HEWLETT PACKARD

NS-ARPA/1000
Error Message and Recovery Manual

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Preface

Hewlett-Packard Network Services for the HP 1000 (NS-ARPA/1000) provides the networking software that allows HP computer systems to communicate with each other.

The *NS-ARPA/1000 Error Message and Recovery Manual* lists and explains, in a tabular form, all of the error codes and messages that can be generated by NS-ARPA/1000. This manual should be consulted by programmers and users who will be writing or maintaining programs for NS-ARPA/1000 systems. Because it contains error messages generated by the NS-ARPA/1000 initialization program NSINIT and other network management programs, it should also be consulted by Network Managers.

The "Introduction" to this manual presents an overview of the NS-ARPA/1000 error messages described in this manual This section also suggests that the utility subroutine `DSERR` be utilized after using certain NS-ARPA/1000 calls to provide extended error information. You are encouraged to read the "Introduction" before using the other sections.

Organization

Section 1 — **Introduction**—presents an overview of the NS-ARPA/1000 error messages described in this manual.

Section 2 — **Numeric Error Codes**—lists NS-ARPA/1000 errors that are categorized according to the program, call, or parameter that returns them. The error codes listed are: APLDR Error Codes, DLGON/DLGOF/DLGNS Error Codes, DSCOPY Error Codes, ERR Error Codes, HELLO/BYE Error Codes, NetIPC Error Codes, PTOP Error Codes, Remote I/O Error Codes, and RPM Error Codes.

Section 3 — **Alphanumeric Error Messages**—provides the Subsystem Error Messages, System Console Error Messages, and Miscellaneous Alphanumeric Error Messages.

Section 4 — **Program Specific Error Messages**—lists program-specific errors which include: TELNET User Error Messages, FTP User Error Messages, DSCOPY and NFT Errors, DSLIN Errors, DSMOD Errors, MVCP3 Error Messages, Nodal Registry Error Messages, NSINF Errors, NSINIT Errors, REMAT Errors, and RMOTE Errors.

Section 5 — **Tracing Error Messages**—lists the error messages returned by the NS-ARPA trace utilities NSTRC, FMTRC, and BRTRC.

Section 6 — **Logging Codes and Messages**—lists the error messages returned by the NS-ARPA logging utilities EVMON and LOGCHG. It also lists log message codes returned by the following entities: HP-IFP, HP-IP, HP-NFT, HP-PROBE, HP-PXP, HP-ROUTER, HP-RPM, HP-TCP, HP-TN, IEEE-802, INPRO, OUTPRO, PROSW, RUNTIME, SIGMOD, SREG, TIMER, and UPLIN.

Guide to ARPA/1000 Manuals

The following are brief descriptions of the manuals included with the NS-ARPA/1000 product.

91790-90020 NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual

Describes the user-level services provided by NS-ARPA/1000. The NS services are network file transfer (NFT), network interprocess communication (NetIPC), and remote program management (RPM). The ARPA services are TELNET and FTP. Because these are interactive and programmatic services, this manual is intended for interactive users as well as programmers. It should also be read by Network Managers before designing an NS-ARPA/1000 network so that they will have a clear understanding of the full implications of various NS-ARPA/1000 functions and features.

91790-90030 NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual

Describes the tasks required to install, generate, and initialize NS-ARPA/1000. This manual is intended for the Network Manager. Before reading this manual, the Network Manager should read the *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual* to gain an understanding of the NS-ARPA/1000 user-level services. The Network Manager should also be familiar with the RTE-A Operating System and system generation procedure.

91790-90031 NS-ARPA/1000 Maintenance and Principles of Operation Manual

Describes the NS-ARPA/1000 network maintenance utilities, troubleshooting techniques, and the internal operation of NS-ARPA/1000. The Network Manager should use this manual in conjunction with the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual*. This manual may also be used by advanced users to troubleshoot their applications.

91790-90040 NS-ARPA/1000 Quick Reference Guide

Lists and briefly describes the interactive and programmatic services described in the *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual* and the *NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual*. The purpose of this guide is to provide a quick reference for users who are already familiar with the concepts and syntax presented in those two manuals. The *NS-ARPA/1000 Quick Reference Guide* also contains abbreviated syntax for certain programs and utilities described in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual* and the *NS-ARPA/1000 Maintenance and Principles of Operation Manual*. For your convenience, the *NS-ARPA/1000 Quick Reference Guide* also contains a master index of NS-ARPA/1000 manuals. This is a combined index from the NS-ARPA/1000 manuals to help you find information that may be in more than one manual.

