for later transmission, but there was no allocatable space to queue the message. The message is not sent and PASSON continues interactive processing after issuing the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 17	The memory link reported a fatal error status when PASSON attempted to send a queued upline data message to NOS/VE. The message is not sent and PASSSON continues interactive processing after issuing the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 18	The memory link reported a fatal error status when PASSON attempted to send an upline data message to NOS/VE. The message is not sent and PASSON continues interactive processing after issuing the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PASSON ABNORMAL 19	PASSON has received a connection-rejected supervisory message (CON/REQ/A) from NOS/VE for a connection which was not in the wait state for a CON/REQ/N. PASSON places a connection in a state of waiting for a CON/REQ/N after the connection has sent a CON/REQ/R upline to NOS/VE. The connection is ended and PASSON continues interactive processing after issuing the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 20	PASSON has received a connection accepted supervisory message (CON/REQ/N) from NOS/VE for a connection which was not in the wait state for a CON/REQ/N. PASSON places a connection in a state of waiting for a CON/REQ/N after the connection has sent a CON/REQ/R upline to NOS/VE. The connection is ended and PASSON continues interactive processing after issuing the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 21	PASSON has received a supervisory message from NOS/VE to stop interactive processing. PASSON terminates.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 22	PASSON has received a supervisory message from NOS/VE which is not in the list of supervisory messages which PASSON recognizes and can receive from NOS/VE. The message is ignored and PASSON continues interactive processing after issuing the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 23	Not used.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 24	PASSON has received a data message from NAM whose message header has the ibu (input block undeliverable) bit set. The message is not sent to NOS/VE and PASSON continues interactive processing after issuing the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 25	PASSON has received a supervisory message from NAM whose message header has the ibu (input block undeliverable) bit set. The message is not sent to NOS/VE and PASSON continues interactive processing after issuing the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 26	The memory link reported a fatal error status when PASSON attempted to send a message (data, supervisory, queued data or queued supervisory) to a NOS/VE application not signed on to the memory link. The message is not sent to NOS/VE and PASSON continues interactive processing after issuing the abnormal message.	None.	NOS/VE
PASSON ABNORMAL 27	PASSON has received an error-logical supervisory message (ERR/LGL/R) from NAM for a connection. The message is reported to the job dayfile for the connection and then relayed to the connection's associated NOS/VE application. AFTER issuing the abnormal message PASSON continues interactive processing.	None.	NOS/VE
**** PASSWORD REQUIRED.	A password was not encountered for the user name being created. If MODVAL is being run from batch, the user name is not created.	Specify a password if at K display or correct and rerun if from batch.	MODVAL
PASSWORD TOO SHORT.	In the PASSWOR command the new password specified contains fewer characters than the minimum required.	Use a longer password.	MODVAL
PATH TURNED OFF - SEE MPA OUTPUT	The 7990 subsystem has turned a path off.	Examine the maintenance report to see why the path was turned off.	SSEXEC
nnnn PER CENT CPU USAGE.	Summary message indicating CPU usage by the transaction subsystem.	None.	TAF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
nnnnnn.nnn PERCENT CPU UTILIZATION.	Summary message indicating CPU utilization by the magnetic tape subsystem.	None.	MAGNET
PERCENT PARAMETER NOT SPECIFIED PROPERLY.	The percent parameter was not of the correct format or was specified greater than 100.	Correct directive and rerun.	DMREC
PERMANENT DAYFILE DEFINED AS filename.	Informative message indicating that the dayfile has been terminated and defined under the name filename.	None.	DFTERM
PERMANENT DAYFILE LIST COMPLETE.	K display message for DFTERM or output file message for DFTERM indicating that the permanent dayfile list is complete.	None.	DFTERM DFTERM
PERMANENT FILE PROBLEM.	A permanent file error was encountered on the CSU map or the MSF catalog.	Recover the CSU map or MSF catalog.	ASDEBUG
PERMIT RI RANGE ERR filename userindex.	Random index of the permit information for file filename is not within the legal range. Dumping continues with the file data.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFDUMP
PF LENGTH ERROR userindex filename.	The EOI sector of the direct access permanent file, as specified by the TRT, is not actually an EOI sector.	Enter PAUSE,SYS to abort recovery of the device. Error IDLE status will be set. Enter GO,SYS to continue recovery of the device. The EOI sector will be found by reading the disk and the TRT will be adjusted accordingly. An 'error in file length' status will be set in the system sector. This will cause PFM to issue an EOI CHANGED BY RECOVERY error message when the file is attached. The error status can be removed with the CE parameter on the CHANGE command or macro.	REC CMS

PF LINKAGE ERROR.	Operator message indicating that an error was encountered while recovering a preserved file during a level 0 deadstart. Preceded by message
	  RECOVERY, EQest
	which indicates the equipment in error.
	  dt Device type
	  est EST ordinal
		Redeadstart and initialize device. Preserved files on device are lost, and must be reloaded.	MSM

PF xxxxxxx – NOT ON xxJ FILE.	The xxJ file does not have the specified CRM data file defined.	Make necessary xxJ file entry (CRM statement).	DMREC (RXJ)
PF PROBLEM.	A permanent file error was encountered on the CSU map or the MSF catalog.	Recover the CSU map or MSF catalog.	ASLABEL
PF xxxxxxx – READ ONLY.	An attempt has been made to write on a file defined in the xxJ file as read only.	Change the xxJ file access mode.	DMREC
PF SPACE RELEASED = n.	Informative message indicating that the permanent file space released by ASMOVE is n PRUs.	None.	ASMOVE
PF SPECIFIED BUT NOT UI.	User index associated with permanent file name specified is required but was not entered.	Reenter parameters and specify both file name and user index.	PFS
PFATC ABORTED.	A fatal error occurred causing PFATC to abort.	Check dayfile for other error messages to aid in determining the cause of this error.	PFATC
PFATC COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that PFATC is complete.	None.	PFATC
PFATC – NO FILES PROCESSED.	Informative message indicating that no files meeting the specified selection criteria were found.	None.	PFATC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PFATC - PARITY ERR filename userindex.	Parity error was encountered on tape while cataloging file filename; file is skipped.	Retry or use backup tape.	PFATC
PFATC - PREMATURE EOF DETECTED.	During dump tape processing, an EOF was detected before the end of dump control word.	The format of the dump tape should be investigated.	PFATC
PFATC - TAPE PARITY ERROR.	Parity error was encountered on tape. Tape is skipped to next EOR mark. This message is similar to the PFATC - PARITY ERR filename userindex message except that the file name and user index are not known. This will occur when the error is in reading control information rather than file data.	Retry or use backup tape.	PFATC

PFC RELOAD ERROR. pfn FOR jsn NOT FOUND ON MSF. REPLY GO TO CONTINUE.	K display message indicating that the PFC entry for a file being staged from MSF to disk did not correspond to the file data on MSF. A probable cause of this system error is the use of obsolete permanent file dump tapes for reloading a device or a set of permanent files.
	     pfn Permanent file name
	     jsn Job sequence number
		Ensure that obsolete dump tapes were not used and if they were, take appropriate action. Enter K.m.GO to clear the message.
		    m Message ordinal
			EXKD

PFC VERIFICATION ERROR.	The creation date and time, user index, or alternate storage address does not agree with the current PFC contents.	Write a PSR.	PFM
PFCAT ABORTED.	A fatal error occurred causing PFCAT to abort.	Check dayfile for other error messages to aid in determining the cause of the abort.	PFCAT
PFCAT COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that the catalog of the permanent file device is complete.	None.	PFCAT
PFCAT - UNKNOWN DEVICE NUMBER filename userindex.	The device number specified in the catalog entry for file filename with user index is the number of an alternate device that cannot be found.	Mount the missing device and retry the operation.	PFCAT
PFCOPY ABORTED.	A fatal error occurred causing PFCOPY to abort.	Check dayfile for other error messages to aid in determining the cause of this error.	PFCOPY
PFCOPY - CATALOG CONTROL WORD MISSING.	During dump tape processing, a catalog control word was expected but not found.	The format of the dump tape should be investigated.	PFCOPY
PFCOPY COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that PFCOPY is complete.	None.	PFCOPY
PFCOPY - DATA CONTROL WORD ERROR.	A data control word was expected on the dump file but was not found.	Retry or use backup tape.	PFCOPY
PFCOPY - FILE NAME CHANGED TO ZZZZZLF.	The name of the file being copied was the same as the specified output file. The local file name was changed to prevent a conflict.	None.	PFCOPY
PFCOPY - FILE NAME CHANGED TO ZZZZZTF.	The name of the file being copied was the same as the specified archive file. The local file name was changed to prevent a conflict.	None.	PFCOPY
PFCOPY - NO DEVICE FOR FILE filename userindex.	No mass storage device whose access level limits include the access level of file filename is available.	None.	PFCOPY
PFCOPY - NO FILES PROCESSED.	Informative message indicating that no files have been copied during the utility run.	None.	PFCOPY
PFCOPY - PARITY ERR filename userindex.	A parity error was encountered on tape while PFCOPY copied file filename; the file is skipped.	Retry or use backup tape.	PFCOPY
PFCOPY - PREMATURE EOF DETECTED.	During dump tape processing, an EOF was detected before the end of dump control word.	The format of the dump tape should be investigated.	PFCOPY

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PFCOPY - SYSTEM SECTOR TOO LONG.	The word count for a system sector exceeds the standard system sector length; probable cause is that two parts of different split system sectors were joined. The affected file is skipped. Processing continues with the next file.	Retry or use backup tape.	PFCOPY
PFCOPY - SYSTEM SECTOR TRUNCATED.	The word count for a system sector is less than the standard system sector length; probable cause is that part of a split system sector is missing. The affected file is skipped. Processing continues with the next file.	Retry or use backup tape.	PFCOPY
PFDUMP yy/mm/dd. hh.mm.ss.	Informative output file message indicating the date and time of the dump.	None.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - ABORT REPRIEVE BEGUN.	Marks the start of PFDUMP's abort processing.	None.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - ABORT REPRIEVE COMPLETED.	Marks the completion of PFDUMP's abort processing. No further PFDUMP processing occurs after this message is issued.	None.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP ABORTED.	A fatal error occurred causing PFDUMP to abort.	Refer to accompanying error message to aid in determining the cause of the abort.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - ACCESS LEVEL LIMITS OUT OF RANGE.	The access level limits for the devices to be dumped are not within the system access level limits or, if the LA and UA parameters were specified, the values specified for these parameters are not within the system access level limits.	Change the system access level limits or specify different values for the LA and UA parameters.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - ACCESS LEVELS NOT ALLOWED ON ARCHIVE FILE EQUIPMENT.	The access level limits for the devices to be dumped or, if specified the LA and UA parameters, are not within the access level limits for the equipment assigned to the ARCHIVE and VERIFY files.	Assign different equipment to the ARCHIVE and VERIFY files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - BAD SYSTEM SECTOR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	Error was encountered in the system sector of file filename during dump to archive tape. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - CATALOG READ ERROR, FM=familyname, DNdn, CTct, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFDUMP read catalog information on the specified familyname, device number, logical catalog track, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. Files cataloged in the bad sector are not dumped. If possible, dumping continues with the next sector of the affected catalog track. Otherwise, dumping continues with the next catalog track or device as appropriate for the dump type. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry. If error persists, assume cause is hardware malfunction.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - CATALOG READ ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	File filename for the specified user index was not dumped because a catalog read error affected the sector on which the file was cataloged. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - CATALOG READ ERROR, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFDUMP read catalog information on the specified auxiliary pack. The EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector are given. Files cataloged in the bad sector are not dumped. If possible, dumping continues with the next sector of the affected catalog track. Otherwise, dumping continues with the next catalog track or device as appropriate for the dump type. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry. If error persists, assume cause is hardware malfunction.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP COMPLETE.	Marks normal termination of PFDUMP. No further processing occurs after this message is issued.	None.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DAPF BUSY, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	Direct access file filename with userindex cannot be dumped because it is attached in a writable mode. Dumping continues with the next file.	Retry PFDUMP operation after user has released the file.	PFDUMP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PFDUMP - DAPF READ ERROR, FM=familyname, DNdn, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFDUMP read a direct access file on the specified familyname, device number, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. The dump continues with the next record, unless suppressed by the error option.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DAPF READ ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex, PRU=pru.	A mass storage error occurred while PFDUMP read direct access file filename for user index at relative PRU pru. The dump continues at the next record, unless suppressed by the error option.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DAPF READ ERROR, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFDUMP read a direct access file on the specified auxiliary pack, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. The dump continues with the next record, unless suppressed by the error option.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DAPF TOO LONG, FM=familyname, DNdn, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A direct access file was truncated at the specified familyname, device, EST ordinal, logical track, and sector when the number of sectors read for the file exceeded the length determined from the TRT. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DAPF TOO LONG, FN=filename, UI=userindex, PRU=pru.	Direct access file filename for user index was truncated at the specified relative PRU address when the number of sectors read for the file exceeded the length determined from the TRT. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DAPF TOO LONG, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A direct access file on the specified auxiliary pack was truncated at the specified EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector when the number of sectors read for the file exceeded the length determined from the TRT. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DAPF TOO SHORT, FM=familyname, DNdn, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	The number of sectors dumped for a direct access file on the specified familyname device with the specified EST ordinal, logical track, and sector was less than the length determined by the TRT. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DAPF TOO SHORT, FN=filename, UI=userindex, PRU=pru.	The number of sectors dumped for the specified direct access file was less than the length determined from the TRT. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DAPF TOO SHORT, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	The number of sectors dumped for a direct access file on the specified auxiliary pack at the specified EST ordinal, logical track, and sector was less than the length determined from the TRT. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DAPF TRUNCATED, FN=filename, UI=userindex, PRU=pru.	Direct access file filename was truncated when a mass storage error occurred preventing further dumping of the file. PRU=pru gives the number of PRUs truncated. Dumping continues with the next file.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DEVICE ERROR IDLE SET, FM=familyname, DNdn, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	PFDUMP has set an error idle status on device dn with EST ordinal est for the reason given in the previous message.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DEVICE ERROR IDLE SET, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	PFDUMP has set an error idle status on pack packname and EST ordinal est for the reason given in the previous message.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP DEVICE dn FAMILY familyname.	Informative message identifying the device being dumped, and the family name associated with that device. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	None.	PFDUMP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PFDUMP DEVICE MASK dm.	Informative message indicating device mask (dm) of device currently being dumped.	None.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DEVICE dn NOT FOUND.	The specified device was not found in the system.	Retry operation with device defined in the system.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - DEVICE NOT FOUND, FN=filename, UI=userindex, DNdn.	The device dn containing file filename for user index userindex was not found. Dumping continues with the next file.	Retry operation with device defined in the system.	PFDUMP

PFDUMP DEVICE dn PACK packname.	Informative message identifying the pack name of the auxiliary device currently being dumped.
	    dn Device number.
	    packname Pack name.
		None.	PFDUMP

PFDUMP - IAPF READ ERROR, FM=familyname, DNdn, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFDUMP read an indirect access file on the specified familyname, device number, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. Dumping continues with the next record, unless suppressed by the error option.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - IAPF READ ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex, PRU=pru.	A mass storage error occurred while PFDUMP read indirect access file filename for user index at relative PRU pru. Dumping continues with the next record, unless suppressed by the error option.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - IAPF READ ERROR, PN=packname, EQest,Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFDUMP read an indirect access file on the specified auxiliary pack, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. Dumping continues with the next record, unless suppressed by the error option.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - IAPF TOO LONG, FM=familyname, DNdn,EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	An indirect access file was truncated at the specified, familyname, device, EST ordinal, logical track, and sector when the number of sectors read for the file exceeded the length determined from the TRT. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - IAPF TOO LONG, FN=filename, UI=userindex, PRU=pru.	An indirect access file filename for user index was truncated at the specified relative PRU address when the number of sectors read for the file exceeded the length determined from the TRT. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - IAPF TOO LONG, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	An indirect access file on the specified auxiliary pack was truncated at the specified EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector when the number of sectors read for the file exceeded the length determined from the TRT. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - IAPF TOO SHORT, FM=familyname, DNdn,EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	The number of sectors dumped for an indirect access file on the specified familyname device at the specified EST ordinal, logical track and sector was less than the length determined by the TRT. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - IAPF TOO SHORT, FN=filename, UI=userindex, PRU=pru.	The number of sectors dumped for the specified indirect access file was less than the length determined from the TRT. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - IAPF TOO SHORT, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	The number of sectors dumped for an indirect access file on the specified auxiliary pack at the specified EST ordinal, logical track, and sector was less than the length determined from the TRT. Dumping continues with the next file. Error idle status is set for the device.	Dump files, initialize device, and reload files.	PFDUMP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PFDUMP - IAPF TRUNCATED, FN=filename, UI=userindex, PRU=pru.	Indirect access file filename for user index was truncated when a mass storage error occurred preventing further dumping of the file. PRU=pru gives the number of PRUs truncated. Dumping continues with the next file.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - NO FILES PROCESSED.	Informative message indicating that no files have been dumped.	Check file selection parameters and rerun if necessary.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - NO FILES SELECTED.	The specified file selection parameters for the dump were such that the files could not exist on the system.	Change file selection parameters and restart dump.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - OPERATOR DISABLED filename.	The PFDUMP archive or verify file named was disabled by operator action. The dump continues on the remaining file.	None.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - ORPHAN PFC ENCOUNTERED, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	File filename does not have an image on disk or on alternate storage. Error idle status is set for the device. Dumping continues with the next file.	Analyze error and then purge the affected file.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - PERMANENT ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	The system control error flag or the data error flag was set in the PFC for the specified file. The system control error flag is set by the MSS or MSE executive if the indicated alternate storage address does not provide a valid path to the file's data. The data error flag is set by the MSS or MSE executive if an unrecoverable parity error prevents the file from being staged. Only the PFC and permission information are dumped for this file.	None.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - PERMIT FORMAT ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	The permit entries for the specified file were not dumped because the user index of the file did not match the user index in the permit entry. Dumping continues with the file data. Error idle status is set for the device.	Recreate the permit entries for the file.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - PERMIT READ ERROR, FM=familyname, DNdn, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFDUMP read permit information on the specified familyname, device number, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. The bad sector and any following sectors of permit information for the affected file are truncated. Dumping continues with the file data. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - PERMIT READ ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	A mass storage error occurred while PFDUMP read the permit information of file filename for user index userindex. The bad sector and any following sectors of permit information for file filename are truncated. Dumping continues with the file data. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - PERMIT READ ERROR, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFDUMP read permit information on the specified auxiliary pack, EST ordinal, logical track and logical sector. The bad sector and any following sectors of permit information for the affected file are truncated. Dumping continues with the file data. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - RD/WT ERROR ON UCDT UPDATE, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	An unrecoverable read/write error occurred while PFDUMP attempted to update the utility control date and time field in the PFC entry for file filename. Error idle status is set for the device. Dumping continues with the next file.	Dump the affected device and reload its files. PFLOAD will flaw the affected catalog track.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - READ ERROR ON REQS.	There is an unrecoverable read error on the staging request file REQS. Thus, PFDUMP is not able to report the files not dumped because the operator suspended the rescan of a given catalog track for MSF files staged to disk.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PFDUMP - READ ERROR ON RESS - ABORT.	There is an unrecoverable read error on the rescan screen file RESS. Thus, PFDUMP was not able to search for MSF files it has requested to be staged to disk.	Analyze error and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - STAGED FILE RESCAN KILLED, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	The operator discontinued the rescan of a given catalog track for files staged to disk. Probable cause of the operator's action is a malfunction of the alternate storage executive and/or its auxiliaries. This message is issued for each file not dumped because of the operator's action. After all such files are listed, dumping continues with the next catalog track.	Analyze reason for operator's action and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - STAGED FILE RESCAN KILLED, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	The operator discontinued the rescan of a given catalog track for alternate storage resident files stage to disk. Probable cause of the operator's action is a malfunction of MSSEXEC and/or its auxiliaries. This message is issued for each file not dumped because of the operator's action. After all such files are listed, dumping continues with the next catalog track.	Analyze reason for operator's action and retry.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - TEMPORARY ERROR, FN=filename,UI=userindex.	The temporary error flag was set in the PFC for the specified file. This flag is set by the MSS OR MSE executive if a temporary error prevents the file from being staged. Only the PFC and permission information are dumped for this file.	None.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - VERIFY ERROR ON UCDT UPDATE, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	PFU has rejected the request to update the utility control date and time field in the PFC entry for file filename. The catalog entry found at the indicated catalog track location did not agree with the supplied verification information. Error idle status is set for the device. Dumping continues with the next file.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFDUMP
PFDUMP - ZERO LENGTH FILE, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	File filename is empty and thus cannot be dumped. Error idle status is set for the device. Dumping continues with the next file.	None.	PFDUMP
PFLOAD yy/mm/dd. hh.mm.ss.	Informative output file message indicating the date and time of the load.	None.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD ABORTED.	A fatal error occurred causing PFLOAD to abort.	Check dayfile for other error messages to aid in determining the cause of the abort.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - ALTERNATATE DEVICE NOT FOUND, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	The device on which a direct access file formerly resided is not available in the system and an alternate device was not specified. Loading continues with the next file.	To load the skipped file, rerun the utility and specify an alternate device (DD parameter) or specify OP=L to load the file to the device with the most space.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - ARCHIVE FILE FORMAT ERROR.	Information not recognizable by PFLOAD was detected on the archive file. Loading continues with the next file.	Ensure correct tape is in use and/or retry operation.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - ASSIGN TAPE.	Informs operator that assignment of an archive file is required.	Assign archive file.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - CATALOG IMAGE FORMAT ERROR.	A catalog image record was found on the archive file in a format unrecognizable by PFLOAD.	The bad archive file can be used in a normal load by specifying the omit option (OP=O) to skip the catalog image record.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - CATALOG READ ERROR, FM=familyname, DNdn, CTct, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFLOAD read catalog information on the specified familyname, device number, logical catalog track, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - CATALOG READ ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	File filename was cataloged in a sector affected by a mass storage error. Error idle status is set for the master device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PFLOAD - CATALOG READ ERROR, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFLOAD read catalog information on the specified auxiliary pack, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - CATALOG WRITE ERROR, FM=familyname, DNdn, CTct, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFLOAD wrote catalog information on the specified familyname, device number, logical catalog track, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - CATALOG WRITE ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	The catalog information for file filename could not be written because of a mass storage write error. Error idle status is set for the master device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - CATALOG WRITE ERROR, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while writing catalog information on the specified auxiliary pack, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - DAPF WRITE ERROR, FM=familyname, DNdn, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFLOAD wrote a direct access file on the specified familyname, device number, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. Mass storage space for the affected file is dropped and the bad track is flawed. A catalog entry is not created for the file. Loading continues with the next file.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - DAPF WRITE ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	A mass storage error occurred while PFLOAD wrote direct access file filename for user index. Mass storage space for the affected file is dropped and the bad track is flawed. A catalog entry is not created for the file. Loading continues with the next file.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - DAPF WRITE ERROR, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFLOAD wrote a direct access file on the specified auxiliary pack, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. Mass storage space for the affected file is dropped and the bad track is flawed. A catalog entry is not created for the file. Loading continues with the next file.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD DEVICE dn FAMILY familyname.	Informative message identifying the device being loaded and the family name associated with that device. dn Device number. familyname Family name.	None.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - DEVICE dn NOT FOUND.	The specified device was not found.	Retry operation with device defined in the system.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD DEVICE dn PACK packname.	Informative message identifying the pack name of the auxiliary device being loaded. The device number will always be zero. dn Device number. packname Pack name.	None.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - ERROR IDLE DETECTED, FM=familyname, DNdn, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	An error idle status was detected on the specified device. The EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector are given.	Correct error idle condition and then rerun the load.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - ERROR IDLE DETECTED, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	An error idle status was detected on the device being loaded. The file filename is the first file that could not be loaded.	Correct error idle condition and then rerun the load.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - ERROR IDLE DETECTED, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	An error idle status was detected on the specified auxiliary device. The EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector are given.	Correct error idle condition and then rerun the load.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - ERROR IDLE SET, FM=familyname, DNdn, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	PFLOAD has set an error idle status on device dn, EST ordinal est for the reason given in the previous message.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - ERROR IDLE SET, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	PFLOAD has set an error idle status on the specified auxiliary device for the reason given in the previous message.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PFLOAD - EXCESSIVE PARITY ERRORS.	PFLOAD has encountered 100B consecutive read parity errors on the archive file. The load is aborted.	Retry or use backup tape.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - EXTRACT OPTION REQUIRES CIR.	The extract option was specified for the load when the archive file did not contain a catalog image record (CIR).	Retry without extract option.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD-FILE TRUNCATED, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	The data for the file on the archive tape is shorter than the length indicated in the catalog entry for the file. The file is truncated and the length in the catalog is updated to reflect the smaller size. Loading continues with the next file.	Load the file from a backup tape if desired.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - IAPF WRITE ERROR, FM=familyname, DNdn, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFLOAD wrote an indirect access file on the specified family name, device number, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. A catalog entry with a special write error user index is created for that portion of the file up to and including the bad sector. Loading continues with the next file.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - IAPF WRITE ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	A mass storage error occurred while PFLOAD wrote indirect access file filename for user index userindex. A catalog entry with a special write error user index is created for that portion of the file up to and including the bad sector. Loading continues with the next file.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - IAPF WRITE ERROR, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFLOAD wrote an indirect access file on the specified auxiliary pack, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. A catalog entry with a special write error user index is created for that portion of the file up to and including the bad sector. Loading continues with the next file.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - INCORRECT NAME/INDEX, 0000000000000000000.	A file with an incorrect name and/or user index was encountered and skipped. The 42-bit file name and 18-bit user index are shown in octal. Loading continues with the next file.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - LABEL BAD, ASSIGN NEW TAPE.	Informs operator that the archive file did not contain a correct dump label.	Assign a new archive file.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD-MISSING EOR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	Logical EOR is missing on the file being loaded (incorrect data). The file is truncated and the length of the file is updated in the PFC. This message is followed by the message PFLOAD - TAPE ERROR, FN=filename, UI= userindex. to identify the file.	Retry or use backup tape.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - NO DEVICE FOR FILE, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	No permanent file device whose access level limits include the access level of file filename is available.	None.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - NO EOI FOR FILE, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	The next catalog (or other control word type that logically precedes the previous DATA control word) was found before EOI was detected for the current file. The file length is updated in the catalog entry. Loading continues with the next file. The message is followed by the message PFLOAD - TAPE ERROR, FN= filename, UI= userindex. to identify the file.	Retry or use backup tape.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - NO FILES SELECTED.	The file selection parameters for the load were such that the specified files could not exist in the system.	Correct selection parameters and restart load.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - NO SPACE FOR FILE, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	The length of the named direct access file is greater than the amount of space available on the selected device. Loading is coninued with the next file.	If the OP=L option was specified, there is no room for the file on any device; space must be made available by purging other files. If the OP=L was not specified, it can be used to select the device with the most space.	PFLOAD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PFLOAD — PARITY ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	A parity error was encountered on the archive tape while PFLOAD loaded file filename. Loading continues with the next file.	Retry or use backup tape.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD — PERMIT WRITE ERROR, FM=familyname, DNdn, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFLOAD wrote permit information on the specified familyname, device number, EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector. The bad sector and any following sectors of permit information for the affected file are truncated. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD — PERMIT WRITE ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	A mass storage error occurred while PFLOAD wrote the permit information of file filename for user index userindex. The bad sector and any following sectors of permit information for file filename are truncated. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD — PERMIT WRITE ERROR, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A mass storage error occurred while PFLOAD wrote permit information on the specified auxiliary pack, EST ordinal, logical track and logical sector. The bad sector and any following sectors of permit information for the affected file are truncated. Error idle status is set for the device.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD

PFLOAD — PERMITS MISSING, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	Permit information on the archive tape is missing or incomplete. Loading continues with the next file. This message is followed by the message
	   PFLOAD — TAPE ERROR, FN=filename,
	   UI=userindex.
	to identify the file.
		Retry or use backup tape.	PFLOAD

PFLOAD — PERMITS PRESENT THAT SHOULD NOT BE, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	A permit block was found on tape but no permit random index was found in the catalog entry of the file. Loading continues with the next file. This message is followed by the message
	   PFLOAD — TAPE ERROR, FN=filename,
	   UI=userindex.
	to identify the file.
		Retry or use backup tape.	PFLOAD

PFLOAD — PFC INCONSISTENT WITH ARCHIVE CONTENTS, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	The archive file is inconsistent in that a PFC only was expected and data for the file was also encountered, or data was expected and not found. Loading continues with the next file. This message is followed by
	   PFLOAD — TAPE ERROR FN=filename,
	   UI=userindex.
	to identify the file.
		Retry or use backup tape.	PFLOAD

PFLOAD — SELECTED FILES NOT ON ARCHIVE FILE.	The archive file dump label showed that the selected files are not on the archive file.	Ensure correct archive tape is being used and that correct PFLOAD parameters are specified and retry operation.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD — SYSTEM SECTOR TOO LONG, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	The word count for the system sector encountered for file filename exceeds the standard length; probable cause is that two parts of different split system sectors were joined. Loading continues with the next file.	Analyze error and retry, or use backup tape.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD — SYSTEM SECTOR TRUNCATED, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	The word count for the system sector encountered for file filename is less than the standard length; probable cause is that part of a split system sector is missing. Loading continues with the next file.	Analyze error and retry.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD — TAPE ERROR, FN=filename, UI=userindex.	Error was encountered on tape while PFLOAD loaded file filename. Loading continues with the next file. This message identifies the file that PFLOAD was attempting to load when the error occurred. The error is described in the previously issued message.	Try backup tape.	PFLOAD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PFLOAD - TAPE PARITY ERROR.	A parity error was encountered on tape. The tape is skipped to next EOR mark. This message is similar to the PFCOPY - PARITY ERR filename userindex message except that the file name and user indes are not known. This will occur when the error is in reading control information rather than file data.	Retry or use backup tape.	PFCOPY PFLOAD
PFLOAD - TRACK LIMIT, FM=familyname, DNdn, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A track limit condition was encountered on the specified familyname device. The EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector are given.	Free up space on the device and then rerun the load.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - TRACK LIMIT,FN=filename, UI=userindex.	A track limit condition was encountered on the permanent file device being loaded. The file filename is the first file that could not be loaded.	Free up space on the device and then rerun the load.	PFLOAD
PFLOAD - TRACK LIMIT, PN=packname, EQest, Ttttt, Sssss.	A track limit condition was encountered on the specified auxiliary device. The EST ordinal, logical track, and logical sector are given.	Free up space on the device and then rerun the load.	PFLOAD
PFM ERROR ec ATTACHING FILE nm.	PFM error ec occurred trying to attach the file nm during log file termination.	Refer to the applicable permanent file error diagnostic in Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set. The name of the file is changed, but the file has not terminated. The log server must release the file before the TERM commmand can complete termination of this file.	NLTERM
PFM ERROR ec DURING CHANGE OF FILE nm.	PFM error ec occurred during the change of the currently active log file to file nm. The change occurs during log file termination.	Refer to the applicable permanent file error diagnostic in Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set.	NLTERM
PFM ERROR ec DURING INTERNAL CATLIST.	PFM error ec occurred during an internal catlist.	Refer to the applicable permanent file error diagnostic in Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set.	NLTERM
PFM ERROR ec DURING PURGE OF FILE nm.	PFM error ec occurred during the PURGE of file nm from the catalog.	Refer to the applicable permanent file error diagnostic in Volume 4 of the NOS 2 Reference Set.	NLTERM
PFM ERROR ec PFN= filename UN= username.	MCS could not attach indicated file. ec PFM error code filename File name username User name	Refer to the NOS Reference Set, volume 4 for a list of the error codes.	MCS
PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname UI=userindex - DEFINE ERROR.	ASDEF cannot define a CSU map or MSF catalog.	Submit a PSR with supporting material.	ASDEF
PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindex - ALREADY PERMANENT.	One or more of the CSU maps and/or MSF catalogs to be created already exists.	Correct parameters on the ASDEF command and retry, or purge the existing MSF catalogs and/or CSU maps and retry.	ASDEF
PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindex - FAMILY NOT FOUND.	The familyname specified by the FM parameter on the ASDEF command does not exist.	Specify an existing familyname and retry.	ASDEF
PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindex - CIO ERROR.	A write error was encountered on the CSU map or the MSF catalog.	Purge the affected CSU map or MSF catalog and use ASDEF to create a new one.	ASDEF
PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindex - FILE INITIALIZED.	Informative message indicating that the CSU map or MSF catalog was created successfully.	None.	ASDEF
PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname UI=userindex - DEFINE ERROR.	SSDEF cannot define a SMMAP or SFMCAT file.	Submit a PSR with supporting material.	SSDEF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindex - ALREADY PERMANENT.	One or more of the SMMAP and/or SFMCAT files to be created already exist.	Correct parameters on the SSDEF command and retry, or purge the existing SFMCAT and/or SMMAP files and retry.	SSDEF
PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindex - FAMILY NOT FOUND.	The familyname specified by the FM parameter on the SSDEF command does not exist.	Specify an existing familyname and retry.	SSDEF
PFN=filename, FAMILY=familyname, UI=userindex - CIO ERROR.	A write error was encountered on the SMMAP or the SFMCAT files.	Purge the affected SMMAP or SFMCAT and use SSDEF to create a new one.	SSDEF
PFU - ALTERNATE DEVICE NOT FOUND.	PFU is unable to locate the alternate device for a direct access file which does not reside on a master device.	Make device available and retry.	PFU
PFU - BUFFER ARGUMENT ERROR ON filename AT address.	The circular buffer pointers for file filename did not satisfy the following conditions. - FIRST .LE. IN .LT. LIMIT - FIRST .LE. OUT .LT. LIMIT - LIMIT .LE. FL 　filename　Name of file being processed. 　address　FET address of file.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFU
PFU - BUFFER CTL WORD ERROR ON filename AT address.	The word count of a disk sector to be read from a central memory buffer exceeds the word count limit of a sector (100B). 　filename　Name of file being processed. 　address　FET address of file.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFU
PFU - CATALOG TRACK NOT FOUND.	No permanent file catalog track could be found for the user index being processed.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFU
PFU - CONTROL POINT ERROR FLAG DETECTED ffff.	Error flag ffff was detected at PFU control point; PFU aborts. If no operator action has been taken to drop the control point, other messages indicating the probable cause of the error flag should be present.	Analyze error and retry.	PFU
PFU - DUPLICATE FILE, filename AT address.	There is a file at the control point whose name, filename, is the same as one of the files used by the permanent file utility that is currently active. 　filename　Name of file being processed. 　address　FET address of the file.	Return or rename the file and retry.	PFU
PFU - FILE NOT FOUND, filename AT address.	An entry for the file filename was not found in the file name table (FNT). 　filename　Name of file being processed. 　address　FET address of the file.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFU
PFU - I/O SEQUENCE ERROR ON filename AT address.	An operation was requested on a file before the previous operation completed. 　filename　Name of file being processed. 　address　FET address of file.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFU
PFU - NO DEVICE SPECIFIED.	No device number was specified with the PFU read list function.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFU
PFU - NOT SPECIAL SYSTEM JOB.	The calling program does not have an SSJ= special entry point defined.	None.	PFU
PFU - PARAMETER ERROR.	The program calling PFU has an error in the calling parameters. This should not occur unless there is an error in the utility or a nonutility program is calling PFU. Nonutility programs call PFU at their own risk.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFU
PFU - ROLLOUT FLAG DETECTED.	During a PFLOAD, the rollout flag was detected at the control point. This will normally be due to PFLOAD being aborted with a user break from an interactive job.	None.	PFU
PFU - TRACK FLAWED, EQest, TKtttt.	PFU encountered a mass storage error while allocating and verifying a new track for catalogs, permits, or file data. The track is flawed, and another track requested. 　est　EST ordinal of device. 　tttt　Track number.	None.	PFU

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PFU - TRACK INTERLOCK CLEAR ON filename AT address.	When PFU was called to clear the track interlock on a file, the FST entry for that file showed that the interlock was already clear. filename Name of file being processed. address FET address of file.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFU
PFU - TRACK INTERLOCK SET ON filename AT address.	When PFU was called to set the track interlock on a file, the FST entry for that file showed that the interlock was already set. filename Name of file being processed. address FET address of file.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	·PFU
PIPx ERROR nec	A fatal error message indicating the Peripheral Interface Processor (PIP) aborted the network because it detected an internal network error with network error code number nec. x is the PIP ORDINAL defined in EST.	Reinitialize NAM. Rerun collector job. Supply dumps or collector tape to field support/site analyst.	NIP

nec   significance

nec	significance
24	Network Buffer Table format error.
25	Driver overlay format error.
26	Address out of range.
27	Output buffer link error.
32	PCB size error.
33	Illegal ouput block.
34	Illegal application request.
35	Illegal output command.
36	No driver table pointer.
37	Driver ordinal error.
40	Driver dump request.
41	Initial PRU buffer chain error.
42	Illegal block handler state.
43	Illegal PCB PRU buffer size.
44	Bad worklist from NIP.
45	PCB Chain Error.
46	PRU connection number unassigned.
47	Inbound buffer not large enough.
50	Coupler Equipment Table format error.
51	Unable to return to limbo buffers.
62	NPU FET control error.
63	Unknown Network Buffer table address.
64	Limbo buffer format error.
65	Illegal PRU buffer size.
66	No connection table address.
67	Connection number range error.
70	No host node table address.
71	Multiple in bound buffer space request.
72	Illegal ouput initiator response action.
73	Driver flow control logic error.
74	Illegal output block response action.
75	Illogical block handler state response.
76	Illogical stream state response action.
77	Illegal stream state entered.
100	Illegal buffer size for IVT input.
101	Input accepted while buffer space requested.
102	Driver logic error on NPU dump.
103	Illogical command action.
104	Driver queuing logic error.
105	Illogical worklist action.
106	No FNT address on active stream.
107	PRU output mode error.
110	NPU channel table error.
111	Checkmark logic error.

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PK, PT OPTION VIOLATED.	One of the following. - The PK or PT option cannot be used with the directive specified. - The PK or PT option has not been specified correctly. - The PK or PT option cannot be used with one of the other parameters specified.	Correct error and retry.	ASLABEL SSLABEL
nnnn PLOT FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn files in the plot queue have been recovered.	None.	REC
PLT INCREASE NOT POSSIBLE	The pot link table is at its maximum possible length when more entries were requested due to current activity. A temporary slowdown in response time may be noticed by terminal users. The NAMIF IPRDECK entry may not reflect the actual number of interactive users.	None, unless this message is seen many times. (It is re-logged each time the maximum is reached), in which case, increase NAMIAF entry when level zero, deadstart is done.	IAFEX

PM MESSAGE.	I-display message indicating a printer message.	Check printer for special instructions. The operator should enter CONTINUE,est. to restart the printer.
		    est EST ordinal
		            of device.
			DSD

POINTER ERROR.	The time-sharing subsystem has encountered incorrect internal pointers during recovery. These pointers could be the terminal table pointer or the pot pointer. Recovery terminates and reloading is attempted.	Restart the time-sharing subsystem.	IAFEX
ttt POINTER WORD ERROR.	The number of assigned entries in managed table ttt (FNT, EJT, QFT) pointer word does not agree with what is in the table. Recovery is aborted.	Level 0 deadstart is required.	REC
POSSIBLE BLOCKAGE AMONG CM RESIDENT TASKS.	The sum of the maximum field lengths (MFLs) for the CM resident tasks exceeds the minimum size of the total task area (potential space available to contain tasks). Thus one or more CM resident tasks could be blocked from completing.	Correct error.	TAF
POT LINK TABLE OVERFLOW.	Space sufficient to allocate the required table during IAF initialization was not available. An internal change to IAF is necessary.	Contact Central Software Support.	IAFEX
POTENTIALLY BLOCKED TASKS DETECTED.	During TAF initialization, potentially blocked tasks were detected. Preceding error messages contain additional details.	Correct error.	TAF
POWER DOWN. REPLY GO TO RETRY - DROP TO OFF DEVICE.	K display message indicating that the cartridge storage unit or mass storage transport (as indicated in line 1 of message) is defined as available in the EST, but the power is turned off.	Verify that the device has the power turned on and enter K.m.GO. If the device is not to be used, enter K.m.DROP. m Message ordinal	EXKD
POWER DOWN.	Bits 36 and 37 of the status/control register are set, indicating detection of a power failure and abnormal environmental condition. This message is preceded in the error log by the charcters SR hh.mm.ss. where hh.mm.ss is the time at which the condition was detected.	Inform software support and customer engineer. (For further explanation and procedures, refer to S/C Register Error Detection, appendix E.)	1MB
POWER/ENVIRONMENT NORMAL.	Bits 36 and 37 of the status/control register (bit 0 of the interlock register) are clear after one or both were set. This message is preceded in the error log by the letters SR hh.mm.ss (CYBER 170 machine) or IR hh.mm.ss. (CYBER 70 machine) where hh.mm.ss is the time at which the condition was detected.	Inform software support and customer engineer. (For further explanation and procedures, refer to S/C Register Error Detection, appendix E.)	1MB
POWER ENVIRONMENT NORMAL.	1MB detected that either bit 59 of the processor status summary register or bit 63 of the processor, memory, or input/output unit status summary register was cleared.	Ensure that all equipment is ready. With the site analyst's approval, enter the commands: 99. UNSTEP. 99.	1MB

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
POWER FAILURE.	Bit 36 of the status/control register (bit 0 of the interlock register) is set, indicating a main power failure. This message is preceded in the error log by the letters SR hh.mm.ss. (CYBER 170 machine) or IR hh.mm.ss. (CYBER 70 machine) where hh.mm.ss. is the time at which the condition was detected.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer. (For further explanation and procedures, refer to S/C Register Error Detection, appendix E.)	1MB
PP BUSY.	System activity prevents DIS from completing the command last entered.	Retry.	DIS
PP CALL ERROR.	Error detected in PP call.	Inform site analyst.	RECLAIM
PP HUNG.	One or more PPUs have attempted to perform an incorrect operation. The PP becomes hung because CPUMTR does not clear the output register. Operator message.	The recommended procedure is as follows. 1. Perform an express deadstart dump. 2. Attempt level 3 deadstart; if not successful, try level 0. 3. Retain dump tape for site analyst.	CPUMTR
PPpp NOT RESPONDING DEADSTART ABORTED.	Communication with the PP was lost during initialization. pp is the number of the PP.	Redeadstart. Select H option on 0 display and turn off the specified PP.	CTI
PP pp STOPPED ON PARITY ERROR - PPM.	Peripheral processor pp has stopped because of a memory parity error.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer. (For further explanation and procedures, refer to S/C Register Error Detection, appendix E.)	SCE
PPR LOAD ERROR.	An I/O error occurred when attempting to read PPR from the peripheral library.	Contact customer engineer to run HPA to determine the nature of the error and take appropriate maintenance action.	REC
PPU ABORT.	System error in PPU.	Inform site analyst.	RECLAIM
PPU BUSY.	PPU is currently busy and has not been able to respond to the request.	If message persists, inform site analyst.	DSD
PPU ERROR.	A hardware error was detected in a PPU.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer.	SCE
PPU NOT FOUND.	Output file message indicating that the requested PP record was not found in the EDD file.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information.	DSDI
nnnn PREINITIAL JOB FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn jobs that were in a preinitial job state have been recovered.	None.	REC
PREMATURE END OF FILE ON dumpfile.	Unexpected EOR or EOF encountered while processing NPU dump file dumpfile.	Possible bad NPU dump file. Contact Central Software Support.	NDA
PREMATURE EOF.	A premature EOF was detected while copying the EDD file to a random file during initialization.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information.	DSDI
PREMATURE *EOF* ENCOUNTERED.	During processing of the load file, an EOF was encountered before it was expected.	Inform site analyst. Format of the load tape should be investigated.	QLOAD
PRESET NOT ALLOWED.	This is not the first machine being deadstarted in a multimainframe environment and the PRESET command is not needed.	Attempt another deadstart without entering the PRESET command.	MSM
PREVIOUS COMMAND INCOMPLETE, TRY AGAIN.	Host Operator entered a command before previous command completed.	Wait for command completion, reenter command.	NVF
PRINT ERROR.	I-display message indicating a printer error.	Correct the printer error. The operator should enter CONTINUE,est. to restart the printer. est EST ordinal of device.	DSD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
nnnn PRINT FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn files in the print queue have been recovered.	None.	REC
PRIVATE PACK/PERMIT UN CONFLICT.	User name of the private pack is not the same as the user name specified for permits. In this case, no new active dayfiles may be started on the private pack.	Select a different device for the new dayfile.	DFTERM
PROBE CONTROL STATEMENT ERROR.	An error has been detected in the PROBE command.	Correct command and retry.	PROBE
PROBE DATA DISABLED.	PROBE data gathering was disabled at deadstart time.	None.	PROBE
PROBE NOT ENABLED.	PROBE was not enabled on the system prior to the creation of the EDD tape.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information.	DSDI
PROBE REPORT COMPLETE.	Informative message.	None.	PROBE
PROBE TABLES NOT AVAILABLE.	The PROBE tables were not found on the dump file.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information.	DSDI
PROBE VERSION MISMATCH.	The version under which the data was built is not the current PROBE version.	Use correct version of PROBE to generate report.	PROBE
PROCESSING COMPLETE.	Informative message.	None.	MREC
PROCESSING COMPLETE ON NPxxxxx.	This message is output for each NPU dump record processed.	None.	NDA
PROCESSING DUMP FILE. dmp yy/mm/dd. hh.mm.ss.	Informative message indicating which dump is currently being processed and the date and time. This message is issued when the dump header field is encountered. In cases where file positioning requests position the file beyond this point, the message will not appear.	None.	QLOAD
PROCESSING INPUT DIRECTIVES.	DSDI initialization is complete and directives are being processed.	None.	DSDI
PROCESSOR FAULT STATUS ERROR DEADSTART ABORTED.	A fault status error occurred during processor initialization.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
PROCESSOR NOT RESPONDING FATAL ERROR - DEADSTART ABORT.	A peripheral processor will not accept idle loop package or a processor (CP or PP) has not completed execution within a predefined time period.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
PROFILE ABORTED.	Dayfile message indicating that an error flag has been set at the control point.	Consult dayfile listing for reason (operator drop, for example).	PROFILE
PROFILE FILE CREATE COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating that the creation run is complete.	None.	PROFILE
PROFILE FILE DATA BASE ERROR.	Dayfile message indicating that the project file does not contain both a level 0 and level 1 block.	Ensure that the project file is local and contains a level 0 and level 1 block (at least one charge entry) and rerun.	PROFILE
PROFILE FILE INQUIRY COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating that the inquire run is complete.	None.	PROFILE
PROFILE FILE INTERLOCKED	Message displayed at line 1 of the control point indicating that the PROFILE file is interlocked for modification during update run.	None.	PROFILE
PROFILE FILE LIST COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating that the list of PROFILa is complete.	None.	PROFILE
PROFILE FILE REFORMAT COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating that the reformat run is complete.	None.	PROFILE
PROFILE FILE RELEASED.	Message displayed at line 1 of the control point indicating that the PROFILE file has been released during update run to allow other system updates.	None.	PROFILE

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PROFILE FILE SOURCE COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating that the source run is complete.	None.	PROFILE
PROFILE FILE UPDATE COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating that the update run is complete.	None.	PROFILE
PROGRAM ABNORMAL, xxx.	There is a catalog access internal error in module xxx.	Inform site analyst.	CATACC ASLABEL SSEXEC
**** PROJECT COUNT LIMIT EXCEEDED.	The user has tried to create more active projects under this charge number than allowed.	None.	PROFILE
PROJECT EPILOGUE NOT FOUND.	Although a project epilogue was defined, it could not be accessed.	The project master user should either delete the epilogue definition or create an epilogue file.	CHARGE
**** PROJECT NUMBER ACTIVE.	The user has attempted to activate an already active project number.	Rerun using correct project number, if necessary.	PROFILE
**** PROJECT NUMBER DOES NOT EXIST.	A directive for which a project number must exist made reference to a project number that does not exist.	Correct and rerun using existing project number.	PROFILE
**** PROJECT NUMBER INACTIVE.	The user has made a reference to a project number that is inactive with a directive for which the project number must be active.	Activate project number and rerun or rerun using correct project number.	PROFILE
PROJECT PROLOGUE NOT FOUND.	Although a project prologue was defined, it could not be accessed.	The project master user should either delete the prologue definition or create a prologue file.	CHARGE
PROTOCOL VIOLATION, NPU DUMP REQUEST SENT	Informative message indicating NIP has detected a protocol error on an upline network block. The NPU which sends the bad block will be stopped to allow an NPU dump to be taken.	Contact Central Software Support.	NIP
PTFS - APPLICATION CONNECTION BROKEN.	The host or the network ended the MFLINK session.	None.	PTFS
PTFS - APPLICATION CONNECTION TIMEOUT.	The remote host did not respond in the alloted time.	None.	PTFS
PTFS - APPLICATION DISABLED.	PTFS was unable to NETON to the network subsystem (RHF or NAM).	None.	PTFS
PTFS - BLOCK TOO LARGE.	The remote host or network sent a block that was too large.	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - CHARGE REQUIRED.	You must specify a CHARGE directive and you did not do so.	Restart your session and include a CHARGE directive.	PTFS
PTFS - CHARGE RESTRICTED TO DEFAULT.	On a CHARGE command, you specified a charge and project number which was not the default that you were validated for, and your validation restricts you to that default.	Use CHARGE(*) rather than specifying a charge and project number.	PTFS
PTFS - CONTINUATION BLOCK DID NOT FOLLOW.	The continuation block did not follow.	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - ERR/LGL RECEIVED FROM SUBSYSTEM.	The network subsystem (RHF or NAM) detected a logic error in communication.	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - EXECUTE ONLY FILE.	You attempted to transfer an execute-only file.	Change permanent file access to allow read permission.	PTFS
PTFS - FC/BRK RECEIVED RC=rc.	The host sent the remote host a break with reason code rc.	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - FC/NAK RETRY LIMIT.	PTFS was unable to transmit a block after a system-defined number of attempts. Each attempt was rejected by the network subsystem (RHF or NAM).	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - FILE ALREADY PERMANENT.	You attempted to save a file that is already permanent.	Purge the file and retry.	PTFS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PTFS - FILE IS DIRECT ACCESS.	You attempted to alter a direct access file with a REPLACE or APPEND directive. This is not allowed.	Change directive and retry.	PTFS
PTFS - FL TOO SHORT FOR PROGRAM.	There is a system error in the remote host.	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - HOST NOT SPECIFIED TYPE.	Your job assumes a non-NOS remote host and you have been linked to a NOS remote host.	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - INCOMPLETE CONTINUED DIRECTIVE.	The remote host expected the text string to be a continuation of the previous string and it was not.	Correct the syntax of your directives record with emphasis on the continuation lines.	PTFS
PTFS - INVALID ACCESS VALIDATION.	Your USER directive has an incorrect user name or the specified user name does not have job processing privileges on the remote host.	Ensure that the user name is correct and retry. Inform site analyst if the problem persists.	PTFS
PTFS - INVALID BACKUP/RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT.	You specified an incorrect BR=br or PR=pr parameter on one of your directives.	Correct the parameter and retry.	PTFS
PTFS - INVALID COMMAND cmd.	The remote host received an incorrect command (cmd) from the host or received a command out of sequence.	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - INVALID COMMAND.	You entered PTFS as a command and PTFS is not a system command.	Enter a system command.	PTFS
PTFS - INVALID DATA DECLARATION TYPE.	You specified an incorrect DD=dd parameter.	Correct the DD=dd parameter and retry.	PTFS
PTFS - INVALID DEVICE SPECIFICATION.	You specified an incorrect R=r parameter on your directive.	Correct and retry.	PTFS
PTFS - INVALID DIRECTIVE.	The remote host does not recognize the directive you specified.	Ensure that the syntax of the directive is correct and retry.	PTFS
PTFS - INVALID MODE/CATEGORY.	The mode and category you specified for the file are not defined.	Correct and retry.	PTFS
PTFS - INVALID xxxxxx=NO VALUE.	Argument xxxxxx was entered without a value.	Correct remote directive and reissue.	PTFS
PTFS - INVALID PARAMETER xx FOR yy.	Informative message indicating the remote host is sending protocol parameters which are not supported by PTFS. xx Protocol parameter. yy Protocol command.	Inform site analyst if problems result.	PTFS
PTFS - INVALID SUPERVISORY MESSAGE.	PTFS did not recognize a supervisory message received from the network subsystem (RHF or NAM).	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - LID UNAVAILABLE.	The requested LID is not a host LID, is disabled, or is a store-forward LID.	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - MISSING CHARGE/PROJECT.	The CHARGE directive did not have the required charge and project number.	Correct and retry.	PTFS
PTFS - MISSING USER NAME.	The USER directive did not contain the required user name.	Correct and retry.	PTFS
PTFS - MULTIPLE FILE TRANSFERS REQUESTED.	You have more than one file transfer directive in a given directive record. This is not allowed.	Place the file transfer directives in separate records, one file transfer directive per record.	PTFS
PTFS - NETON REJECT = rc.	A system or network error occurred. rc reason code	Inform site analyst if problem persists.	PTFS
PTFS - NETWORK SEQUENCE ERROR.	A network message block was received out-of-order.	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - NETWORK SHUTDOWN.	An immediate local network shutdown is in progress. The spplication cannot send or receive blocks on any existing connection and no additional connections can be established.	None.	PTFS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PTFS - NETXFR ERROR rc - rejmess	An error occurred during file transfer. rc reason code rejmess reject message	Inform site analyst if problem persists.	PTFS

rc   rejmess

03	CONNECTION BROKEN.
04	PROTOCOL ERROR.
05	TIMEOUT EXPIRED.
06	BLOCK NOT SENT.
07	TOO MANY TRANSFERS
08	ACN OUT-OF-RANGE.
09	CIO ERROR.
13	IDLEDOWN ERROR.
14	SHUTDOWN.
15	RHF I/O ERROR
16	INCORRECT DEVICE.
17	CODE CONV N/A. (not avail)
18	CONTROL WORD ERROR.
19	INCORRECT DEVICE.
20	EMPTY FILE.
21	NAM INTERFACE ERR.
22	BLK NUM MISCOMPARE.
23	INCORRECT BLK SIZE.
25	BLOCK SEQUENCE ERR.
26	PRU BOUNDS ERROR.
27	INTRA-HOST PRU XFR.
28	ERROR DURING XFR.
29	ABL OUT OF RANGE.
30	APPL NOT VALIDATED.
31	FILE TYPE ERROR.
32	JOB ORIGIN ERROR.

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PTFS - NO CONNECTION RECEIVED.	PTFS did not receive a connection request from a remote host before the connection delay time (CD=nn) expired.	None.	PTFS
PTFS - NO CONNECTION RECEIVED.	PTFS did not receive a connection request from a remote host before the connection delay time (CD=nn) expired.	None.	PTFS
PTFS - PF NAME REQUIRED.	You did not specify the permanent file to be processed.	Correct and retry.	PTFS
PTFS - PF REQUEST COMPLETE.	The remote host successfully processed your permanent file request.	None.	PTFS
PTFS - PROTOCOL ERROR IN nn.	PTFS received an incorrect value for the parameter xx.	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - RECOVERY DIRECTIVE AFTER FILE TRANSFER.	Your MFLINK directives are not in the proper sequence. If a file transfer directive is in the same record as a USER CHARGE, or PACKNAM directive; the USER, CHARGE, or PACKNAM directive must precede the file transfer directive.	Resequence your directives and retry.	PTFS
PTFS - RHF I/O ERROR.	The file transfer was terminated because an I/O error was detected by RHF. See dayfile for further information.	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - SECONDARY USER DIRECTIVES DISABLED.	You are not authorized to specify secondary USER directives.	Get site personnel to so authorize you or do not attempt to use secondary USER directives.	PTFS
PTFS - SUBSYSTEM FULL.	PTFS was unable to NETON to the network subsystem (RHF or NAM).	None.	PTFS
PTFS - SUBSYSTEM UNAVAILABLE.	PTFS was unable to NETON to the network subsystem (RHF or NAM).	None.	PTFS
PTFS - UNKNOWN NETWORK INTERFACE TYPE.	An internal error was detected by PTFS.	Inform site analyst.	PTFS
PTFS - USER DIRECTIVE REQUIRED FIRST.	You must first specify a USER directive to access permanent files on remote NOS hosts.	Correct and retry.	PTFS
nnnn PUNCH FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn files in the punch queue have been recovered.	None.	REC
PURGING filename userindex.	Informative message indicating that file filename is being purged after being dumped as directed by the OP=P option.	None.	PFDUMP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
PUT DEVICE ON LINE. RESPOND GO TO RETRY - DROP TO OFF DEVICE.	K display message indicating that the cartridge storage unit or mass storage transport (as indicated in line 1 message) is off line.	Verify that the device is on line and enter K.m.GO. If the device is not to be used, enter K.m.DROP. m Message ordinal	EXKD
PUT FAILURE, X=x, Y=y. RESPOND GO TO ACKNOWLEDGE.	K display message indicating that the cartridge storage unit was unable to place the cartridge into cubicle X=x, Y=y because of a hardware error. The cartridge was placed in the lower I/O drawer. x X coordinate of the cubicle (0-57) y Y coordinate of the cubicle (0-36)	Enter K.m.GO to clear the message. Run ASLABEL to restore the cartridge to the cartridge storage unit (refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook). m Message ordinal	EXKD
PWL RECEIVED FROM PIP WITH HN=hn, TN=tn, CN=cn.	Informative message indicating that a worklist has been sent to NIP from PIP from host node hn, terminal node tn, and connection number cn.	None.	NGIGO
Q PARAMETER TOO LARGE - MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE VALUE SUBSTITUTED.	Informative message.	None.	EXINIT
Q PARAMETER TOO SMALL - MINIMUM ALLOWABLE VALUE SUBSTITUTED.	Informative message.	None.	EXINIT
QAC ERROR ENCOUNTERED.	Explanatory dayfile message indicating why QFTLIST or QALTER aborted. QAC returned an unexpected error code.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	QFTLIST
QALTER COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that QALTER operation is finished.	None.	QFTLIST
QAP - BUFFER ARGUMENT ERROR.	One of the following conditions occurred. - The buffer did not contain all the data required by the calling function. - One or more of the buffer pointers (FIRST, IN, OUT, or LIMIT) is out of the acceptable range.	Inform Central Software Support.	QAP
QAP - INCORRECT REQUEST.	Bad parameter in QAP call.	Inform Central Software Support.	QAP
QDUMP ABORTED.	An error has been detected which is not processed by QDUMP error processing. Attempts to correct the situation have been made, but discretion should be used in continuing use of QDUMP.	Inform software support. Check the dayfile for other error messages to determine the cause of the abort.	QDUMP
QDUMP COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating the specified operation has been completed.	None.	QDUMP
QF LENGTH ERROR filename.	A length error was detected while dequeuing file filename.	Inform software support.	QFM
QF LENGTH ERROR filename.	Interlock data in system sector of queued file indicates that the last sector of the file (specified by TRT) was not an EOI sector. The EOI sector was adjusted, if possible. filename Name of file on which error was encountered	Inspect the file to insure that data is correct. Some data may be missing if the system could not correctly adjust the EOI sector.	REC CMS
QFF UNABLE TO INTERLOCK MST	Self-explanatory.	Inform software support.	QFM
QFM BUFFER TOO SMALL.	The buffer for reading the system sector is fewer than 100B words long.	Increase buffer size and retry.	QFM
QFM EOI BAD ON ATTACHED FILE.	The EOI sector cannot be found on the specified file.	Inform site analyst.	QFM
QFM ERROR ON ERRNNN FILE.	While getting the file, *QFM* detected an error and converted the file to locked common file *ERRNNN*.	Check file, cleanup, and retry.	QLOAD
QFM FILE ALREADY ATTACHED.	The specified file is already attached to the control point.	None.	QFM
QFM FILE ALREADY ATTACHED.	You tried to create a file that already exists.	Specify a different file name.	QFM
QFM FILE IGNORED filename.	The file was ignored because it had an incorrect origin or type code. It could indicate a bad IQFT file.	Verify that valid origin or file type code is being used.	QFM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
QFM FOT FULL.	Family cannot be defined in the system since the family ordinal table is full.	A level 0 deadstart is required to create space in the FOT.	QFM
QFM I/O SEQUENCE ERROR.	Action was requested on a busy file.	Wait until file is not busy and retry.	QFM
QFM INCORRECT REQUEST.	One of the following. - Specified function was incorrect or undefined. - Job did not have SSJ= entry point. - Auto recall bit was not set.	Verify that valid QFM request is being made.	QFM
QFM INTERLOCK ERROR.	Track interlock could not be set because of conflict.	Inform software support.	QFM
QFM IQFT INTERLOCK ABORT.	The utility aborted while trying to set a new IQFT file on the device.	Inform software support.	QFM
QFM NO IQFT TRACK AVAILABLE.	Space is not available to create an IQFT file while initializing the device.	Inform software support.	QFM
QFM RANDOM ADDRESS ERROR.	Error in converting a dayfile random address.	Inform software support.	QFM
QFM SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR.	An error occurred while the system sector was being read.	Inform software support.	QFM
QFM TRACK MISMATCH.	The file about to be purged is not the same file that was previously attached. The first track in the FST does not equal the one from the DULL word.	Inform software support.	QFM
QFM USER ACCESS NOT VALID.	The user tried to perform an operation for which he is not validated (for example, attempting to run a system origin job from nonsystem origin).	Ensure accuracy of command or macro or determine proper validation requirements.	QFM
QFT FULL.	DSP cannot route the file since there are no available entries in the QFT.	Retry when space is available in the QFT.	DSP
QFT FULL DETECTED BY QFM.	When called to assign a file to mass storage, QFM returned status indicating that the QFT was full.	Check output file to determine which files were not loaded. Retry when system is not as busy.	QLOAD
QFT LIMIT ON LOAD.	The calculated QFT threshold has been reached.	Check listing to determine which files were not loaded. Retry when the system is not as busy.	QLOAD
QFT/LOCAL FNT IS FULL.	The FNT became full during processing of the requeue function and all files could not be requeued.	Inform software support.	QFM
QFT THRESHOLD LIMIT.	The QFT has reached the limit allocated for queued files. No more queued files can be activated until some of these files are released.	Retry when system is not as busy.	QREC QMOVE
QFTLIST/QALTER ABORTED.	The system aborted QFTLIST or QALTER.	Inform site analyst.	QFTLIST
QLOAD ABORTED.	Job was dropped by operator or aborted because of a system error.	Check the dayfile for other error messages to determine the cause of the abort.	QLOAD
QLOAD - nnnn ACTIVE FILES LOADED.	Informative message indicating the number of active files loaded.	None.	QLOAD
QLOAD - nnnn ERRxxx FILES CREATED.	Informative message indicating the number of queued files that could not be processed because of write parity errors on mass storage. The files in error have been renamed to the file ERRxxx and will remain assigned to the control point as locked common files.	Inform site analyst to locate and flaw the tracks in error.	QLOAD
QLOAD - nnnn FILES IGNORED.	Informative message indicating the number of files ignored during the load operation.	None.	QLOAD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
QLOAD - nnnn FILES LISTED.	Informative message indicating the number of files listed.	None.	QLOAD
QLOAD - nnnn INACTIVE FILES LOADED.	Informative message indicating the number of inactive files loaded.	None.	QLOAD
QLOAD OPERATION COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating completion of QLOAD.	None.	QLOAD
QLOAD TERMINATED.	QLOAD aborted and the abort processing was terminated either by the operator or because of a system error.	Check dayfile for the cause.	QLOAD
QMOVE ABORTED.	An error has been detected which is not processed by QMOVE error processing. Attempts to correct the situation have been made, but discretion should be used in continuing use of QMOVE.	Check the dayfile for other error messages to determine the cause of the abort.	QMOVE
QMOVE COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating completion of QMOVE.	None.	QMOVE
QREC COMPLETE.	K display message indicating completion of QREC.	None.	QREC
QREC/QLIST ABORTED.	This message occurs if QREC aborts for any reason.	A level 0 deadstart may be needed to recover lost queued files.	QREC
QTF, ABORT - RESTART ATTEMPTED.	QTF aborted for an undetermined reason. The QTF procedure attempts to restart QTF by submitting a new copy to the batch queue.	None	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn ACQUIRED, DC=dc, ST=did, DO=sid.	The system has acquired local queue file qfn on connection number n from the local queue with disposition code dc for transfer to destination LID did with source LID sid.	None.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn ASSIGNED TO CONNECTION NUMBER p.	Informative message indicating connection number assigned by system is different from the current QTF file table index for this file. All subsequent messages for this file will reflect the assigned connection number p. 　qfn　　Queued file name	None.	QTF
QTF, ASTERISK NOT VALID HERE.	In a QTF operator command, an asterisk may only appear as a single character value.	Correct the command.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn CONNECTING TO pid.	The system is attempting to establish communications with remote host pid. 　qfn　　Queued file name 　pid　　Physical identifier	None.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn CONNECTION REJECTED.	The system was unable to establish a connection to the remote host partner. 　qfn　　Queued file name.	If problem persists, contact remote operator to ensure remote subsystem and QTFS are operational; otherwise contact site analyst.	QTF
QTF, END OF INCLUDE FILE.	QTF has stopped processing commands from an INCLUDE file or initial directives file because a file boundary condition was reached.	None.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn EVICTED.	The system evicted the local queue file qfn to connection number n from the local queue. 　qfn　　Queued file name	None.	QTF
QTF, nnnn FILES TRANSFERRED.	Informative message issued at end of QTF session. nnnn is the number of files successfully transferred.	None.	QTF
QTF, FROM source - xxx	The source parameter indicates the source of an operator command that QTF is processing. The source is either 　DSD K-display entry, or 　The file name associated with an INCLUDE command. The text of that command is xxx.	None.	QTF
QTF, INCLUDE FILE filename NOT FOUND.	The field filename is the name of a file specified on an INCLUDE command. QTF could not find a file by that name either as a local file or a permanent file under the user name SYSTEMX.	Correct the command.	QTF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
QTF, INCORRECT CHARACTER.	A QTF operator command contains a character other than a letter, digit, space, +, -, =, (,), comma, or period.	Correct the command.	QTF
QTF, INCORRECT COMMAND.	QTF detected an error in an operator command. The K-display command buffer points to the incorrect entry.	Correct the command.	QTF
QTF, INCORRECT RANGE VALUE.	In a QTF operator command, a range construct (i...j, where i and j are integers) may appear only as a value parameter.	Correct the command.	QTF
QTF, INCORRECT SEPARATOR.	On a QTF operator command, use either a comma or one or more spaces to separate a parameter from the command verb or other parameters.	Correct the command.	QTF
QTF, INCORRECT VERB.	On a QTF operator command, the command verb is not recognized. You have tried to use a non-unique abbreviation. The IDLE and STOP commands may not be abbreviated.	Consult the HELP display for possible verbs. Correct the command.	QTF
QTF, INCORRET PARAMETER.	A QTF operator command has an incorrect keyword or keyword value. The K-display command buffer points to the parameter in error.	Consult the HELP display for possible keywords. Correct the command.	QTF
QTF, INCORRET SELECTION CLASS.	A selection class must be a single letter in the range A through L.	Correct the command.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn INVALID QUALIFIER OR PARAMETER.	The system received an invalid network message from the remote host. qfn Queued file name	Inform site analyst.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn INVALID USER ACCESS.	The creator of the file qfn is not validated to send files with QTF. qfn Queued file name	Contact site administrator to obtain proper validation.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn LOG FILE NOT SENT - DSP ERROR CODE = nnnB.	QTF was unable to return error log file for rejected file to originator because DSP returned error code nnn. qfn Queued file name	None. If error persists, inform site analyst.	QTF
QTF, *=* NOT VALID HERE.	On a QTF operator command, an equal sign should be used only to separate a keyword and value.	Correct the command.	QTF
QTF, *..* NOT VALID HERE.	On a QTF operator command, an ellipsis (two periods) should be used only as part of a range value.	Correct the command.	QTF
QTF, PID NOT DEFINED.	The physical identifier specified on a QTF ENABLE or DISABLE operator command is unknown.	Consult the STATUS,PID display for defined PIDs. Correct the command.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn QUEUED AS xxxxxxxx ON pid.	File has been successfully queued on remote host pid with name xxxxxxxx. qfn Queued file name pid Physical identifier	None.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn xxxx REJECTED BY REMOTE HOST. QTF, -n- qfn VALUE = (yyyy).	The remote host QTFS has rejected the file transfer due to an unacceptable attribute value on the request file transfer message. yyyy is the value of the attribute and xxxx is the attribute name which may be one of the following: FILE NAME DISPOSITION CODE JOB NAME DESTINATION LID SOURCE LID HOST PID FILE SIZE DATA DEACLARATION ROUTING DIRECTIVE IMPLICIT TEXT SYSTEM TEXT ATTRIBUTE nn qfn Queued file name	File is evicted and QTF log file returned to originator. If ROUTING DIRECTIVE, correct MFQUEUE routing directive and retry. If other attribute, correct ROUTE or MFQUEUE command, if possible; otherwise inform site analyst.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn REQUEUED.	The system returned the local queue file qfn on connection number n to the local queue if it was unable to successfully transfer the file to a remote host.	None.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn REQUIRED PARAMETER MISSING.	The remote host failed to send a required parameter on a network message. qfn Queued file name	Inform site analyst.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn SENT TO PID xxx, PID yyy RESPONDING.	The subsystem network description table does not agree with the remote host PID returned by the remote host QTFS. The file transfer may complete. qfn Queued file name	Inform site analyst.	QTF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
QTF, -n- qfn TRANSFER REJECTED BY REMOTE HOST.	The remote host QTFS has rejected the file transfer. qfn Queued file name	File is evicted and QTF log file returned to originator.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn UNEXPECTED ACQUIRE ERROR CODE = nnnB.	A system error. qfn Queued file name	Inform site analyst.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn UNRECOGNIZED DISPOSITION CODE.	The system has acquired a file from the local queue with an unrecognized disposition code. See previous message for disposition code value. qfn Queued file name	None.	QTF
QTF, WAITING FOR NAM.	Indicates that QTF is attempting to establish communications with the NAM subsystem and has not yet received a response. QTF rolls out for ten seconds and retrys.	If NAM is available and the message persists, use the DROP command to abort and restart QTF and submit a PSR with supporting material. If NAM is not available, use the DSD KILL command to terminate this copy of QTF.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn WRONG APPLICATION LEVEL.	The queue file cannot be transferred because QTF's protocol version or level is incompatible with the remote server's version or level. qfn queue file name	Inform site analyst.	QTF
QTF, -n- qfn WRONG REMOTE APPLICATION LEVEL.	QTF is unable to complete the transfer of the file assigned to connection slot n because the remote host QTFS indictes that it is using an incompatible protocol level. The transfer will be retried. qfn is the queued file name.	Contact Central Software Support.	QTF
*QTFPROC ABORT - DELAY OUT OF RANGE.	Fatal error. The delay parameter on the QTF procedure call is defective (outside the range of 1 to 2048).	Correct the QTF procedure call. If error persists after entering corrected RHF command ENABLE, notify system analyst.	QTF
*QTFPROC ABORT - INVALID DELAY.	Fatal error. The delay parameter on the QTF procedure call is defective (outside the range 1 to 2048).	Correct the QTF procedure call. If error persists after entering corrected RHF command ENABLE, notify system analyst.	QTF
QTFPROC ENDED - JOB NOT BATCH ORIGIN, CANNOT USE SEQUENCER FOR RERUN.	Informative message. The QTF job must be batch orgin to be rerun.	None.	QTF
QTFPROC ENDED - NETON RETRY LIMIT.	The subsystem is no longer available or accessible.	Inform site analyst.	QTFPROC
QTF(S), -n- qfn CONNECTION BROKEN.	The remote host partner or the remote subsystem broke the network connection usually due to an involuntary termination or failing network hardware. qfn Queued file name	If error persists, inform site analyst and customer engineer.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), CONNECTION NUMBER NOT IN SUPERVISORY MESSAGE.	The connection number is missing from the supervisory message received from the subsystem.	Inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), -n- qfn CONNECTION TIMED OUT.	Remote host partner did not respond within the allowed time span. Transfer will be retried. qfn Queued file name	If error persists, inform site analyst and disable remote host pid in subsystem ID table.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), -n- qfn CONNECTION TO pid ESTABLISHED.	Indicates state of connection to remote host partner. qfn Queued file name pid physical identifier	None.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), -n- qfn CONNECTION TO pid ABORTED.	Indicates state of connection to remote host partner. qfn Queued file name pid Physical identifier	None.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), -n- qfn CONNECTION TO pid ENDED.	Indicates state of connection to remote host partner. qfn Queued file name pid Physical identifier	None.	QTF QTFS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
QTF(S), -n- qfn ERROR IN FILE TRANSFER.	Transfer of file qfn was unsuccessful. qfn Queued file name	If error persists, inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), FATAL LFM ERROR = nnB.	Error code nn was returned on a call to LFM.	Inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), -n- qfn FC/BRK RECEIVED.	The remote host partner broke the network connection. Usual cause is detection of an unrecoverable protocol anamoly. qfn Queued file name	If error persists, inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), -n- qfn FC/NAK RETRY COUNT EXCEEDED.	The subsystem was unable to deliver a network message. qfn Queued file name	Inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), INITIATED.	Indicates QTF or QTFS has successfully established communication with the RHF or NAM subsystem.	None.	QTF
QTFS, -n- qfn INVALID ATTRIBUTE IGNORED.	QTFS received a network message from the remote host QTF with an unrecognized parameter. Transfer may complete. qfn Queued file name	Inform site analyst.	QTFS
QTF(S), -n- qfn INVALID SEQUENCE RECEIVED.	A network message from the remote host partner was received that was not in sequence. qfn Queued file name	Inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), JOB ORIGIN ERROR.	QTF or QTFS was improperly initiated by user command.	None.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), -n- qfn MESSAGE FROM REMOTE HOST - QTF(S), -n- qfn xxx.	xxx is the text of a message received from the remote host partner. qfn Queued file name	None.	QTF QTFS

QTF(S), NETON REJECT, CODE nn - xxxx.	QTF or QTFS was unable to establish communications with the RHF subsystem due to one of the following conditions:
	  nn xxxx
	  01 SUBSYSTEM UNAVAILABLE.
	  02 SUBSYSTEM FULL.
	  03 APPLICATION DISABLED.
	  04 APPLICATION NAME UNKNOWN.
	  05 ILLEGAL NETON.
	  06 INVALID ACN VALUE.
	  07 ALREADY NETTED ON.
	  other (UNRECOGNIZED CODE).
		If SUBSYSTEM UNAVAILABLE, initiate subsystem. If APPLICATION DISABLED, enable application in subsystem application table. Otherwise, inform site analyst.	QTF
			QTFS

QTF(S), -n- qfn NETWORK BLOCKS OUT OF SEQUENCE.	A network message from the remote host partner was received that was not in sequence. qfn Queued file name	Inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), NETWORK IDLEDOWN IN PROGRESS.	The operator has initiated subsystem idledown. QTF will not initiate any new transfers and will terminate upon completion of any transfers in progress.	None.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), NETWORK MESSAGE BLOCK SIZE ERROR.	QTF/QTFS was unable to receive a network message due to its size.	Inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), NETWORK SHUTDOWN.	The subsystem is terminating immediately. All transfers are aborted and QTF will requeue any files in progress.	None.	QTF QTFS

QTF(S), -n- qfn NETXFR ERROR rc - rejmess	An error occurred during file transfer.
	  qfn queued filename
	  rc reason code
	  rejmess reject message
	
	  rc rejmess
	
	  03 CONNECTION BROKEN.
	  04 PROTOCOL ERROR.
	  05 TIMEOUT EXPIRED.
	  06 BLOCK NOT SENT.
	  07 TOO MANY TRANSFERS
	  08 ACN OUT-OF-RANGE.
	  09 CIO ERROR.
	  13 IDLEDOWN ERROR.
	  14 SHUTDOWN.
	  15 RHF I/O ERROR
	  16 INCORRECT DEVICE.
	  17 CODE CONV N/A. (not avail)
	  18 CONTROL WORD ERROR.
	  19 INCORRECT DEVICE.
	  20 EMPTY FILE.
	  21 NAM INTERFACE ERR.
		Inform site analyst if problem persists.	QTF
			QTFS

	22 BLK NUM MISCOMPARE.		
	23 INCORRECT BLK SIZE.		
	25 BLOCK SEQUENCE ERR.		
	26 PRU BOUNDS ERROR.		
	27 INTRA-HOST PRU XFR.		
	28 ERROR DURING XFR.		
	29 ABL OUT OF RANGE.		
	30 APPL NOT VALIDATED.		
	31 FILE TYPE ERROR.		
	32 JOB ORIGIN ERROR.		
QTFS, -n- qfn QUEUED AS xxxx FROM pid.	File qfn on connection number n has been successfully queued locally with name xxxx. qfn Queued file name	None.	QTFS
QTFS, -n- qfn RECEIVING, DC=dc, ST=did, DO=sid.	QTFS is receiving file qfn on connection number n from the remote host QTF with disposition code dc, destination lid did, and source lid sid.	None.	QTFS
QTF(S) -n- qfn ROUTE ERROR nnB-xxxx.	QTFS was unable to queue the file qfn due to one of the reasons in the following list. nn is the DSP error code, and xxxx is the reason. - INVALID - DISPOSITION CODE. INVALID ST OR DO - LID. INVALID TERMINAL ID. INVALID FOMSM CODE. INVALID JOB COMMAND. INVALID DATA DECLARATION. INVALID INTERNAL CHAR. INVALID EXTERNAL CHAR. INVALID SPACING CODE. TOO MANY DEFERRED JOBS. INVALID USER ACCESS. INVALID USER COMMAND. QFT FULL (RETRY LATER). DISK FULL (RETRY LATER). INVALID OWNER USER. INVALID CREATION USER. qfn Queued file name	If RETRY LATER, no action is required; QTF will periodically retry to transfer the file until the temporary condition clears. For all other reasons, the file is evicted and the log file is returned to originator. Correct the ROUTE command or MFQUEUE routing directive, if possible; otherwise inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), -n- qfn TRANSFER xxxxxxxxxx BY REMOTE HOST. QTF(S), -n- qfn REASON CODE = nnnnnn. or QTF(S), -n- qfn REASON CODE = nnnnnn - yyy.	QTF or QTFS has been informed by its remote host partner that the current file transfer cannot be initiated or completed. xxxxxxxxxx may be either REJECTED, TERMINATED, or ABORTED. nnnnnn is the reason code and yyy is one of the following: - (CONTACT SITE ANALYST). An unexpected reason code was received. - PROTOCOL ERROR. The remote host partner detected a protocol anamoly. - TIME-OUT MATURED. Remote host partner did not receive message within the allowed time span. - SENDER PROBLEMS. Unspecified problems were encountered on the sending (QTF) side. - RECEIVER PROBLEMS. Unspecified problems were encountered on the receiving (QTFS) side. - FILE SIZE TOO BIG. The file is too large to be accommodated on the remote host or not enough space was preallocated. - INVALID USERNAME/ACCOUNT. An invalid or missing account or username was detected by the remote host partner. - UNSPECIFIC TRANSFER Insufficient information was received by the remote host partner to allow the transfer to continue. - QUEUE TYPE UNAVAILABLE. The disposition code requested on the ROUTE	If fatal transfer error, file is evicted and QTF log file returned to originator. In all other cases, transfer will be retried. If error persists, inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
	command or MFQUEUE routing directive could not be processed on the remote host. For example, a print file was attempted to be transferred to a CYBER 200 remote host. - UNACCEPTABLE ATTRIBUTES. An invalid attribute value was received by the remote host partner.		
QTF(S), nn TRANSFERS ACTIVE (xxx).	Indicates the number of currently active connection slots. xxx is either RHF or NAM. *IDLEDOWN* appears if QTF is attempting to idledown as a result of the IDLE QTF operator command or due to subsystem idledown.	None.	QTF
QTF(S), -n- qfn UNKNOWN STATE-OF-TRANSFER SENT BY REMOTE HOST. QTF(S), -n- qfn REASON CODE = nnnnnn - (CONTACT SITE ANALYST).	An unrecognized value, nnnnnn, for the state-of-transfer attribute was received on a network message from the remote host partner. qfn Queued file name	Inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), -n- qfn UNRECOGNIZED COMMAND RECEIVED.	The command sent by the remote host partner is not recognized. qfn Queued file name	Inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS
QTF(S), -n- qfn UNRECOGNIZED MESSAGE RECEIVED.	The network message received from the subsystem is not recognized. qfn Queued file name	Inform site analyst.	QTF QTFS
QUEUE FILE ASSIGN ERROR.	Attempt to force a device assignment for the queued file being loaded resulted in the file being assigned to the wrong equipment.	Check output for files processed.	QLOAD
QUEUE FILE UTILITY COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating utility has completed.	None.	QFSP
QUEUE STATUS INDEFINITE.	QREC, QDUMP, or QMOVE has not been able to finish necessary file processing after an error or error exit. The status of IQFTs and queued files is unknown.	Inform software support. A level 0 (initial) deadstart is recommended.	QREC QDUMP QMOVE
nnnn QUEUED FILES INTERLOCKED.	Informative message indicating the number (nnnn) of interlocked files created on the destination device because of unrecoverable write errors which occurred on that device. The names of these files are of the form ERRxxx, where xxx is a three-digit sequence number from 001 through 999.	None.	QMOVE

QUEUES UNRECOVERABLE THIS DEVICE.	This message is issued in conjunction with the following message.
	    DNdn FM familyname MS ERROR. (for QREC)
	    or IQFT FILE ERROR DN dn FAMILY
	    familyname. (for QDUMP/QMOVE)
	Refer to the appropriate message for device information.
		None.	QREC
			QDUMP
			QMOVE

RANDOM ADDRESS ERROR.	Dayfile message indicating that an error was encountered while building the system library. The random address is not on file.	Attempt another deadstart. If the error persists and the system has worked previously, inform customer engineer and test memory and MSM.	SLL
RANDOM INDEX ERROR.	The random disk address of the permit sector is in error (error log and dayfile message). This may be a problem with your program.	Check your program. If it does not use the CATLIST macro, inform site analyst.	PFM
RANDOM READ.	This test section is being executed.	None.	MST
RANDOM WRITE.	This test section is being executed.	None.	MST
RBF DISK ERROR, CANNOT REDUCE SIZE.	Because of a disk error, RBF cannot perform periodic field length reduction. RBF processing is unaffected, but CM usage is higher than normal.	To lower CM usage by RBF, idle down RBF and restart.	RBF
RBF ENDED.	Informative message indicating that RBF has terminated.	None.	RBF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
RBF NOT ENABLED.	RBF attempted to enter the network but was rejected because it was disabled by the local operator.	Enable RBF and retry the operation.	RBF
RBF NOT STARTED PROPERLY.	An attempt was made to initiate RBF incorrectly, such as with an X.RBF command.	Initiate RBF with the the RBF command. The copy of RBF started incorrectly is dropped automatically.	RBF
RD AND UI/UN NOT ALLOWED.	The RD and UI/UN parameters in the PFDUMP command are mutually exclusive.	Correct and retry.	PFS
RDeee Cxx Pnn Fyyyy REJECT.	Two-port multiplexer, equipment number est, channel number cn, port number pn, has rejected function ffff.	Contact Central Software Support.	1TM
RDest CCn Ppn Fffff REJECT.	Two-port multiplexer, equipment number est, channel number cn, port number pn, has rejected function ffff.	Inform site analyst.	1MT
RDF CARRIER LOST.	Indicates that the carrier has dropped on an active terminal. The terminal is immediately logged out when this occurs.	None.	1MT
RDF CARRIER LOST.	Indicates that the carrier has dropped on an active terminal. The terminal is immediately logged out when this occurs.	No action.	1TM
RDF CARRIER LOST.	Indicates that the carrier has dropped on an active terminal. The terminal is immediately logged out when this occurs.	None.	1MT
RDF DATE BEFORE PURGE DATE.	Release processing was not performed because the RDF file was created before the last purge date.	Create a new RDF file and retry.	ASVAL SSVAL
RDF FILE ERROR - BAD RECORD LENGTH.	The RF parameter specifies an incorrect or wrong file, or there is an internal error in ASVAL or PFDUMP. The run is aborted.	Correct RF parameter and retry.	ASVAL
RDF FILE ERROR - BAD RECORD LENGTH.	The RF parameter specifies an existing but incorrect file, or there is an internal error in SSVAL or PFDUMP. The run is aborted.	Correct RF parameter and retry, or rerun PFDUMP to produce new RDF file.	SSVAL
RDF FILE ERROR - MISSING HEADER.	The RF parameter specifies an incorrect or wrong file, or there is an internal error in ASVAL or PFDUMP. The run is aborted.	Correct RF parameter and retry.	ASVAL
RDF FILE ERROR - MISSING HEADER.	The RF parameter specifies an existing but incorrect file, or there is an internal error in SSVAL or PFDUMP. The run is aborted.	Correct RF parameter and retry, or rerun PFDUMP to produce a new RDF file.	SSVAL
RDF FILE ERROR - UNIDENTIFIED DATA.	Informative message indicating that a record type other than the known types was encountered. The run continues.	Inform site analyst.	ASVAL
RDF INITIATED.	Issued when terminal initiates login.	None.	1TM
RDF TERMINATED	RDF is not enabled. 1TM will issue this message, then drop after signalling driver drop to RDF.	1MT may be restarted by enabling RDF and by entering the console command to restart 1TM. Otherwise, no action.	1TM
RDF TIME-OUT.	This message accompanies the 1TM - RDF TIME-OUT. dayfile message and indicates that no terminal activity has occurrred for 15 minutes (assembly parameter) and that RDF is not in dedicated mode. 1MT has dropped from the PPU without recall and has signalled driver-drop to RDF.	None.	1TM
RDPFC, ERROR IDLE, DN dv.	RDPFC skipped device dv because of an error idle on the device.	Clear the error idle and rerun job.	MAC2
RDPFC, PF UTILITY ACTIVE, DN dv.	RDPFC skipped device dv because a permanent file utility was active on it.	Rerun job after the utility is done.	MAC2
READ ERROR - FILE DUMPED.	During a mass storage read an error occurred with error processing indicated, the file was dumped.	Check file and correct. If problem persist, inform CE.	QDUMP QMOVE