91790-90045 NS-ARPA/1000 Error Message and Recovery Manual

Lists and explains, in tabular form, all of the error codes and messages that can be generated by NS-ARPA/1000. This manual should be consulted by programmers and users who will be writing or maintaining programs for NS-ARPA/1000 systems. Because it contains error messages generated by the NS-ARPA/1000 initialization program NSINIT and other network management programs, it should be consulted by Network Managers.

91790-90050 NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual

Describes the user-level services provided by the DS/1000-IV backward compatible services. These services are Remote File Access (RFA), DEXEC, REMAT, RMOTE, program-to-program communication (PTOP), utility subroutines, remote I/O mapping, remote system download to memory-based DS/1000-IV nodes only, and remote virtual control panel.

91790-90060 NS-ARPA/1000 BSD IPC Reference Manual

Describes the 4.3 Berkeley Software Distribution Interprocess Communication (BSD IPC) facility on the HP 1000. BSD IPC is a set of programming development tools originally developed by the University of California at Berkeley (UCB). BSD IPC on the HP 1000 offers a programmatic interface for multi-vendor connectivity to other systems with BSD IPC 4.3.

5958-8523 NS Message Formats Reference Manual

Describes data communication messages and headers passed between computer systems communicating over Distributed System (DS) and Network Services (NS) links.

5958-8563 NS Cross-System NFT Reference Manual

Provides cross-system NFT information. It is a generic manual that is a secondary reference source for programmers and operators who will be using NFT on NS-ARPA/1000, NS3000/V, NS3000/XL, NS/9000, NS for the DEC VAX computer, and PC (PC NFT on HP OfficeShare Network). Information provided in this manual includes file name and login syntax at all of the systems on which NS NFT is implemented, a brief description of the file systems used by each of these computers, and end-to-end mapping information for each supported source/target configuration.

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Conventions Used in this Manual

NOTATION	DESCRIPTION
`nonitalics`	Words in syntax statements that are not in italics must be entered exactly as shown. Punctuation characters other than brackets, braces, and ellipses must also be entered exactly as shown. For example: `EXIT;`
`italics`	Words in syntax statements that are in italics denote a parameter that must be replaced by a user-supplied variable. For example: `CLOSE` *`filename`*
`[ ]`	An element inside brackets in a syntax statement is optional. Several elements stacked inside brackets means the user may select any one or none of these elements. For example: `[A B]` User *may* select A or B or neither.
`{ }`	When several elements are stacked within braces in a syntax statement, the user must select one of those elements. For example: `{A B C}` User *must* select A or B or C.
`...`	A horizontal ellipsis in a syntax statement indicates that a previous element may be repeated. For example: `[,`*`itemname`*`]...;` In addition, vertical and horizontal ellipses may be used in examples to indicate that portions of the example have been omitted.
`,`	A shaded delimiter preceding a parameter in a syntax statement indicates that the delimiter *must* be supplied whenever (a) that parameter is included or (b) that parameter is omitted and any *other* parameter that follows is included. For example: *`itema`*`[,`*`itemb`*`][,`*`itemc`*`]` means that the following are allowed: *`itema`* *`itema,itemb`* *`itema,itemb,itemc`* *`itema,,itemc`*

Δ

When necessary for clarity, the symbol Δ may be used in a syntax statement to indicate a required blank or an exact number of blanks. For example:

```
SET[(modifier)]Δ(variable);
```

underlining

When necessary for clarity in an example, user input may be underlined. For example:

```
NEW NAME? ALPHA
```

Brackets, braces, or ellipses appearing in syntax or format statements that must be entered as shown will be underlined. For example:

```
LET var[[subscript]] = value
```

Output and input/output parameters are underlined. A notation in the description of each parameter distinguishes input/output from output parameters. For example:

```
CREATE (parm1,parm2,flags,error)
```

[ ]

The symbol [ ] may be used to indicate a key on the terminal's keyboard. For example, [RETURN] indicates the carriage return key.

[CONTROL] *char*

Control characters are indicated by [CONTROL] followed by the character. For example, [CONTROL] Y means the user presses the control key and the character Y simultaneously.