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
READ ERROR - FILE IGNORED.	During a mass storage read an error occurred with no error processing indicated, the file is ignored.	Inform software support and check file for accuracy.	QDUMP QMOVE
READ ERROR ON TAPE.	Error in attempting to read an after image dump tape.	Inform the data administrator.	DMREC
READ PYRAMID PARITY ERROR.	A parity error was detected in a read pyramid.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer.	SCE
READ/WRITE ERROR ON TAPE.	A tape error has been encountered. If possible, use another tape.	On all dumps, use another tape; on other DMREC functions, inform data administrator.	DMREC
READING filename userindex.	Informative message indicating name of the file that is currently being read from the archive tape and the user index under which the file is stored.	None.	PFCOPY PFLOAD
REASSIGN ADL.	Informative message.	Enter the CFO,jsn.ADL command.	MCS
RECLAIM ABORTED.	RECLAIM has been aborted due to error or user intervention.	Check the previous message for a description of the error.	RECLAIM
RECLAIM ARGUMENT ERROR.	An invalid argument was detected in the RECLAIM command.	Check the RECLAIM command for correct parameters, values, etc.	RECLAIM
RECLAIM COMPLETE.	Normal completion.	None.	RECLAIM
RECORD NOT FOUND.	Output file message indicating that the record name specified in a READ directive was not found in the specified file.	Correct and rerun.	DSDI
RECORD NOT FOUND.	Error was encountered during the building of the system library. An attempt was made to place a nonexistent routine on an alternate system device. Deadstart processing halts when this error is detected.	Attempt another deadstart. If the error persists, contact Central Software Support.	SYSEDIT
RECORD NOT FOUND	A requested job record (in the parameter record) was not found in the master file.	None.	NAMI
RECORD NUMBER ERROR.	No header or an incorrect header or a missing header has been found on an ARF when updating a file.	Inform data administrator.	DMREC
RECOVERABLE RUN UNIT DELETED - username.	The recoverable run unit for username which appeared on the CRF has been deleted because username did not appear in the corresponding NCTFi file.	None.	TAFREC
RECOVERING PF.EQest, TRK track.	Informative message indicating that preserved files on the specified logical track of device xx are being recovered. est EST ordinal of device track Logical track number	None.	1MR
RECOVERY COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that a level 3 recovery deadstart was successful and the magnetic tape subsystem was recovered.	None.	MAGNET
RECOVERY COMPLETE.	Informative message issued during deadstart; indicates end of REC processing and start of system loading, or recovery, depending upon level of deadstart selected.	None.	REC
RECOVERY COMPLETE.	The transaction executive or interactive subsystem has successfully completed recovery.	None.	TAF IAFEX
RECOVERY COMPLETE.	Informative message.	None.	1IO
RECOVERY, EQest.	Informative message indicating mass storage device being recovered during system deadstart. est EST ordinal of device	None.	MSM
RECOVERY FILE INITIALIZATION ERROR	An error has occurred during initialization because of the ARF or BRF file.	Refer to the error message following this one for the error condition description.	AAMI

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
RECOVERY IMPOSSIBLE.	The magnetic tape subsystem was dropped or aborted, or a level 3 recovery deadstart was not successful.	Call magnetic tape subsystem to a control point if desired. Previous tape assignments are not recovered.	MAGNET
RECOVERY IMPOSSIBLE.	IAF recovery is impossible due to pointer errors. Jobs will not be detached.	Submit a PSR.	IAFEX
RECOVERY IN PROGRESS.	Informative message indicating that the routine MAGNET is performing clean-up or recovery procedures for the magnetic tape subsystem.	None.	MAGNET
RECOVERY, WAITING MMF DEADSTART IN PROGRESS.	The device access table in extended memory resident is currently interlocked by another machine, indicating that machine is deadstarting.	Verify that another machine is deadstarting. If not, contact software support.	MSM
REENTRY TABLE OVERFLOW.	Space sufficient to allocate the required table during IAF initialization was not available. An internal change to IAF is necessary.	Contact Central Software Support.	IAFEX
REFORMAT COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating reformat run successfully completed.	None.	MODVAL
RELEASE DATE USED = n.	Informative message indicating that the release date value used by ASMOVE is n.	None.	ASMOVE
RELEASE TIME USED = n.	Informative message indicating that the release time value used by ASMOVE is n.	None.	ASMOVE
REMOVABLE DEVICE CONFLICT.	Removable/nonremovable status of a shared device as specified in the CMRDECK conflicts with the status determined by the mainframe which originally recovered the device. If detected by CMS, configuration error status is set. Recovery is impossible.	Retry after determining the correct removable/ nonremovable status.	CMS MSM
REMOVABLE DEVICE/NO ACTIVE DAYFILES.	The device specified by K display parameters is a removable device and the option selected is termination of an active dayfile. Active dayfiles are not allowed to reside on removable devices.	Enter new device using the K display.	DFTERM
REPEAT ENTRY.	Informative message.	None.	DIS
REPEAT ENTRY.	Informative message.	None.	DSD
REPLACE ERROR.	The same file was found twice during a catalog search. This error can occur for APPEND or REPLACE commands or macros after a file is found and purged and the catalog search is continued (error log and dayfile message).	Inform site analyst. If many of these errors occur, the site analyst should perform a full PFDUMP, total INITIALIZE, and full PFLOAD on the device.	PFM
REQUEST filename, eq.	Issued to DSD B and J displays for job, requesting that equipment type eq be assigned to file filename. Operator message.	Assign equipment to job using ASSIGN operator command.	LFM
REQUEST COMPLETE.	The terminal origin CRMTASK request is complete.	None.	CRMTASK
REQUEST DISPLAY. (xxx)	Program xxx is waiting for the display to be assigned. This message appears in the comment field of the control point at which the program is active on the job status (B) display. xxx Program name 026 File editor DIS Job display routine name Program name	Enter DSD command ASSIGN,jsn,est. jsn job sequence name requesting assignment est EST ordinal of the display console	DIS 026
REQUEST *I* DISPLAY.	BIO has detected an abnormal condition on an assigned unit record device and has issued the message to the DSD B and J displays.	Check the status field of the I display for more specific information. The message remains until the condition is corrected.	1CD QAP

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
REQUEST *K* DISPLAY.	Issued by function 5 (Set Console Display Register) to DSD B and J displays when operator action is requested.	Refer to DSD K display.	CPM
REQUESTED ECS NOT AVAILABLE.	The amount of extended memory requested was not available in a contiguous block.	Reinitialize with less extended memory requested.	TAF
REQUESTED MEMORY NOT FOUND.	Output file message indicating that the EPB directive was entered and no extended memory/PP buffer was found in the EDD file.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information.	DSDI
REQUESTED RESTORATION NOT FOUND.	The SYSEDIT value specified by the R parameter is greater than the current level.	Correct the value specified by the R parameter to a value less than the current SYSEDIT change level.	SYSEDIT
REQUESTING DUMP FILE.	RECLAIM is requesting the tape specified by the TN option. RECLAIM will try to read it and rebuild the database entries for this tape.	Wait for RECLAIM to finish the tape request and issue another message.	RECLAIM
REQUIRED FL EXCEEDS JOB MAX.	SSVAL needs more field length than allowed to complete processing.	Increase the maximum field length for the job.	ASVAL SSVAL
RESCAN CATALOG TRACK FOR STAGED FILES. ENTER K. GO - CONTINUE RESCAN. K. SKIP - SCAN NEXT CATALOG TRACK.	PFDUMP has reached its limit of non-productive rescans of a catalog track waiting for files to be staged from MSS. If the SKIP option is selected, messages will be issued identifying all files that were not dumped.	Described in message.	PFDUMP
RESET DISK SPACE RELEASE INHIBIT DATES.	Informative output file message indicating that PFDUMP will enter the date and time of the dump into the inhibit date/time field of the master device. (SD parameter specified).	None.	PFDUMP
RESIDENT CENTRAL LIBRARY EMPTY.	No resident central library was found in the EDD file.	None.	DSDI
RESTORING ADDRESSES S/N=serialn.	Console message indicating that the pack is currently undergoing restoration of the address fields. Here, serialn is the actual pack serial number read.	Do not drop the control point while this message is displayed.	FORMAT
RETRY DETACHES.	Informative message indicating that the interactive subsystem was unable to detach one or more users during termination processing. IAF will try to detach jobs a maximum of three times.	If this message appears three time along with the JSN of a job unable to be detached, get express deadstart dump and write PSR.	IAFEX
RHF, jobn ACNacn ACCOUNTING OVERFLOW-ADD 32767 TO message	Application connection number acn of the application with job name or job sequence name jobn has had an accounting overflow. 32767 must be added to the appropriate field of the accounting message that is issued when a connection is terminated. message is one of the following: - BLOCKS SENT - BLOCKS RECEIVED - ACKS SENT - ACKS RECEIVED This message is issued every time an overflow occurs.	None.	RHF
RHF, jobn ACNacn DISCONNECT BLOCKS SENT=bssss RECEIVED=brrrr RHF, jobn ACKS SENT=kssss, ACKS RECD= krrrr, PATH ID=id, CH=cc	The application with job name or job sequence name jobn terminated its application connection number acn. The connection had path-id id and used the NAD on channel cc. acn Application connection number in octal. bssss Number of blocks sent by the application to RHF for transport across the LCN. brrrr Number of blocks received by the application from RHF. kssss Number of acknowledgements sent by RHF for blocks sent by the remote application (and later received by the local application). krrrr Number of acknowledgements received by RHF for blocks sent by the application.	None.	RHF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
	id Connection path identifier in hexadecimal. cc Channel number in octal.		
RHF, APPLICATION DISABLED FOR NETON	The requested application is disabled. RHF does not abort the application.	None.	RHF
RHF, jobn APPLICATION IS NOT NETTED ON	The application with job name or job sequence name jobn requested an RHF function before requesting a NETON to RHF. RHF aborts the application.	None.	RHF
RHF, APPLICATION NOT VALIDATED FOR CTRL/INFO/R.	The application issuing a CTRL/INFO/R supervisory request is not system origin and is aborted. All CTRL/INFO/R requests, except the request for logical identifier to physical identifier mapping, require the application to be system origin.	Make the application a system origin job.	RHF
RHF, jobn APPLICATION NOT VALIDATED FOR CTRL/INFO/R.	The application with job name or job sequence name jobn issued a CTRL/INFO/R supervisory request without the required system origin privileges.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, jobn BAD TCU ON PATH id, PATH TURNED OFF.	Informative message to operator that the connection path identifier is turned off. id Path ordinal corresponding to the path assigned to the connection by RHF.	Inform customer engineer and site analyst. Verify that the LT, RT and NAD address parameters for the identified path are correct.	RHF
RHF, jobn BUFFER ADDRESS ERROR IN CTRL/INFO/R.	The buffer specified in the CTRL/INFO/R supervisory request for the network description table is outside the requesting application's field length. RHF aborts the application.	None.	RHF
RHF, BUFFER ADDRESS ERROR IN CTRL/INFO/R.	The buffer specified in the CTRL/INFO/R supervisory request for the network description table is outside of the application's field length. RHF aborts the application.	Correct error in application.	RHF

RHF, jobn CONNECT TO applnam LID=lid PID=pid REJECTED
RHF, jobn - rejmess.
	RHF rejected connection request to application applnam for the reason given in the reject message rejmess.
	    jobn Job name or job sequence name.
	    applnam Name of application requested.
	    lid Logical identifier of the remote mainframe.
	    pid Physical identifier of the remote mainframe.
		Refer to the separate listing of the last line message (RHF, jobn - rejmess) for the appropriate action.	RHF

DESTINATION DOES NOT RESPOND.	No response received from remote host.	Contact remote host operator to determine cause of error or inform a site analyst.	
LID NOT DEFINED AT SOURCE.	The requested LID does not exist in RHF's tables.	Inform site analyst.	
LID/PID/NAD UNAVAILABLE AT DESTINATION.	One of the following occurred: - For the remote RHF the requested LID or the requestor's PID is not valid. - Requested LID or requestor's PID is disabled in remote RHF configuration. - Remote NAD is not enabled in remote RHF configuration. - Path on which connection request was received is not enabled.	Contact remote host operator or inform a site analyst.	
LID/PID/NAD/DISABLED AT SOURCE.	Connection request denied because of one of the following: - LID or PID disabled. - Path is not enabled. - Local NAD is OFF in EST.	Determine the cause of the error by checking the EST and RHF's path and ID displays. If local NAD is OFF in EST, use DMPNAD and LOADBC to dump and load. Correct the problem and retry.	
NAD RESOURCE LIMIT REACHED.	Informative message.	Wait and retry.	
NO NEW CONNECT REQUESTS - MAX REACHED.	No new connection requests allowed because the maximum number of connections has been reached.	Inform site analyst. Maximum number of connects for the application must be	

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
		increased in the RCFGEN file.	
REMOTE RHF SHUTDOWN IN PROGRESS.	Remote RHF is being shut down. New connections are not accepted.	None.	
REQUESTED APPLICATION NOT AVAILABLE.	Requested remote application is invalid, not running, disabled, no additional connections are allowed to the running application, or no new applications could be started on the remote mainframe.	Take corrective action and retry.	
RHF SHUTDOWN IN PROGRESS.	RHF is being shut down.	None.	
SUBSYSTEM PASSWORD REMOTE REJECT.	The remote RHF rejects the local RHF subsystem password.	Inform site analyst.	
UNKNOWN REMOTE RHF REJECT CODE xx.	Connection request rejected, and RHF does not recognize the reason for the reject. 　　xx　Rejection code in hexadecimal.	Inform site analyst.	
RHF, jobn CONNECTED TO applnam LID=lid PID=pid ACN=acn PATH ID=id CH=cc.	RHF accepted connection request to application applnam. 　jobn　　Job name or job sequence name. 　applnam Name of application requested. 　lid　　Logical identifier of the remote mainframe. 　pid　　Physical identifier of the remote mainframe. 　acn　　Application connection number in octal. 　id　　Connection path identifier in hexadecimal. 　cc　　Channel number in octal.	None.	RHF
RHF, jsn COULD NOT BE ABORTED.	The application with job sequence name jsn has been aborted by RHF for committing a fatal error, and has now committed a second fatal error. RHF forces a NETOFF of the application.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, DUPLICATE NETON REQUEST.	Two NETON requests were made for the same application without an intervening NETOFF request. RHF aborts the application.	Remove the second NETON request or add the missing NETOFF request.	RHF
RHF, jsn FATAL SSF ERROR. FC = fc, RC = rc.	The application with job sequence name jsn has been aborted by RHF after RHF received an SSF error rc on an SSF request fc. 　fc　　Function code. 　rc　　Reason code.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, FATAL SSF ERROR. FC = fc, RC = rc.	RHF has aborted itself or the offending application upon receiving a fatal reason code rc from an SSF request fc. 　fc　　Function code. 　rc　　Reason code.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, FET PRAM. FET = address.	RHF has aborted an application with job sequence name jsn for issuing a request to RHF that included a FET address or FET buffer pointer from a NETXFR request that was not within the applications field length. 　address　　The actual address that RHF found to be invalid. For FET buffer pointer errors the address is the FED address.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, INVALID APPLICATION CALL TO RHF.	An application issued an invalid RHF call. The call may contain an incorrect RHF function, a request (other than NETON) from an application with an end-of-job connect status, or an incorrect word count in the RHF call. RHF aborts the application.	Correct error in application and retry.	RHF
RHF, jobn INVALID APPLICATION CALL TO RHF.	The application with job name or job sequence name jobn issued an invalid RHF call. The call may contain an incorrect RHF function, or an invalid word count, or the calling application may have an end-of-job connect status. RHF aborts the application.	None.	RHF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
RHF, INVALID APPLICATION NAME ON NETON.	An application issued a NETON request using an application name that was not in RHF's configuration or that contained incorrect characters. RHF aborts the application.	Correct name in the application NETON call or add the application name to RHF's configuration.	RHF
RHF, jobn INVALID APPLICATION TABLE ADDRESS.	In an RHF call the application with job name or job sequence name jobn used an incorrect application table address. The address may be out of range or may point to another application table. RHF aborts the application.	Correct error in application.	RHF
RHF, INVALID APPLICATION TABLE ADDRESS.	In an RHF call an application used an incorrect application table address. The address may be out of range or may point to another application table. RHF aborts the application.	Correct error in application.	RHF
RHF, INVALID CONTROL MESSAGE FOR applnam ON ACN acn RECEIVED.	An incoming control message for application applnam on application connection number acn is not a valid control message. applnam Name of application requested. acn Application connection number in octal.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, INVALID FET PRAM. FET = address.	RHF has aborted this application for issuing a request to RHF that included a FET address or FET buffer pointer from a NETXFR request that was not within the applications field length. address The actual address that RHF found to be invalid. For FET buffer pointer errors, the address is the FET address.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, jsn INVALID HEADER ADDRESS address.	RHF has aborted an application with job sequence name jsn for issuing a request to RHF that included a header address from a NETGET or NETPUT request that was not within the applications field length. address The actual address that RHF found to be invalid.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, INVALID HEADER ADDRESS address.	RHF has aborted this application for issuing a request to RHF that included a header address from a NETGET or NETPUT request that was not within the applications field length. address The actual address that RHF found to be invalid.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, INVALID MINACN/MAXACN ON NETON.	The value for the minimum or maximum ACN in the NETON request is outside the range specified for the application. RHF aborts the application.	Correct the minimum or maximum ACN in the application's NETON request.	RHF
RHF, jsn INVALID SSF UCP ADDRESS address.	RHF has aborted an application with job sequence name jsn for issuing a request to RHF that included an SSF UCP address from any address given in an application request which RHF uses in an SSF request that was not within the application's field length. address The actual address that RHF found to be invalid.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, INVALID SSF UCP ADDRESS address.	RHF has aborted this application for issuing a request to RHF that included an SSF UCP address from any address given in an application request which RHF uses in an SSF request that was not within the application's field length. address The actual address that RHF found to be invalid.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, jsn INVALID TEXT ADDRESS address.	RHF has aborted an application with job sequence name jsn for issuing a request to RHF that included a text address (ta or ta + tlmax) from a NETGET or NETPUT request that was not within the application's field length. address The actual address that RHF found to be invalid.	Inform site analyst.	RHF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
RHF, INVALID TEXT ADDRESS address.	RHF has aborted this application for issuing a request to RHF that included a text address (ta or ta + tlmax) from a NETGET or NETPUT request that was not within the application's field length. address The actual address that RHF found to be invalid.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, LID TABLE EMPTY.	The NOS central memory LID table is empty.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, MHF APPLICATION DISABLED.	Application MHF is disabled in RHF's tables, preventing automatic dumping and loading of a NAD that has stopped.	Use APPL display ENABLE command to enable MHF application.	RHF
RHF, MHF APPLICATION NOT DEFINED.	Application MHF is not defined in RHF's tables, preventing initial loading of local NADs and automatic dumping and reloading of a NAD that has stopped.	Correct the RHF configuration file by defining application MHF, and restart RHF.	RHF
RHF, NAD CODE CONVERSION ENABLED (EST=est,NB=yy,NP=zz).	Informative message. est EST oridnal of the NAD (octal). yy Number of convert mode buffers (hexadecimal). zz Number of convert mode paths (hexadecimal).	None.	RHF
RHF, NAD CODE CONVERSION NOT AVAILABLE (EST=est).	RHF unsuccessfully attempted to enable code conversion in the NAD on EST ordinal est.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, NAD on ESTest HAS BEEN TURNED OFF.	Informative message to operator that the NAD on EST ordinal est is turned off. est EST entry for NAD in octal.	Inform a customer engineer and a site analyst. If AUTODUMP and AUTOLOAD are enabled, MHF will attempt to dump and load the NAD.	RHF
RHF, jobn NETOFF AS applnam.	Informative message indicating application applnam with job name or job sequence name jobn ended access to RHF.	None.	RHF
RHF, jobn NETON AS applnam ACCEPTED ACN=mina/maxa.	Informative RHF message indicating successful NETON of the application with job name or job sequence name jobn and application name applnam. The minimum and maximum ACN values specified in the NETON request were mina and maxa, respectively.	None.	RHF
RHF, jobn NETON AS applnam REJECTED ACN - mina/maxa. RHF, jobn - rejmess.	The application with job name or job sequence name jobn made a NETON request with application name applnam and minimum and maximum ACN values of mina and maxa, respectively. RHF rejected the NETON request for the reason given in the reject message rejmess.	Refer to the separate listing of the last line message (RHF, jobn - rejmess) for the appropriate action.	RHF
APPLICATION DISABLED FOR NETON	The requested application is disabled. RHF does not abort the application.	Inform site operator to enable application and retry.	
DUPLICATE NETON REQUEST	Two NETON requests were made for the same application without an intervening NETOFF request.	Remove the duplicate NETON or add a NETOFF request.	
INVALID APPLICATION NAME ON NETON	RHF does not recognize the application name in the NETON request. RHF aborts the application.	Retry and specify a valid application name.	
INVALID MINACN/MAXACN ON NETON	The value of the minimum or maximum ACN in the NETON request is outside the range specified for the application. RHF aborts the application.	Correct the value for the minimum or maximum ACN.	
NETON SECURITY VIOLATION	The application is not validated to do a NETON request. RHF aborts the application.	None.	
NO MORE SPACE FOR NETON	All allowable applications with the requested application name are netted on.	Retry the NETON request later.	
RHF, NETON SECURITY VIOLATION	An application is not validated to do a NETON request. RHF aborts the application.	None.	RHF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
RHF, NO APPLICATION ADDRESS IN RHF CALL--EXTRA CHARGE	Informative message indicating an application issued an RHF request (other than NETON) without specifying an application table address in the RHF call. The application is charged less if it specifies its application table address in each RHF call.	None.	RHF
RHF, jobn NO APPLICATION ADDRESS IN RHF CALL--EXTRA CHARGE	Informative RHF message indicating the application with job name or job sequence name jobn issued an RHF request (other than NETON) without specifying an application table address in the RHF call. The application is charged less if it specifies an application table address in each RHF call. This informative message is issued only once after the first RHF call from the application with no application table address.	None.	RHF
RHF, NO ERROR LOG, RNAD yy, LOCAL NAD CH= xx	The error log of remote NAD yy (hexadecimal) was unavailable when MHF tried to obtain it by way of the local NAD on channel xx.	None.	MHF
RHF, NO MORE aname SPACE FOR NETON	The NETON is rejected because all allowable applications with the requested application name aname are currently netted on. RHF does not abort the application.	Retry the NETON request later.	RHF
RHF, NO MORE TABLE SPACE FOR NETON	RHF rejects NETON because there is no more table space available. RHF does not abort the application.	Retry the NETON request later.	RHF
RHF, jsn NOT IN RHF*S TABLES.	The job sequence name jsn that RHF used in an invalid SSF request does not exist in RHF's tables.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, QUEUED MESSAGE LIMIT EXCEEDED	An application exceeded the maximum number of supervisory messages that are queued in RHF. RHF aborts the application.	Modify the application to issue more frequent NETGET's for the supervisory messages queued in RHF.	RHF
RHF, jobn QUEUED MESSAGE LIMIT EXCEEDED	The application with job name or job sequence name jobn is aborted if the number of supervisory messages queued in RHF exceeds the limit.	None.	RHF
RHF, REJECTED CONTROL MESSAGE FOR applnam ON ACNacn RECEIVED	The NAD rejected a control message sent by application applnam on application connection number acn. applnam Application name of requestor. acn Application connection number in octal.	Inform a customer engineer and a site analyst.	RHF

RHF, REMOTE CONNECT REQUEST FROM aplname ON pid TO applnam LID=lid
RHF, NAD=nn, CH=cc, BUFF=b, TCU=nnnn, DEST=d, PATH ID=id, ACC=cccc
RHF, REQUEST ACCEPTED.
	Informative message indicating a connection request from a remote host has been accepted by RHF.
	aplname Application name of requestor.
	pid Physical identifier of remote mainframe where request initiated.
	applnam Name of application requested.
	lid Logical identifier requested (valid lid for remote mainframe pid).
	nn Address of NAD issuing request in hexadecimal.
	cc Channel number of receiving NAD in octal.
	b Buffer size of the allocation request in octal.
	   0 516 bytes
	   1 2064 bytes
	   2 4128 bytes
	nnnn Binary bit pattern which indicates trunks that may be used to communicate back to the requesting NAD.
	d Destination device physical address in hexadecimal.
	id Connection path identifier in hexadecimal. The NAD gives this id to the connection path.
	cccc Access code in hexadecimal.
		None.	RHF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE

RHF, REMOTE CONNECT REQUEST FROM aplname ON pid TO applnam LID=lid
RHF, NAD=nn, CH=cc, BUFF=b, TCU=nnnn, DEST=d, PATH ID=id, ACC=cccc
RHF, REQUEST REJECTED - rejmess.
	Informative message indicating rejection by RHF of a remote host's connection request for the reason given in the reject message rejmess.
	aplname Application name of requestor.
	pid Physical identifier of remote mainframe where request initiated.
	applnam Name of application requested.
	lid Logical identifier requested.
	nn Address of NAD issuing request in hexadecimal.
	cc Channel number of receiving NAD in octal.
	b Buffer size of the allocation request in octal.
	  0 516 bytes
	  1 2064 bytes
	  2 4128 bytes
	nnnn Binary bit pattern which indicates trunks that may be used to communicate back to the requesting NAD.
	d Destination device physical address in hexadecimal.
	id Connection path identifier in hexadecimal. The NAD gives this id to the connection path.
	cccc Access code in hexadecimal.
		Refer to the separate listing of the last line message (RHF, REQUEST REJECTED - rejmess) for the appropriate action.	RHF

INVALID PASSWORD pppppp	Self explanatory. pppppp Password.	Inform site analyst.	
PATH OR NAD UNAVAILABLE	One of the following is not in the RHF configuration or is disabled. - Remote NAD. - Local NAD. - Path between the remote and local NADs. This message may also be issued if no TCU enables in the RHF configuration for this path are in common with the TCU enables specified by the requesting NAD.	If appropriate, enable corresponding elements in RHF configuration, or correct TCU enables in RHF configuration.	
PID/LID NOT AVAILABLE	Either the PID of the requestor is not in the RHF configuration or it is disabled or the LID requested is not in the LID table.	If appropriate, enable PID or LID in RHF configuration or add LID to LID table.	
REQUESTED APPLICATION UNAVAILABLE	Requested remote application is invalid, not running, disabled, no additional connections are allowed to the running application, or no new applications could be started on the remote mainframe.	Take corrective action and retry.	
RHF SHUTDOWN IN PROGRESS	New connections are not made during the RHF shutdown process.	None.	
RHF, SSF ERROR, jsn NOT IN SYSTEM.	RHF issued an SSF request that referenced an application, with job sequence name jsn, that is not currently known to the system.	Inform site analyst.	RHF
RHF, THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MESS. IS FOR AN UNKNOWN PATH. RHF, xx...xx	A control message for which no active path could be found in any application connection table entry was receivced by RHF from a local NAD. xx...xx is the contents of the control message in hexadecimal.	Inform site analyst if problem persists.	RHF
RHF, THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MESS. IS NOT SUPPORTED. RHF, xx...xx	A control message which could not be recognized by RHF was received from a local NAD. xx...xx is the contents of the control message in hexadecimal.	Inform site analyst if problem persists.	RHF
RHF, THE FOLLOWING CONTROL MESS. WAS REJECTED BY THE NAD. RHF, xx...xx	A control message issued by RHF could not be delivered by a local NAD and was returned as a rejected control message. xx...xx is the contents of the control message in hexadecimal.	Inform site analyst if problem persists.	RHF
RHH01 - INVALID FUNCTION CODE.	The calling program specified an invalid function code.	Inform site analyst.	RHH
RHH02 - INVALID PARAMETER BUFFER ADDRESS.	The calling program specified a parameter block address that was either zero or not within the caller's field length.	Inform site analyst.	RHH

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
RHH03 - USER NOT SYSTEM ORIGIN.	The calling program does not have a subsystem job entry point.	Inform site analyst.	RHH
RHH04 - CALLED FROM CP 0.	This routine cannot be called from control point 0.	Inform site analyst.	RHH
RHH05 - NOT CALLED BY SUBSYSTEM CONTROL POINT.	A program specified a function that can be used only by RHF.	Inform site analyst.	RHH
RHH10 - NO LOCAL NADS.	RHF does not have any local NADs in the local NAD table.	Inform site analyst. The RCFILE for RHF must be corrected.	RHH
RHH11 - NAD TABLE OUT OF RANGE.	The address of the local NAD table was not within RHF's field length.	Inform site analyst.	RHH
RHH12 - CHANNEL NOT FOUND ERROR IN LNT ORDINAL ord.	Informative message that indicates which LNT entries in RHF do not have a corresponding EST entry.	None.	RHH
RHH13 - CONFIGURATION ERROR.	The equipment status table (EST) contains more than one NAD entry with the same channel.	Inform site analyst. The CMRDECK must be changed.	RHH
RHH21 - MORE THAN ONE LNT WITH SAME CHANNEL.	The local NAD table (LNT) in RHF has more than one local NAD entry with the same channel specified.	Inform site analyst. RCFILE for RHF must be changed to avoid duplicate channel entries.	RHH
RHH22 - INVALID EST ORDINAL.	The calling program asked to update an equipment status table (EST) entry that does not exist.	Inform site analyst.	RHH
RHH23 - EST IS NOT A NAD.	The calling program asked to update an equipment status table (EST) entry that was not for a NAD.	Inform site analyst.	RHH
RING OUT STATUS HAS BEEN FORCED.	An unlabeled tape has been assigned with no PO option (R or W) specified, and the user is not validated to write on unlabeled tapes.	None.	RESEX
RING PORT TABLE OVERFLOW.	The address of the memory assigned as ring port tables (RPT) has overflowed the address storage field. RPT addresses should be less than 20000(octal).	Inform site analyst.	SET
RMS/AL GE 10 DISABLE UNITS NOT UNDER TEST ON CHch.	Informative message serving as a warning that the system is not preventing the diagnostic from destroying data on mass storage devices. ch Channel number	Ensure that the device accessed by the controller on that channel is down. (This can be on any mainframe in which the controller is in use.)	MALET
nnnn ROLLOUT ERROR FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn jobs in an error state have been recovered.	None.	REC
ROLLOUT FILE BAD.	A job could not be rolled out correctly.	Inform site analyst. Check error log dayfile for the job that was aborted and the location of the bad rollout file.	1RI
nnnn ROLLOUT FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn jobs that were in a scheduler rollout state have been recovered.	None.	REC
ROLLOUT OF *DSSC* JOB NOT ALLOWED.	A SYSPROC which was called by the deadstart sequencing job initiated a rollout. This is not allowed since nothing else can run until this job has completed.	Change SYSPROC.	1RO
filename ROUTED, JOB NAME - jobname.	The job record filename has been routed to the INPUT queue and the system has assigned a job name jobname to the job.	None.	NAMI
S/N MISMATCH - serialn JOB ABORTED.	Console message indicating that FORMAT was terminated due to a mismatch between the serial number specified by the P parameter of the FORMAT command and the serial number recorded on the pack. Here, serialn is the serial number read from the pack.	Enter correct serial number with the P parameter of the FORMAT command.	FORMAT

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
npuname, SAM LOAD ABORTED - ABNORMAL RESPONSE.	NS aborted its attempt to load the SAM program into the NPU because it had received an error response from PIP. Either there was a hardware problem with the NPU that was being loaded or there was an error in the network load file (NLF).	The NPU should be checked to make sure there is nothing wrong with the coupler or memory. (Refer to the CCP Diagnostic Handbook for information on how to run NPU diagnostics.) The NLF file should also be checked to make sure it was built correctly for the NPU into which NS is trying to load the SAM program.	NS
npuname, SAM LOAD ABORTED - BAD LOAD MODULE.	NS aborted its attempt to load the SAM program into the NPU because it detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS will load the SAM program, there is a SAM load module in the NLF. NS detected an error while it was reading the SAM load module for this NPU.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU into which NS is trying to load the SAM program.	NS
npuname, SAM LOAD ABORTED - BAD PICB.	NS aborted its attempt to load the SAM program into the NPU because it detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS will load the SAM program into, there is a program initiation control Block (PICB) in the NLF. The PICB for the NPU that NS was trying to load SAM into had a bad header.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU into which NS is trying to load the SAM program.	NS
npuname, SAM LOAD ABORTED - BAD PICB DIRECTIVE.	NS aborted its attempt to load the SAM program into the NPU because it detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS can load SAM, there is a SAM-load procedure control block (SPCB) in the NLF. This SPCB contains directives for NS to follow. NS found too many bad directives in the SPCB in the NLF for the NPU that SAM was being loaded.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU into which NS is trying to load the SAM program.	NS
npuname, SAM LOAD ABORTED - BAD SPCB.	NS aborted its attempt to load the SAM program into the NPU because it had detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS can dump, there is a SAM-load Procedure Control Block (SPCB) in the NLF. The SPCB for the NPU that NS was trying to load SAM into a bad header.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU into which NS is trying to load the SAM program.	NS
npuname, SAM LOAD ABORTED - LOAD MOD NOT FOUND.	NS aborted its attempt to load the SAM program into the NPU because it had detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS will load the SAM program, there should be a SAM load module in the NLF. NS could not find a SAM load module for the NPU that SAM was to be loaded.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU that NS is trying to load the SAM program.	NS
npuname, SAM LOAD ABORTED - PICB NOT FOUND.	NS aborted its attempt to load the SAM program into the NPU because it had detected an error in the network load file (NLF). For each NPU that NS will load the SAM program, there should be a Program Initiation Control Block (PICB) in the NLF. NS could not find the PICB in the NLF for the NPU that SAM was being loaded.	The NLF file should be checked to make sure that it was built correctly for the NPU that NS is trying to load the SAM program.	NS
npuname, SAM LOAD ABORTED - PREEMPTED.	NS aborted its attempt to load the SAM program into the NPU because it had received another initialization request from PIP while it is currently trying to load the SAM program into the NPU. There was probably a hardware problem with the NPU that was being loaded.	The NPU should be checked to see if there is anything wrong with the coupler or memory. (Refer to the CCP Diagnostic Handbook for information on how to run NPU diagnostics.	NS
npuname, SAM LOAD ABORTED - TIMEOUT.	NS aborted its attempt to load the SAM program into the NPU because it had not received a response from PIP. There was probably a software problem in the network that prevented PIP from responding to NS.	If the problem has not gone away, the network should be taken down if possible and reinitialized.	NS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
SAMPLE FWA .GE. LWA.	The first word address and last word address of the sample range were entered incorrectly.	Correct the SMP call and retry.	SMP
SC, IF SPECIFIED, MUST BE BC IF OT=BC.	If the OT field is specified as BC, the only value allowed in the SC field is BC. The job statement in error is shown.	Correct the SC field, or leave blank.	NAMI
SC, IF SPECIFIED, MUST BE SY, NS, OR BC.	The only value allowed in the SC field is SY, NS, or BC. The job statement in error is shown.	Correct the SC field, or leave blank.	NAMI
SCANNING MEMORY.	Each available word of central memory is read to check the integrity of the data. The duration of the message is a function of central memory size.	None.	CTI
SCANNING RESOURCE DEMAND FILE.	Informative message indicating the routine MAGNET is attempting clean-up procedures on the resource demand file.	None.	MAGNET

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
SCLI,node,C1,port,0,blckst. SCLI,node,C2, charst. SCLI,node,C3,blocksrt,padrjct,aarjct.	Denotes the number of blocks and characters transmitted and rceived on the trunk connected to the indicated port number port of the NPU with node number node. The port number is hexadecimal; all other values are decimal.	None.	CS

blockst   Two contiguous six-digit fields tttttrrrrrr
            tttttt - Blocks transmitted
            rrrrrr - Blocks received

charst   Two contiguous six-digit fields ssssssxxxxxx
            ssssss - Characters transmitted
            cccccc - Characters received.

blocksrt   Number of blocks retransmitted.

padrjct   Number of PAD call requests rejected due to insufficient number of enabled circuits.

acrjct   Number of application to application call requests rejected due to insufficient number of enabled circuits.

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
SCNQ,node,C1,statistics1. SCNQ,node,C2,statistics2. SCNQ,node,C3,statistics3. SCNQ,node,C4,statistics4.	Indicates various statistics about the NPU with node number node. All values are decimal. Fields consist of contiguous six-digit numbers as follows:	None.	CS

Statistics 1   ccccccddddddllllll
Statistics 2   qqqqqqrrrrrrssssss
Statistics 3   pppppplllllldddddd
Statistics 4   wwwwww

cccccc   CPU Utilization percentage
dddddd   Average number of data buffers
llllll   Lowest regulation level reached
qqqqqq   Number of inputs rejected due to NPU regulation
rrrrrr   Average characters per second sent to host
ssssss   Number of active batch output devices
llllll   Number of active batch input devices
dddddd   Number of console devices connected
wwwwww   Average number of worklists per second

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
SCP PROBLEM - TAKE DEADSTART DUMP.	Operating system problem.	Inform site analyst to take a deadstart dump.	NIP
nnnn SCP ROLLIN FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn jobs that were in an SCP rollin job state have been recovered.	None.	REC
nnnn SCP ROLLOUT FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn jobs that were in a SCP rollout job state have been recovered.	None.	REC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
SCP TERMINATION PROCESSING.	This message appears only in the message field of the affected control point on the Job Status (B) display. It indicates the system is executing termination processing for the system control point job that was at the affected control point. All connected user jobs that are also system control point jobs are informed of the termination. All other connected user jobs are aborted.	None.	OST
SCRIPTS CANNOT FOLLOW TASK DEFINITIONS.	K display message indicating that the format of the session file is incorrect; tasks must follow sessions.	Put task definitions after session records.	STIMULA
SCTD UTILITY COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating processing is complete.	None.	SCTD

SCTU,node,C1,port,0,blckst.
SCTU,node,C2,charst.
SCTU,node,C3,blocksrt.
	Denotes the number of clocks and characters transmitted and received on the trunk connected to the indicated port number port of the NPU with node number node. The port number is hexadecimal; all other values are decimal.
	  blockst Two contiguous six-digit fields tttttttrrrrrr
	                 tttttt - Blocks transmitted
	                 rrrrrr - Blocks received
	  charst Two contiguous six-digit fileds ssssssccccccc
	                 ssssss - Characters transmitted
	                 cccccc - Characters received
	  blocksrt Number of blocks retransmitted.
		None.	CS

SDF INSTALLATION COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that system deadstart file installation is complete.	None.	INSTALL
SDSPLAY UTILITY COMPLETE.	Processing of the SDSPLAY utility has been ended.	None.	SDSPLAY
SECURE MEMORY, DUMP DISABLED.	You either attempted to dump memory protected by the system, or entered a memory dump request after a protected command or from a terminal.	Refer to Security Control in NOS Reference Set, Volume 3, section 3 or user Field Length Dump Request in Volume 4, section 11.	1AJ
SECURITY CONFLICT.	An attempted operation within the job would have resulted in a violation of security access levels or categories. The cause is described in the immediately preceding dayfile message.	Correct and retry.	1AJ
SECURITY VIOLATION APP jobid.	Informative message indicating that NIP has detected a security violation (for example, an application attempting to perform operations reserved for a supervisor or privileged application). jobid Job identifier passed to NIP from the operating system.	None.	NIP
SEE DAYFILE-UNABLE TO LOAD pfn.	RECLAIM is unable to load file pfn due to bad tape, database in error, the file is already permanent, or some other problem as indicated in the dayfile.	Check the dayfile for the specific error. Check your permanent file catalog to ensure that the specified file is not already in the catalog. If the file is not already permanent, check the database file and dump tape.	RECLAIM
SEE JOB DAYFILE.	An error occurred during DMREC processing that requires the operator to check the dayfile.	Check the job's dayfile for required information and instructions.	DMREC
SELECTED CUBE NUMBER PROCESSED = n.	One of the cubicles to be added by the AB directive to SSLABEL is already assigned. However, n cubicles were added.	Specify a different cubicle and retry.	SSLABEL
SELECTED CUBE NOT ASSIGNED AS EXPECTED NUMBER PROCESSED = n.	One of the cubicles is not available for the assignment specified by a directive to ASLABEL or SSLABEL. However, n cubicles were assigned.	Correct directive to ASLABEL and retry.	ASLABEL SSLABEL

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
SELECTED CUBE NOT EMPTY NUMBER PROCESSED = n.	One of the cubicles to be removed by the RB directive to ASLABEL is not empty. However, n cubicles were removed.	Specify a different cubicle and retry.	ASLABEL SSLABEL
SELECTED CUBE NOT UNASSIGNED NUMBER PROCESSED = n.	One of the cubicles to be added by the AB directive to ASLABEL is already assigned. However, n cubicles were added.	Specify a different cubicle and retry.	ASLABEL
SELECTED DEVICE NOT MASS STORAGE.	The EST ordinal specified on the MST directive was not that of a mass storage device.	Correct and rerun.	DSDI
SEQUENCING BAD AFTER ADDRESS nnnnnn IN RECORD TYPE x.	Records of type x are not continuously located in ascending order on the dump file. This error occurred after line address nnnnnn.	Correct error and try again.	NDA
SEQUENTIAL POSITIONING.	This section is being executed.	None.	MST
SEQUENTIAL READ.	This test section is being executed.	None.	MST
SEQUENTIAL WRITE.	This test section is being executed.	None.	MST
SETTING PF ACTIVITY COUNT.	PFDUMP or PFCAT is waiting for PFU to increment the permanent file device activity count before starting catalog processing. This message should be displayed for a few seconds only.	If message is displayed for an extended period of time, take a dead-start dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	PFDUMP PFCAT
SETTING UTILITY INTERLOCK.	PFLOAD is waiting for PFU to set the permanent file utility interlock on a device before loading it. When no other utility (such as PFLOAD or MSI) is active on the device and permanent file activity on the device ceases, PFLOAD continues automatically.	Wait for other utility to complete.	PFLOAD
SFM CATALOG INTERLOCKED DESTAGE DELAYED, FM=familyname, SF=subfamily.	A file destage operation was delayed because the SFM catalog for the family and subfamily indicated is being accessed. The destage will resume when the SFM catalog becomes available.	None.	SSEXEC
SFM CATALOG INTERLOCKED STAGING DELAY, FM=familyname, UI=userindex.	Staging is delayed because PFDUMP or SSVAL is accessing the SFM catalog. Staging will resume automatically when the interlock is no longer needed.	None.	SSEXEC
SFM CATALOG NOT ONLINE DESTAGE ABANDONED, FM=familyname, SF=subfamily.	A file destaging operation was abandoned because the SFM catalog for the family and subfamily indicated was not on line. The next SSMOVE run for this subfamily will reselect these files for destaging.	None.	SSEXEC
SFM CATALOG NOT ONLINE. filename FOR jsn NOT STAGED.	The staging of file filename for job jsn was abandoned because the SFM catalog was not on line. This condition exists when a removable family is mounted after SSEXEC was initiated or when an I/O error occurred on the SFM catalog.	A site analyst should ensure that the SFM catalog is on line and recover from the I/O error, if necessary. Then restart SSEXEC.	SSEXEC
SFM CATALOG OPEN ERROR.	The SFM catalog does not exist or is incorrect for the specified family name and subfamily.	Correct the SB parameter on the SSVAL command or reload/ recreate the SFM catalog.	SSVAL
SFM CATALOG PARITY ERROR.	There is a read parity error on the SFM catalog.	Recover the SFM catalog from a backup copy and retry.	SSUSE
SFM CATALOG READ ERROR.	A read error occurred on the specified SFM catalog.	Recover the catalog from a backup copy and retry.	SSVAL
SFM CATALOG REPLACE ERROR.	An error was encountered during an attempt to add, extend, or remove a subcatalog. The SFM catalog is closed.	Inform site analyst. It may be necessary to restore the SFM catalog from the temporary catalog SFM.	SSEXEC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
SFM CURRENT ATTRIBUTE IS NOT IN LID TABLE.	A LID entry was requested to be altered, but the table differs from the entry being used by the caller.	Check the LID table and retry.	SFM
SFM FAMILY STILL ACTIVE.	An attempt was made to release fast attach files for a familyname which was still in use.	Enter DSD command IDLEFAM to prevent new jobs from being scheduled to that familyname while allowing the operations in progress to complete.	SFM
SFM GLOBAL FAST ATTACH LIMIT.	A request has been made to enter a file in global fast-attach mode and there is insufficient space in the FAT table. A maximum of 77B global fast-attach files can exist at one time. Dayfile message.	Inform site analyst; a sufficient number of files must be returned from fast-attach status, via the ISF function, to make room for the files being put into fast-attach status.	SFM
SFM - LID NOT LEGAL.	An attempt was made to alter a LID that does not exist in the LIDT.	None.	SFM
SFM - LID TABLE TOO LARGE FOR BUFFER.	An attempt was made to get a copy of the LID table but the LIDT was larger than the caller's buffer.	Make the buffer larger and rerun.	SFM
SFM LINK FAST ATTACH FILE NOT FOUND.	An attempt to fast-attach a file already in the fast-attach table (FAT) has been unsuccessful. The file is currently busy in a status other than fast-attach. Dayfile message.	Locate the job to which the desired file is attached and return the file. Retry the function (usually through ISF).	SFM
SFM SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR.	When entering or deleting a fast-attach file, SFM was unable to read the file's system sector. Dayfile message.	The fast-attach file should be copied to another area and the unreadable space flawed.	SFM
SFM UNRECOVERABLE LINK DEVICE ERROR.	An unrecoverable error was encountered while trying to process an SFM request involving DAT or FAT tables on the link device. Dayfile message.	The error information logged in the error log should be referred to a customer engineer. If the error cannot be fixed, the area in error should be flawed before attempting to proceed. A level 0 deadstart may be necessary.	SFM
SFMCATn FOR FAMILY familyname CLOSED.	The SFM catalog SFMCATn is closed. A preceding message indicates why the SFM catalog is closed.	Inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
SH/ISD ON NON-EXISTENT AN.	NVF error. Shutdown requested for nonexistent application number.	Contact a customer engineer.	NIP
SHARED DEVICE ACTIVE IN DAT.	A shared device is described in the device access table with the same familyname and device number as the nonshared device being recovered. Recovery is impossible. Preceded by message RECOVERY, EQest. which indicates the equipment in error.	Redeadstart with correct configuration for equipment in error.	MSM CMS
.SHUTDOWN IMMINENT.	Bit 37 of the status/control register is set, indicating an abnormal environmental condition has been detected. When entered in the error log, the message is preceded by SR. Operator and error log message.	Inform site analyst and customer engineer. (For further information and procedures, refer to S/C Register Error Detection, appendix E.)	1MB SCE
SHUTDOWN WARNING.	The network will be going down.	Log off as soon as possible.	IAFEX
SHUTTLE ERROR. REPLY GO TO RETRY - DROP TO OFF DEVICE.	There is a shuttle malfunction in the mass storage transport.	Verify that all cartridges are aligned correctly in the shuttle and enter K.m.GO. If one or more is not aligned, enter K.m.DROP and call a customer engineer. m Message ordinal	EXKD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
*** SIZE EXCEEDS CIO BUFFER LIMIT ***	The 4 directive SIZE parameter is too big.	Specify a smaller size.	NDA
SKF est,nn.	The operator requested a skip forward of nn logical files on the print file on BIO equipment est.	None.	QAP
SKP est,nn.	The operator requested a skip forward of nn sectors (PRUs) on the print file on BIO equipment est.	None.	QAP
SKR est,nn.	The operator requested a skip forward of nn logical records on the print file on BIO equipment est.	None.	QAP
SL NOT SPECIFIED CORRECTLY.	The SL parameter on the ASUSE command was not a number from 0 through 16.	Correct SL parameter and retry.	ASUSE
SLAVE MODE - LOADING MSSSLV.	The slave mainframe mode has been detected and the slave EXEC is being loaded.	None.	EXMAIN
SLL ARGUMENT ERROR.	One of the following conditions occurred. - An incorrect function code was passed to routine SLL. - The parameter address passed to routine SLL was out of range. - The request word address passed to routine SLL was out of range.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	SLL
SLVi ABNORMAL - xxx.	MSSSLV on mainframe i has encountered an abnormal error condition in routine xxx.	Inform site analyst.	EXSLV
/SLVi ABNORMAL - xxx.	SSSLV on mainframe i has encountered an abnormal error condition in routine xxx.	Inform site analyst.	SXSLV
SLVi ACTIVE, EXEC xxxx.	The current status of MSSEXEC according to MSSSLV or SSSLV on mainframe i, where xxxx is ACTIVE, IDLE, or INACTIVE.	None.	EXSLV SXSLV
SLVi - ERROR TERMINATION (1).	While MSSSLV on mainframe i was reading the master-to-slave communications file MTOSPFN, an I/O error occurred which prevented further MSSSLV processing.	Purge file MTOSPFN and reinitialize MSSEXEC and all MSSSLV programs.	EXSLV
SLVi - ERROR TERMINATION (1).	While SSSLV on mainframe i was reading the master-to-slave communications file MTBSPFN, an I/O error occurred which prevented further SSSLV processing.	Purge file MTBSPFN and reinitialize SSEXEC and all SSSLV programs.	SXSLV
SLVi - IDLED DOWN.	Informative message indicating that MSSSLV or SSSLV on mainframe i terminated normally in response to an operator IDLE command.	None.	EXSLV SXSLV
SLVi, MTBSPFN xxxx.	SSSLV on mainframe i attempted to attach or read the master-to-slave communication file MTBSPFN. xxxx is the status of the attempt and is one of the following: - OK. - ATTACH PROBLEM. - LENGTH PROBLEM. - NO MID MATCH.	If xxxx is OK, no action is required. If xxxx is LENGTH PROBLEM, purge MTBSPFN and reinstall SSSLV and SSEXEC using identical values for NUMRB, MAXSLV, and NUMSLV in common deck COMEIPR and for RBSIZE in common deck COMAFAS. If xxxx is ATTACH PROBLEM or NO MID MATCH, idle MSSEXEC (if currently running), and reinitialize it.	SXSLV
SLVi, MTOSPFN xxxx.	MSSSLV on mainframe i attempted to attach or read the master-to-slave communication file MTOSPFN. xxxx is the status of the attempt and is one of the following. - OK. - ATTACH PROBLEM. - LENGTH PROBLEM. - NO MID MATCH.	If xxxx is OK, no action is required. If xxxx is LENGTH PROBLEM, purge MTOSPFN and reinstall MSSSLV and MSSEXEC using identical values for NUMRB, MAXSLV, and NUMSLV in common deck COMEIPR and for RBSIZE in common deck COMAMSS. If xxxx is ATTACH PROBLEM or NO MID MATCH, idle MSSEXEC (if currently running), and reinitialize it.	EXSLV

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
SLVi, STOMNOi xxxx.	MSSSLV or SSSSLV on mainframe i attempted to establish access to the slave-to-master communication file STOMNOi. The status of this attempt is indicated by xxxx, which can be one of the following. - OK. - ATTACH PROBLEM. - BUSY. - DEFINE PROBLEM.	If xxxx is not OK, analyze error and try again. Ensure that the link device is configured as a direct access permanent file device.	EXSLV SXSLV
SMMAP ERROR FLAG NOT SET.	The RL directive to SSDEBUG did not remove the FCT entry in the SFMCAT because the SMMAP error flag was not set in the FCT entry.	Correct the FCT ordinal and the SB and SM parameters and retry.	SSDEBUG
SMMAP OPEN ERROR.	The SM map does not exist or is incorrect for the specified SM on the NOS default family name.	Correct the SM parameter on the SSVAL command or reload/recreate the SM map.	SSVAL
SMMAP PARITY ERROR.	There is a read parity error on the SM map.	Recover the SM map from a backup copy and retry.	SSUSE
SMP ERROR xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx.	An incorrect supervisory message was received from the network. xxx...x is the octal representation of the message. This is an informative message.	None.	IAFEX
nnnn SPECIAL FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn files in an installation defined special file queue have been recovered.	None.	REC
SPECIFIED CHANNEL IS IN USE.	The user tried to load controlware on a channel that was down and assigned to a maintenance user.	Retry the LOADBC command after the maintenance user has finished and has released the channel.	LOADBC
SPIN DOWN UNIT xx.	Unit xx should be deactivated prior to a physical pack switch.	Deactivate unit xx.	1RM

SR-m-2 yyyy yyyy yyyy yyyy yyyy.
SR-m-1 yyyy yyyy yyyy yyyy yyyy yyyy.
SR-m-0 yyyy yyyy yyyy yyyy yyyy yyyy.
	A status/control register error has been detected. Error log message.
	m Channel register 0
	     Channel 16 register 1
	     Channel 36 register (if 20 PPUs are being used; in this case the contents of both registers are given)
	yyy...yyy Contents in octal of words 16 through 0 as specified below. SR-m-2 words 16-12 (bits 203144) SR-m-1 words 11-6 (bits 143-72) SR-m-0 words 5-0 (bits 71-0)
		Inform customer engineer.	1MB

SSEXEC SEEKING FL INCREASE.	Informative message indicating that SSEXEC is waiting for the field length increase from the system.	None.	SSEXEC
SSEXEC SEEKING FL INCREASE.	SSEXEC needs space for its tables before it can be initialized.	Take action to make additional memory available.	SSEXEC
SSF FUNCTION nn RECEIVED ERROR mm FOR zzzzzzz.	TAF received error code mm (octal) while issuing SSF function code nn (octal) for job zzzzzzz.	Inform TAF site analyst.	TAF
SSUMAP READ ERROR.	A parity error was encountered on the SM map.	Recover the SM map from a back copy and retry.	SSVAL
SSUSE ABNORMAL, xxx.	There is an SSUSE internal error in module xxx.	Inform site analyst.	SSUSE
SSUSE - ARGUMENT ERROR.	The SSUSE command is syntactically incorrect.	Correct command and retry.	SSUSE
SSUSE COMPLETE. or SSUSE COMPLETED.	Informative message indicating that SSUSE completed normally.	None.	SSUSE
ST NOT SPECIFIED CORRECTLY.	The ST parameter was specified without an equals sign in a directive to ASDEBUG.	Specify ST correctly and retry.	ASDEBUG

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
ST NOT SPECIFIED CORRECTLY.	The ST parameter was specified outside the valid range in a directive to SSDEBUG.	Specify ST correctly and retry.	SSDEBUG
STAGING DELAY, FM=famname, UI=userin. DISK FULL. REPLY GO TO CONTINUE.	K display message indicating that there is not enough space on the disk during an attempt to stage a file for user index on familyname from MSF to disk. The stage attempt repeats after a delay, allowing you time to free enough space for the file to be copied to disk.	Inform site analyst to run the ASMOVE utility to make disk space available. Enter K.m.GO to clear the message. m Message ordinal	EXKD
STATEMENT BUFFER FULL.	The command buffer can not hold more commands at this time.	None.	DIS
STATEMENT TOO LONG.	The command entered via the X. or the RSS command was longer than 50 characters.	Shorten command if possible and reenter.	DIS
STATUS/CONTROL REGISTERS NOT FOUND.	Output file message indicating that the S/C register record was not found in the EDD file.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information.	DSDI
STIMULATION COMPLETE.	Informative dayfile message indicating that stimulation is complete.	None.	STIMULA
STORAGE MODULE ERROR.	Error on a 7990 storage module.	Inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
STORAGE MODULE IS TURNED OFF.	The specified storage module is off line.	Put the SM on line or specify another SM and retry.	SSLABEL
STORAGE NOT AVAILABLE.	The FL requested on the ENFL,nnnn. command is not available.	Wait until FL becomes available or bit the left blank to clear command.	DIS
STRING TOO LONG.	CFO command contains a string longer than seven characters.	Reenter the command.	MCS
SU NOT SPECIFIED CORRECTLY.	The SU parameter on the ASUSE command was not a number from 0 through 16 or was less than the SL parameter.	Correct SU parameter and retry.	ASUSE
SUBFAMILY ALREADY DEFINED.	The specified subfamily has already been added for this family.	None.	SSLABEL
SUBSYSTEM ABORTED.	Your job was connected (either long term connection or wait response set) to a subsystem which aborted.	Retry later.	1AJ
SUBSYSTEM NOT FOUND.	Output file message indicating that the requested subsystem was not found in the EDD file.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information.	DSDI
SUP est.	The operator requested automatic printer carriage control suppression on BIO equipment est.	None.	QAP
nnnn SUSPENDED ROLLOUT FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn jobs that were in a suspended job state have been recovered.	None.	REC
SVC: svcname,EN=enum,DI=dinum,stip.	Status of a switched vertual circuit. It included the name (svcname), number of circuits enabled (enum),number of circuits disabled (dinum), and the sub-tiptype(stip).	None.	CS
SYNTAX ERROR.	Indicates a syntax error in the HOP command.	Reenter the correct command.	NS
SYNTAX ERROR, ASDEBUG ABORT.	The ASDEBUG command or directive is syntactically incorrect.	Correct command or directive and retry.	ASDEBUG
SYNTAX ERROR - ASLABEL ABORT.	The ASLABEL command or directive is syntactically incorrect.	Correct command or directive and retry.	ASLABEL
SYNTAX ERROR IN DIRECTIVE.	One of the directives to ASDEBUG or SSDEBUG is syntactically incorrect.	Correct directive and retry.	ASDEBUG SSDEBUG SSLABEL
SYNTAX ERROR IN LID.	An incorrect separator was present, no parameter was specified, or there were not three characters specified.	Correct and reenter K display input.	QFSP
SYNTAX ERROR, SSDEBUG ABORT.	The SSDEBUG command or directive is syntactically incorrect.	Correct command or directive and retry.	SSDEBUG

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
SYNTAX ERROR - SSLABEL ABORT.	The SSLABEL command or directive is syntactically incorrect.	Correct command or directive and retry.	SSLABEL
SYSEDIT ARGUMENT ERROR.	An error was detected on the SYSEDIT command.	Correct error and retry.	SYSEDIT
SYSTEM ABORT.	A system error was encountered.	None.	QDSPLAY
SYSTEM ABORT.	Flashing message at system control point on B display indicates IDLE exchange package has terminated.	Check for hardware or software error.	CPUMTR
SYSTEM ACTIVITY PROHIBITS LIBRARY CHANGE.	Dayfile message indicating that an error occurred because the job at control point 1 cannot be moved in order to perform the SYSEDIT.	Either drop activity at control point 1 or reduce size of CMR resident to allow building of tables within the allocated field length.	SLL
SYSTEM BUILT WITH LIBDnn. or SYSTEM BUILT WITH LIBDnn. (UNDEFINED)	Informative message following a level 0 (initial) or level 2 (recovery) deadstart to indicate the LIBDECK with which the system was generated. The second form of the message is issued if the specified deck was not found. This can seriously affect system performance because often used routines which normally reside in CM or the alternate system device (ASD) must be accessed from the system disk instead. nn LIBDECK number	Redeadstart if necessary to rebuild system using a known LIBDECK.	SYSEDIT
SYSTEM BUSY.	A previous L Display command or utility is being processed. At job initiation time, the L Display is already interlocked.	Wait until the current command entered at console is processed, wait until the current L Display utility terminates and try again.	DSD
SYSTEM CHECKPOINT ABORT.	A subsystem has aborted due to a CHECK POINT SYSTEM request initiated by the operator.	None.	1CK
SYSTEM CONTROL POINT FAILURE.	One of the programs connected to IAF through a system control point has gone down. In most cases this is NAM, and all network jobs will be detached.	Recover job as soon as NAM comes back up.	IAFEX
SYSTEM DAYFILE PROCESSED.	The system dayfile dump is complete.	None.	DAYFILE
SYSTEM EDIT COMPLETE - CHANGE n.	Informative message indicating the change level and completion of SYSEDIT.	None	SYSEDIT
SYSTEM ERROR.	A software or hardware system error occurred. This message follows a more specific message in the dayfile.	Refer to action for the associated message.	MODVAL PFM
SYSTEM FILE DESTROYED.	Dayfile message indicating that the system sector of the system file is bad.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem. Redeadstart is necessary.	SLL
SYSTEM FILE ERROR IN CLD.	Error was encountered during the building of the system library. Disk resident overlay (OVL) or absolute (ABS) program is not formatted correctly. Deadstart processing halts when this error is detected.	Redeadstart at a different tape density or use another tape unit or a different deadstart tape. If the error persists, contact Central Software Support.	SYSEDIT
SYSTEM FILE ERROR IN DIRECTORY.	System file error occurred during the building of the system library. Start of the system library was not found. Deadstart processing halts when this error is detected.	Redeadstart at a different tape density or use another tape unit or a different deadstart tape. If the error persists, contact Central Software Support.	SYSEDIT
SYSTEM FILE ERROR IN PLD.	System file error occurred during the building of the system library. Disk resident PP program or central memory resident PP program is not formatted correctly. Deadstart processing halts when this error is detected.	Redeadstart at a different tape density or use another tape unit or a different deadstart tape. If the error persists, contact	SYSEDIT

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
		Central Software Support.	
SYSTEM FILE ERROR IN RCL.	Error was encountered during the building of the system library. Central memory resident overlay (OVL) or absolute (ABS) program is not formatted correctly. Deadstart processing halts when this error is detected.	Redeadstart at a different tape density or use another tape unit or a different deadstart tape. If the error persists, contact Central Software Support.	SYSEDIT
SYSTEM FILE ERROR IN RPL.	Error was encountered during the building of the system library. Central memory resident overlay (OVL) or absolute (ABS) program is not formatted correctly. Deadstart processing halts when this error is detected.	Redeadstart at a different tape density or use another tape unit or a different deadstart tape. If the error persists, contact Central Software Support.	SYSEDIT
SYSTEM FILE FORMAT ERROR.	Operator message indicating that the system file directory has been destroyed.	Redeadstart using a different deadstart tape. If the error persists, contact Central Software Support.	SYSEDIT
SYSTEM FILE PARITY ERROR.	The system cannot be recovered from disk because of a disk parity error.	Attempt another deadstart without recovery (level 0).	REC
SYSTEM FILE RESERVED.	Dayfile message indicating that the system file is currently in use, possibly by another copy of SYSEDIT.	Wait until SYSEDIT activity has completed and retry.	SLL
SYSTEM LIBRARY CHANGE INCORRECT.	Informative dayfile message indicating that the caller does not have permission to modify the system. You attempted to change the system library on a secured system without having security administrator privileges.	None.	SLL
SYSTEM NOT IN ENGR MODE.	The system must be in engineering mode when the LOADBC command is entered.	Enter the ENGR command to place the system in engineering mode.	LOADBC
SYSTEM PROLOGUE NOT FOUND.	Although a system prologue was defined, it could not be accessed.	The site should either delete the prologue definition or create a prologue file.	CHARGE
SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR.	The system sector of an indirect access permanent file contains an error (error log and dayfile message). This indicates that the file has been destroyed.	Inform site analyst. If many of these errors occur, the site analyst should perform a full PFDUMP, total INITIALIZE, and full PFLOAD on the device.	PFM
SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR - FILE IGNORED.	*QFM* returned an error in the system sector.	Inform Central Software Support.	QDUMP QMOVE
SYSTEM TABLE FILE DESTROYED.	Error was encountered during a recovery deadstart. The system file being recovered from disk was destroyed; recovery is impossible.	Attempt another deadstart without recovery (level 0).	REC
SYSTEM TAPE PARITY ERROR.	Parity error occurred while reading the deadstart tape.	Perform one of the following. - To continue, type GO (information transferred may not be valid). - Redeadstart and specify a different tape density, or use another tape unit or a different deadstart tape. Ensure that the deadstart tape is an unlabeled I-mode tape, and that the tape unit on which it is mounted is the correct type (7- or 9-track).	DIO

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
SYSTEM TASK LIBRARY MISSING TASK, taskname.	Taskname is not on system library or not enough communication blocks are allocated.	Add taskname to system library or increase number of communication blocks.	TAF
SYSTEM TOO BIG FOR MASS STORAGE.	Error encountered during the building of the system library. Storage required not available on mass storage device specified for system library. Preserved files on the system device may cause insufficient local file space to be available. If multiple copies of the system are specified, these preserved files may prevent allocation of matching track chains.	Attempt another deadstart using a larger system mass storage device or use a deadstart tape that generates a smaller system library. Ensure deadstart sector is initialized by releasing CMSE space if it is not to be present on system devices.	SLL
nnnn T/E ROLLOUT FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn jobs that were in a timed/event job state have been recovered.	None.	REC
TABLE OVERFLOW ON INPUT.	Dayfile message indicating that too many flaw entries were available in the input stream; the flaw limit is 157 flaws.	Correct and rerun.	FORMAT
TAF COMMUNICATIONS RECOVERY FILE NOT FOUND - filename.	The recovery file could not be found.	- Check that the correct familyname and user name were specified on NETWORK statement. - Check if TRFi should be initiaized via K.INT initial K display command.	TAFREC
TAF/CRM DATA MANAGER NOT LOADED IN TAF.	This message is returned to the dayfile of a batch concurrency job that attempted to access a CRM file while CRM was not loaded in TAF.	Ask the data base analyst to bring up TAF with CRM. Rerun job when TAF/CRM is available.	BAAML
TAF/CRM FUNCTION CODE NOT VALID.	TAF/CRM cannot process the request issued because it is an unrecognizable function code. This is an internal error.	Inform data base administrator.	BAAML
TAF/CRM RECOVERY FILE INCONSISTENT	The ARF or BRF table header information does not match the buffer header information.	Dump the data base associated with the inconsistent ARF or BRF using DMREC. Re-create the ARF or BRF using DMREC and reinitialize the transaction subsystem.	TAF1
TAF DATA NOT WITHIN UCP FL.	TAF cannot access data from user program because the address specified is outside the user control point field length.	Correct program.	BAAML
TAF ERROR CODE NOT DEFINED.	TAF or TAF/CRM has returned an error code that the routine RQS was not programmed to handle.	Inform responsible individual for maintaining system.	BAAML
TAF FIELD LENGTH DUMP RELEASED.	A dump of the transaction facility has occurred. The dump has been routed to a printer with an ID of zero.	The output may contain secure information and should be given to the central site TAF systems analyst only. A header page follows the banner page for identification.	TAF
TAF FUNCTION CODE NOT VALID.	TAF cannot process the request issued because it is an unrecognizable function code. This is an internal error.	Inform data base administrator.	BAAML
TAF IDLE (GO OR DROP).	Access to TAF denied because it is idling down.	Operator: Type GO,jsn. or drop job with DROP,jsn. Others: Informative message only.	BAAML
TAF INTERNAL ERROR.	TAF has found internal data to be inconsistent.	Perform a dump of TAF or inform site analyst.	TAF
TAF NOT PRESENT (GO OR DROP).	The TAF subsystem was not present when a batch job tried to connect to it.	Operator: Bring up TAF and type GO.jsn. or drop job with DROP,jsn. Others: Informative message only.	BAAML

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
TAF RECOVERY REQUEST ERROR.	TAF cannot recover a batch user because of an internal TSTAT error.	Inform data base administrator.	BAAML
TAF SUBSYSTEM BUSY	TAF was busy and couldn't accept the batch request.	NONE — Job will automatically retry request.	BAAML
TAF SUBSYSTEM NOT DEFINED AS A SCP	TAF was not defined as a system control point when it was brought up.	Inform data base administrator.	BAAML
TAF TAPE REQUEST DB = db DUMP.	A tape request is being made for a TAF submitted job that dumps the data base db after image recovery files.	Enter CFO,jsn.GO. where jsn is the job sequence name of the job making the tape request.	DMREC
TAF TERMINATE.	The transaction subsystem was dropped via DSD command IDLE,TAF and was not restarted.	None.	TAF TAF
TAF TRANSACTION NOT RERUNNABLE.	There was an attempt to rerun a transaction and an error occurred.	Inform the data administrator. The administrator may check the TAF dayfile for the possible cause of the error.	RTASK
TAF TWO OUTSTANDING REQUESTS.	TAF received another request from a user program before the previous request was satisfied. This is an internal error.	Inform data base administrator.	BAAML
TAF USER NOT VALID FOR TAF ACCESS.	The batch job tried to access TAF (via a BTRAN) and the user name under which the job was run was not validated in the network file of TAF.	Inform TAF data administrator to enter the user name in the network file of TAF.	BAAML TAF
TAF USER NUMBER ACTIVE.	Another batch or terminal job is currently accessing TAF/CRM under this user name.	Resubmit job at a later time.	BAAML
TAPE ERROR — GO,JSN/DROP,JSN.	An error was encountered while QDUMP was writing to the dump tape.	To continue job, enter GO,jsn. To terminate dump, enter DROP,jsn. Mount another tape and retry QDUMP.	QDUMP
nn TAPE FILES RECOVERED.	Informative message indicating the number of tape assignments (nn) recovered by a level 3 recovery deadstart.	None.	MAGNET
TAPE NOT READABLE.	On a record load of a file the dump tape was found incomplete — no trailer record.	Load from previous dump.	DMREC
TAPE NUMBER FILE EMPTY.	Error in RECLAIM scratch file.	Inform site analyst.	RECLAIM
TAPES ASSIGNED AT MAGNET TERMINATION.	The magnetic tape subsystem was dropped or aborted while tapes were assigned. These tape assignments are lost and associated user jobs will abort if subsequent I/O is attempted.	Rerun jobs which abort following attempted I/O. (Only jobs with lost tapes will be affected).	MAGNET
TASK LIBRARY DIRECTORY EMPTY — libraryname.	The file specified as the task library contains no recognizable directory. TAF aborts.	Inform site analyst. Task library libraryname must be corrected and TAF reinitialized.	TAF
TASK LIBRARY DIRECTORY ERROR — libraryname.	Task library libraryname contains no recognizable directory. TAF aborts.	Inform site analyst. Task library must be corrected.	TAF
TASK LIBRARY DIRECTORY TOO LONG — libraryname.	The length of the indicated task library directory exceeds the limit specified by the installation parameter TLDMT.	Size of task library must be reduced or TAF and LIBTASK must be reassembled with TLDMT increased.	TAF
TASK NOT VALIDATED FOR REQUEST.	One of the following actions has occurred. — The terminal operator initiated a TAF transaction which tried to perform an action associated with a data base for which the terminal was not validated. — A NEWTRAN request was issued by a task not in the system task library (TASKLIB).	Perform the appropriate action. — Inform the data administrator. Set up the terminal name in the network file to use the data base. The system data base (SY) may be used. — Put the task on TASKLIB.	MSABT

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
TASK PERCENTAGE UNEQUAL TO 100.	K display message indicating that the total task percentages for all tasks defined do not add up to 100.	Correct task definitions in the session file.	STIMULA
taskname - TASK RECOVERY FAILED.	The specified task recovery attempt has failed.	Inform data administrator.	AAMI
nnn TASKS NOT LOADED INTO ECS.	An insufficient amount of extended memory was available to load all tasks. The nnn field is the number of tasks not loaded.	Check extended memory requested and reinitialize with more extended memory if appropriate.	TAF
TCB CHAINS EXCEED MAXIMUM NUMBER OF TCBS PER LCB.	The end of the TCB chains cannot be found.	None.	NDA
TERM: termnam,un,ltime,aname,acn/ctime,dt.	Current status of the terminal. termnam Terminal name. un User number. ltime Login time. aname Name of application to which it is connected. acn Terminal connection number. time When it was connected to the application. dt Device type.	None.	NVF
TERM: term, UNACTIONED COMMAND.	An enable or disable terminal term command was not actioned. Terminal may already be in desired state or not configured.	None.	CS
TERM: trmname,st,dt/tc,hnid,linenam/a1/a2.	Status of a terminal. It includes the terminal name (trmname), status (st), device type and terminal class (dt/tc), host node i.d. that the terminal is currently connected to (hnid), the name of the line that supports the terminal (linenam), and address one and two of the terminal.	None.	CS
TERMINAL INTERRUPT.	RECLAIM processing was terminated due to a terminal user break.	None.	RECLAIM
TERMINAL NODE OF LLINK linknumber, NOT SUPERVISED.	A command has been entered that results in a command SM (supervisory message) being sent to an unsupervised NPU. linknumber Logical link number	Target NPU must be come supervised. Contact site analyst.	CS
TERMINAL TABLE OVERFLOW.	Space sufficient to allocate the required table during IAF initialization was not available. An internal change to IAF is necessary.	Contact Central Software Support.	IAFEX
TERMINALS CANNOT CONNECT ON HOST-HOST LOGICAL LINK.	A status command of terminals on a host-host logical link is not allowed.	Correct command.	CS
xxxxxx TERMINATED.	Dayfile xxxxxx has been terminated (issued to system and control point dayfiles).	None.	SFM
TERMINATION IN PROGRESS.	The interactive subsystem has begun dump/disconnect/recovery procedures due to an abort or termination condition.	None.	TAF IAFEX
TEST MODE, NETWORK NOT USED.	Informative message indicating that MCS was started in global test mode.	None.	MCS
THIS TERM IS NOT CONNECTED.	Host operator entered a command to get this status of a specific terminal, but this terminal is not connected.	Select another terminal and reenter command.	NVF
TIME LIMIT.	The job has reached its CPU time limit.	Increase your job's time limit.	RECLAIM
TIME LIMIT UP.	Dayfile message indicating that the total time limit on the CYCLE. command has passed.	Input can again be accepted by the simulator.	SCRSIM
TIP NOT CONFIGURED.	The terminal interface program (TIP) was not present to support line lineno.	None.	CS
TN MUST BE SPECIFIED.	A COMPACT, DUMP, or REMOVE directive was entered without a TN option specification.	Correct the directive and retry.	RECLAIM
TOO MANY BITS SPECIFIED.	Dayfile message indicating that more bits were specified than can be held in the area, line, or byte given.	Correct and reenter.	SCRSIM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
**** TOO MANY CHARACTERS IN VALUE.	Output file message indicating that the value for a directive consists of too many characters.	Rerun using legal value.	PROFILE
TOO MANY DATA BASE NAMES.	The number of data base names associated with one data manager via DMS statements exceeds the value of MAXDB.	Decrease the number of data base names associated with the data manager.	TAF
TOO MANY -DD- UNITS DEFINED.	More than eight drives have been defined.	Reduce the number of drives.	SET
TOO MANY -DD- UNITS DEFINED	More than eight 834 drive units have been defined.	Eliminate the EQPDECK entries for all but eight drive units.	SET
TOO MANY FILE NAMES OR VSN-S SPECIFIED.	The VSN or file name limit was exceeded on a directive.	Check the installation parameters TVSNL and TDFNL for maximums.	DMREC
TOO MANY FILENAMES IN LIST.	The number of filenames listed after a PF=* parameter exceeded 999. The directive was ignored.	Reduce the number of files specified and retry.	RECLAIM
TOO MANY FILES IN TOTAL DATA BASE.	Self-explanatory.	Reduce the number of entries in the TCF file or increase TMAXFIL.	TAF
TOO MANY HOST LIDS.	The LID was not altered or added because the limit for host LIDs was reached.	Contact site analyst to arrange for more host LIDs or delete some LIDs from the table with host attributes.	LIDOU
TOO MANY LOCAL FILES.	A RECLAIM attempt to create a local file exceeded your site-determined limit on the allowable number of local files. (RECLAIM uses six local files as internal scratch files.)	Reduce the number of files to your job or reduce the number of files to be processed by RECLAIM.	RECLAIM
TOO MANY MUX PORTS.	More than 512 ports have been defined in the multiplexer entries of the equipment status table (EST).	Inform data base administrator. Possibly a task is in a loop.	CS
TOO MANY OPTIONS ARE SPECIFIED.	Only one option can be specified.	Correct the options parameter so that only one option is specified and rerun the job.	NLTERM
TOO MANY TAF JOURNAL FILES IN xxJ FILE.	More than three TAF journal files per data base were specified, causing the transaction subsystem to abort.	Examine xxJ file for xxJOR entries. Inform the TAF data administrator.	TAF
TOO MANY TERMINALS.	The total number of terminals defined in the EST and/or the network description files exceeds the maximum defined by the assembly variable MAXTT.	Reduce the number of devices in the EST which are on.	IAFEX
TOO MANY TERMINATED LOG FILES EXIST, PROVIDE NAME	Log file termination was attempted using a name generated by the NLTERM. NLTERM can only generate 36 names for each day. This number has been reached for this day.	Assign a name or purge all the log files that have been assigned for this day.	NLTERM
TOTAL DATA MANAGER SUCCESSFULLY LOADED.	Self-explanatory.	None.	TAF
TOTAL DID NOT RECOVER PROPERLY STATUS IS yyyy.	An error status yyyy was returned on a TOTAL FINAL call. Refer to Diagnostics in the TOTAL Reference Manual for yyyy.	Correct error and reinitialize transaction executive.	TAF TAF
TOTAL VALIDATION ERRORS = n.	Informative message indicating that ASVAL or SSVAL found n validation errors.	None. However, n can be used as the FX parameter on subsequent ASVAL or SSVAL runs if catalog repair processing is desired.	ASVAL SSVAL
TRACK ALREADY ASSIGNED.	The track byte for the IQFT file in the DULL word in the MST is already assigned.	Inform Central Software Support.	QFM
TRACK LIMIT.	No allocatable tracks remain on your permanent file equipment (error log and dayfile message).	None; job will continue as tracks become available. If problem persists, contact central software support.	PFM

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
TRACK LIMIT.	All mass storage devices available for temporary files are full. System cannot finish processing until space is available on one of the devices. Operator message.	Retry when space becomes available.	1MS VEJ DSP LFM
TRACK LIMIT - FILE IGNORED.	When returning a queued file to source device a track limit was encountered.	Inform Central Software Support.	QDUMP QMOVE
TRACK LIMIT ON SDF DEVICE.	The device selected to be a deadstart device does not have enough space to accomodate the deadstart file.	Use another device.	1IS
TRANSLATING SESSION FILE.	STIMULA is converting the scripts into an internal format.	None.	STIMULA
TRANSLATING STIMULATOR OUTPUT.	DEMUX is translating the stimulator output and copying it to a scratch file.	None.	DEMUX

TRT LENGTH ERROR.	Operator message indicating that an error was encountered while reading the track reservation table (TRT) during a level 0 deadstart. Preceded by message RECOVERY, EQest, which indicates the equipment in error.
	    dt Device type
	    est EST ordinal
		Redeadstart and initialize device. Preserved files on device are lost, and must be reloaded.	MSM

TRUNK: trunk, CE DIAG TEST IN PROGRESS.	An enable trunk command on the trunk was attempted while the diagnostic test was in progress.	Pause. Reenter command after the test is completed.	CS
TRUNK: trunk, DUPLICATE CLA ADDRESS.	The trunk is dialed to an address already in use on the NPU.	Change the CLA address to a unique value, or turn off the CLA. Turnoing off the CLA will cause the trunk to be disabled.	CS
TRUNK: trunk, IN DESIRED STATE ALREADY.	An enable or disable command on trunk was attempted when trunk was already in state.	None.	CS
TRUNK: trunk, LAST PATH TO CS.	A disable trunk command was attempted on trunk, and this trunk represents the only supervisory path for NPU to CS.	None.	CS
TRUNK: trunk LIP NOT CONFIGURED.	A trunk has been defined to an NPU, and the link interface program is not resident in the NPU to support the trunk.	Rebuild the variant for for the NPU with the LIP module included. None.	CS
TRUNK: trkname,st,lt,npunam1/p1,npunam2/p2.	Status of a trunk. It includes the trunk name (trkname), status (st), line type (lt), name of NPU one and the number of the port that supports the trunk (npunam1/p1), and the name of NPU two and the number of the port that supports the trunk (npunam2/p2).	None.	CS

TTest, FNf, FUNCTION TIMEOUT.	The driver routine issued a function to the multiplexer and did not receive an inactive signal within four major cycles. This error causes the subsystem to abort.
	    est EST ordinal of multiplexer
	    f Function
		Contact Central Software Support.	1TN

TT OPTION REQUIRES USER NUMBER.	When updating a task library on-line (TT option is specified on LIBTASK command), the user name must be specified prior to the LIBTASK command so the library associated with that user name can be found.	Specify user name via USER or CHARGE command before LIBTASK command and rerun job.	LIBTASK
TURN OFF EQest ON ALL OTHER MF.	An error occurred while attempting to write a device label on the equipment with EST ordinal est.	Inform Central Software Support.	PPR
TVF ATTEMPTING NETON.	Informative message indicating that TVF has been called and is attempting to enter the network.	None.	TVF