Table of Contents

Chapter 4
Program Specific Error Messages

Chapter 5
Tracing Error Messages

Chapter 6
Logging Codes and Messages

1

Introduction

Overview

NS-ARPA/1000 is a Hewlett-Packard data communications product which enables HP computer systems to exchange information and share resources. The *NS-ARPA/1000 Error Message and Recovery Manual* lists and explains all of the error codes and messages that may be generated by NS-ARPA/1000.

The error codes and messages explained in this manual are organized into five major groups.

Numeric Error Codes

Numeric error codes are described in Section 2. They are listed in alphabetical order by the name of the program, call, or parameter that returns them. This section contains the error codes that are returned to the *err* parameter of many DS/1000-IV Compatible Services calls (these include PTOP calls, RFA calls, and certain utility subroutines). The *err* error codes may also be returned to the A- and B-registers after a DEXEC call, or to the current log device through REMAT. You should also refer to this section for NetIPC error codes, Remote I/O Mapping errors codes (received through the program IOMAP), and Remote Process Management (RPM) error codes.

Alphanumeric Error Messages

Alphanumeric error messages are described in Section 3. These errors are categorized as Subsystem Errors Messages, System Console Error Messages, and Miscellaneous Error Messages. You should refer to this section whenever an alphanumeric message is printed to the current log device.

Program Specific Error Messages

The program specific error messages are described in Section 4. Although these messages are also alphanumeric, unlike those described in Section 3, each set of messages listed in this section is used exclusively by a certain program. As a result, these errors are organized according to the name of the program that generates them. Many of these errors are returned by programs described in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual*. You should refer to this

section whenever you receive an error while running DSCOPY, DSLIN, DSMOD, MDFCL, D$FCL, MVCP3, NRINIT, NRLIST, NSINIT, NSINF, REMAT, RMOTE, TELNET, and FTP.

Tracing Error Messages

Error messages returned by the NS-ARPA/1000 tracing utilities are described in Section 5. You should refer to this section when you are running NSTRC, FMTRC, and BRTRC.

Logging Error Codes and Messages

Error codes and messages produced by the NS-ARPA/1000 logging utility, EVMON, and the log mask utility, LOGCHG, are listed in Section 6. You should refer to this section when attempting to interpret the contents of log files produced by EVMON.

Using DSERR

Many of the numeric error codes described in this manual are returned in the *err* parameter of PTOP, RFA, and certain utility calls. Because the same numeric error code may have different meanings, HP suggests that you call the utility subroutine DSERR whenever an error is returned to a program that utilizes one of these calls.

Note Do not use DSERR if your PTOP slave program resides on an HP 3000 node, if you are using HP 3000 RFA calls, or if you are calling HELLO, BYE, or PRCNM; it will produce erroneous results.

DSERR returns extended error information in the following format:

```
DS ERROR: SSEE (QQ), REPORTING NODE NNNNN
```

The DSERR parameters have the following meanings:

SS	subsystem prefix, such as SC for scheduling, IO for input/output, and FM for FMGR
EE	numeric error code
QQ	numeric error code qualifier
NNNNN	number of the node reporting the error

Refer to Section 7, Utilities, of the *NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual*, for a detailed description of DSERR.

Internal Errors

Some of the error messages listed in this manual are classified as “internal” errors. These errors usually require HP notification. If you receive an error of this type, take the appropriate action according to the terms of your HP support contract.

Submitting a Service Request

When submitting a Service Request to HP, you should include the following information, where applicable, to help HP determine the cause of the error:

- A characterization of the problem. Describe the events leading up to and including the problem. Attempt to describe the source of the problem. Describe the symptoms of the problem. Your characterization should include any RTE commands, NS-ARPA/1000 subsystem commands, and application program source code that can reproduce the problem.
- Obtain the version, update, and fix information for all software. This allows HP to determine if the problem is already known, and if the correct software is installed at your site.
- Obtain screen copies of all error codes and messages that appear at the user terminal and the system console.
- Prepare a listing of the system generation answer file, the NSINIT answer file, the NRINIT answer file, the boot and welcome files, and any additional link initialization files (DSN/X.25/1000, LAN, etc.).
- Create copies of any trace or log files that were active when the problem occurred for your HP representative to further analyze.
- Obtain the NSINF LU information for the LU being used.
- If you have a network map, including it will help HP determine if the problem is related to your network configuration.
- Document your interim, or “workaround” solution. The cause of the problem can sometimes be found by comparing the circumstances in which it occurs with the circumstances in which it does not occur.