TVF ERMSMG, ABT=nn, ADR=address, TEXT=aaaa, TERMINAL=termname.	TVF has received a message with out-of-range values or erroneous values.
	   nn Application block type from message header
	   address Addressing information from message header
	   aaaa First 4 characters of text
	   termname Terminal name associated with the message
		None.	TVF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
TVF NETOFF, NAM NOT PRESENT.	A NETON was attempted when NAM was not present.	Bring NAM up. Routine TVF automatically attempts a NETON.	TVF
TVF NETON SUCCESSFUL.	Informative message indicating that TVF has successfully entered the network.	None.	TVF
TVF RC=ec, ABT=nn, ADR=addr, TEXT=aaaa, TERMINAL=termnam.	TVF has received ERR/LGL/SM (TVF probably issued an erroneous message). ec — Error code from ERR/LGL/SM nn — Application block type from message header addr — Addressing information from header of message that caused ERR/LGL/SM aaaa — First 4 characters of text of message that caused ERR/LGL/SM termnam — Terminal name associated with address	None.	TVF
TWO CONTROLLER TYPES ON SAME CHANNEL.	EST entries indicate a conflict in tape channels and controller types. Only one tape controller type is allowed per channel.	Inform site analyst.	1MT
TY NOT ALLOWED.	Value specified for TY parameter was not valid (legal values are F or X).	Correct and enter GO.	MSI
TYPEAHEAD OVERFLOW, REENTER INPUT.	IAF has reached maximum number of typeahead commands.	Reenter input.	IAFEX
UCCR, mi, est, xxxxxx.xxxKCDS.	Denotes the number of cards (in kilocards) read into the system for a job on the equipment with machine identifier mi (MID entry in CMRDECK) and EST ordinal est.	None.	1AJ
UCLP, mi, est, xxxxxx.xxxKLNS.	Denotes the number of lines (in kilolines) printed for a job on equipment with machine identifier mi (MID entry in CMRDECK) and EST ordinal est.	None.	QAP
UCLV, mi, est, xxxxxx.xxxKLNS.	Denotes the number of lines (in kilolines) printed for a job in which the V carriage control character was used on the equipment with machine identifier mi (MID entry in CMRDECK) and EST ordinal est.	None.	QAP
UCP CALL ERROR DETAIL STATUS=nnn (optional).	There is an ASVAL or MSSEXEC internal error. Detail status is the UCP response code.	Inform site analyst.	ASVAL
UCP CALL ERROR.	There is an SSVAL or SSEXEC internal error. Detail status is the UCP response code.	Inform site analyst.	SSVAL
UCP TERMINATION PROCESSING.	This message appears only in the message field of the Job Status (B) display. It indicates the system is executing termination processing for the user job at the control point. System control point jobs connected to the user job are informed and must disconnect before termination procesing can complete.	None.	OST
UCPC, mi, est, xxxxxx.xxxKCDS.	Denotes the number of cards (in kilocards) punched for a job on equipment with machine identifier mi (MID entry in CMRDECK) and EST ordinal est.	None.	QAP
UEM CKP FILE READ ERROR---EQ000B.	Read error occured during input from a checkpoint device. Another checkpoint device will be used if possible.	Contact Central Software Support.	MSM
UEM DEVICE NOT IN EST	UEM was defined in CMR but cannot be found in EST.	Go to the EQPINEST and check the mass storage status display.	MSM
UN MUST BE SPECIFIED.	Auxiliary device is defined as private. Thus, user name must be specified or the device must be redefined as public.	Specify user name or enter UN=NULL to indicate that private device is being made public.	MSI
UN=username NOT VALID ON FM=family.	Username on the specified familyname is not valid. The user name and familyname may not be defined or are incorrect in xxJ file.	Inform site analyst.	TAF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
UNABLE TO ACCESS DISK (CR) TO PROCESS DIFFERENT DEVICE.	Self-explanatory.	Enter a carriage return to select a different device or press deadstart button to exit. Inform site analyst if the message persists.	CTI
UNABLE TO ATTACH COMMUNICATION FILE.	SSMOVE cannot attach MVOCOM after destaging has completed.	Possible SSEXEC problem. Dump SSEXEC.	SSMOVE
UNABLE TO ATTACH MRF, FM=familyname.	File MOVCOM could not be attached.	Purge MOVCOM and rerun ASMOVE or SSMOVE to create a new file.	EXDEST SSEXEC
UNABLE TO ATTACH MRF, MF=familyname.	File MVOCOM could not be attached.	Purge MVOCOM and rerun SSMOVE to create a new file.	SSEXEC
UNABLE TO ATTACH NAM BINARIES.	The NAMAIP direct file could not be attached under the transaction subsystem user name.	Inform site analyst.	TAF
UNABLE TO ATTACH TOTAL BINARIES.	File of TOTAL binaries is not under the user index of the transaction subsystem or a PFM error occurred.	Correct error and reinitialize transaction executive, or inform site analyst.	TAF
UNABLE TO ATTACH TOTAL DBMOD BINARIES.	One or more of the DBMOD files listed on the TOTAL DMS statement in the TCF file could not be attached under the user name of the transaction subsystem or a PFM error occurred.	Correct error and reinitialize transaction executive, or inform site analyst.	TAF
UNABLE TO CONNECT WITH EXEC.	MSSEXEC or SSEXEC is not running at this time.	Rerun the utility when MSSEXEC or SSEXEC is running.	ASMOVE ASDEBUG SSMOVE SSDEBUG
UNABLE TO CONNECT WITH EXEC.	SSEXEC is not running at this time.	Rerun the utility when SSEXEC is running.	SSMOVE SSDEBUG
UNABLE TO DEFINE filename.	An error was encountered during an attempt to define file filename under the user's familyname and user index.	Ensure that an indirect access file named filename does not exist and that no direct access file named filename is in use and retry.	ASDEBUG
UNABLE TO DEFINE COMMUNICATION FILE.	File MOVCOM does not exist and cannot be defined by ASMOVE or SSMOVE.	Submit a PSR with supporting material.	ASMOVE SSMOVE
UNABLE TO INSTALL CTI READ ONLY SWITCH ACTIVE	In an attempt to install CTI to a model 885 (FMD) disk drive, CTI found the drive in read-only mode.	Toggle the read-only button on the disk drive and try again.	CTI
UNABLE TO OPEN CATALOG.	The MSF or SFM catalog does not exist or is busy.	Correct the command or wait until the MSF or SFM catalog is not busy.	ASUSE SSUSE
UNABLE TO OPEN CSUMAP.	The CSU map does not exist or is busy.	Correct the command or wait until the CSU map is not busy.	ASUSE
UNABLE TO OPEN SMMAP.	The SM map does not exist or is busy.	Correct the command or wait until the SM map is not busy.	SSUSE
UNABLE TO READ COMMUNICATION FILE.	SSMOVE is unable to read file MVOCOM after destaging has completed.	Possible SSEXEC error. Dump SSEXEC.	SSMOVE
UNABLE TO READ MRF, FM=familyname.	A read error was encountered on the move request file, MOVCOM.	Purge MOVCOM and rerun ASMOVE to create a new file.	EXDEST
UNABLE TO READ MRF, FM=familyname.	A read error was encountered on the move request file, MVOCOM.	Purge MVOCOM and rerun SSMOVE to create a new file	SSEXEC
UNABLE TO REATTACH CSUMAP.	An error was encountered during an attempt to reattach a CSU map. The CSU map is closed.	Inform site analyst.	MAPACC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
UNABLE TO REATTACH MSF CATALOG.	An error was encountered during an attempt to reattach an MSF catalog. The MSF catalog is closed.	Inform site analyst.	CATACC
UNABLE TO REATTACH SFM CATALOG.	An error was encountered during an attempt to reattach an SFM catalog. The SFM catalog is closed.	Inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
UNABLE TO REATTACH SM MAP.	An error was encountered during an attempt to reattach an SM map. The SM map is closed.	Inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
UNACTIONED COMMAND.	An enable or disable command was not actioned by CCP. This message is followed by an explanatory element status line.	None.	CS
UNAVAILABLE.	The selected value exceeds available physical memory.	Clear message with left blank key and try another entry.	CTI
UNCORRECTABLE MSM ERROR.	An error was detected when reading the EOI.	Retry operation.	DFTERM
UNCORRECTABLE MSM ERROR.	An irrecoverable rotating mass storage error was detected during an I/O operation.	Inform customer engineer.	QFM
UNCORRECTED PROCESSOR ERROR THRESHOLD EXCEEDED.	Processor error threshold has been exceeded.	Inform customer engineer.	1MD
UNDEFINED ORIGIN TYPE.	The two character origin type is not defined.	Correct and retry.	MODVAL
UNDEFINED SERVICE CLASS.	The two character service class is not defined.	Correct and retry.	MODVAL
UNEXPECTED SM, Y, Z, FAMILY OR SUBFAMILY.	The acquired cartridge's label is not what was expected.	Inform site analyst.	SSLABEL
UNIT xx CHyy LABEL READ ERROR.	A mass storage read error was encountered while attempting to verify the pack label.	Enter RECHECK on all machines to continue the replacement of the physical packs, or ABORT to end the reconfiguration.	1RM
UNIT xx CHyy LABEL VERIFICATION ERROR.	The label being verified did not match the expected values.	In single mainframe mode, or if all machines in multimainframe mode received the message, deactivate the replacement unit and ensure that the correct pack has been mounted. If the correct pack was mounted, or if not all machines in multimainframe mode received the message, enter RECHECK on all machines to continue the replacement of physical packs, or ABORT to end the reconfiguration.	1RM
UNIT NOT AVAILABLE.	The magnetic tape unit specified in an UNLOAD command is not available.	Change magnetic tape unit and retry the command.	DSD
UNIT est SERVO TIMING = nnn. ACCEPTABLE RANGE IS 325 TO 345.	Unit xx had servo timing check of nnn. If the timing check was within the specified range, 1RM proceeds with the reconfiguration process. If the timing check was not in the specified range, 1RM rechecks the timing every 15 seconds until the timing check is in the correct range or the run is aborted.	None.	1RM
UNIT xx SERVO TIMING IN PROGRESS.	Informative message stating that a servo timing is being taken on unit xx.	None.	1RM
UNKNOWN ACCESS LEVEL NAME.	The job specified an undefined access level name.	Reenter the command with the correct access level name.	MLSEXEC MSI PFS RESEX PFILES

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
****UNKNOWN ACCESS LEVEL NAME.	K display indicating the access level name selected is not a defined name.	Correct and retry.	QREC QLOAD QDUMP QMOVE QFTLIST QALTER
UNKNOWN APPLICATION ATTEMPTING TERMINATION.	For debug only. The application name in the supervisory message is unknown to NVF.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
UNKNOWN DUMP FILE WILL BE OVERWRITTEN.	When preparing to do an incremental (EI-type) dump, RECLAIM determined that the specified tape does not contain valid dump information. The tape is either empty or contains information other than RECLAIM dump information. RECLAIM will attempt to overwrite the tape.	None.	RECLAIM
UNKNOWN FILE FORMAT.	There is a logical error in the structure of the input file. It does not conform to the established format rules.	None.	KTSDMP
UNKNOWN PARAMETER - kw.	An unknown keyword parameter,kw, was entered.	Correct parameter and re-enter command.	SDSPLAY
UNKNOWN SEPARATOR - kw.	The separator for the keyword, kw, was not an "=".	Correct command syntax and reenter command.	SDSPLAY
UNKNOWN SERIVCE CLASS	The specific service class on a CLASS command was incorrect.	Check service class on command and retry.	SDSPLAY
UNKNOWN SUBSYSTEM.	The subsystem name entered on the ENABLE or DISABLE command is not one of the defined subsystem names.	Reenter the command with a valid subsystem name.	SUBSYST
UNMATCHED SYSTEM DEVICES.	Multiple system devices are defined which are unlike in equipment mnemonic/sector limit.	Redeadstart with correct system device definition.	MSM
UNRECOGNIZABLE DIRECTIVE.	Incorrect command was entered via *L* display.	Try a different command or ensure proper format of the previous command.	QDSPLAY
UNRECOGNIZABLE DIRECTIVE.	Output file message indicating that the directive entered was not a valid DSDI input directive.	Correct and rerun.	DSDI
UNRECOGNIZABLE DIRECTIVE.	A command was entered via the L-display which was not one of the valid SDSPLAY commands.	Check command and retry.	SDSPLAY
UNRECOGNIZABLE HEADER TYPE.	When interpreting ARF after image header types, one has been found incorrect.	Inform data administrator.	DMREC
UNRECOGNIZABLE LABEL.	The cartridge label to be repaired is of unknown type.	Retry the FX directive to ASLABEL without specifying the FM parameter, or use ASDEBUG to read the streams from the cartridge in order to analyze the label.	ASLABEL
UNRECOGNIZABLE LABEL.	The cartridge label to be repaired is of unknown type.	Retry the FX directive to SSLABEL without specifying the FM parameter, or use SSDEBUG to read the AUs from the cartridge in order to analyze the label.	SSLABEL
UNRECOGNIZED COMMAND.	An incorrect command was entered.	Attempt corrected command entry.	NVF CS
UNRECOGNIZED COMMAND.	Indicates the HOP command is not one of the valid commands supported by NS.	None.	NS
UNRECOGNIZED COMMAND.	An incorrect command was entered.	Check syntax of command that was entered.	NIP
UNRECOGNIZED CONTROL STATEMENT PARAMETER.	Control statement parameter is incorrect.	Correct RBF2PO control statement parameter.	RBF

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
UNRECOGNIZED SM - xxxx.	A supervisory message with PFC/SFC of xxxx (hexadecimal) received and not recognized as a valid SM.	Contact site analyst.	CS
UNRECOGNIZED SM. PFC/SFC = pfcsfc.	This message will appear only if a non-debug version of NVF is running. (If the error condition that causes this message happens in a debug system, NVF will abort.) NVF received a supervisory message that it does not recognize. The pfcsfc field contains the first sixteen bits of the unrecognized message, or the PFC/SFC field. This could be a sign of a serious internal problem and may cause further unpredictable actions by the network.	If the network starts behaving in an unusual or unpredictable manner, NAM should be stopped. Save the dumps and write a PSR. Since this type of problem is difficult to fix without trace turned on, build and install a debug version of the network with trace turned on.	NVF
UNRECOGNIZED UCP ABORTED BY IAF	User control point attempted to connect to IAF.	None.	IAFEX
UNRECOVERABLE ERROR CONDITION OCCURRED.	Dayfile message indicating that operation was terminated due to a nonrecoverable error.	Refer to the general and detailed status described in the output listing for the specific error condition. If this condition occurs, it is extremely probable that the pack and/or disk drive is unusable in its present condition.	FORMAT
UNRECOVERABLE READ.	An unrecoverable read error has occurred on a cartridge and the DRD has been turned off.	The DRD should be turned back on when the read starts on the second DRD. If there is a hardware problem, inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
UNRECOVERABLE READ ERROR.	The cartridge label cannot be read because of a faulty MST or cartridge.	Retry after cleaning or repairing the MST, relabel the cartridge, or discard the cartridge.	ASLABEL
UNRECOVERABLE READ ERROR.	The catridge label cannot be read because of a faulty DRD or cartridge.	Retry after cleaning or repairing the DRD, relabel the cartridge, or discard the cartridge.	SSLABEL
UNRECOVERABLE WRITE.	An unrecoverable write error has occurred on a cartridge.	None.	SSEXEC
UNRECOVERABLE WRITE ERROR.	The cartridge label cannot be written because of a faulty MST or cartridge.	Retry after cleaning or repairing the MST, or discard the cartridge.	ASLABEL
UNRECOVERABLE WRITE ERROR.	The cartridge label cannot be read because of a faulty DRO or cartridge.	Retry after cleaning or repairing the MST, or discard the cartridge.	SSLABEL

UNRECOVERED PARITY ERROR - filename
    ENTER K.GO - CONTINUE ON NEW REEL.
        K.END - ABORT DUMP.
        K.DISABLE - CONTINUE ON ONE FILE.
	An irrecoverable parity error was encountered on archive tape during PFDUMP operations. If GO is selected, the system will attempt to logically complete the current tape reel and request the next reel to continue on. If this is not possible, PFDUMP will abort just as if END was entered. The DISABLE option is displayed only if both the archive and verify files are active. If selected by the operator, the dump will continue on the remaining good file.	Described in message. The GO option is not recommended. It is possible that the current tape reel will be successfully completed but still be unuseable by PFLOAD.	PFDUMP

UNSUPPORTED VALUE ON - xx.	The value of the attribute is recognized but not supported by TRMDEF. xx Attribute mnemonic.	None.	TRMDEF
UPDATE COMPLETE.	Dayfile message indicating update run successfully completed.	None.	MODVAL
**** UPDATE NOT ALLOWED BY INQUIRE.	Entry of update directives is rejected during K display inquire of a user name.	Request K display update of user name if update is desired.	MODVAL
UPDATE UTILITY CONTROL DATE.	Informative output file message indicating that PFLOAD will update the utility control date/time field in the PFC for all files loaded. This will ensure they are included on the next incremental dump. (UD parameter specified).	None.	PFLOAD

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
UPDATING username.	Message displayed at line 1 of control point indicating that the user name is being updated.	None.	MODVAL
USER: un,termnam,ltime,aname/acn,ctime,dt.	Current status of a user. un — User number. termnam — Terminal name. ltime — Login time. aname — Name of application to which it is connected. acn — Terminal connection number. time — When it was connected to the application. dt — Device type.	None.	NVF
USER ACCESS NOT VALID.	You tried to perform an operation for which you are not authorized. Possible causes include attempts to access a file or equipment which you are not authorized to access.	Ensure accuracy of command or determine proper validation requirements via LIMITS command.	LFM
USER ACCESS NOT VALID.	You tried to perform an operation for which you are not authorized. Possible causes include attempts to - Run a system origin job from nonsystem origin. - Access a restricted subsystem without proper validation. - Enter an incorrect SRU value. - Use the V carriage control character without validation.	Ensure accuracy of command or macro, or determine proper validation requirements via LIMITS command.	DSD EXUBUT EXCSLV MSI QFSP RESEX 1MA IAFEX
USER ACCESS NOT VALID.	You attempted to run MODVAL in a mode that would access the system validation file (FA parameter or K display input) without having security administrator privileges.	None.	MODVAL
USER ACCESS NOT VALID.	You are not authorized to create direct access or indirect access files or to access auxiliary devices.	Contact site personnel concerning validations.	PFM
USER ACCESS NOT VALID.	The permanent file utilities were called by a non-system origin user without proper validation.	Ensure proper validation.	PFS
USER ACCESS NOT VALID.	CONFIG was called from a nonsystem origin job or without mass storage subsystem priority.	Inform site analyst.	CONFIG
USER ACCESS NOT VALID.	Calling job was not system origin.	Correct the error and retry.	QDSPLAY
USER ACCESS NOT VALID.	Calling job does not have mass storage subsystem queue priority.	Contact Central Software Support.	1RM
USER ACCESS NOT VALID.	The calling job must be system origin and have SSJ= entry point to invoke SDSPLAY.	Check for SSJ= entry point and/or rerun the job from the operator console or as system origin.	SDSPLAY
USER CONDITION REGISTER =xxxx.	During central memory initialization, a nonzero user condition register appeared in the job exchange package after reverting to monitor mode.	Inform site analyst or customer engineer.	CTI
USER DATABASE MISSING.	The specified database file was not found and could not be constructed.	None.	RECLAIM
USER ECS DISABLED.	Jobs that assign user extended memory are no longer being scheduled because of unrecovered extended memory errors.	Reenable user extended memory scheduling after extended memory errors have been corrected.	REC
USER ECS IMPROPERLY ALLOCATED.	The amount of extended memory specified on the CMRDECK entry UEC does not match the amount defined previously in the system sector of the user extended memory chain.	Redeadstart and correct the UEC entry.	REC
USER ECS SYSTEM SECTOR ERROR.	The system sector of the user extended memory chain is in error and cannot be read.	Deadstart and initialize extended memory to reallocate the extended memory area.	REC

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
USER EM SPACE UNAVAILABLE.	The CMRDECK entry UEC specified an amount of extended memory larger than the available extended memory.	Redeadstart and correct the UEC CMRDECK entry.	REC
USER INDEX userindex B PURGED.	Output file message indicating that the files under user index userindex were purged during a REFORMAT run.	None.	MODVAL
USER INDEX NOT ON DEVICE.	Permanent files for the user index currently being cataloged do not reside on the device being cataloged.	Retry utility and specify the correct combination of user index and device number.	PFCAT
USER INDEX OUT OF RANGE.	The user index entered for the UI or DI parameter is too large. The maximum value is 377777B.	Enter correct user index.	PFS.
**** USER INDEX PREVIOUSLY DEFINED.	More than one user name has been assigned to a user index with the UI identifier. MODVAL disregards this user name entirely unless the CV parameter (suppression of automatic creation of system and library user indexes) has been selected. In that case, the duplication is flagged on the output file and processing continues normally.	Rerun the job or correct the new validation file so that only one user name is assigned to any user index.	MODVAL
nnn USER INDICES PURGED.	Dayfile message indicating that all files under nnn user indices were purged via the reformat option. This can occur only with a system origin job.	None.	MODVAL
**** USER NAME ALREADY EXISTS.	You attempted to create a user name that already exists. Your line of input is disregarded.	None.	MODVAL
USER NAME NOT FOUND.	Output file message indicating that an attempt was made to delete (or inquire or update from the K display) a nonexistent user name. If entered from the K display, the line of input on which the error occurred is disregarded; otherwise, that particular user name is disregarded.	Correct input directives and rerun job, or correct new validation file, if necessary.	MODVAL
USER NOT ACTIVE.	Informative message for interactive message commands.	None.	DSD
USER NOT SYSTEM ORIGIN.	The user who entered the LOADBC command did not have system origin privileges.	Enter the LOADBC command from the console.	LOADBC
USER NUMBER INCORRECT.	User name cannot be converted to user index correctly.	Reenter parameters and specify correct user name, or site analyst must create a new user name.	PFS
**** USER NUMBER LIMIT.	An attempt was made to validate more than 4095 user names for the specified charge and project number entry.	Rerun with a maximum of 4095 user names under one charge/project entry.	PROFILE
USER PROLOGUE NOT FOUND.	Although a user prologue was defined, it could not be accessed.	The user should either delete the prologue definition or create a prologue file.	CHARGE
USER SECURITY COUNT EXHAUSTED.	User has reached a security count of zero.	Have site administrator increase user's security count if appropriate.	IAFEX
USER VALIDATION DENIED.	A job containing the CEVAL macro was submitted improperly. Either the job must be system origin, or the user must have system origin privileges and submit the job while the system is in engineering mode.	Submit job from the console or, if the user has system origin privileges, set engineering mode (refer to ENABLE command and resubmit job.	CVL
users USERS tasks TASKS.	Informative message indicating how many IAF users are connected to the screen management facility (SMF) subsystem, and how many tasks are active within SMF. users Number of users tasks Number of tasks	None.	SMFEX

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
UTILITY COMPLETE.	This is an informative message indicating that an END command was processed.	None.	SUBSYST
V, FO, XI OPTION VIOLATED.	The specified directive to ASDEBUG requires only one of the three parameters V, FO, or XI to be specified.	Correct directive and retry.	ASDEBUG
VALID LO OPTIONS ARE LO, LO=A, LO=T or LO=X.	The LO parameter was specified on the LIBTASK command with an incorrect list option.	Specify one of the following valid list options LO, LO=A, LO=T or LO=X.	LIBTASK
VALIDATING SB=subfamily CSU=id.	Informative message indicating that ASVAL is validating the MSF catalog for the specified subfamily and the CSU map for CSU id.	None.	ASVAL
VALIDATING SB=subfamily SM=id.	Informative message indicating that SSVAL is validating the SFM catalog for the specified subfamily and the SM map for SM id.	None.	SSVAL
VALIDATION DENIED - DEVICE NOT FOUND.	CVL returned a response indicating that a NAD on the specified channel could not be found in the EST.	Correct channel parameter and retry.	LOADBC
VALIDATION DENIED - DEVICE ON OR IN USE.	CVL returned a response indicating that the NAD controlware could not be loaded because the NAD was turned on or was being used by a maintenance user.	Either turn off the NAD, or wait until the maintenance user has returned the NAD. Retry.	LOADBC
VEJ - BUFFER ARGUMENT ERROR.	Dayfile message indicating that FET buffer pointers are incorrect. (FWA<LWA<FL) was not true or TID (terminal id) with complement address was not within the field length.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	VEJ
VEJ - INCORRECT REQUEST.	Dayfile message indicating that one of the following conditions has occurred: - VEJ was not called by a subsystem. - The FET address was out of range.	Write a PSR and include support materials to allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	VEJ

VER n.n - mln.	Indicates the version and modification level number of NS.
	    n.n Version level.
	    mln Modification level number.
		None.	NS

VERIFY ERROR ON EST ENTRY est.	Informative message indicating that the EST entry est did not match the one on the BUDT file.	Check EST est or BUDT file and retry.	SSEXEC
VERIFYING ADDRESSES S/N=serialn.	Console message indicating that a read-only pass is being made across the pack. This message is displayed after successfully fetching the factory-recorded data and flaw maps or after successfully restoring the address fields, if the V (verify) option was specified on the FORMAT command. Here, serialn is the actual pack serial number read.	None.	FORMAT
VERSION MISMATCH ON MEMORY FILE.	The memory file already on the system contains a version number different from the version number in NAMI. The memory file will automatically be changed to reflect the current NAMI version number.	None.	NAMI
VLAPFC - INVALID LINK.	An out of range alternate storage address from a *pfc* has caused SSVAL to abort.	Inform site analyst.	SSVAL
VOLUME LABEL ERROR.	Error on the volume header.	The DRD should be turned back on when the read starts on the second DRD. If there is a hardware problem, inform site analyst.	SSEXEC
VSN ALREADY EXISTS.	When attempting to use the edit/add directives, the VSN specified was found to already exist on the directory.	Continue processing.	DMREC
VSN ALREADY IN CSUMAP.	A cartridge being added from the input drawer has a scratch or manufacturer's label and a vsn which is already assignd in the CSU map. Because all cartridges have unique vsns, the CSU map entry is probably obsolete.	Remove incorrect CSU map entry, using steps described in NOS 2 Analysis Handbook on Removal of Faulty or Missing Cartridges.	ASLABEL

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
VSN - xxxxxx ALREADY IN DIRECTORY.	The VSN supplied for this operation was found to already exist on the directory.	Try another VSN.	DMREC
VSN AND DATE/TIME CANNOT CO-EXIST ON LOAD DIRECTIVE.	On a load directive the date/time keywords cannot be used with VSN keyword.	Correct the directive and rerun.	DMREC
VSN ASSIGNED DOES NOT MATCH VSN REQUESTED.	The VSN assigned as a result of a DMREC ADD subdirective does not agree with the VSN specified on the subdirective.	Correct the VSN conflict.	DMREC
VSN DOES NOT EXIST.	When attempting to access a directory, the specified VSN was not found on the directory.	List the directory for further information.	DMREC
VSN IS NOT FIRST REEL.	When attempting to modify a directory, the specified VSN was not the first reel of the set.	Specify the first reel of the multireel set.	DMREC
VSN NOT FOUND.	The vsn specified in the directive to ASDEBUG is not contained in the CSU map.	Correct vsn and retry.	ASDEBUG
VSN NOT FOUND IN CSUMAP.	The vsn specified in the RM directive to ASLABEL or in the label of the cartridge being restored is not contained in the CSU map.	Correct directive and retry.	ASLABEL
VSN OPTION VIOLATED.	One of the following. - V=vsn cannot be used with the directive specified. - V=vsn was not specified but is required with the directive specified. - V=vsn cannot be used with at least one of the other parameters specified. - V alone cannot be used with a directive to ASDEBUG.	Correct error and retry.	ASLABEL ASDEBUG
VSN OR DATE/TIME NOT SPECIFIED.	When attempting to delete directory entries, no VSN or date/time was specified.	Specify VSN or date/time and rerun.	DMREC
VSN TABLE OVERFLOW.	Too many VSN entries were encountered for this directive.	Check directive and increase TVSN size if necessary.	DMREC (BVT)
VSN TOO LONG	The PVSN value is longer than 6 characters.	Shorten the value of the PFDUMP parameter PVSN to 6 characters or less.	PFDUMP
VSN or X-Y NOT IN SUBFAMILY.	The specified vsn or X and Y coordinates correspond to a cubicle which is not assigned to a subfamily, as required by this directive.	Obtain the correct vsn or X and Y coordinates from an ASUSE report, and retry the directive.	ASDEBUG
VWBT EMPTY - FALSE INVOKE OF NVFVWVF.	For debug only. Worklist procedure NVFVWVF is erroneously invoked.	Contact Central Software Support.	NVF
WAIT DEMAND FILE ATTACH.	The MAGNET routine is waiting for the resource demand file to become available so clean-up processing can be done.	If the message is displayed for an extended period of time, drop the job which has the demand file attached, or drop the magnetic tape subsystem.	MAGNET
WAIT FNT SPACE.	OBF (begin file routine) is waiting for additional NFL to create a local file.	None.	OBF
WAIT FOR CATALOG INTERLOCK.	Informative message indicating that permanent file requests are currently active. PFDUMP will automatically continue when the interlock on the catalog track is successfully obtained.	None.	PFDUMP
WAIT FOR FILE STAGING.	PFDUMP is waiting for the alternate storage executive to link any staged files to their respective catalog entries.	None.	PFDUMP
WAIT FOR MSS INTERLOCK.	PFDUMP is waiting for the alternate storage executive to release its catalog files so that they can be dumped.	None.	PFDUMP
WAIT FOR PF UTILITY ON est.	PFDUMP or PFCAT is waiting for a permanent file utility (such as PFLOAD or MSI) to complete processing on equipment with EST ordinal est. The waiting utility continues automatically when the other utility completes.	Wait for utility to complete.	PFDUMP PFCAT

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
nnnn WAIT QUEUE FILES RECOVERED.	nnnn files in the wait queue have been recovered.	None.	REC
WAIT 1MT COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating the routine MAGNET is waiting for 1MT to complete before attempting clean-up or recovery procedures on the magnetic tape subsystem.	None.	MAGNET
WAITING FOR CFO.GO.	MCS processing is suspended until you enter the CFO,jsn.GO command.	Enter CFO,jsn.GO command.	MCS
WAITING FOR *CMS* TO FINISH.	MREC'S helper, 1MR, will not run when CMS is active.	Wait for CMS to finish, or drop MREC.	1MR
WAITING FOR DATABASE NON-BUSY.	The specified database is busy (for example, it may be attached in write mode to another job). RECLAIM continues to attempt to attach the file at ten second intervals until the file becomes available or you interrupt RECLAIM.	Wait for the specified database to become available or terminate RECLAIM processing.	RECLAIM
WAITING FOR ECS.	The FL requested on the ENFLE,nnnn. command has not been assigned to the control point yet.	Wait until FL is assigned or hit the left blank to clear command.	DIS
WAITING FOR EXEC.	MSSEXEC or SSEXEC is temporarily delaying the processing of ASVAL or SSVAL requests.	None.	ASVAL
WAITING FOR FILE filename.	Informative message indicating that ASVAL is waiting for MSSEXEC to return a CSU map or an MSF catalog.	None.	ASVAL
WAITING FOR FILE filename.	Informative message indicating that SSVAL is waiting for SSEXEC to return a SM map or an SFM catalog.	None.	SSVAL
WAITING FOR xxxI INTERLOCK.	1MR is waiting for flag register interlock xxxI. xxx One of the following. DAT Device access table interlock FAT Fast attach table interlock	None.	1MR
WAITING FOR INTERLOCK.	Another machine has the software reserve on this independent shared device.	If the other machine is running, no action is necessary. If the specified mainframe is not running, have a customer engineer clear the software reserve with the MREC utility or by presetting the device.	MSM
WAITING FOR MACHINE ID=XX.	Informative message stating that reconfiguration cannot occur until the operator on the mainframe with ID = xx either enters the same reconfiguration parameters or enters K.IGNORE.	None.	1RM
WAITING FOR MAGNET.	The job is waiting for the magnetic tape subsystem to be activated.	Wait for the operator to activate MAGNET or terminate job.	RESEX
WAITING FOR NETWORK.	NAM was not active when MCS tried to NETON.	Bring NAM up.	MCS
WAITING FOR PN=packname, type.	The job is waiting for the operator to mount pack packname on device type type.	Wait until the operator mounts the requested pack or terminate job.	RESEX
WAITING FOR READY UNIT est.	RESEX is waiting for the tape unit with EST ordinal est to become ready.	Ensure that correct tape is mounted and ready unit.	RESEX
WAITING FOR RESOURCE FILE.	The job is waiting for the resource demand file or VSN file to become available.	Wait until resource file becomes available or terminate job. To operator: If job is not rolled out and this message persists, inform site analyst or drop the job. If the operator decides to override an interrupted job at this point, the preview data in the demand file is not cleared and the E,P display continues to	RESEX

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
	show the VSN request associated with the job until you log off or issue a subsequent request for tape or pack.		
WAITING FOR RESOURCES.	The job is waiting for sufficient resources to allow assignment of the tape/pack without causing a system deadlock.	Wait until the resources become available or terminate job.	RESEX
WAITING FOR STORAGE.	The FL requested on the ENFL,nnnn. command has not been assigned to the control point yet.	Wait until FL Is assigned or clear the command.	DIS
WAITING FOR STORAGE.	Issued to DSD B and J displays. BIO is waiting to increase its field length or for a buffer to become available.	None.	1IO
WAITING FOR TVF TO BE ENABLED.	TVF is not enabled.	Enable TVF.	TVF
WAITING FOR VSN= vsn, type.	The job is waiting for the operator to mount the tape with VSN vsn on the specified type (MT, HD, PE, or GE). VSN= SCRATCH indicates that any scratch tape is acceptable.	Wait for the operator to mount the tape or terminate the job.	RESEX
WAITING - GLOBAL INTERLOCK.	Informative message indicating that another deadstart file installation is in progress on the selected device.	None.	1IS
WAITING ON TRACK LIMIT.	The job is waiting for additional tracks on the familyname device containing the resource demand and VSN files.	Wait for the additional tracks or terminate job.	RESEX
WAITING - RECOVERY INTERLOCK.	Informative message. In order to recover a device on-line, it is necessary to load the device access table out of extended memory. However, the flag register interlock is currently unavailable, possibly because another machine is deadstarting.	None.	CMS
WORD ADDRESS NOT FOUND.	Output file message indicating that a word address requested was not found in the specified record in the EDD file.	Ensure that the dump file contains meaningful information.	DSDI
WPE UNRECOVERED - ABORT.	Operator has aborted PFDUMP operation by entering K.END in response to UNRECOVERED PARITY ERROR message, or PFDUMP was unable to continue after the operator entered K.GO.	Retry PFDUMP operation using a different tape.	PFDUMP
WRITING MEMORY.	Each available word of central memory is written with two patterns, checking for errors on each pass. The duration of the message is a function of central memory size.	None.	CTI
WRITING SUMMARY.	Informative K display message indicating that the summary report is being generated.	None.	PFCAT
WRONG ENTRY WHILE READING VSN ENTRIES.	The VSN record read from the directory has an incorrect format.	Inform data administrator.	DMREC
WRONG VSN USED.	Either the wrong VSN was used or no header was found on ARF.	Make sure the correct ARF is being used and retry.	DMREC
X,Y OPTION VIOLATED.	An incorrect X,Y combination was specified by the XI and YI parameters in a directive to ASLABEL.	Correct XI,YI parameters and retry.	ASLABEL
XI, YI OPTION VIOLATED.	One of the following. - XI and YI parameters were required but were not specified. - XI and YI were not specified together. - Either the XI or YI parameter was not a legal value.	Correct XI and/or YI parameters and retry.	ASDEBUG
Y,*Z* OPTION VIOLATED.	An incorrect Y,Z combination was specified by the YI and ZI parameters in a directive to SSLABEL.	Correct YI,ZI parameters and retry.	SSLABEL
YOU ARE NOT THE CONTROLLING NOP.	An attempt was made by the operator to release control of an NPU that is not currently under his/her control.	None.	CS

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
YOU NOW HAVE AUTO CONTROL STATUS.	A CONTROL,AUTO command has been successfully initiated by the operator.	None.	CS
ZZdbDIR UNREADABLE.	When trying to expand a data file, an attempt to read the directory file failed.	Inform data administrator.	DMREC
1DD ABT.	This message is displayed when one of the following conditions occurs. - Unrecoverable write error on a dayfile dump. - No mass storage space available on which to write the dayfile. - Enough dayfile messages (usually error log) were generated during the deadstart process to necessitate a dump of the buffer. However, the deadstart process had not advanced far enough to properly dump the buffer. In each of the above cases, the buffer is set empty. A portion of the dayfile is lost and messages may be incomplete. Operator message.	The system should be idled (refer to IDLE command) immediately and the appropriate step taken as follows. - Correct write errors. - Free space on the full device. - During deadstart, this message usually indicates a bad pack or disk drive. Use another pack or take the drive offline.	PPR
1HP - UNAUTHORIZED CALL.	1HP was requested by a program other than CPUMTR.	None.	1HP
1IS - INCORRECT REQUEST.	1IS was called with an incorrect function request.	None.	1IS
1MB CALL ERROR.	1MB was called with an invalid function 99 code.	Inform Central Software Support.	1MB
1MB ESM CHANNEL HANG	The ESM maintenance channel hung active while attempting to read the ESM secded log.	Contact a customer engineer.	1MB
1MB INCOMPLETE ESM SECDED READ.	The read of the ESM secded data failed.	Contact a customer engineer.	1MB
1MR - EQest, TKyyy AND MCR NOT FOUND	Track yyyy of equipment est changed state during processing by 1MR.	None.	1MR
1MR ERROR FLAG TERMINATION.	An error flag was set at 1MR's control point.	None.	1MR
1MT PROBABLY LOST.	Informative message indicating the routine MAGNET was dropped while waiting for 1MT to complete.	None.	MAGNET
1RM INCORRECT REQUEST.	Incorrect function code or status word address out of range.	Take a deadstart dump, write a PSR, and send the dump and PSR to CDC along with any support materials which will allow CDC to duplicate the problem.	1RM
1RU LABEL ERROR, m, EQest.	An unrecovered error occured during 1RU processing of the label sector. est EST ordinal of the equipment. m R for read W for write est EST ordinal	Inform software support.	PPR

1RU LABEL ERROR, n, EQest.	An unrecovered error occured during 1RU processing of the label sector.
	
	est EST ordinal of the equipment.
	n One of the following:
	
	    m Error code
	    b Bit error
	    y Read error
	    w Write error.
		Inform customer engineer.	PPR

1RU LABEL ERROR, m, EQest.	An unrecovered error occured during 1RU processing of the label sector. m R for read W for write est Est ordinal of the equipment.	Inform software support.	PPR

MESSAGE	SIGNIFICANCE	ACTION	ROUTINE
1TM - NO TPM AVAILABLE.	Either there is no two-port multiplexer available in the equipment status table, or the multiplexer channel is not available.	Contact Central Software Support.	1TM
1TM - RDest Ccn Ppn Fffff REJECT.	Two-port multiplexer, equipment number est, channel number cn, port number pn, has rejected function ffff.	Contact Central Software Support.	1TM
1TM - RDF CANNOT BE RUN ON MAINFRAME.	The mainframe does not have the necessary hardware to support usage of RDF.	None.	1TM
1TM - RDF CANNOT BE RUN ON MAINFRAME.	The mainframe does not have the necessary hardware to support usage of RDF.	None.	1TM
1TM - RDF TERMINATED.	RDF is not enabled. 1TM will issue this message, then drop after signalling driver drop to RDF.	1TM may be restarted by enabling RDF and by entering the console command to restart 1TM. Otherwise, no action.	1TM
1TM - RDF TIME-OUT.	No terminal activity has occurred for 15 minutes (assembly parameter) and that RDF is not in dedicated mode. 1TM has dropped from the PPU without recall and has signalled driver-drop to RDF.	None.	1TM
1TM - RDF TIME-OUT.	No terminal activity has occurred for 15 minutes (assembly parameter) and that RDF is not in dedicated mode. 1TM has dropped from the PPU without recall and has signalled driver-drop to RAF.	No action.	1TM
1TO ABORT nn,pppp.	An internal error was found in an IAF call. nn Error number pppp Pot pointer	Contact Central Software Support.	1TO
1XM - UNAUTHORIZED CALL.	1MX was called from a control point other than the system control point.	Contact central software support.	CVL
60459680 DESTAGE DELAYED, FM=familyname, SF=subfamily, CSU=id.	An error with the AST was corrected. The destage of the affected file will be automatically restarted.	None.	EXDEST SSEXEC
667x MALFUNCTION.	Either a function was not accepted or no multiplexer is on the channel.	Inform customer engineer.	1TN
8/9 NOT ALLOWED ON OCTAL FIELD.	The specified channel number was specified with a post suffix of B while a B or 9 was specified.	Correct the syntax error and retry.	DMPCCC
x25 NETWORK (PSN) DOWN ON PORT xx.	CCP is not receiving a response from the packet switched network (PSN) on port xx. Indicates cable/modem problems, or the PSN is down.	Contact PSN site analyst.	CCP
667X FUNCTION REJECT.	1TN issued a function to the multiplexer which was not accepted by the equipment.	Contact Central Software Support.	1TN
7990 HARDWARE PROBLEM.	The directive to SSLABEL or SSDEBUG cannot be processed at this time because of an MSAS hardware failure.	Rerun after a repair has been made.	SSLABEL SSDEBUG
7990 INITIALIZATION COMPLETE.	Informative message indicating that the 7990 hardware initialization is complete.	None.	SSEXEC

Abort

> To terminate a program, job or job step
> when an error condition (hardware or
> software) exists from which the program
> or computer cannot recover.

Account Dayfile

> The account dayfile provides a history
> of system usage over the life of the
> account dayfile. It provides
> information necessary for accurate
> billing and system usage analysis.

Address

> The location of a word in memory. The
> location is designated by number or
> symbolic name.

ANSI

> American National Standards Institute.
> An organization that establishes
> standards for the benefit of its member
> organizations.

Application Program

> A program resident in a host computer
> that provides an information storage,
> retrieval, and/or processing service to
> a remote user via the data communication
> network and the Network Access Method.
> Application programs use the system
> control point feature of NOS to
> communicate with the Network Access
> Method.

> In the context of network software, an
> application program is not an
> interactive job, but rather a terminal
> servicing facility. A terminal
> servicing facility provides terminal
> users with a specific processing
> capability such as remote job entry from
> batch terminals, transaction processing,
> entry and execution of interactive jobs,
> and so forth. For example, the standard
> CDC interactive facility IAF makes

terminal input and output appear the
same to an executing program as file
input and output; IAF is a network
application program, but the executing
program using IAF is an interactive job.

ASCII

> American National Standard Code for
> Information Interchange. The standard
> character set and code used for
> information interchange between systems.

Auxiliary Device

> Mass storage device that is not part of
> a permanent file family. Auxiliary
> devices can contain direct or indirect
> access permanent files.

Buffer

> An intermediate storage area used to
> compensate for a difference in rates of
> data flow, or times of event occurrence,
> when transmitting data between central
> memory and an external device during
> input/output operations.

Cartridge

> Component of the MSF. The cartridge
> consists of a plastic housing that
> encloses a strip of magnetic tape on
> which data is stored under program
> control.

Cartridge Storage Unit (CSU)

> Device which includes storage cells
> (cubicles) for 2052 cartridges and a
> selector that moves cartridges among the
> mass storage transport, the cubicles,
> and the input/output drawers of the CSU.

Cassette

> The magnetic tape device in an NPU used
> for bootstrap loading of offline
> diagnostics and (in remote NPUs) the
> bootstrap load/dump operation.

Central Memory (CM)

   The main storage device whose storage
   cells (words) can be addressed by a
   computer program and from which
   instructions and data can be loaded
   directly into registers from which the
   instructions can be executed or from
   which data can be manipulated.

Central Processor Unit (CPU)

   The high-speed arithmetic unit that
   performs the addition, subtraction,
   multiplication, division, incrementing,
   logical operations, and branching
   instructions needed to execute programs.

Channel Number

   The number of the data channel on which
   a peripheral device controller can be
   accessed.

Character

   Unless otherwise specified, references
   to characters in this manual are to
   7-bit ASCII code.

Checkpoint

   The process of writing to a magnetic
   tape or mass storage file a copy of your
   job's central memory, the system
   information used for job control, and
   the names and contents of all assigned
   files that are identified in a CHECKPT
   request.

CIP

   Refer to CYBER Initialization Package.

CMRDECK

   The central memory resident deck.

Coldstart

   Procedure used to deadstart if the tape
   or disk controller has not yet been
   loaded with controlware or the
   controlware is not running.

Command

   A sequence of words and characters that
   call a system routine to perform a job
   step. The command must conform to
   format specifications and end with
   either a period or a right parenthesis.
   A command is sometimes called a control
   statement.

Connection Number

   A number assigned to an IAF terminal by
   the system when the terminal is logged
   in and an entry is made for the job in
   the executing job table.

Connection Status

   A job attribute kept in the job's
   executing job table (EJT) entry. The
   system uses it to determine the job's
   relationship with IAF.

Control Point Number

   The number of the control point to which
   a job is assigned, while the job resides
   in central memory. The actual number of
   control points is an installation
   parameter. Before the job can execute,
   each central processor program must be
   assigned to a control point.

Control Statement

   Refer to Command.

Controller

   Hardware device that connects channels
   to peripheral devices. For example, a
   tape controller might connect up to
   eight tape units to one channel.

Controlware

   Refer to Peripheral microcode.

CYBER Database Control System (CDCS)

   The DMS-170 controlling module that
   provides the interface between an
   application and a data base.

CYBER Initialization Package (CIP)

A release mechanism that provides CTI,
HIVS/MSL, EI, and microcode on a single
tape.

Data Channel

One of the 9 to 24 channels (12-bit) by
which information passes between the
peripheral processors and peripheral
devices. Refer to Channel number.

Dayfile

A chronological file created during job
execution which forms a permanent
accounting and job history record.
Dayfile messages are generated by
operator action or when certain commands
are processed. A copy of the dayfile is
printed with the output for each job.
You must explicitly request it in an
interactive job.

Deadstart

The process of initializing the system
by loading the operating system library
programs and any of the product set from
magnetic tape or disk. Deadstart
recovery is reinitialization after
system failure.

Deadstart Sequencing

The execution of a selected set of
commands before normal system job
scheduling is enabled.

Default Value

A fixed value supplied by the system for
a missing parameter.

Detached Job

An interactive service class job removed
from control of the interactive sub-
system. It may or may not continue to
execute, depending on the presence of
commands in the command buffer or an
active job step. Control is regained by
recovering the EJT entry for the job.

Direct Access File

A NOS permanent mass storage file that
can be attached to your job. All
changes to this file are made on the
file itself rather than a temporary copy
of the file (compare with Indirect
Access File).

DIS (Job Display)

A system peripheral processor program
similar to system display (DSD) that
provides communication between a job in
central memory and the operator at the
console, and permits the operator to
control execution of the program through
the console keyboard.

Disabled Job

An interactive service class job
temporarily rolled out due to user break
processing or encountering the end of
its command stream. The job scheduler
ignores disabled jobs.

Disk

A unit composed of one or more flat,
circular plates with magnetic material
on both sides that is used to store
large amounts of data or programs.

Disk Pack

A group of disks with magnetically
encoded information. Disk packs can be
removed from the system with the stored
information intact.

Display

One or more screens used to display
system and job information, operator
messages, and contents of central
memory. Through the console keyboard,
the operator can control the operation
of the system. The displays are
identified by alphabetic characters;
some used frequently are: system status
(B,O.), system files (H), and dayfile
messages (A).

Display Code

A 6-bit character code set used to
represent alphanumeric and special
characters.

Disposition Code

A two-character mnemonic indicating
destination queue and format for
processing a file named on a ROUTE
function.

Downline

The direction of output flow, from host
to terminal.

DSD (System Display)

The operating system program that
provides communication between the
operator and the system by accepting
control information typed on the console
keyboard and by displaying to the
operator information pertinent to all
jobs known to the system. DSD is
permanently assigned to peripheral
processor 1.

ECS

Extended Core Storage. Refer to
Extended Memory.

EJT Ordinal (EJTO)

An index into the executing job table
(EJT). It uniquely identifies an EJT
entry. The acceptable range is from
0001 through 4095. EJTO is reserved for
the system.

EQPDECK

The equipment description deck used
during deadstart to define the system
equipment configuration.

Equipment Number

A number from 0 to 7 which identifies
the setting on a peripheral device
controller.

Equipment Status Table (EST)

A central memory resident table listing
all the defined equipments, parameters
affecting their operation, and the
status of the equipments.

EST Ordinal

The number designating the position of
an entry within the equipment status
table (EST) established at each
installation. Devices are identified in
operator commands by EST ordinals. The
EST ordinal is sometimes referred to as
equipment number.

Executing Job

When a job is assigned an EJT entry it
is considered an executing job. An
executing job can be rolled out or at a
control point.

Executing Job Table (EJT)

A central memory resident table that
contains a 4-word entry for all
executing jobs including interactive
service class jobs.

Extended Core Storage (ECS)

Optional additional memory. ECS
contains 60-bit words; it has a large
amount of storage and fast transfer
rates. ECS can be used only for program
and data storage, not for program
execution. Special hardware instruc-
tions exist for transferring data
between central memory and ECS.

Extended Memory

An extension to central memory which is
physically located outside of the
machine. Formerly referred to as
Extended Core Storage (ECS) or Large
Central Memory (LCM).

Family Device

Mass storage permanent file device
associated with a specific system. A
family may consist of 1 to 63 logical
devices. Normally, a system runs with
one family of permanent file devices
available. However, additional families
may be introduced during normal opera-
tion. This enables users associated
with the additional families to access
their permanent files via the alternate
family.

Family Name

A designation that the installation may give to a group of permanent file devices.

Family Ordinal (FO)

An index into the FOT. The family ordinal is used to identify a unique family.

Family Ordinal Table (FOT)

A central memory resident table used to map family names to family ordinals, and family ordinals to family names.

Field Length

The area in central memory allocated to a particular job; the only part of central memory that a job can directly access.

Field Length Extended (FLE)

Amount of extended memory assigned to an executing job.

File

1. A set of information that begins at beginning-of-information (BOI), ends at end-of-information (EOI), and is referenced by a local file name.

2. That portion of a multifile file terminated by an end-of-file (EOF).

3. Data recorded on a magnetic tape beginning after an HDR1 label and ending before an EOF1 label.

NOS commands requiring a parameter that is a file name refer to definition 1. Commands requiring a parameter that specifies the number of files refer to definition 2. Definition 3 applies only to labeled magnetic tapes.

First Level Peripheral Processor (FLPP)

The processor that is connected directly to the CYBER 170 Model 176 mainframe and operates synchronously with the mainframe.

Flag

A character or bit that signals the occurrence or presence of a particular condition.

Forms Code

An attribute of output files and output devices. The user can specify special forms required for output; you can mount the special forms and use the FORM command to let the system process the user's output.

Hang

A system stop that may be caused by hardware failure or by an error in a system program. An error in a user program could cause that program to hang (go into a loop or abort), but no user program error should cause a system hang.

Indirect Access File

A NOS permanent file that you access by making a temporary copy of the file (GET or OLD command). You create or alter it by saving or substituting the contents of an existing temporary file (REPLACE or SAVE command). Compare with Direct Access File.

Interactive Facility (IAF)

An application that provides a terminal operator with interactive processing capability. The interactive facility makes terminal input/output and file input/output appear the same to an executing program.

Interactive Job

A job initiated from an interactive (time-sharing) terminal.

IOU

Input/output (CYBER 180-class mainframes and models 865 and 875). IOU is a collection of all PPs, PP channels, and related hardware.

Job Sequence Name (JSN)

Mass Storage Device

The unique, system-defined name assigned
to every executing job or queued file.
The JSN is a string of four alphabetic
characters.

An extended memory (ECS) or disk unit
which has defined logical attributes
such as family, file residency, and so
on.

Job Status

A job attribute kept in the job's
executing job table (EJT) entry. It is
used by the system to determine if a job
is rolled in or rolled out. If the job
is rolled out, job status indicates why
it was rolled out.

Mass Storage Extended Subsystem (MSE)

MSE is the product consisting of the
7990 hardware, the channel interface,
the diagnostics, and the operational
software. MSE stores data on the 7990
and moves it to disk upon request for
access by an authorized user.

Load Point

Metallic strip marking the beginning of
the recordable portion of a magnetic
tape. Data, including labels, is written
after the load point. A rewind positions
a single file volume to the load point.

Mass Storage Subsystem (MSS)

MSS is the product consisting of the MSF
hardware, the CYBER coupler, the
diagnostics, and the operational soft-
ware. MSS stores data on the MSF and
moves it to disk upon request for access
by an authorized user.

Local Batch Job

A batch job submitted at the central
computer site through a card reader.

Logical Identifier (LID)

A 3-character alphanumeric string used
to identify a particular mainframe in a
loosely coupled network. LIDs are
identified by your site.

Mass Storage Table (MST)

Table that contains an entry for each
logical device in the configuration of
mass storage devices currently available
to the system.

MDD

Refer to Monitor Display Driver.

Machine Identification (MID)

Identifier used to associate a specific
machine with its access to a shared
device.

Monitor Display Driver

A program that monitors maintenance
registers during operating system
operation.

MAG

Magnetic tape subsystem.

MSS

Refer to Mass Storage Subsystem.

Maintenance Registers

Hardware registers used in error
detection, logging and recovery
procedures for CYBER 180-class
mainframes and models 865 and 875 only.

MSE

Refer to Mass Storage Extended Subsystem.

Multimainframe System

Mass Storage

The equipment used to hold temporary and
permanent files within the system.

Network of physically and logically
connected computer systems.

Multispindle Device

A logical mass storage device which
includes two to eight disk units.

Network Access Device (NAD)

The primary element in a loosely coupled
network. Each NAD connects a computer
system to the network.

Network Access Method (NAM)

A software package that provides a
generalized method of using a
communications network for switching,
buffering, queuing, and transmitting
data. NAM is a set of interface
routines used by a terminal servicing
facility for shared access to a network
of terminals and other applications, so
that the facility program does not need
to support the physical structures and
protocols of a private communication
network.

Network Processing Unit (NPU)

The collection of hardware and software
that switches, buffers, and transmits
data between terminals and host
computers.

Online Job

A job which has a logical connection
existing between an interactive device
and a job in the system.

Order-Dependent

Used to describe items which must appear
in a specific order.

Order-Independent

Used to describe items which need not
appear in any specific order.
Parameters, particularly those with
keywords, may be order-independent.

Origin Type

A job attribute that indicates how a job
entered the system. The four origin
types are interactive origin, batch
origin, remote batch origin, and system
origin.

Output File

The system-defined file which contains
all the output from job processing. It
is also known as the print or punch file.

Paging (Screen)

The process of filling a CRT display
with data, and holding additional data
for subsequent displays. Changing the
page display is an operator-controlled
function if the page wait option is
selected.

Parity

In writing data, an extra bit is either
set or cleared in each byte so that
every byte has either an odd number of
set bits (odd parity) or an even number
of set bits (even parity). Parity is
checked on a read for error detection
and possible recovery.

Peripheral Microcode

Special type of software that resides in
a peripheral controller. The peripheral
microcode defines the functional
characteristics of the controller.

Peripheral Processor (PP)

The hardware unit within the host
computer that performs physical input
and output through the computer's data
channels.

Peripheral Processor Unit (PPU)

First level peripheral processor. A PPU
is contained in the mainframe in a
multimainframe environment and operates
synchronously with the mainframe.
Sometimes referred to as FLPP.

Permanent File

A mass storage file that is cataloged by
the system so that its location and
identification are always known to the
system. Permanent files cannot be
destroyed accidentally during normal
system operation. They are protected by
the system from unauthorized access
according to privacy controls specified
when they are created.

Permanent File Transfer Facility Service
(PTFS)

    PTFS is an application program servicer
started by RHF when requested by a PTF
on another host. The PTFS application
assists the PTF application in
completing the file transfer by
performing those permanent file
functions requested by the user and then
transferring the file between PTF and
PTFS.

Physical Identifier (PID)

    The unique 3-character identifier of a
specific host.

Physical Record Unit (PRU)

    The amount of information transmitted by
a single physical operation of a
specified device. For mass storage
files, a PRU is 64 central memory words
(640 characters); for magnetic tape
files, the size of the PRU depends upon
the tape format. A PRU that is not full
of user data is called a short PRU; a
PRU that has a level terminator but no
user data is called a zero-length PRU.

Programmable Format Control

    Spacing and format control for 580 line
printers provided by the use of software
and a microprocessor instead of a
carriage control format tape.

PRU

    Refer to Physical Record Unit.

Pseudo A Register

    A software register used by DSD to
function channels and to manipulate
peripheral hardware devices from the
operator's console.

Pseudo PP Register

    A pseudo PP emulates the CIO PP
program. It is assigned when using
buffered devices.

Queue File Transfer Facility (QTF)

    QTF is an application program initiator
that periodically scans the I/O queues
searching for files to transfer. When
it finds a file to transfer, it
initiates and completes the queue file
transfer with the help of its servicing
application, QTFS on another host.

Queue File Transfer Facility Servicer (QTFS)

    QTFS is an application program servicer
started by RHF when requested by a QTF
on another host. The QTFS application
assists the QTF application in complet-
ing the transfer by receiving the queue
file and placing it in the I/O queue.

Queue Priority

    An attribute associated with input and
output files. If all other factors are
equal, queue priority is used to select
the best file for processing.

Queue Transfer Facility Initiator (QTFI)

    Refer to Queue File Transfer Facility.

Queued File

    An input, print, plot, or punch file
that has an entry in the QFT, is not
assigned to an EJT entry, and is waiting
to be selected for processing.

Queued File Table (QFT)

    A central memory resident table
containing a four word entry for all
active input and output queue files.

Recoverable Job

    A job currently in a detached state that
is recoverable from an interactive
terminal.

Remote Batch Job

    A job submitted from a remote batch
terminal.

Remote Host Facility (RHF)

   A central processor program that
   executes at a system control point. It
   performs data buffering and switching,
   and is the intermediary between
   application programs and the network.

Rollout

   The removal of jobs from central memory
   to mass storage before execution is com-
   plete, so the control point and central
   memory can be assigned to another job. A
   job is rolled out when it is waiting for
   an external event, when its control point
   and/or central memory is needed by a
   higher priority job, or when it exceeds
   its central memory time slice.

Rollout File

   A file containing a job (and system in-
   formation) that has been temporarily
   removed from the main processing area of
   the system.

Scheduling Priority

   An attribute associated with an executing
   job available for job scheduling.
   Scheduling priority is used to select
   the best executing service class job for
   processing.

SCOPE 2 Station Facility (SSF)

   A NOS subsystem that allows a NOS user
   to submit a batch or (including batch
   jobs that require interactive I/O) job
   to a linked SCOPE 2 system. The
   submitted job uses standard SCOPE 2
   control statement but can access NOS
   files stored on the originating NOS
   system.

Screen Management Facility (SMF)

   A subsystem which alters the performance
   characteristics of the Full Screen
   Editor (FSE). The absence or presence
   of SMF is not detectable by the user of
   FSE. Performance can be optimized by
   disabling SMF for small mainframes with
   heavy interactive workloads and by
   enabling SMF for large configurations.

Service Class (SC)

   An attribute associated with a queued
   file or executing job. Service class
   determines how the system services the
   job.

Status

   Information relating to the current
   state of a device, line, and so forth.
   Service messages are the principal
   carriers of status information.
   Statistics are a special subclass of
   status.

Status/Control (S/C) Register

   Hardware register used in error
   detection, logging, and recovery
   procedures for CYBER 170, 700 series.

Step Mode

   A protected or debugging mode for the
   operating system monitor. The keyboard
   spacebar must be pressed to process each
   PP request.

Stimulator

   A collection of central memory and
   peripheral processor programs which
   enters a hypothetical work load into the
   system to analyze the effects of such a
   load on response time and system
   reliability.

Suspended Job

   An interactive job placed in an inactive
   state. Processing is stopped
   immediately and recovery information is
   copied to the rollout file. Processing
   is resumed as if no interruption took
   place, if the job's EJT entry is
   recovered.

System Debug

   A system in the system debug mode is
   less tolerant than normal of system
   errors; that is, it is more likely to
   hang upon experiencing errors.

System Job

   A job brought to a control point by the
   operator.

System Origin Job

A job entered at the system console.

System Resource Unit (SRU)

A unit of measurement of system usage.
The number of SRUs includes the central
processor time, memory usage, and input/
output resources used for a given job.

Time-Sharing Job

See Interactive job.

Timed/Event Rollout

A condition where an executing a job
that has been temporarily removed from
central memory but will be rolled back
into central memory only when a
specified event (such as a file is no
longer busy) or a specified time period
has elapsed.

Track Reservation Table (TRT)

Table that describes the physical layout
of data on a device and is the key to
allocating information on the device.

Transaction Facility (TAF)

The network host product application
that supports transactional terminal
operation.

Transactional refers to a terminal
operation that is used to conduct a
single, simple data base access or
retrieval procedure, such as a business
transaction. A transactional terminal
is distinctive in that the operator is
aware of only the transaction being
conducted.

Unit Number

The setting of a hardware device. Used
when more than one hardware unit can be
connected to a controller.

Unload

To remove a tape from ready status by
rewinding beyond the load point; the
tape is then no longer under control of
the computer.

Upline

The direction of input flow from
terminal to host.

User Job Name (UJN)

A 1- to 7-character alphanumeric name
you specify to replace the system
defined JSN for a queued file or
executing job.

Volume Serial Number (VSN)

A 1- to 6-character identifier that
identifies the volume of magnetic tape
to the system.

Warmstart

Procedure used to deadstart if the tape
or disk controller is loaded and the
controlware is running.

Write Ring

A circular device inserted into a tape
reel indicating to the tape unit that it
can write on that reel. NOS checks for
the presence of a write ring if you
request it.

7990

A hardware product that is a large
capacity online mass storage device,
which is a cost effective extension to
the disk file storage system and an
alternative to conventional magnetic
tape storage.

7990 Catalog

A disk-resident direct access permanent
file that contains information
describing which allocation units (AUs)
of each cartridge assigned to a
particular subfamily are allocated to
7990 files and which AUs are available
for allocation.

MULTIMAINFRAME OPERATION   C

This appendix gives rules and recommendations to follow in operating a multimainframe system.

- Do not mount packs with duplicate labels.

- Ensure that shared removable devices are mounted on an active machine before deadstarting a second machine that will be accessing these devices. Check the E,M display on the active machine to determine if the devices are mounted. None can have global unload (N) status set.

- Physically dismount a device only if the global unload (N) status is displayed on the E,M display for that device.

- If a level 3 recovery deadstart is required, press the DEADSTART switch but do not begin recovery until all remaining active machines display the message

      MACHINE DOWN

   at the respective system control points.

- If a level 3 recovery deadstart is not possible, or if you attempted a level 3 deadstart and were not successful, MREC must be run on all machines sharing disks with the down machine, followed by a level 0 deadstart on the down machine.

- If you are deadstarting the first machine (no machine is currently operating), you must use the PRESET EQPDECK entry (refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for a description of PRESET).

- If a magnetic tape unit is accessible from more than one mainframe, concurrent use must be disabled by one of the following methods:

   1. Set the access switches on the tape controller such that only one mainframe can access the unit at any time.

   2. Ensure that the EST entry for each shared unit is defined as ON in one of the mainframes only.

Refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for more detailed information on multimainframe operation.

All online peripheral equipment runs under the control of NOS. To determine the EST ordinal and current status (ON or OFF) of a device, examine the EST display. A device must be logically ON before it can be used by NOS. Refer to the description of the ON command in section 3 to logically turn on a device.

405 CARD READER OPERATION

Once the MAIN POWER switch on the card reader is lighted, load and start the reader as follows:

1. Set guide edge of input feed hopper and output stacker for length of card. Narrow half of each tray may be removed, turned end-for-end, and reassembled as necessary.

2. Load cards into hopper, placing column 1 at right as cards face entrance of read station.

3. Check input wall of secondary and main output stackers. If standard cards are used, hinged card-stopping blocks should be positioned to form a flush surface at each input wall. If short cards are used, hinged block assemblies must be pivoted to protrude from wall surfaces of each stacker.

4. At feed hopper, set card-stopping pin to protrude from faceplate if short cards are used; turn pin in clockwise direction to form flush wall if long cards are used.

5. If short cards are to be read, press 51 COLUMN switch until it lights.

6. To check operation:

    a. If MAN is not lighted on AUTO/MAN switch, press switch to place equipment in manual mode.

    b. If STOP is not lighted on RUN/STOP switch, press switch so that STOP lights.

    c. Press MOTOR POWER switch. Light should turn on and input hopper should begin vibrating.

    d. Press READY switch until it lights.

    e. Press SINGLE PICK switch to cause first card to be read and transferred to output stacker. No light exists. If card does not move properly, check read station for an obstruction.

    f. Press MOTOR POWER to stop vibrators and replace card in input hopper.

7. To allow cards to be read:

   a. Press RUN/STOP so that RUN lights, if necessary.

   b. Press AUTO/MAN so that AUTO lights.

   c. Press MOTOR POWER so that it lights.

   d. Press RELOAD MEMORY. It does not light.

   e. Press READY until it lights.

The switches and indicators on the reader (figure D-1) are explained in the following paragraph. They differ slightly depending upon the type of controller (3649 or 3447). The controllers are an integral part of the card reader equipment.

MAIN POWER

Controls all primary power and turns on the photocell light source. It is lighted when power is on. It must be on before subsequent operations are effective.

MOTOR POWER

Controls power to the drive motors, the vacuum-pressure system, and the hopper-stacker vibrators. It must be on before the READY status is effective. It is lighted when on.

AUTO/MAN

Selects manual or program controlled modes of operation. The switch must be in the AUTO position when the reader is to be controlled by the system. Change switch position to MAN to disable system control and allow you to cycle cards manually.

(Used With 3649 Controller)							
MOTOR POWER	AUTO	MAN	READY	END OF FILE	SINGLE PICK	RUN	STOP

MAIN POWER

RESERVE		PARITY		51 COLUMN	RELOAD MEMORY		
A	B	A	B				

(Used With 3447 Controller)							
MOTOR POWER	AUTO	MAN	READY	END OF FILE	SINGLE PICK	RUN	STOP

MAIN POWER

PAR	CONN	51 COLUMN	RELOAD MEMORY			
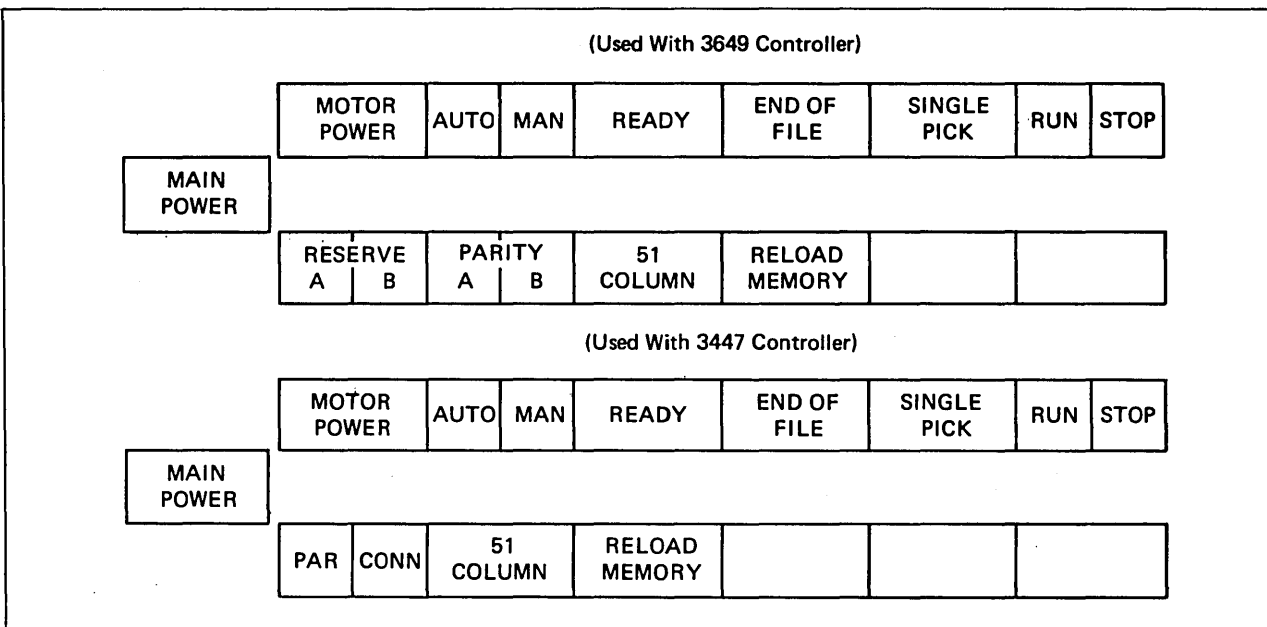
Figure D-1. Card Reader Switches

READY

The switch lights to indicate the ready condition. When the switch is pressed, the first card is read into buffer memory. Thereafter, the reader is under system control. If the input hopper is empty, error conditions exist on the device, the output stacker is not closed or it is full, a not ready condition exists.

END OF FILE

Causes the reader to generate an end-of-file status bit after the last card in the input tray is read. It lights when set. If the last card in the input tray is not the last card in the file being read into the system, this switch should be off. Currently not used by NOS. Included for compatibility with previous systems.

SINGLE PICK

Cycles a single card through the reader when the AUTO/MAN switch is in MAN position. It does not light.

RUN/STOP

The card feed may be controlled manually when the AUTO/MAN switch is in MAN position. The set side is lighted.

RESERVE A/B (3649 Controller only)

One side lights as one of the two converters attached to the controller reserves reader access.

PARITY A/B (3649 Controller only)

This light appears only when a parity error occurs during the transmission of a connect or function code. An error message will appear on the console screen.

PAR/CONN (3447 Controller only)

Similar to the RESERVE and PARITY switches of the 3649 Controller in that one side lights for a parity error and the other when the reader is connected to the controller channel.

51 COLUMN

Allows short (51-column) cards to be read. It is lighted when set.

RELOAD MEMORY

Feeds data from a new card into card reader memory buffer when pressed, providing AUTO/MAN is in AUTO. It does not light. It should be pressed prior to each READY.

Inside the right front door are several lights that indicate malfunction. If FEED/FAIL is lighted, a card is not acceptable or a card jam exists. Lifting the read station panel will expose the card guides. The PRE-READ and COMPARE lights indicate that the preread and read stations do not interpret a card identically. If the card reader stops during operation, examine the BIO (I) display to determine the action to take. The action can involve rereading one or several cards. If the card reader stops at the end of a batch job, check the I display to ensure that there were no errors on the last card.

415 CARD PUNCH OPERATION

The 415-30 card punch contains the 3446 controller in the same cabinet. The controller for the 415 card punch, 3644 or 3446, is in a separate cabinet. It has the equipment number switch that establishes the equipment number for the punch in the EST display. With the exception of the lights mentioned in the following paragraph, controller switches are the responsibility of the customer engineer.

Once the MAIN POWER and MOTOR POWER switches on the card punch are lighted, operation is initiated as follows:

1. Place cards face down in input hopper with row 9 toward rear.

2. Check that chip box and output stacker are not full.

3. Advance two cards into the punch and read stations by pressing the SINGLE PICK switch twice.

4. Check the controller equipment. If either the NOT READY or FAIL TO FEED light is on, cards have not advanced into the punch and read stations.

The card punch is then ready for operation.

Switches on the card punch (figure D-2) have the following functions.

MAIN POWER	MOTOR POWER
FEED	STOP
SINGLE PICK	READY
INTERLOCK	TEMP
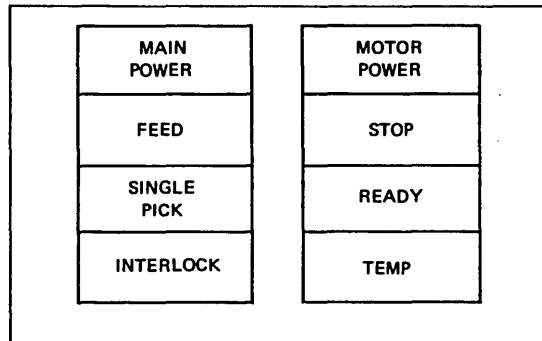
Figure D-2. 415 Card Punch Switches

MAIN POWER

   This switch applies power to the cooling fans and the power supplies. It is lighted when power is on.

MOTOR POWER

   This switch applies power to the punch motor. It is lighted when power is on.

FEED

   This indicator lights when a card jam exists. A message CPuu NOT READY appears at the console. Call a customer engineer to remove the jammed card.

STOP

   This switch causes the punch to become not ready. It lights when pressed to stop system control.

SINGLE PICK

> This switch advances cards one station in the input hopper-punch-read-output cycle.
> It lights until the advance is complete.

READY

> This switch clears punch logic and puts it in automatic mode for system control. It
> lights when the punch is in a ready condition. If it does not light when pressed,
> conditions such as feed failure and full output stack should be examined and
> corrected.

INTERLOCK

> This switch lights if the head panel, hood panel, or right door is open. All should
> be closed during operation.

TEMP

> If this light is on, the temperature of the punch exceeds operation requirements.
> Consult a customer engineer.

A toggle switch at the top of the output stacker automatically turns off the card punch when
the stacker is full. Reset the switch when cards are removed from the stacker.

533/536 PRINTER OPERATION

The 533 or 536 printer includes a set of instruction cards. The instruction cards are
attached to the top of the printer just under the plastic lid.

SWITCHES AND INDICATORS

Figure D-3 shows configuration of the 533 or 536 printer switches. The switches and
indicators on the printer (figure D-3) have the following functions.
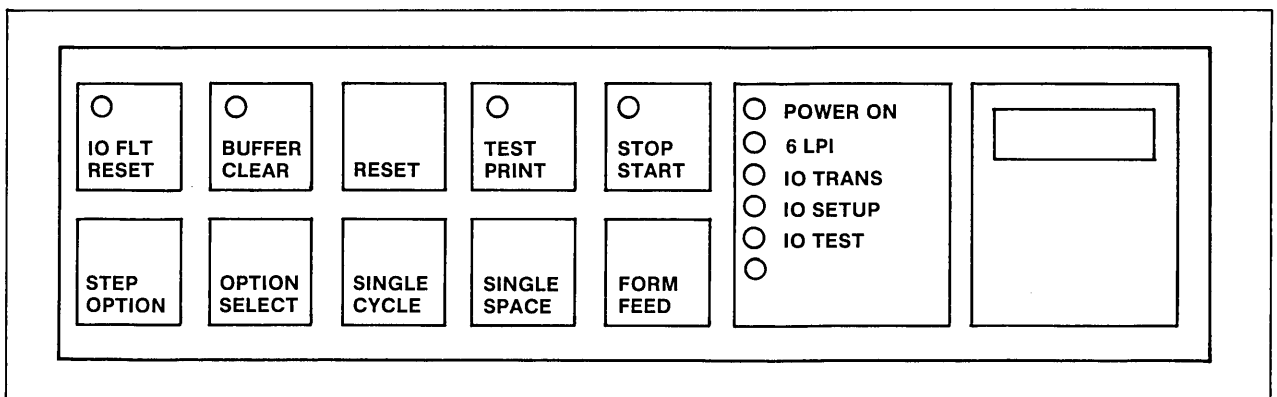
Figure D-3. 533/536 Printer Switches and Indicators

IO FLT RESET indicator

> Lit when an I/O fault is detected.

BUFFER CLEAR indicator

Lit when unprocessed data is in the I/O buffer. When the switch is pressed, the I/O buffer memory is cleared of all data.

RESET switch

Removes the code on STATUS DISPLAY when pressed after the fault condition has been corrected. It also turns off the alarm beeper after a media fault has been corrected.

TEST PRINT

Prints a test pattern.

STOP/START switch/indicator

When the indicator is off, the printer is in the STOP mode. When the switch is pressed the indicator lights and the printer is in START mode. When in START mode, the printer can accept the print data from the data source.

POWER ON indicator

Indicates POWER ON/OFF switch is ON.

6 LPI indicator

Lit when vertical line spacing is one-sixth inch. If not lit, the vertical spacing is one-eighth inch.

IO TRANS indicator

Lit when characters are being received or transmitted across the interface lines.

IO SETUP indicator

Lit when switches have been set for your or customer engineer option setup.

IO TEST indicator

Lit when switches have been set and internal, local, or remote loopback tests are in progress.

STEP OPTION

Allows you to view all possible option numbers in the two leftmost digits on the control panel's STATUS DISPLAY. This switch will function only when switches have been set on the control panel. Refer to card 4 for switch setup and description of option numbers.

OPTION SELECT

Allows you to choose options once then have been accessed by the STEP OPTION switch. The option number appears in the two leftmost displays. Once the STEP OPTION switch is pressed, the option is set. Refer to card 4 for more information.

SINGLE CYCLE switch

The printer receives and prints one line of data when the switch is pressed.

SINGLE SPACE switch

Advances the paper one line. Holding the switch depressed advances the paper continuously one line at a time until released.

FORM FEED switch

Causes the paper to advance to top of the next form.

SETTING THE TOP OF THE FORM

To set the top of the form follow these steps:

1. Turn on the power switch which is located under the right hand side of the printer.

2. Turn the paper roller on so that the form´s top perforation line up with the top of the ribbon.

3. Turn off the power switch.

4. Turn on the power switch. This sets the top of the form. When you press the FORM FEED switch, the paper will advance to the same relative position on the next form.

5. Press the STOP/START switch which turns on the indicator light.

580 LINE PRINTER OPERATION

The 580 line printer includes both the printer and controller in one cabinet. Operator manual controls on the back duplicate three switches on the front to facilitate removing paper. Figure D-4 shows configuration of the 580 Line Printer switches.

For more information on 580 line printer format control, refer to NOS 2 Analysis Handbook.

POWER OFF	6 LINE	8 LINE	PAGE EJECT	STOP
POWER ON	ERROR OVERRIDE		LAMP TEST	START
FILL IMAGE	CONT PWR	CONN	TRANS PAR	PRINT ERROR	MEMORY BUSY

DC POWER	IMAGE PARITY	SYNC CHECK	HAMMER CHECK
THERMAL	BUFFER PARITY	COMPARE CHECK	PAPER CHECK
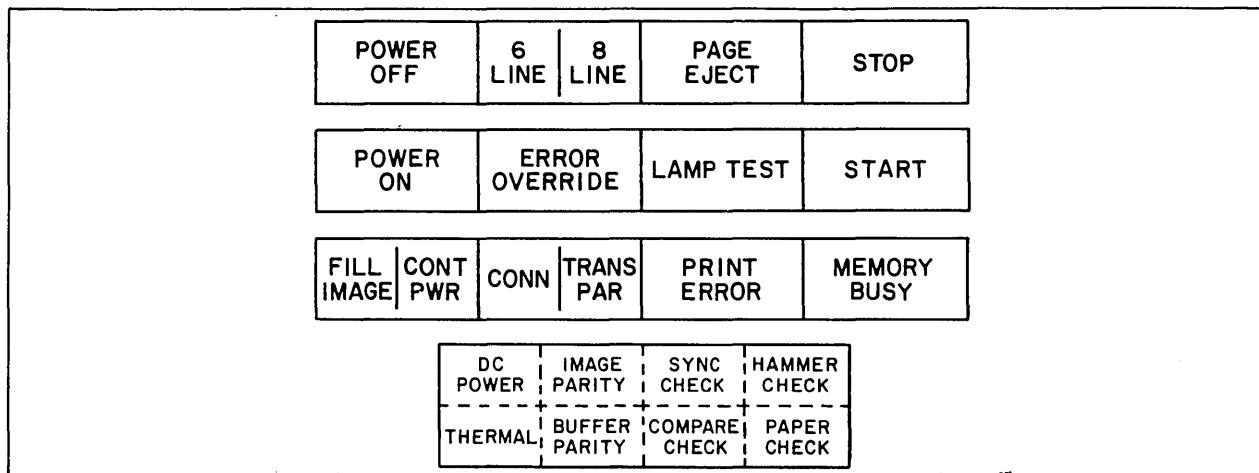
Figure D-4. 580 Line Printer Switches

When the POWER ON switch is lighted indicating power to the printer, control operation with the following switches.

POWER OFF

    Turns off power supply.

6 | 8
LINE | LINE

    Pressing alternates between 6 and 8 line-per-inch spacing. One-half of the indicator is illuminated, depending on which spacing mode has been selected.

PAGE EJECT

    Under manual control, advances paper to top of form as determined by format loop control.

STOP

    Stops printer control.

LAMP TEST

    Pressing causes all lamp indicators on the control panels to light.

START

    Readies printer (lighted when selected).

The remaining indicators light when the condition specified has occurred.

FORMAT (CARRIAGE CONTROL) TAPE LOADING

1. Press the POWER HOOD switch to raise hood.

2. Loosen the tape spool and slide it toward the drive hub.

3. Place the format tape on the drive hub and in the space between the reader and the lamp housing. The coincidence lines on the format tape must be aligned with the scribe lines on the drive hub and the arrows on the tape must point toward the back of the printer.

4. Place the format tape over the tape spool, slide the tape spool down the slot until there is 1/8-inch slack in the format tape loop.

5. Tighten the tape spool.

Standard format tape configurations for short and long paper for the 580 Line Printer are given in figure D-5 and figure D-6.

Frame	Columns to be Punched											
	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
0		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1		x										
2		x									x	
3		x								x		
4		x		x					x		x	
5		x						x				
6		x							x	x		
7		x				x						
8		x		x	x				x		x	
9		x								x		
10		x	x					x			x	
11		x										
12		x		x						x	x	x
13		x										
14		x				x						x
15		x						x		x		
16		x		x	x				x		x	
17		x										
18		x								x	x	
19		x										
20		x	x	x				x	x		x	
21		x				x				x		
22		x									x	
23		x										
24		x		x	x			x	x	x	x	
25		x						x				
26		x									x	
27		x								x		
28		x		x		x			x		x	
29		x										
30		x	x					x		x	x	
31		x										
32		x		x	x				x		x	
33		x								x		
34		x									x	
35		x				x		x				
36		x		x					x	x	x	
37		x										
38		x									x	
39		x								x		
40		x	x	x	x			x	x		x	
41		x										
42		x				x				x	x	
43		x										
44		x		x					x		x	
45		x						x		x		
46		x									x	
47		x										
48		x		x	x			x	x	x	x	
49		x				x						
50		x	x					x			x	
51		x								x		
52		x		x					x		x	
53		x										
54		x								x	x	
55		x						x				
56		x		x	x	x			x		x	
57		x								x		
58		x									x	
59		x										
60		x	x	x				x	x	x	x	
61		x										
62		x									x	
63		x				x				x		
64		x		x	x				x		x	
65	x	x						x				
66												
67												
68		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
69		x										

Frame	Columns to be Punched											
	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
70		x									x	
71		x								x		
72		x		x					x		x	
73		x				x					x	
74		x								x	x	
75		x			x							
76		x		x	x				x		x	
77		x								x		
78		x	x					x			x	
79		x										
80		x		x					x	x	x	
81		x										
82		x				x					x	
83		x						x		x		
84		x		x	x				x		x	
85		x										
86		x								x	x	
87		x										
88		x	x	x				x	x		x	
89		x				x				x		
90		x									x	
91		x										
92		x		x	x				x	x	x	
93		x						x				
94		x									x	
95		x								x		
96		x		x		x			x		x	
97		x										
98		x	x					x		x	x	
99		x										
100		x		x	x				x		x	
101		x								x		
102		x									x	
103		x				x		x				
104		x		x					x	x	x	
105		x										
106		x									x	
107		x								x		
108		x	x	x	x			x	x		x	
109		x										
110		x				x				x	x	
111		x										
112		x		x					x	x	x	
113		x						x		x		
114		x									x	
115		x										
116		x		x	x				x	x	x	
117		x				x						
118		x	x						x		x	
119		x								x		
120		x		x					x		x	
121		x										
122		x								x	x	
123		x						x				
124		x		x	x	x			x		x	
125		x								x		
126		x									x	
127		x										
128		x	x	x				x	x	x	x	
129		x										
130		x									x	
131		x				x				x		
132		x		x	x				x		x	
133	x	x						x				
134												
135												
136		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
137		x										
138		x									x	

Use the line printer format tape with any model 580 line printer that does not have a programmable format control (PFC) memory. To assemble the punched format tape cut on the line at frame 138, overlap frame 136 with frame 0, and glue together to form a continuous loop (frames 136 through 138 are identical to overlapping lines 0 through 2). Then repunch the holes in frames 133 through 135.

Figure D-5. Line Printer Format Tape Configuration for Short Paper

Frame	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
0		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
1		x									x	
2		x									x	
3		x	x						x			
4		x						x			x	
5		x					x					
6		x	x							x	x	
7		x				x						
8		x			x			x			x	
9		x	x							x		
10		x	x				x				x	
11		x										
12		x	x						x	x	x	
13		x										
14		x			x						x	
15		x	x				x		x			
16		x		x					x		x	
17		x										
18		x	x							x	x	
19		x										
20		x	x				x	x			x	
21		x	x		x					x		
22		x									x	
23		x										
24		x	x	x			x	x			x	
25		x					x					
26		x									x	
27		x	x							x		
28		x			x			x			x	
29		x										
30		x	x	x			x			x	x	
31		x										
32		x			x			x			x	
33		x	x							x		
34		x									x	
35		x			x		x					
36		x	x					x	x	x		
37		x										
38		x									x	
39		x	x							x		
40		x	x	x			x	x			x	
41		x										
42		x	x		x					x	x	
43		x										
44		x						x	x		x	
45		x	x				x		x			
46		x									x	
47		x										
48		x	x	x			x	x			x	
49		x			x							
50		x	x				x		x			
51		x	x							x		
52		x						x			x	
53		x										
54		x	x					x	x	x		
55		x					x					
56		x		x	x				x		x	
57		x		x							x	
58		x									x	
59		x										
60		x	x	x			x	x	x	x		
61		x										
62		x									x	
63	x	x		x		x				x		
64												
65												
66		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
67		x										
68		x									x	
69		x		x						x		
70		x						x	x		x	
71		x					x					
72		x		x						x	x	
73		x				x						
74		x			x				x		x	
75		x		x				x		x		
76		x	x					x			x	
77		x	x									
78		x		x					x	x	x	
79		x										
80		x				x					x	
81		x		x				x		x		
82		x			x			x			x	
83		x										
84		x		x						x	x	
85		x										
86		x	x					x	x		x	
87		x		x		x				x		
88		x									x	
89		x										
90		x		x	x			x	x	x	x	
91		x						x				
92		x									x	
93		x		x						x		
94		x				x			x		x	
95		x										
96		x	x	x				x		x	x	
97		x										
98		x			x				x		x	
99		x		x						x		
100		x									x	
101		x				x		x				
102		x		x					x	x	x	
103		x										
104		x									x	
105		x		x						x		
106		x	x		x			x	x		x	
107		x										
108		x		x		x				x	x	
109		x										
110		x						x			x	
111		x		x				x		x		
112		x									x	
113		x										
114		x		x	x				x	x	x	
115		x				x						
116		x	x					x			x	
117		x		x						x		
118		x						x			x	
119		x										
120		x		x						x	x	
121		x						x				
122		x				x	x		x		x	
123		x		x						x		
124		x									x	
125		x										
126		x	x	x				x	x	x	x	
127		x										
128		x									x	
129	x	x		x		x				x		
130		x										
131		x										
132		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
133		x										
134		x									x	

Use the line printer format tape with any model 580 line printer that does not have a programmable format control (PFC) memory. To assemble the punched format tape cut on the line at frame 134, overlap frame 132 with frame 0, and glue together to form a continuous loop (frames 132 through 134 are identical to overlapping lines 0 through 2). Then repunch the holes in frames 129 through 131.

Figure D-6. Line Printer Format Tape Configuration for Long Paper

PAPER LOADING

To load paper into the 580 printer:

1. Press POWER HOOD switch on left side of cabinet to raise hood.

2. Remove old paper supply with PAGE EJECT switch.

3. Open front printer gate.

4. Open pressure plate on upper and lower left and right tractors.

5. Raise paper vertically from supply box and place into upper and lower paper tractors. Ensure that header page will always be an inner page (that is, page is visible when output is laid flat) by placing inner fold at front edge of printer's paper bail assembly. Close all four pressure plates.