2

Numeric Error Codes

The following NS-ARPA/1000 errors are categorized according to the program, call, or parameter that returns them. The following is a summary of the errors described in this section:

- *APLDR Error Codes*. These error codes may be returned when the `LO` command is issued in REMAT. They may also be returned in the *`err`* parameter of the `FLOAD` call. The `LO` command is described in the "REMAT" section and `FLOAD` is described in the "Utilities" section of the *NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual*.
- *DLGON/DLGOF/DLGNS Error Codes*. These error codes are returned in the *`err`* parameter of `DLGON`, `DLGOF`, and `DLGNS` calls. These calls are described in the "Utilities" section of the *NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual*.
- *ERR Error Codes*. These error codes are returned to the *`err`* parameter of PTOP, RFA, and certain utility calls. They may also be returned in the A- and B-registers after a DEXEC or utility call, and to the current log device through REMAT. The PTOP, RFA, utility calls, REMAT, and DEXEC are described in their respective sections of the *NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual*.
- *HELLO/BYE Error Codes*. These error codes are returned to the `HELLO` and `BYE` utility subroutines. `HELLO` and `BYE` are described in the "Utilities" section of the *NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual*.
- *NetIPC Error Codes*. These error codes are returned in the *`result`* parameter of Network Interprocess Communication (NetIPC) calls. NetIPC is described in its own section of the *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual*.
- *PTOP Error Codes*. These error codes are returned in the *`err`* parameter of PTOP master and slave calls. PTOP is described in its own section of the *NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual*.
- *Remote I/O Mapping Error Codes*. These error codes are returned to the program IOMAP in the first return parameter. Remote I/O Mapping is described in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual*.
- *RPM Error Codes*. These error codes are returned in the *`result`* parameter of Remote Process Management (RPM) calls. RPM is described in its own section of the *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual*.

The numeric codes associated with the DSCOPY error messages are returned in the *`result`* parameter of the `DSCOPY` call. The error codes are equivalent to those returned in the list file or device when DSCOPY is used interactively. Refer to "DSCOPY and NFT Error Messages" in Section 4 of this manual for a description of these errors. `DSCOPY` is described in the "Network File Transfer" section of the *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual*.

APLDR Error Codes

APLDR errors may be returned to the current log device when the LO command is issued in REMAT. They may also appear in the *err* parameter of the FLOAD command.

APLDR Error Codes

Code	Meaning	Action
56	LO command not available.	To use LO, search $DSLDR before searching $CMDLB when loading APLDR (RTE-A).
23	Duplicate program name.	Change program name.
19	Program is not linked for this system.	Re-link program.
14	No ID segments are available.	Remove existing program or modify generation answer file to include more ID segments.
0	Successful installation of ID segment into system.	No action is necessary.
−15	Illegal name.	Check program name and try again.
−53	Partition does not exist.	Check partition number and try again.
−54	Partition is too small.	Use a larger partition and try again.
−56	Shared EMA partition does not exist.	Check partition number and try again.
−57	Shared EMA partition is too small.	Check partition number and try again.
−58	Reserved partition conflict.	Check partition number and try again.
−59	Too many programs sharing EMA.	Refer to the appropriate RTE programmer's reference manual for information on shared EMA.
−62	(ASCII—PTN) No free partition. No partition large enough (RTE-A).	Inform System Manager.
−63	(ASCII—PTSZ) Partition specified not large enough or shared EMA label not found (RTE-A).	Check partition number/label and try again.
−69	(ASCII—DISK) LOAD and SWAP are generated in. The APLDR DS program and the LOAD and SWAP RTE-A modules are trying to manage memory.	Regenerate the memory-based system without the modules LOAD and SWAP.

DLGON/DLGOF/DLGNS Error Codes

These error codes are returned in the *err* parameter of DLGON, DLGOF, and DLGNS calls. See their ASCII equivalents for more information.