6. Close front panel securely.

7. Press PAGE EJECT four times and manually feed the forms over the paper bail and into the stacker exit rollers.

8. In back of printer, press PLATFORM DOWN switch to lower forms platform.

9. Press PAGE EJECT to observe that forms fold properly and are correctly aligned.

10. Press PLATFORM UP switch and observe that forms fold and fit properly as platform rises.

To load forms of a different width or thickness:

1. Move tractors to approximate position by loosening the tractor locking knob and sliding tractors until aligned. Tighten locking knob.

2. Place forms in upper left paper tractor and close tractor door.

3. Place forms in lower left paper tractor and close tractor door.

4. Place forms in upper right paper tractor and close tractor door.

5. Place forms in lower right paper tractor and close tractor door.

6. Slide the two right tractors to adjust the horizontal paper tension. Forms should not buckle (too loose) and the tractor pins should not deform the holes (too tight). Tighten the tractor locking knobs on the right hand tractors.

7. Close the forms alignment scale against the paper. The scale indicates print column location and the top of the ribbon shield indicates the bottom of the next line of print.

8. Adjust the horizontal position control to align the forms with the proper print columns.

9. Place the forms lock control in the manual position and adjust the manual forms advance control to align forms vertically to the top of forms position.

10. Place the forms lock control in the auto position, relatch the forms alignment scale to the print gate, and the print gate to the print head.

11. Press PAGE EJECT three times and manually feed the forms over the paper bail and into the stacker exit rollers.

12. In back of printer, press PLATFORM DOWN switch to lower forms platform.

13. Press PAGE EJECT to observe that forms fold as originally folded, that multipart forms do not separate, and that the forms are properly aligned to the forms scales.

RIBBON CHANGE

1. Press the POWER HOOD switch on left side of cabinet to raise hood.

2. Press POWER OFF switch.

3. Unlatch print gate and swing away from the print head.

4. Unlatch ribbon cover and swing away from the print gate.

5. Unlatch line finder and swing away from the print gate.

6. Grasp the ribbon rolls with the left hand on the upper roll and the right hand on the lower roll.

7. Push the rolls toward the hinged end of the print gate; lift the upper roll up and off the spool and the lower roll down and off the spool.

8. Pass the left hand over, behind, and then under the print gate and remove the ribbon.

9. After the new ribbon is unwrapped, grasp one roll in the left hand and the other roll in the right hand.

10. Approaching print gate from the latch end, hold right hand in front of lower ribbon spools. Pass ribbon roll in left hand under, behind, and over the print gate bringing it to the upper ribbon spools.

11. Press ribbon roll in left hand against the upper ribbon spool on the hinged end of the print gate and press the roll in right hand against lower ribbon spool.

12. Ease the ribbon rolls into place against the ribbon spools on the latch end of the print gate ensuring that the drive keys on the ribbon spools fit into the slots in the ribbon rolls.

13. Rotate upper ribbon roll to take up slack.

14. Latch linefinder and ribbon cover to print gate and close print gate.

15. Press POWER ON switch.

580 LINE PRINTER PROGRAMMABLE FORMAT CONTROL INITIALIZATION

1. Press POWER ON switch.

2. Press PAGE EJECT switch. The printer controller advances to the next 6/8 lines per inch (LPI) coincident point. The tractors physically advance accordingly.

3. Press POWER HOOD switch on left side of cabinet to raise hood.

4. Open front printer gate.

5. Open pressure plate on upper and lower left and right tractors.

6. Raise paper vertically from supply box and place into upper and lower paper tractors. Close all four pressure plates.

7. Close front panel securely.

8. Align paper to top of form by pressing the PAGE EJECT switch, causing the paper to advance to subsequent 6/8 LPI coincidence points as required. Paper thus positioned will be at top of form when the system loads a PFC array before a job is printed.

9. Close the forms alignment scale against the paper. The scale indicates print column location and the top of the ribbon shield indicates the bottom of the next line of print.

10. Adjust the horizontal position control to align the forms with the proper print columns.

11. Place the forms lock control in the manual position and adjust the manual forms advance control to align forms vertically to the top of forms position.

12. Place the forms lock control in the auto position, relatch the forms alignment scale to the print gate, and the print gate to the print head.

13. Press START switch.

```
NOTE
```

This initialization procedure assumes that
the first code loaded into the PFC buffer
will be top of forms (format level 1).

BIO loads the PFC buffers at the start of each print file. Prior to loading a PFC array, pressing the PAGE EJECT switch advances the paper to the next 6/8 LPI coincident point. After a PFC array has been loaded into the printer, pressing PAGE EJECT causes an entire form to be ejected.

MAGNETIC TAPE UNITS

NOS supports unit models 667 and 677 for 1/2-inch, 7-track magnetic tape and models 639, 669 and 679 for 1/2-inch, 9-track tape.

All models except 639 show a unit number at the top of the cabinet (right side of the controls on a 667 or 669 unit, left side of the controls on a 677 or 679 unit) which ranges from 0 to 17 and is used to identify the unit. The unit number of a 667 or 669 tape unit is set using the select switch labeled UNIT NO/HOLD REL located beside the unit number display. Each unit that is on should have a unique number but once this switch is set, it can be ignored during operation. It is not possible to change unit numbers on 677 or 679 tape units.

NOTE

Do not change unit numbers on 667 or 669
tape units when the magnetic tape subsystem
is being used.

The system and the operator identify a unit by its EST ordinal as shown in the E display. Installations usually configure the system so the last digit of an ordinal for a tape drive is the same as the unit select switch setting, making it easier to equate the two.

Online operation of tape units except 639 is controlled and synchronized with system demands by an associated tape control unit. Power up and autothread/autoload operations are facilitated by front panel controls and indicators located at the top front of the tape unit. Controls for 667/669 and 677/679 tape units differ slightly as described in the following two sections.

If a magnetic tape unit is currently assigned to a job, it cannot be unloaded. Examine the tape status (E,T.) display to determine if the magnetic tape unit is currently assigned to a job. If it is not, entering the UNLOAD command causes the tape to unload. Refer to the description of UNLOAD in section 3.

639 TAPE UNIT

The functions of the membrane switches and indicators on the 639 tape unit (figure D-7) are described below. Switches with alternate actions are described in terms of (1) first and (2) second action.
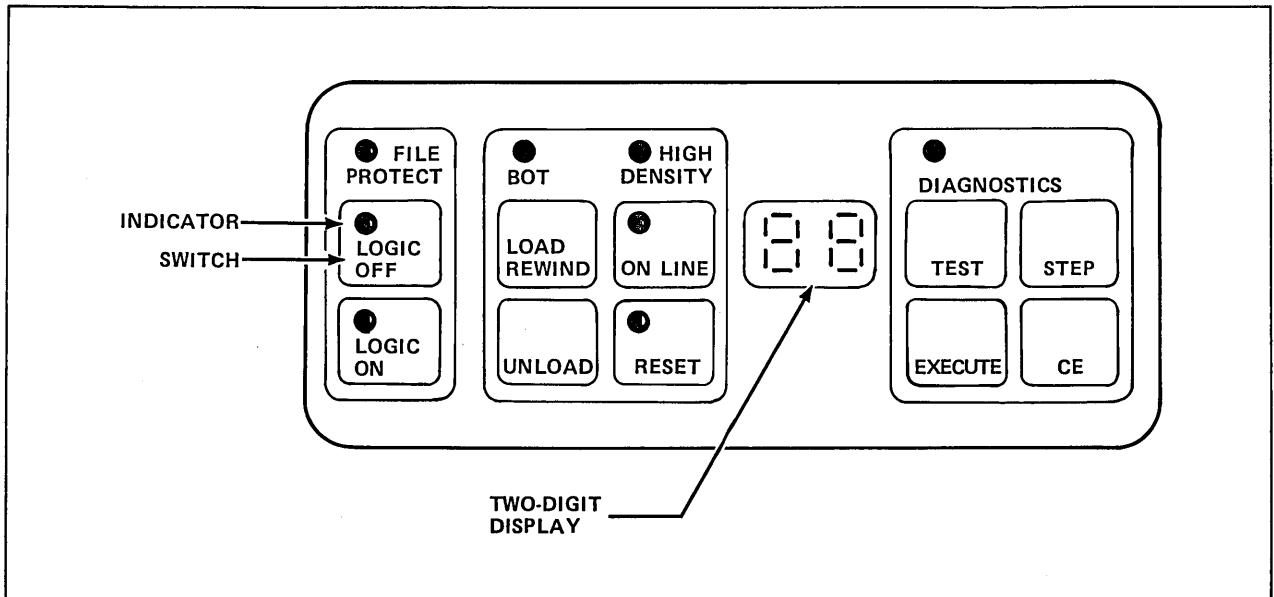
Figure D-7. 639 Tape Unit Operator Control Panel

FILE PROTECT

    No switch function. When illuminated, it indicates absence of a write ring in the tape reel. Disables the write circuitry and conditions the unit to accept only read functions.

LOGIC OFF

    Deactivates power circuits, places tape unit in power-down status, and lights indicator.

LOGIC ON

    Activates power circuits, places tape unit in power-up status, and lights indicator.

BOT

    No switch function. Illuminates when loadpoint marker is detected.

LOAD/REWIND

    (1) Initiates load operation (reel-to-reel contact, thread and set loops). (2) When unit is loaded but not ready, initiates rewind to load point operation.

UNLOAD

If the unit is loaded but not ready, the tape is rewound to BOT and the tape unit is unloaded.

HIGH DENSITY

No switch function. Illuminates when unit is in GCR mode.

ONLINE

Places tape unit under system control via tape control unit. Light indicates unit is in ready status awaiting system activity.

RESET

Lights when error condition exists, or at the completion of a diagnostic test. To clear error condition follow logic-off or logic-on sequence.

TWO-DIGIT DISPLAY

Lights when tape unit is in offline diagnostic or test mode.

DIAGNOSTICS

No switch function. Lights when tape unit is in diagnostic or test mode.

TEST

Places the tape unit in diagnostic or test mode.

EXECUTE

Executes the two-digit diagnostic or test display.

STEP

Sequences the diagnostic test numbers.

CE

Initiates special diagnostics to aid customer engineer.

667 AND 669 TAPE UNITS

The functions of the switches and indicators on the 667/669 tape unit (figure D-8) are described below. Switches with alternate actions are described in terms of (1) first and (2) second action.

| POWER | LOAD REWIND | UNLOAD WINDOW DOWN | READY | CLEAR WINDOW UP | SELECT | LOAD POINT | LOAD FAULT | WRITE DISABLE | HI DEN. / LO DEN. | | UNIT NO / HOLD REL |

Unit Number Display
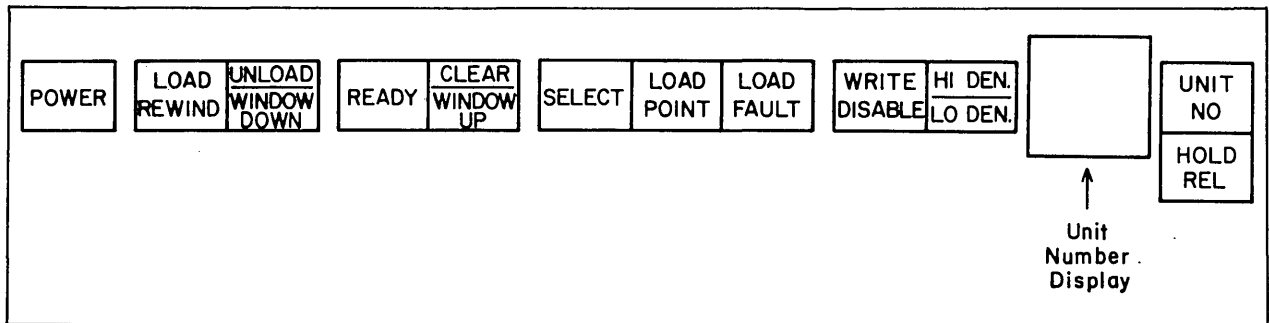
Figure D-8. 667/669 Tape Unit Operator Control Panel

POWER

  (1) Activates power circuits, places tape unit in a power-up status, and lights indicator. (2) Deactivates power circuits, places tape unit in a power-down status, and turns off indicator light.

LOAD REWIND

  (1) Initiates load operation (reel-to-reel contact, thread and set loops). (2) When unit is offline, initiates rewind to loadpoint operation.

UNLOAD/WINDOW DOWN

  Initiates unload operation by rewinding leader length onto right reel.

READY

  Places tape unit under system control via tape control unit. Light indicates unit is in ready status awaiting system activity. Light extinguishes when a fault condition is detected.

CLEAR/WINDOW UP

  When tape unit is online, negates READY condition and stops tape motion. When unit is offline, stops tape motion and clears fault condition. Light comes on when loop fault is detected.

NOTE

Do not use this control during system operation.

SELECT

   No switch function. Light comes on when tape unit is selected by tape control unit.

LOAD POINT

   No switch function. Illuminates when loadpoint marker or end of tape marker is
   detected, depending upon tape motion direction.

LOAD FAULT

   No switch function. Indicates a fault occurred during load procedure.

WRITE DISABLE

   No switch function. Illuminated, it indicates the absence of a write enable ring in
   the right tape reel. Disables the write circuitry and conditions the tape unit to
   accept only read functions.

HI DEN/LO DEN

   No switch function. HI DEN illuminates in phase mode for 9-track tapes or in
   800-cpi NRZI mode for 7-track tapes. LO DEN illuminates in 800-cpi NRZI mode for
   either 9- or 7-track tapes or for 556-cpi NRZI mode for 7-track tapes.

Unit Number Display

   Shows tape unit number in octal numbers, 00 to 17.

UNIT NO/HOLD REL

   Two-position rocker switch used to assign tape unit number. Pressing UNIT NO causes
   that portion of the switch to light, indicating that a hold status is being sent to
   the tape controller unit. Numbers shown on the unit number display advance until
   UNIT NO is released. Pressing HOLD REL removes the hold status on the tape unit;
   the indicator light turns off.

677 AND 679 TAPE UNITS

The functions of the switches and indicators on the 677/679 tape unit (figure D-9) are
described below. Switches with alternate actions are described in terms of (1) first and
(2) second action.
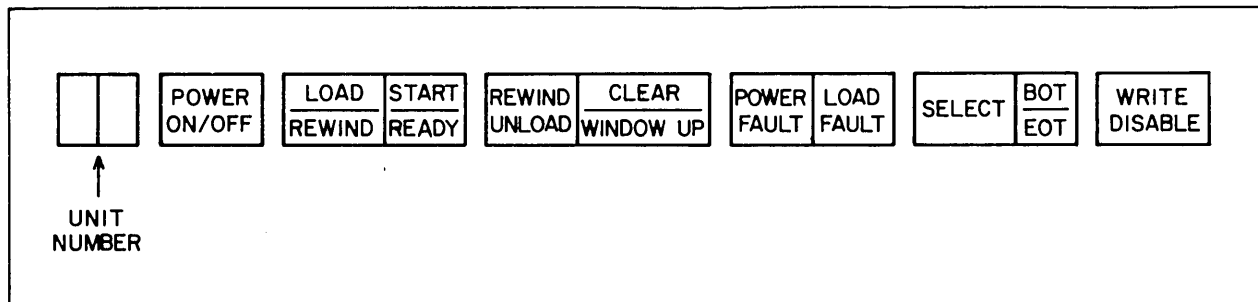
Figure D-9. 677/679 Tape Unit Operator Control Panel

POWER ON/OFF

(1) Activates power circuits, places tape unit in power-up status, and lights indicator. (2) Deactivates power circuits, places tape unit in a power-down status, and turns off indicator light.

LOAD/REWIND

(1) Initiates load operation (reel-to-reel contact, thread and set loops). (2) When unit is loaded but not ready, initiates rewind to loadpoint operation.

START/READY

Places tape unit under system control via tape control unit. Light indicates unit is in ready status awaiting system activity. Light extinguishes when a fault condition is detected.

REWIND UNLOAD

If the unit is loaded but not ready, the tape is rewound to BOT and the tape unit is unloaded. If present, the cartridge closes. The reel latch and window open.

If the unit is not loaded or a fault has been detected, the window lowers.

CLEAR/WINDOW UP

When tape unit is online, pressing this switch negates READY condition and stops tape motion. If the tape unit is offline and the window is down, pressing this switch raises the window. Load check is reset if applicable.

| NOTE |

Do not use this control during system operation.

POWER FAULT/LOAD FAULT

No switch function. Indicates a power fault occurred or a fault occurred during the load procedure.

SELECT

No switch function. Light comes on when tape unit is selected by tape control unit.

BOT/EOT

No switch function. Illuminates when loadpoint marker or end of tape marker is detected, depending upon tape motion direction.

WRITE DISABLE

No switch function. Illuminated, it indicates the absence of a write enable ring in the right tape reel. Disables the write circuitry and conditions the tape unit to accept only read functions.

TAPE UNIT OPERATION

All tape units except 639 can handle cartridge-contained tape reels or standard 10-1/2-inch supply reels. Smaller noncartridge reels can be used, but they must be threaded manually. The take-up reel on left side is a vacuum hub assembly permanently attached to the tape unit.

When a load sequence is initiated, the cartridge-contained tape reel programs the tape unit to thread tape and load loops into the vacuum columns automatically. Internal delays control the timing of the load/thread operation. If a fault is detected during a load attempt or if a successful load is not achieved, one automatic retry is executed. At the expiration of the automatic load attempt, the tape unit automatically stops and lowers the power window. When standard reels are used, the automatic retry is inhibited and operator action is required.

The power window of the tape unit is activated by control logic circuits and is raised or lowered in response to LOAD and UNLOAD commands initiated by you. Initially, when the POWER switch is pressed, the window lowers, allowing access to the tape deck. An interlock protection switch prevents power window operation when the front access door is open.

REEL INSTALLATION

Prior to operating the tape unit, review thoroughly the description of control switches and indicators. The following operating instructions apply to all 667/669 and 677/679 tape units unless specifically noted.

Standard (Noncartridge) Reel

1. Power up unit by pressing POWER switch. POWER light illuminates and the window lowers.

2. Install write-enable ring within inner surface cutout of reel if write operation is to be performed. The write-enable ring is to be installed only if a write operation is to be performed. Valuable data stored on the tape must be protected by removing the write ring when read only operation is to be performed.

3. Place reel onto right hub. Ensure that reel is fully seated against hub face.

4. Manually rotate reel hub clockwise until several inches of tape leader extend along inner surface of tape chute.

Cartridge - Loaded Reel

1. Perform steps 1 and 2 as for standard reel.

2. Orient cartridge reel on hub so that locating notches in cartridge retainer and chute assembly align with keys on outer rim of cartridge. Ensure that actuator rod fits into recess of cartridge latch.

3. Press cartridge into place on hub; seat firmly against hub face.

The following operating instructions apply to a 639 tape unit:

1. Press the LOGIC OFF switch and open the dust cover.

2. Press the LOGIC ON switch. The FILE PRO and HIGH DENSITY indicators light.

3. Install the write-enable ring within the inner surface cutout of the reel if a write operation is to be performed. The write-enable ring is to be installed only if a write operation is to be performed. Valuable data stored on the tape must be protected by removing the write ring when a read-only operation is to be performed.

4. Press the inner button on the face of the right hub. Ensure that the reel is against the rear flange and the curb face is secured against the latch reel.

LOAD/THREAD

Operator action, such as pressing LOAD/REWIND switch, initiates a load/thread operation. The cartridge actuator rotates clockwise until the cartridge is brought to the full open position. Observe the following points for either cartridge or standard reels except 639 tape unit.

1. Tape proceeds along tape feed path and enters the left vacuum reel enclosure.

2. Left reel rotates clockwise until load point marker is detected. Reel motion then ceases.

3. Tape is drawn immediately into loop columns and drops below AR and AL sensors.

4. Motion stops when load point marker is correctly positioned.

Observe the following sequence for loading/threading a 639 tape unit.

1. Thread the magnetic tape over the tape path as shown in figure D-10.
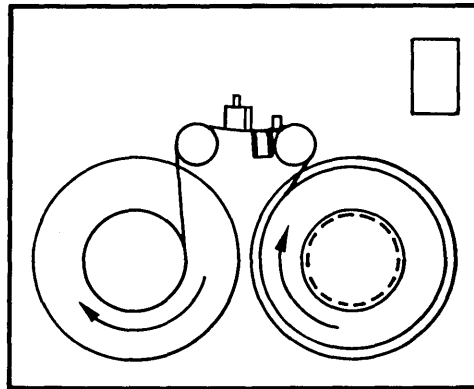
Figure D-10. Tape Path

2. Wrap the tape onto the bottom reel for several turns.

CAUTION

Ensure the tape is positioned correctly over
all tape path components; otherwise, tape
damage can occur.

3. Close the dust cover door and press the LOAD/REWIND switch. The pneumatics pump
   motor starts and after a 1-second delay forward motion is established. Motion stops
   when the beginning of tape (BOT) reflective marker is detected. If BOT marker was
   positioned after the sensor, when the tape was threaded, then forward motion
   continues for approximately 40 feet. The transport then initiates reverse motion
   until the reflective marker is detected. Motion stops and the BOT indicator lights.

READY STATUS

At completion of load/thread sequence, the tape unit is placed in ready status if the ONLINE (639), READY (667/669) or START READY (677/679) switch on the front panel of the tape unit has been pressed. The indicator illuminates, followed by the SELECT light or FILE PRO and HIGH DENSITY (639) switch or switches, indicating receipt of an online callup by the system.

REWIND

The LOAD/REWIND (all modes) or RESET followed by the UNLOAD (639) switch rewinds a tape to load point when the tape unit is offline. It is not necessary to use this switch during normal operation, since the operating system controls tape movements.

UNLOAD AND REEL REMOVAL

The REWIND/UNLOAD or RESET followed by the UNLOAD (639) switch rewinds and unloads a tape when the tape unit is offline. It is not necessary to use this switch during normal operation, since the operating system controls tape movements. The operator command UNLOAD,est logically unloads a tape that is physically loaded but not in use.

After unload is initiated, the tape rewinds at high speed until the load point marker is detected. A downshift to normal operating speed occurs at load point detection. The leader length unwinds completely from the left onto the right reel and simultaneously, the cartridge closes and the power window lowers (except 639). The automatic hub, if applicable, releases the right tape reel for removal from the tape deck area. For a 639 tape unit, open the dust cover and press the center button face of the right hub. The hub unlatches and the supply reel is removed.

EMERGENCY STOP

Operator action of the CLEAR switch terminates the operation in progress. Switch activation is effective in either offline or online mode. Pressing the CLEAR switch one time, while in rewind mode, causes the unit to down shift to normal tape speed; 200, 150, or 100 inches per second. A second activation terminates the rewind operation and causes the tape movement to stop.

REFLECTIVE MARKERS

The load point and end-of-tape markers are placed near the beginning and end of the tape to enable sensing of the usable portion of the tape by the photocells. Adhesive material on one side of reflective material secures the markers to the tape. Vaporized aluminum deposited on the material creates a highly reflective surface.

The markers, approximately 1.2 in long and 0.2 in wide, are placed on the uncoated side of the tape. The uncoated side is the underside of the tape when mounted on the tape deck. The end-of-tape marker is placed on the edge of the tape nearest the tape deck; the load point is placed on the outer edge of the tape. The 667/669 tape unit is capable of loading tapes with load point markers located up to 40 ft from the beginning of the tape. The 677/679 tape unit is capable of loading tapes with load point markers located up to 26 ft from the beginning of the tape. Recommended distance is 10 to 18 ft.

819 DISK STORAGE UNIT OPERATION

The function of the six switches and indicators on the 819 Disk Storage Unit are described as follows. Switches with alternate actions are described in terms of (1) first and (2) second action.

START

    (1) Starts the spindle rotating and loads heads; indicator light comes on.
    (2) Stops the spindle rotation and unloads the heads; indicator light turns off.

READY

    This indicator light comes on when the disk unit is ready for operation.

FAULT

    This indicator light comes on when the disk unit detects a unit fault.

MAINTENANCE

    This indicator light comes on when the disk unit is in maintenance mode (offline).

TEMP

    This indicator light comes on when the temperature in the unit exceeds the safe operating temperature.

1/0

    The 1 lights when the disk unit is reserved by the controller on access 1. The 0 lights when the disk unit is reserved by the controller on access 0.

Besides these switches and indicators, you can also use the lockout channel toggle switches located on the lower right inside of the rear door.

LOCKOUT CHAN 0

    When in the up position, this switch disables the controller/disk unit interface designated as 0.

LOCKOUT CHAN 1

    When in the up position, this switch disables the controller/disk unit interface designated as 1.

By toggling these switches the controller/disk unit reservation is cleared.

834/836 DISK STORAGE UNIT OPERATION

The functions of the switches and indicators on an 834/836 Disk Storage Unit (figure D-11) are described as follows. Switches with alternate actions are described in terms of (1) first and (2) second actions.
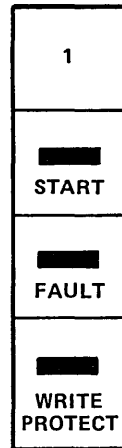
Figure D-11.   834/836 Disk Storage Unit Operation

1

   Interchangeable plug specifying the disk physical unit number (0, 1, 2, or 3).

START

   (1) Enables communication between the drive and the control module attached to the drive; spins up the drive; turns the indicator light on.† (2) Disables communication between the drive and the control module attached to the drive; spins down the drive; turns the indicator light off.†

FAULT

   Indicator light comes on in the event of a drive error. Push the switch and release. It clears the error and the light goes out.

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†The START switch does not spin up the drive the first time it is used after applying power to the 834/836 Disk Storage Subsystem; drives must be spun up initially by way of the operating system by either deadstarting or by entering a SPINUP command.

WRITE PROTECT

(1) Disables write logic within drive and turns the indicator light on. (2) Enables write logic within drive and turns the indicator light off.

844 DISK STORAGE UNIT OPERATION

To ready an 881 or 883 disk pack on the 844 Disk Storage Unit:

1. Press the main cover latch and lift the main cover of the unit. Remove the base of the pack container so that the pack is held only by its cover.

2. Using its cover as a handle, place the disk pack slowly over the spindle until it engages the spindle drive unit. Turn the disk pack cover clockwise to a full stop position. At this point, the cover is released from the pack and can be lifted off.

3. Close the main cover making sure that it latches. If the cover is not securely latched, the dust cover interlock remains open and prevents power application.

4. Press the START switch to apply power to the unit. When the disk pack is at operating speed, the READY indicator lights. The disk storage unit is now ready for operation.

Before unloading an 881 or 883 disk pack from the 844 Disk Storage Unit, examine the mass storage status display (E,M.). A disk pack can be physically unloaded only if the global unload status (N) is displayed on all machines accessing the disk pack. Refer to the description of UNLOAD in section 3.

To unload:

1. Press START switch to turn off indicator light and stop unit.

2. When disk pack has stopped spinning, press main cover latch and lift main cover.

3. Place a disk pack cover over loaded disk pack so that it engages spindle. Turn counterclockwise until spindle clicks, and lift cover and disk pack from unit. Replace base of pack container.

885 DISK STORAGE UNIT OPERATION

The functions of the switches and indicators on the 885 Disk Storage Unit (figure D-12) are described as follows. Switches with alternate actions are described in terms of (1) first and (2) second action.
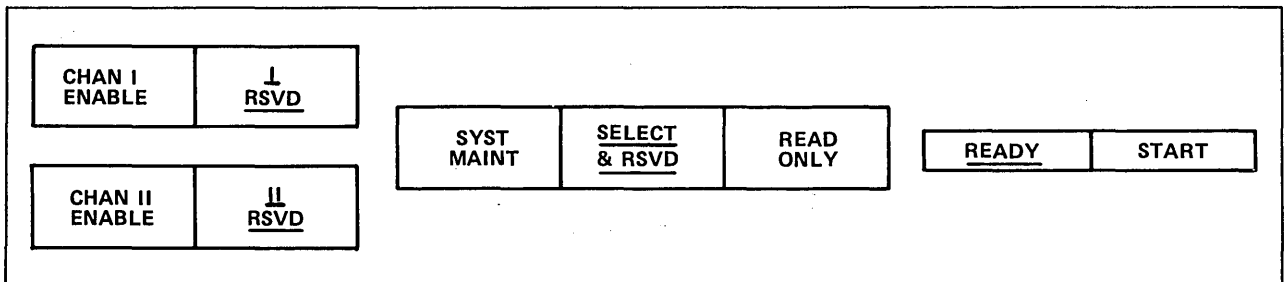
Figure D-12. 885 Disk Storage Unit Switches and Indicators

CHAN I ENABLE
    or
CHAN II ENABLE

    (1) Enables communication between drive and controller attached to associated drive channel; lights indicator. (2) Disables communication between drive and controller attached to associated drive channel; turns off indicator light.

I
RSVD
  or
  II
RSVD

    No switch function. Lights when controller reserves associated drive channel.

SYST
MAINT†

    (1) Enables fault checking and manual seek tests; lights indicator. (2) Disables fault checking and manual seek tests; turns off indicator light.

SELECT
& RSVD

    No switch function. Lights when reserved drive channel is active.

READ
ONLY

    (1) Disables write logic within drive and lights indicator. (2) Enables write logic within drive and turns indicator light off.

---

†This switch is used for maintenance only.

READY

> No switch function. Lights when disk pack reaches operating speed and drive is on track.

START

> (1) Applies power to drive motor and lights indicator. (2) Removes power from drive motor and turns indicator light off.

For additional information, refer to the 7155 Disk Storage Subsystem Customer Troubleshooting Guide.

895 DISK STORAGE UNIT OPERATION

An 895 Disk Storage unit has two operator control panels: one on the Head-of-String Controller (HSC) and one on the Storage Control Unit (SCU). The switches on the HSC panel (figure D-13) and on the SCU panel (figure D-14) are described as follows.
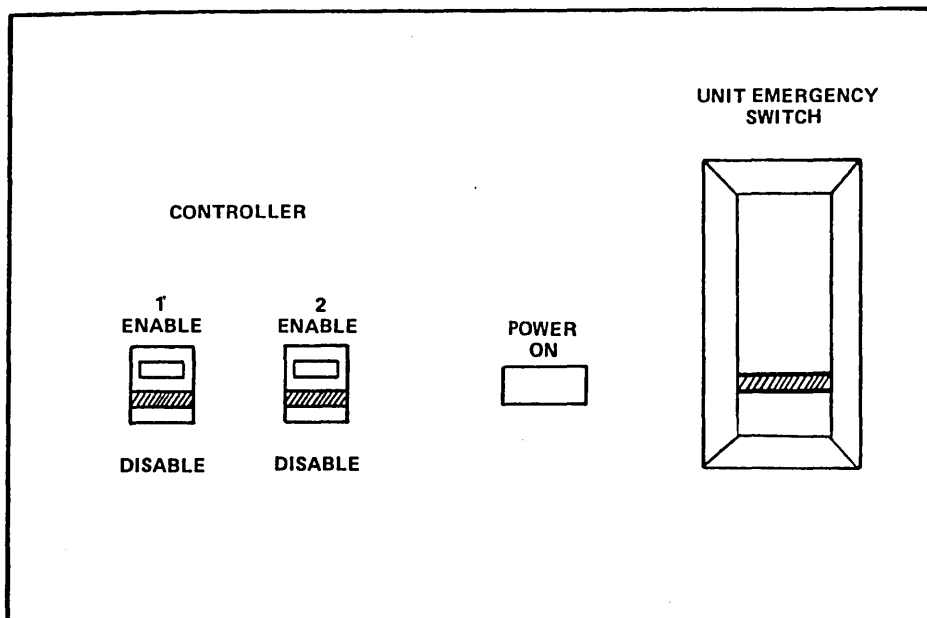
Figure D-13. HSC Operator Control for an 895 Disk Storage Unit

POWER ON

> The indicator is lit whenever power is applied to the HSC.

UNIT EMERGENCY SWITCH

This switch allows an immediate power down of the drives in the event of an emergency.

```
┌~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~┐
  CAUTION
└~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~┘
```

To avoid damaging drives, do not use this
switch to power up or down the drives except
for life-threatening emergencies.

ENABLE 1
ENABLE 2

When an ENABLE switch is placed in the ENABLE (up) position, the HSC enables that storage director (SD) interface and the associated indicator is lighted.

When an ENABLE switch is placed in the DISABLE (down) position, the HSC disables that SD interface and the associated indicator is turned off.
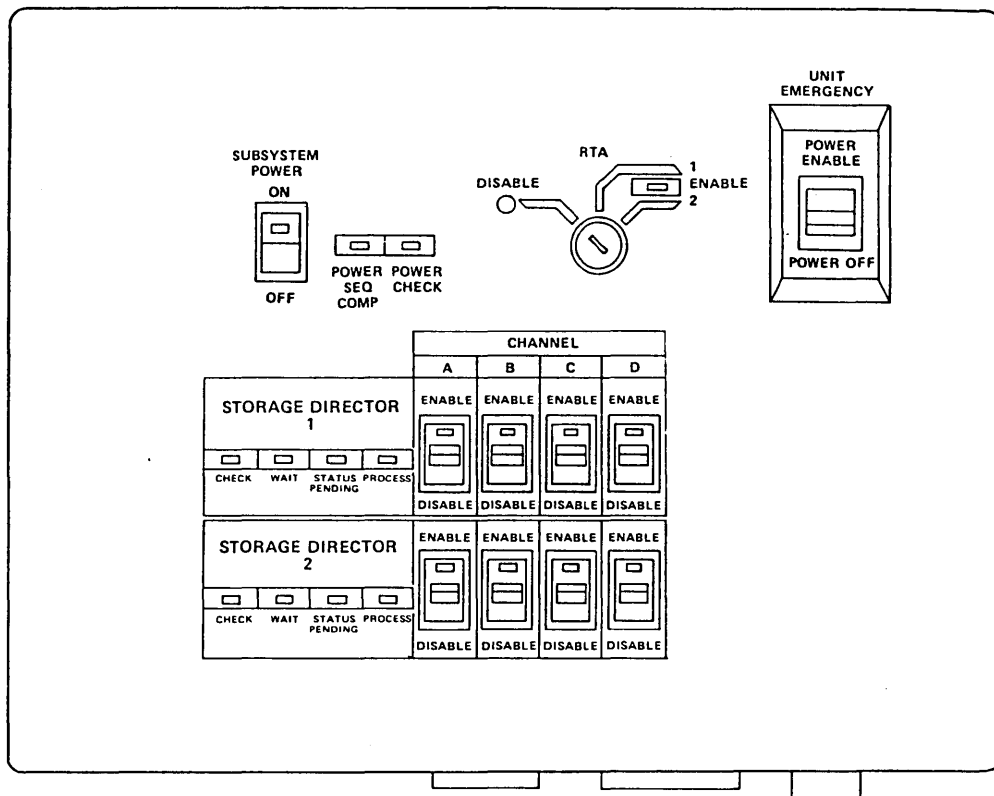
Figure D-14.   SCU Operator Control for an 895 Disk Storage Unit

SUBSYSTEM POWER ON/OFF

   The SUBSYSTEM POWER ON/OFF switch provides manual control of subsystem power.

   The indicator lights when power is applied to the SCU.

   The OFF position deactivates the SUBSYSTEM POWER ON indicator light.

POWER SEQ COMP

   The indicator lights when the power-up sequence for the subsystem is completed.

POWER CHECK

   The indicator lights when a malfunction is detected in the SCU power circuitry.

CHECK

   The indicator lights when a malfunction is detected in the associated SD.

WAIT

   The indicator lights when the associated SD is in the wait state and is not
   processing any information.

STATUS PENDING

   The indicator lights when the associated SD has status pending.

PROCESS

   The indicator lights when the associated SD is processing information.

ENABLE/DISABLE

   The ENABLE/DISABLE switches allow the associated SD to be disabled or enabled
   to/from the indicated CPU channel. The appropriate switch must be in the ENABLE
   position before the associated SD is available to the channel. Figure D-13
   illustrates a four-channel (A through D) configuration.

RTA Subsystem Security switch

   This key-operated switch prevents the unauthorized execution of various
   diagnostics. Only Control Data authorized personnel should operate this switch.

UNIT EMERGENCY

   This switch allows control of subsystem power in the event of an emergency. When
   this switch is in the OFF position all the other switches on the SCU power panel are
   bypassed.

┌─────────────────┐
│   CAUTION   │
└─────────────────┘

         The UNIT EMERGENCY switch should be used
         with extreme caution. Data can be lost.

CC545 DISPLAY CONSOLE (CYBER 170 AND CYBER 180 COMPUTER SYSTEMS) OPERATION

The console panel (figure D-15) contains the DEAD START button and controls affecting the appearance of displayed information.
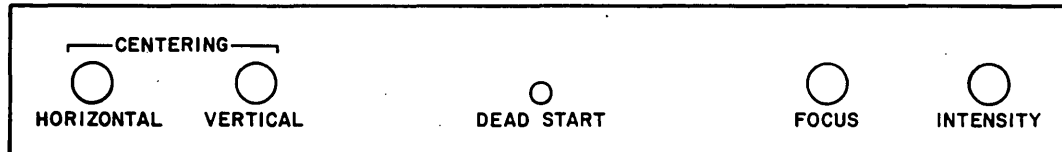
Figure D-15.   CC545 Console Panel

The following controls allow you to change the characteristics of displayed characters.

CENTERING

   Varies horizontal and vertical position of display.

FOCUS

   Changes clarity in center areas of display.

INTENSITY

   Varies brightness of display.

Located on the lower-right side of the console keyboard is the PRESENTATION CONTROL rocker switch. It is labeled LEFT, RIGHT, and MAINTENANCE to allow you to specify a single left screen display (LEFT), a single right screen display (RIGHT), or the normal setting, a split screen display containing a left and a right display (MAINTENANCE).

CC634B DISPLAY CONSOLE (CYBER 180-810 OR 830 MAINFRAME) OPERATION

The console panel (figure D-16) contains the POWER switch, the RESET switch and the controls affecting the appearence of display information.
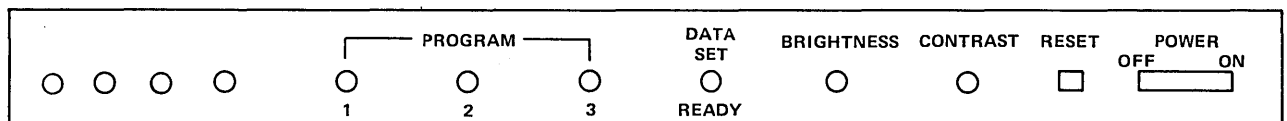
Figure D-16.   CC634B Console Panel

The following controls allow the operator to change the characteristics of displayed characters.

CONTRAST

Varies contrast between image on screen and background.

BRIGHTNESS

Varies brightness of image on screen.

The data set ready light indicates a connection has been made between the terminal and the two-port mux.

If program light 1 and 2 are not both on, the function key F6 will not alternate displays between NOS and NOS/VE as described in section 1. Refer to the additional capabilities of the CC634B console in section 1 for more information.

Located on the top row of the keyboard is a set of function keys. The keys labeled F2 through F4 allow you to specify a single left screen display (F2), a split screen display containing a left and a right display (F3), or a single right screen display (F4). The function keys F1 and F5 allow you to toggle from the top of page to the bottom of page for the left (F1) and the right (F5) screens.

6612 DUAL SCREEN DISPLAY CONSOLE (CYBER 70 AND 6000 SYSTEMS) OPERATION

Controls on a panel below the display screens (figure D-17) allow you to change the characteristics of displayed characters.
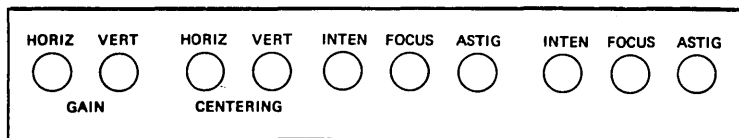
Figure D-17. Display Controls

Controls to the left affect both screens:

GAIN

Varies width (HORIZ) or height (VERT) or area of display.

CENTERING

Varies horizontal and vertical position of display.

The sets of three knobs affect the right and left screens individually.

INTEN

Varies brightness of display.

FOCUS

Changes clarity in center areas of display.

ASTIG

Changes clarity at edges of display.

PROCEDURE TO INITIALIZE LOCAL 255x NETWORK PROCESSING UNIT (NPU)

Following a failure of the network processing unit (NPU), you can downline load the local NPU with the communications control program (CCP) operating system. The following procedure assumes the system autostart module-casette is not available on the local NPU. If the cassette exists, the procedure for downline loading the local NPU is the same as described in the next section for initializing a remote NPU.

1. Set the ports (CLA addresses) to the correct settings.

2. Set power switch (PWR) to ON (figure D-18) on the loop multiplexer circuit card.

3. Set the CLA ON/OFF switches to CLA ON (figure D-19) on the CLA circuit card.

4. Verify that the local console (if present) is in the normal ON state.

5. Press the MASTER CLEAR switch on the maintenance panel to stop the NPU (figure D-20).

Once the host detects the NPU has stopped, it starts to dump and to reload the NPU. The host is notified when the downline load has sucessfully completed. The host then configures the NPU terminals and system operation begins.

If the downline load is unsuccessful, the host requests and receives a dump of the NPU memory, page registers, and file 1 registers. After the dump, the host attempts to reload the NPU.

This discussion applies to manually loading the local NPU. You can initialize both a local and a remote NPU automatically by first loading the SAM-C cassette and then setting the ENABLE/DISABLE switch on the SAM-C cassette tape equipment to ENABLE.
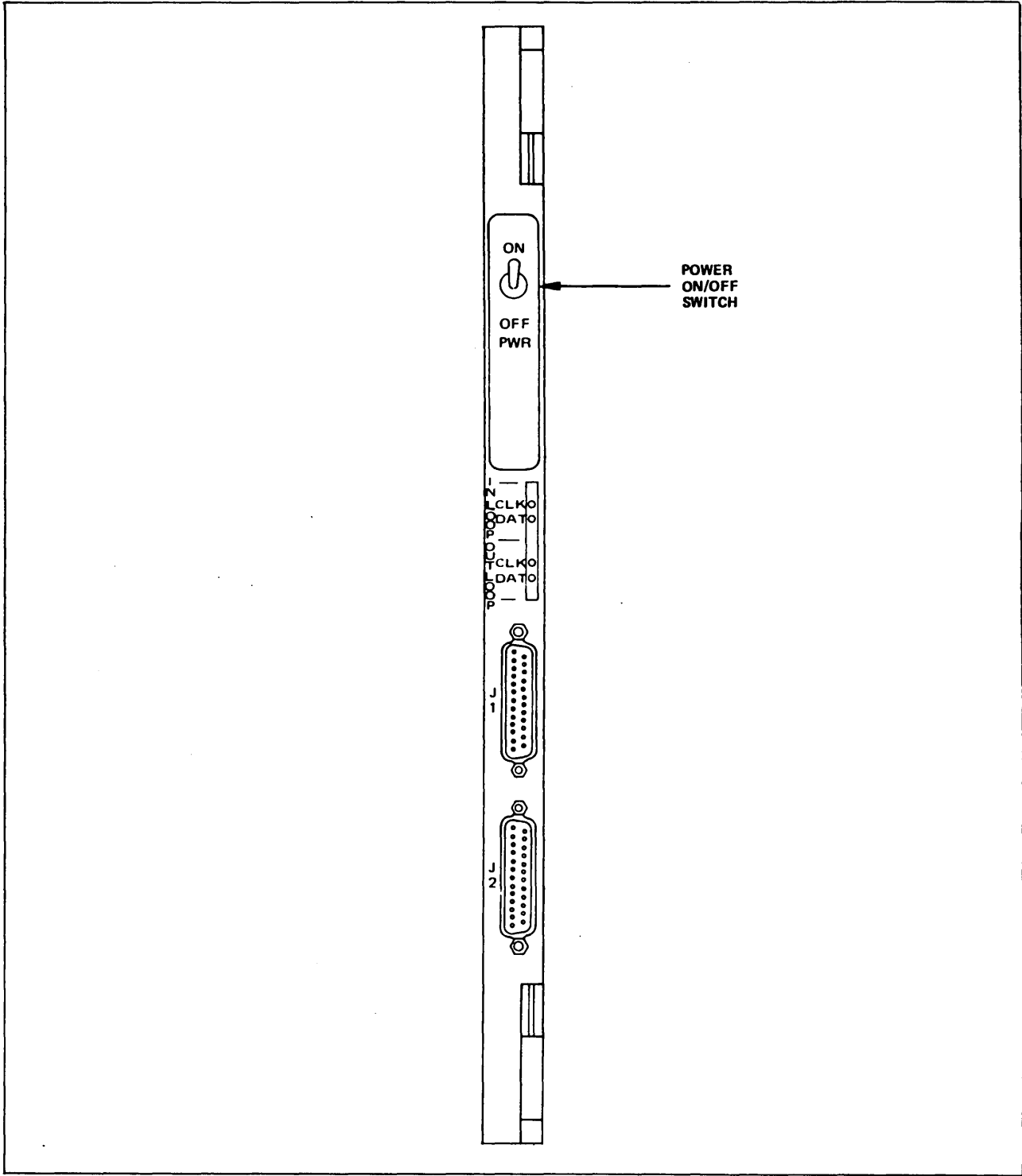
Figure D-18.   Loop Multiplexer Circuit Card PWR ON/OFF Switch Location
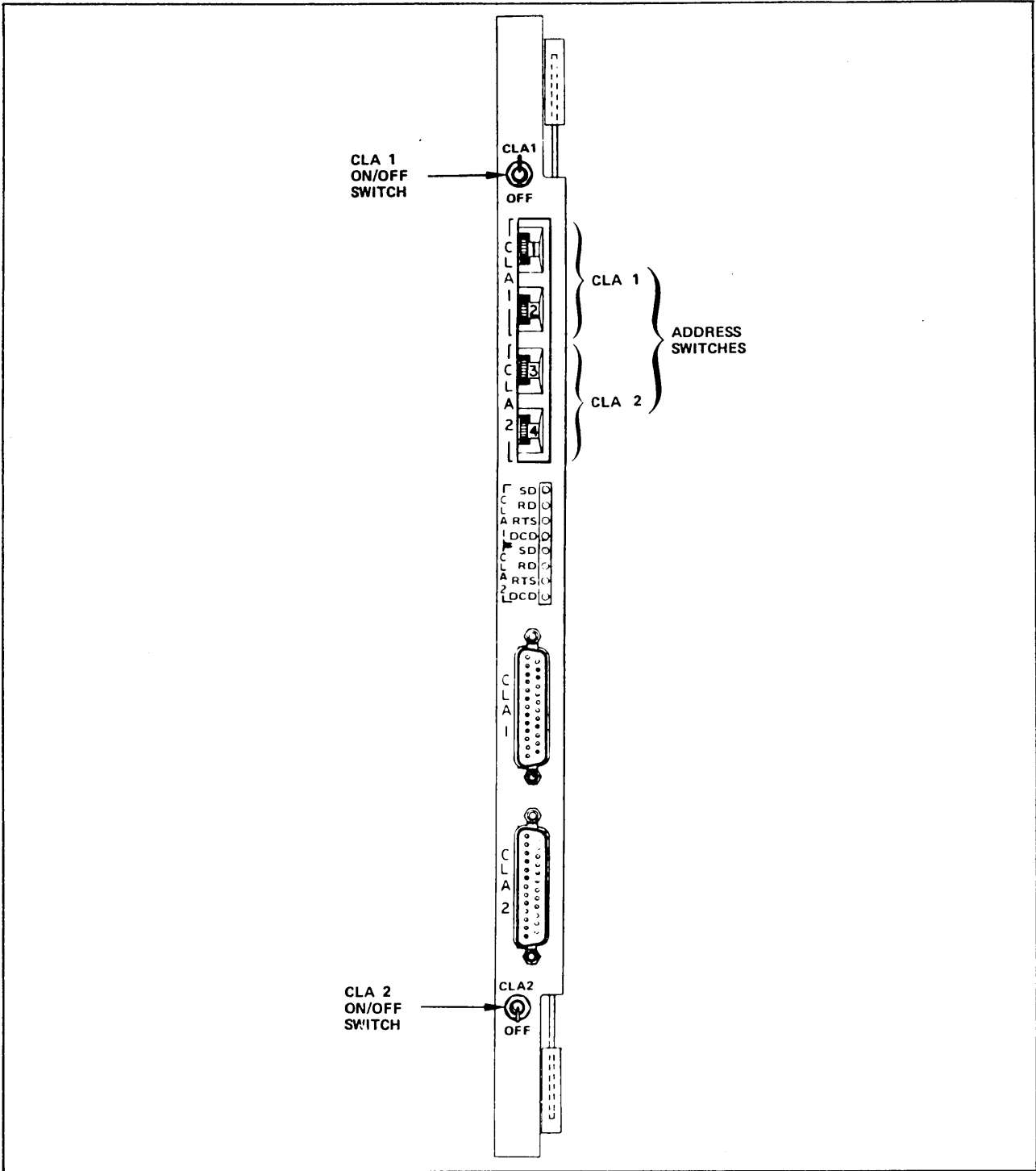
Figure D-19. CLA Circuit Card ON/OFF Switch Locations

CASSETTE
REWIND
SWITCH

MASTER CLEAR SWITCH

DEADSTART
BUTTON

REMOTE/LOCAL SWITCH
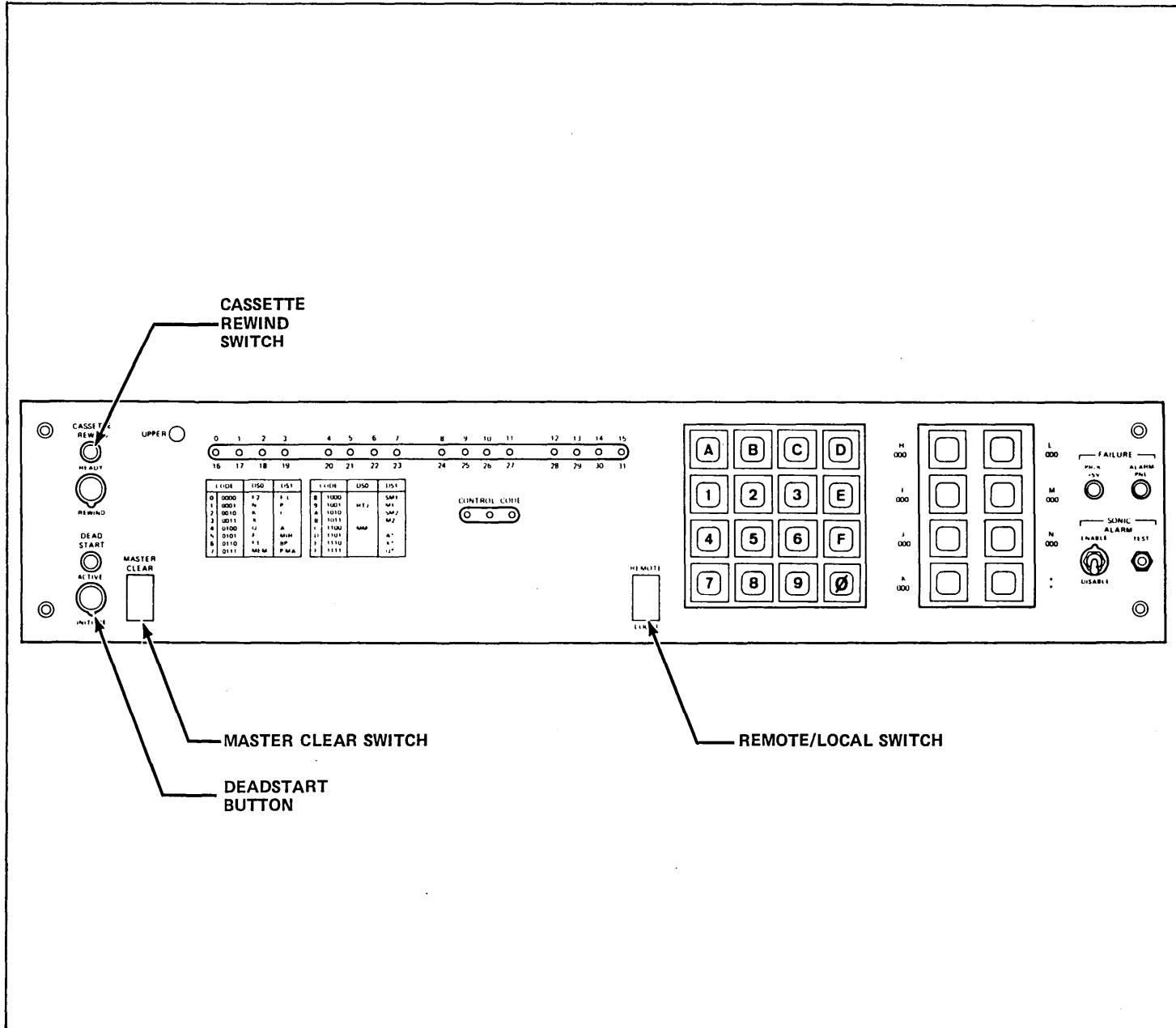
Figure D-20. Maintenance Panel MASTER CLEAR Switch Location

PROCEDURES TO INITIALIZE REMOTE 255x NETWORK PROCESSING UNIT 'NPU)

The remote 255x network processing unit (NPU) is downline loaded from the local 255x NPU with the communications control program (CCP) operating system. Use the following procedure on the remote 255x NPU:

1. Check bootstrap load (SAM-C) tape equipment mounted on NPU cabinet door. The SAM-C tape cassette should be loaded and the ENABLE/DISABLE switch on the SAM-C cassette tape equipment should be set to ENABLE.

2. Place system autostart module-cassette (SAM-C) containing system autostart module-program (SAM-P) in cassette deck.

3. Press MASTER clear switch on the maintenance panel.

4. Set REMOTE/LOCAL switch on the maintenance panel to REMOTE.

5. Press CASSETTE REWIND switch on the maintenance panel.

6. Press DEADSTART button.

After a short timeout, the remote NPU reads the cassette and begins the loading process.

This discussion applies to manually loading the remote NPU. You can initialize both a local and a remote NPU automatically by first loading the SAM-C cassette and then setting the ENABLE/DISABLE switch to ENABLE.

Do not remove the SAM-P cassette. It must remain in place and enabled to automatically dump and reload the NPU in case of a failure. Power to the cassette deck is turned off when the remote NPU is not operating.

GENERATING SAM-D

SAM-D can be generated using a local 255x NPU equipped with a cassette controller and cassette tape unit as part of an NPU load.

Use the following procedure to create a SAM-D.

1. Place a blank cassette into the cassette tape unit in write mode (the tab should be positioned away from the center of the tape for write mode).

2. Press the MASTER CLEAR button on the maintenance panel.

3. Proceed to load CCP in the normal way. The cassette tape rewinds and positions itself at load point. SAM-D is written to the tape. The tape rewinds and stops. If a parity error is encountered, the tape rewinds and tries to write SAM-D again. If this procedure is repeated more than fourteen times, SAM-D is not generated and CCP is loaded. If a parity error occurs four or five times, go to step 1.

4 Remove the cassette tape.

DUPLICATING SAM-P

SAM-P can be duplicated for the 255x NPU using the cassette controller and cassette tape unit. SAM-D is the utility program which duplicates copies of SAM-P.

WARNING

Ensure there are no connections to a host or a neighboring NPU when building a SAM-P tape. This causes problems when you do a MASTER CLEAR.

Use the following procedure to duplicate a SAM-P.

1. Set toggle switch to DISABLE (down) position on the cassette tape unit.

2. Place SAM-D cassette tape into the cassette tape unit in read mode (the tab should be positioned towards the center of the tape for read mode). The tape should rewind and position itself to the load point. If the tape does not rewind, lift and close the lid to rewind.

3. Perform the following steps at the maintenance panel:

   a. Select REMOTE mode.

   b. Press the MASTER CLEAR button.

   c. Press the INITIATE button.

   The SAM-P bootstrap and program are loaded into the NPU. At the end of the load, the SAM-D cassette stops. If the cassette starts to rewind, remove the SAM-D cassette tape as soon as possible or SAM-D cassette will be written over.

4. Remove the SAM-D cassette tape.

5. Place a blank cassette tape into the unit in write mode (the tab should be positioned away from the center of the tape for write mode). The cassette tape rewinds and positions itself at load point. The SAM-P bootstrap and program is written to the tape, and the tape rewinds and stops. If a parity error is encountered, the tape rewinds and tries to write to SAM-P again. If this procedure is tried more than fourteen times, SAM-P is destroyed. If a parity error occurs four or five times, remove the cassette tape while it is rewinding and replace it with another cassette tape. SAM-P is then written on the new cassette tape. Remove the (new) cassette tape. Repeat step 5 to generate another copy, if desired.

6. At the maintenance panel, press the MASTER CLEAR button. This terminates the SAM-D program.

MASS STORAGE FACILITY

The mass storage facility (MSF) includes mass storage adapter (MSA), mass storage transport (MST), and cartridge storage unit (CSU) hardware components. Operation of MSF proceeds under computer control, but your action is required to add cartridges to or remove cartridges from the CSU. Figure D-21 illustrates a CSU, and figure D-22 illustrates an input/output drawer.
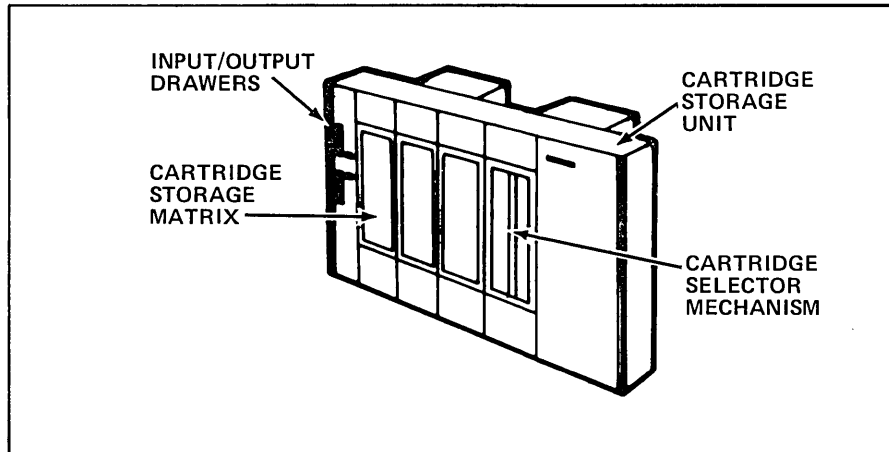
Figure D-21. Cartridge Storage Unit
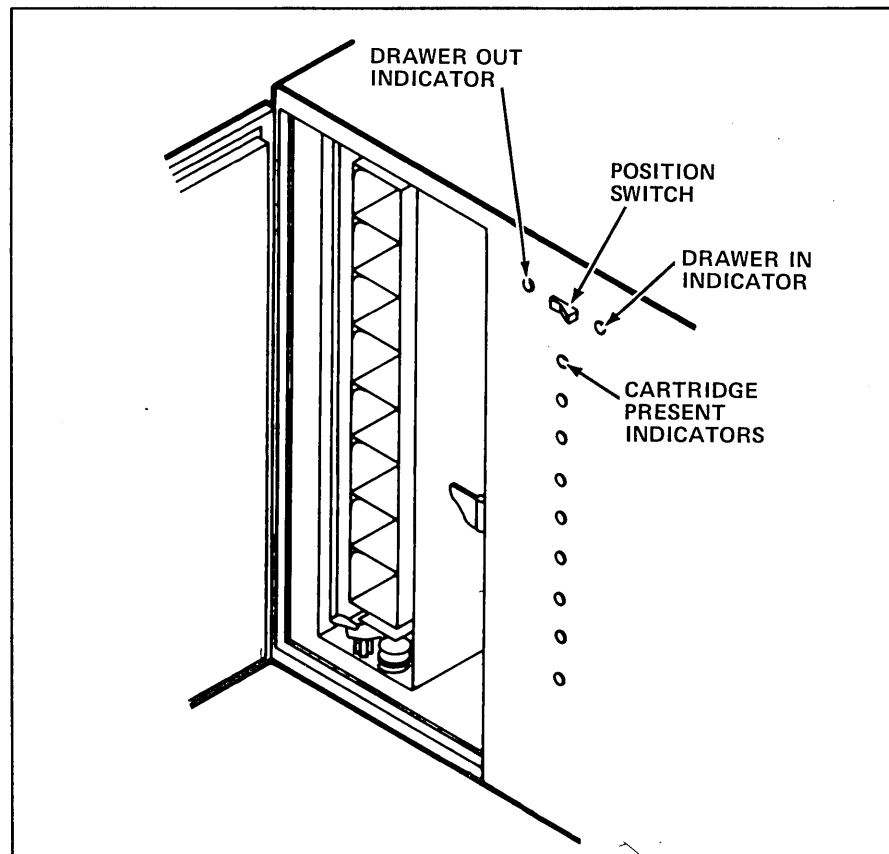
Figure D-22. Input/Output Drawer

ADDING CARTRIDGES

To add cartridges to the CSU, perform the following steps:

1. Press the OUT portion of the position switch of the input (upper I/O) drawer. When the drawer OUT indicator lights, unlock and open the door.

2. Insert individual cartridges into the correct slots of the input drawer or remove the empty octapack and insert a new octapack that contains the desired cartridges. To remove the octapack, press down on the release lever located directly under the octapack and pull on the bottom portion of the octapack. When a cartridge is properly aligned, it can be placed easily into its slot. Ensure that it is pushed in as far as it can go.

3. Close and lock the door. Press the IN portion of the position switch of the input drawer. The drawer cannot be moved in unless the door is shut securely. When the drawer IN indicator lights, the inserted cartridges can be accessed under computer control.

REMOVING CARTRIDGES

1. Press the OUT portion of the position switch of the output (lower I/O) drawer. When the drawer OUT indicator lights, unlock and open the door.

2. Remove the cartridges individually or remove the octapack (refer to the procedure described under adding cartridges). Insert an empty octapack.

3. Close and lock the door. Press the IN portion of the position switch of the output drawer.

MASS STORAGE EXTENDED SUBSYSTEM (MSE)

The Mass Storage Extended subsystem (MSE) consists of one or more of each of the following two hardware components:

- 7990 control unit (CU)

- 7991 storage module (SM)

The MSE operation proceeds under computer control, but your action is required to add cartridges to or remove cartridges from the storage module. Figure D-23 illustrates a SM and CU and figure D-24 illustrates the entry and exist trays for insertion or removal of cartridges.
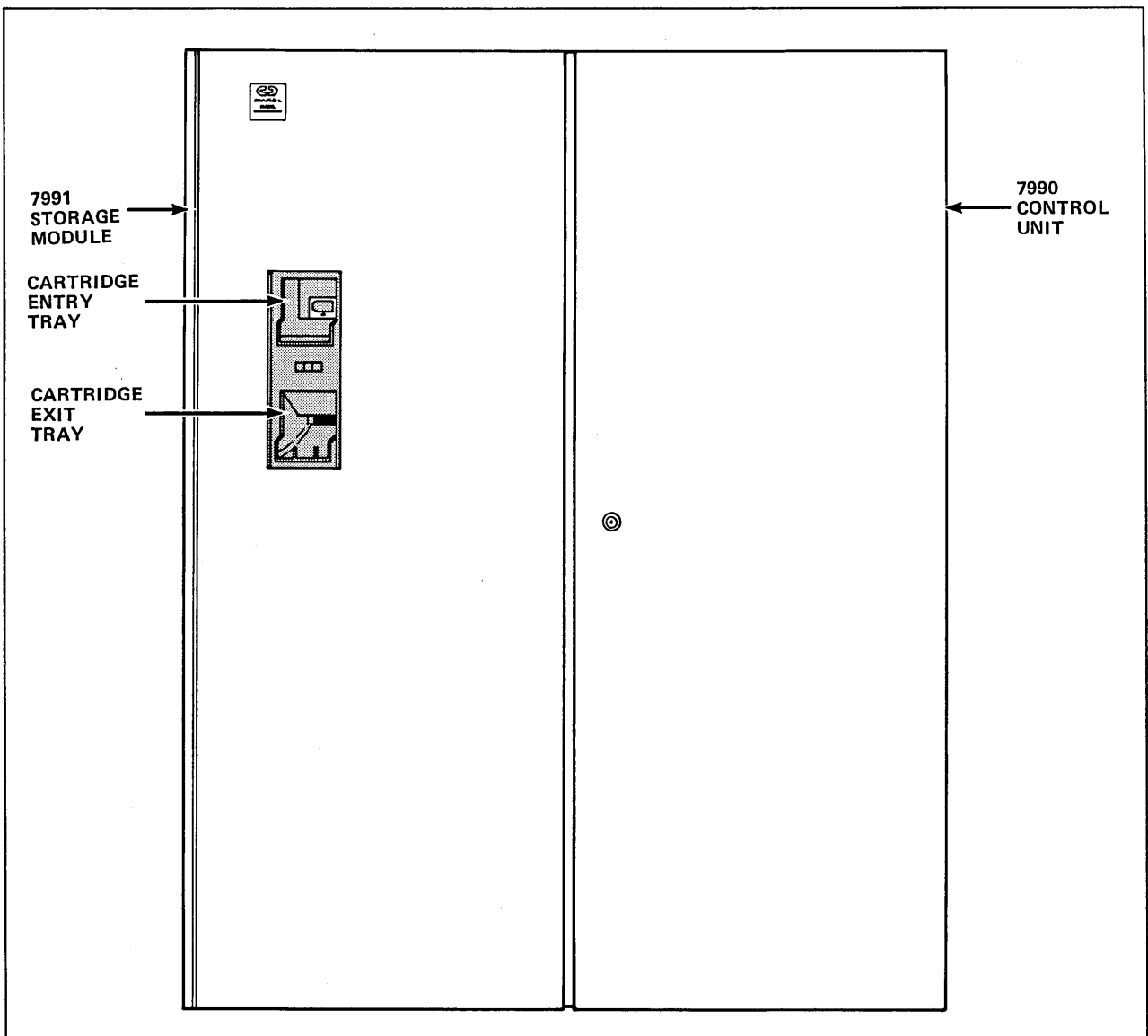
Figure D-23. Storage Module and Control Unit
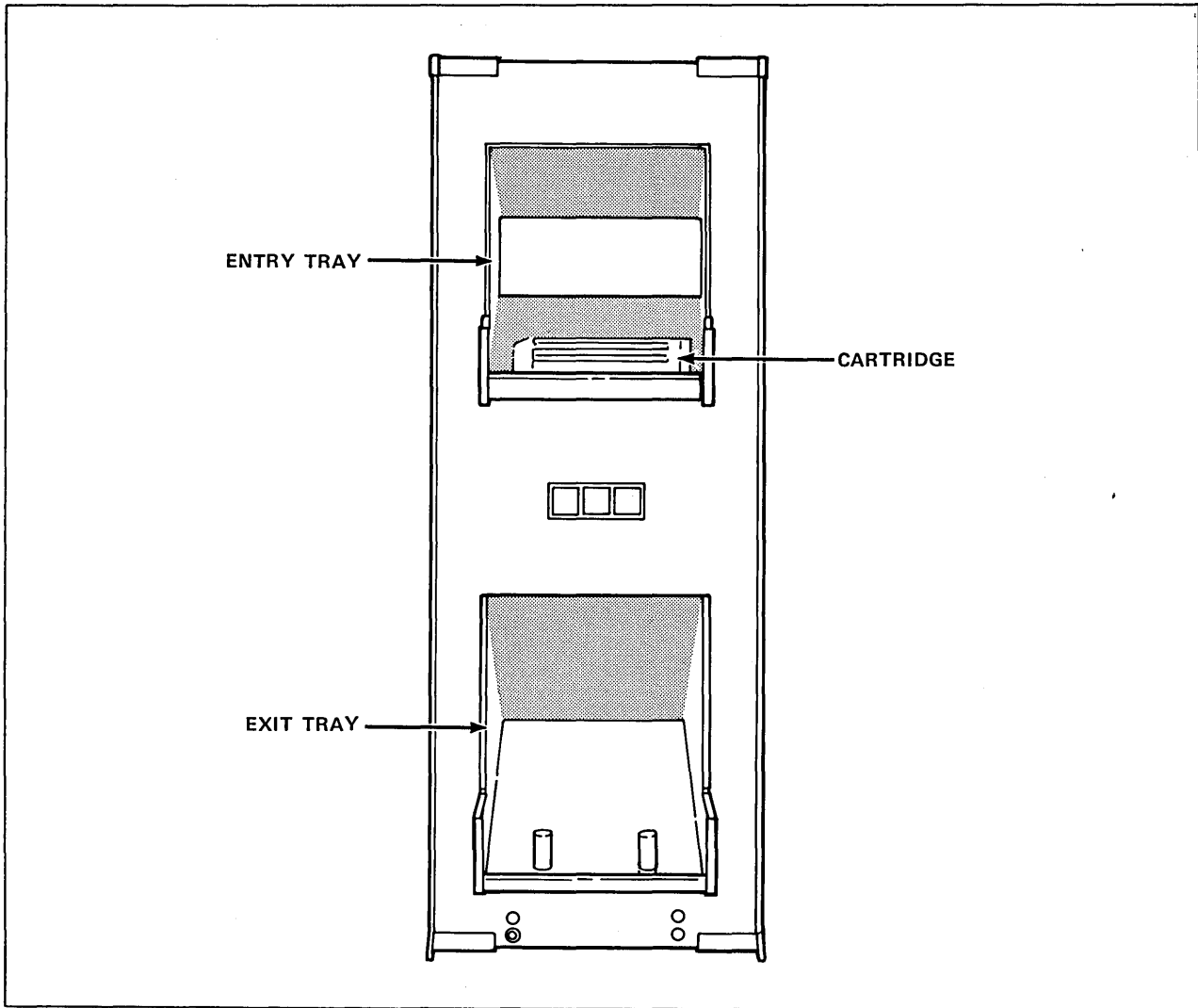
Figure D-24. Entry and Exit Trays

ADDING CARTRIDGES

The entry tray of the SM is a gravity feed station, capable of holding up to five cartridges
at a time. The cartridges are inserted into the SM under control of the MSE software.

REMOVING CARTRIDGES

The exit tray of the SM is also a gravity feed station capable of holding up to five
cartridges at a time. The cartridges are removed from the SM under control of the MSE
software.

NOS has three ways of indicating errors on CYBER mainframes. For CYBER 180-class mainframes and models 865 and 875, NOS uses the maintenance registers; for all other CYBER 170 Computer Systems, NOS uses the status/control (S/C) registers;† and for the CYBER 70 Computer Systems, NOS uses the interlock register. Refer to Maintenance Register Error Detection for error processing information. Refer to S/C Register† Error Detection for all other CYBER error processing information.

S/C REGISTER ERROR DETECTION

After the system is loaded, NOS monitors certain bits of the CYBER 170 Computer Systems (except CYBER 180-class models) status/control (S/C) register† and the CYBER 70 Computer Systems interlock register to detect abnormal conditions and possible fatal errors. When one or more bits are set in the S/C register,† the system automatically takes steps to prevent further damage to the system and attempts to preserve the system in a state as near as possible to that before the condition was detected.

POWER AND ENVIRONMENTAL FAILURE

Bit 36 of the S/C register† and bit 0 of the interlock register indicate a main power supply failure. Bit 37 of the S/C register† (no comparable interlock register bit exists) indicates an unusual, potentially damaging environmental condition. When one or more of the warning bits are set, from 2 seconds to 2 minutes of processing time remain to prepare the system for a power loss.

POWER FAILURE

If the main power source supplying the computer system is lost for more than one-half cycle (8.3 milliseconds for 60 Hz; 10.0 milliseconds for 50 Hz), the system automatically sets bit 36 of the S/C register† (bit 0 of the interlock register on a CYBER 70 Computer Systems machine). The CPU and other equipment powered by 400 Hz remains available for processing approximately 2 seconds. However, all peripheral equipment powered directly from the main power supply will probably fail.

When the S/C register† bit 36 (interlock register bit 0) is set, the system immediately assumes step mode (refer to STEP command, section 3).†† The message

    POWER FAILURE

appears at the system control point on the system status display (B,0.).

---

†For models 865 and 875, S/C registers are maintenance registers.
††Actually, the system steps on monitor function DPPM (drop PP). This allows current I/O
   requests, including device checkpoints in progress, to complete.

ABNORMAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

If the system detects an environmental condition which could lead to removal of power, it automatically sets bit 37 of the S/C register† (no comparable interlock register bit exists). Bit 37 is set in any of the following situations:

- The main power source supplying the system has been lost for at least 100 milliseconds; power will probably not return to normal within the time required.

- An environmental condition (including dew point and chassis temperature warnings) is abnormal and approaching an emergency power shutdown.

- An environmental condition is about to cause execution of a controlled shutdown.

- A critical system device is down due to environmental conditions. This indication exists only if the system has monitoring provisions for the device.

If bit 37 is set but bit 36 is not, the system immediately initiates a system checkpoint. The message

SHUTDOWN IMMINENT.

appears at the system control point on B,0 display. This message and the contents of the S/C register† are entered in the error log. When the checkpoint is complete, the system assumes step mode.

BITS 36 AND 37 SET

If a power failure and abnormal environmental condition is detected, it is possible to have bits 36 and 37 set at the same time. This could happen if an unusual environmental condition was found (bit 37 set) and was not remedied within the required time (approximately 2 minutes). Upon removal of power, a power failure (bit 36 set) would be detected. With bits 36 and 37 set, the system immediately assumes step mode. The message

POWER DOWN.

appears at the system control point on the B,0 display. It is unlikely that recovery is possible; deadstart is necessary.

CLEARING ABNORMAL CONDITIONS

When bit 36 and/or bit 37 of the S/C register† (bit 0 of the interlock register) have been set and cleared, the message

POWER/ENVIRONMENT NORMAL.

appears at the system control point on the B,0 display. Ensure that all equipment is ready. With the approval of an analyst, enter the following commands:

99.
UNSTEP.
99.

---

†For models 865 and 875, S/C registers are maintenance registers.

At this point, messages indicating the time of the power failure or power shutdown, the contents of the S/C register,† and the time of the return to normal condition are entered in the error log. Processing may then be restarted.

FATAL MAINFRAME ERRORS

A fatal mainframe error is a hardware error which will usually cause a serious system malfunction and disrupt current user job processing. Many of these errors are reported in the S/C registers† of a CYBER 170 Computer Systems mainframe. The steps taken by the system upon detection of a fatal mainframe error depend on the type of error which was found.

Fatal errors can be divided into two groups, general errors and specific job errors. The system sets one or more bits in the S/C registers† when an error is detected. Check these registers to determine the type of error.††

For a model 176 mainframe, the system sets S/C register† bits when a general error is detected. There is no way to determine a specific job error. One or more of the following bits can be set.

   S/C register† bits set for general errors:

      3/183,††† 4, 11/196,††† 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, or 23

For a model 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 720, 730, 750, or 760 mainframe, the following bits can be set for each error group.

   S/C register† bits set for general errors:

      0, 1, 2, 3/183,††† 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, or 23

   S/C register† bits set for specific job errors:

      3/183†††† or 5

If the error detected is a specific job error, the system takes the following steps.

   1. The system is checkpointed.

   2. The job containing the error is aborted without exit processing or a dump.

   3. The contents of the S/C register† is entered in the error log.

---

   †For models 865 and 875, S/C registers are maintenance registers.
   ††Some of these bits may not be active on your mainframe. Refer to the appropriate hardware reference manual for detailed information.
   †††The system detected a fatal error only if both bits are set.
   ††††The system detected a fatal error only if both bits are set. The error is a specific job error if the system completed a checkpoint.

The following action is the same regardless of the type of error detected. The system assumes step mode† and the message

FATAL MAINFRAME ERROR.

appears at the system control point on the B,0 display.

When the system displays the fatal mainframe error message you should:

1. Perform a level 3 recovery deadstart to display the S/C register†† display. For each S/C register†† bit set, a descriptive message appears on the screen. The system clears each fatal error bit automatically when you activate the deadstart switch.

2. Determine the type of error (refer to the errors and corresponding bits listed previously).

3. If desired, reconfigure central memory. Refer to NOS 2 Analysis Handbook.

4. If the error is of a general type, perform a level 0 initial deadstart.

   If the error is of a specific job type, perform a level 1 recovery deadstart. The system resumes operation from the point of malfunction. If the level 1 recovery deadstart fails, perform a level 0 initial deadstart.

MAINTENANCE REGISTER ERROR DETECTION

After the system is loaded, NOS monitors the status summary registers of all CYBER 180-class mainframes to detect abnormal conditions and possible fatal errors. When one or more bits are set in a status summary register, the system automatically takes steps to prevent further damage to the system and attempts to preserve the system in a state as near as possible to that before the condition was detected.

POWER AND ENVIRONMENTAL FAILURE

Bit 59 of the processor status summary register indicates a main power supply failure. Bit 63 of the processor, memory, or input/output unit status summary register indicates an unusual, potentially damaging environmental condition. Bit 31 of the input/output status register indicates that the power supply is switched to the backup battery. When one or more of the warning bits are set, from 2 seconds to 2 minutes of processing time remain to prepare the system for a power loss.

POWER FAILURE

If the main power source supplying the computer system is lost for more than one-half cycle (8.3 milliseconds for 60 Hz; 10.0 milliseconds for 50 Hz), the system automatically sets bit 59 of the processor status summary register. The CPU and other equipment powered by 400 Hz

---

†Actually, the system steps on monitor function DPPM (drop PP). This allows current requests, including device checkpoints in progress to complete.
††For models 865 and 875, S/C registers are maintenance registers.

remains available for processing approximately 2 seconds. However, all peripheral equipment powered directly from the main power supply will probably fail.

Models 810 and 830 may be backed up by a battery. In this situation, the mainframe and 834 disk drives will be operational for an additional 55 seconds after the power failure.

When bit 59 is set and the backup battery option is not installed, the system immediately assumes step mode (refer to STEP command, in NOS 2 Analysis Handbook).† If the battery is installed, the system will attempt to checkpoint all devices before assuming step mode. The message

    CPU POWER FAILURE.

appears at the system control point on the B,0 display.

ABNORMAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

If the system detects an environmental condition which could lead to removal of power, it automatically sets bit 63 of the processor, memory, or input/output unit status summary register. Bit 63 is set in any of the following situations:

- The main power source supplying the system has been lost for at least 100 milliseconds; power will probably not return to normal within the time required.

- An environmental condition (including dew point and chassis temperature warnings) is abnormal and approaching an emergency power shutdown.

- An environmental condition is about to cause execution of a controlled shutdown.

- A critical system device is down due to environmental conditions. This indication exists only if the system has monitoring provisions for the device.

If bit 63 is set but bit 59 is not, the system immediately initiates a system checkpoint. The message

    nnn SHUTDOWN IMMINENT.

appears at the system control point on the B,0 display. nnn is one of the following:

nnn	Description
CPU	Central processing unit.
IOU	Input/output unit.
CM	Central memory.

This message is entered in the error log. When the checkpoint is completed, the system assumes step mode.

---

†Actually, the system steps on monitor function DPPM (drop PP). This allows current I/O requests, including device checkpoints in progress, to complete.

CLEARING ABNORMAL CONDITIONS

When bit 59 of the processor status summary register and/or bit 63 of the processor, memory, or input/output unit status summary register have been set and cleared, the message

    POWER ENVIRONMENT NORMAL.

appears at the system control point on the B,0 display. Ensure that all equipment is ready. With the approval of an analyst, enter the following commands:

    99.
    UNSTEP.
    99.

At this point, messages indicating the time of the power failure or power shutdown, the type of failure, and the time of the return to normal condition are entered in the error log. Processing may then be restarted.

FATAL MAINFRAME ERRORS

A fatal mainframe error is a hardware error which, if undetected, will usually cause a serious system malfunction and disrupt current user job processing. Many of these errors can be detected and are reported in the status summary registers of CYBER 180-class mainframes. The steps taken by the system upon detection of a fatal mainframe error depend on the type of error which was found.

There are three types of fatal mainframe errors: central processor, central memory, and input/output fatal errors. If a central processor or central memory fatal error occurs, the system takes the following steps:

1. The system is checkpointed.

2. The system displays the following message at the system control point in the B,0 display:

       xxx FATAL ERROR.

   where xxx is one of the following:

xxx	Description
CPU	Central processor.
CM	Central memory.

3. The system places itself in emergency step mode, but allows current input/output requests, including device checkpoints in progress, to complete.

If an input/output fatal error occurs, the system takes the following steps:

1. The system displays the following message at the system control point in the B,0 display:

    IOU FATAL ERROR.

2. The system checkpoints the mass storage devices.

3. The system places itself in emergency step mode, but allows current input/output requests, including device checkpoints in progress, to complete.

You cannot reverse the steps the system takes after a fatal mainframe error. The system leaves all relevant maintenance registers as they were at the time it detected the error. Notify the customer engineer who will perform diagnostics and repair maintenance on the system. After this is complete, you must deadstart to restart the system.

Because the method used to terminate system operations is dependent upon requirements of your site, the actual procedure for shutdown may differ among sites. The following procedure is an example and suggests guidelines for orderly termination of processing. Do not confuse this procedure with the shutdown procedures performed in preparation for a recovery deadstart (refer to Preparing for Recovery Deadstart in section 2).

1. Use the DSD system status display (B,0.) to monitor control point activity.

2. If NAM is active, provide advance notice of shutdown time to active users by entering the SEND command (refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for further information). For example:

   SEND,NPUS,MSG = SYSTEM SHUTDOWN AT 1500, PLEASE LOG OFF.

   If IAF is active but NAM is not active, provide advance notice of shutdown time to active interactive users by entering the DSD command WARN. For example:

   WARN,SYSTEM SHUTDOWN AT 1500,
   PLEASE LOG OFF.

3. Prevent new users from logging into the system by entering the following NVF control command.

   IDLE,HOST.

4. If the IAF subsystem is active, examine the T display to determine if there are still active users. To send a message to an active user, enter the DIAL command. For example:

   DIAL,jsn,SYSTEM CLOSED,CALL X492 IF MORE TIME NEEDED.

   This message is sent to the terminal assigned the job sequence name jsn following output data, if any.

   When there are no longer active interactive users indicated on the T display, drop the IAF subsystem by typing

   IDLE,IAF.

5. Drop NAM if active by typing the following sequence of commands.

   K.APPL=NVF.
   K.DISABLE,HOST.
   K.IDLE,HOST.

6. Drop TAF if active by typing

   IDLE,TAF.

7. If MSS or MSE is active and if jobs that need files to be staged from MSS or MSE are to be aborted, type

DISABLE,FILE STAGING.

Drop MSS or MSE by typing

IDLE,MSS or MSE.

MSS or MSE becomes idle after it has completed all stage requests currently in process. Examine the output drawer for any cartridges and save them for subsequent recovery processing (refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook).

8. Drop BIO by typing

IDLE,BIO.

BIO will drop after it completes processing of all active devices. Files currently being printed or punched, as well as cards currently being read, will complete. No new files will be printed or punched.

9. Prevent any new jobs in the input queue (refer to the Q displays in section 4) from being scheduled to a control point by dumping the input queue. This is accomplished through use of the QDUMP system utility (refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook). Doing this allows jobs currently scheduled to control points to run to completion. In addition, rolled out jobs (refer to the R display in section 4) are scheduled back to a control point and allowed to complete.

10. Monitor job activity on the B,O display. Wait for all jobs to run to completion and then dump the output queues (print and punch queues). This is also accomplished through use of the QDUMP system utility (refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook).

11. If permanent files are to be dumped, bring up BIO to print output reports by entering the following DSD command.

BIO.

Refer to the description of the PFDUMP permanent file utility in the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook for procedures to dump permanent files.

12. Drop BIO again by typing

IDLE,BIO.

13. Terminate dayfiles and retain as direct access permanent files. This is accomplished through use of the DFTERM system utility (refer to the NOS 2 Analysis Handbook). This preserves dayfile information held in the central memory buffers.

14. If the system is not to be used after shutdown, proceed to step 15. However, if the system is to be used for reasons other than normal NOS processing, perform the following steps.

    a. Examine the disk status display (E,M.) to determine if status code C (checkpoint requested) is set for any disk device. Wait until the checkpoint operation has completed before proceeding (C status cleared).

    b. Dismount the deadstart tape (if currently mounted), and initiate the deadstart process. The display screens should become blank indicating that the system hardware is idle. The system is now ready for other use.

    c. Prevent subsequent users of the system from accessing mass storage permanent file devices. This is accomplished by dismounting disk packs (844 only) or making the devices unavailable (not ready) for system access.

15. If the system is not to be used after NOS operations have ended, use the SUBSYST L display to disable the following subsystems.

    BIO

    CDC

    IAF

    ITF

    MAG

    MAP

    MCS

    MSE

    MSS

    NAM

    PLA

    RBF

    RDF

    SMF

    SSF

    STM

    TAF

Doing this disables all subsystems. It is recommended that the display screen intensity be turned down before leaving the system.

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