DLGON/DLGOF/DLGNS Error Codes

Code	Meaning	Action
13	Session shutdown. (Same as SM13.)	Try again later. When session is shut down, only the system console is available for operator control.
12	Account file corrupt. (Same as SM12.)	Consult your System Manager.
11	FMP error *xxxx* on disk mount attempt. (Same as SM11.)	See SM11 for more information.
10	No free ID segments or FMGR not found. (Same as SM10.)	Consult your System Manager.
9	SST overflow. (Same as SM09.)	Consult your System Manager.
8	Duplicate session identifier. (Same as SM08.)	See SM08 for more information.
7	No room for session control block. (Same as SM07.)	Receiving this error indicates this SAM block is filled and the maximum number of sessions are now active. Some other session must terminate before a successful access of the remote session node can be accomplished.
6	Conflict in definition of session LU *xx*. (Same as SM06.)	This is an informational error message. No action is required.
5	Illegal access. (Same as SM05.)	Enter correct password.
4	No such user. (Same as SM04.)	Enter a valid account name.
3	Session limit exceeded. (Same as SM03.)	Wait for someone to logoff.
2	Required class number not available. (Same as SM02.)	Possible generation error. LOGON requires a class number for its own use.
1	FMP error −*xxxxx* on Account File access. (Same as SM01.)	Consult your System Manager.
−1	Remote session was lost or ATTACH failed. (Same as RS01.)	After an error of this type, future requests will cause a new session to be established. If a specific session is required rather than the default session, you must issue a specific attach (from REMAT) or logon request.

Code	Meaning	Action
−2	Class I/O error on response from LOGON. (Same as RS02.)	Try again and, if the error persists, consult your System Manager.
−3	Limit exceeded on # of remote nodes. (Same as RS03.)	The local limit may have been reached on the number of remote nodes accessed by this program (limit is 16). If this is not the case, you may need a larger value for NSINIT's "# ACTIVE TRANSActionS?". (NOTE: PNLs for remote 1000/3000 sessions and master TCBs for remote requests are taken from the same block of SAM.)
−4	Remote session environment not initialized. (Same as RS04.)	When session is shut down at a remote node it looks to NS-ARPA as though the node has been generated without Session Monitor or Session Monitor has not been initialized.
−5	Wrong password for non-session access. (Same as RS05.)	Enter the correct password.
−6	Another program owns or has a session. (Same as RS06.)	(DLGOF) The session that the calling program is using was created by another program. (DLGON, DLGNS) A session which the calling program is willing to share (as specified in the *oride* parameter) exists at the requested node.
−7	Log on or log off to local node. (Same as RS07.)	No REMAT logons are permitted to the local node.
−50	Local node is quiescent. (Same as DS00.)	This temporary condition will be corrected with the restart command, /R, is issued using NSINIT.
−51	Communication line parity, protocol failure 'STOP' received, cable disconnected, or other hardware error. (Same as DS01.)	See DS01 for an explanation.
−52	Communication line timeout.	See DS02 for an explanation.
−53	Illegal record size. (Same as DS03.)	Indicates programming error. The inbound data buffer size must not exceed the maximum space allocated for the user buffer.

Code	Meaning	Action
−54	Illegal nodal address, node address not in nodal routing vector (NRV) table. (Same as DS04.)	See DS04 for an explanation.
−55	Request timeout. (Same as DS05.)	See DS05 for an explanation.
−56	Illegal request, or monitor not active. (Same as DS06.)	See DS06 for an explanation.
−57	System table error. (Same as DS07.)	At this point rebooting or shutdown/restart are probably the only viable solutions.
−58	Remote busy or resource unavailable. (Same as DS08.)	See DS08 for an explanation.
−59	Illegal or missing parameters. (Same as DS09.)	Correct program calling parameters and re-run.

ERR Error Codes

The ERR errors are returned to the *err* parameter of PTOP, RFA, and certain utility calls. They may also be returned in the A- and B-registers after a DEXEC call, or to the current log device through REMAT. REMAT displays all numeric error codes that it receives by using the utility subroutine DSERR. (DSERR is explained in the "Utilities" section of the *NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual*.)

If the no-abort option is set when an error occurs in programs calling DEXEC or certain utilities, ASCII error codes are also returned in the A- and B-registers. If the no-abort option is not set, the message will be printed on the initiating terminal and the program will abort. NS-ARPA/1000 system programs receiving these error codes generally display them on the initiator's terminal or log device.

ERR Error Codes

Code	Meaning	Action
56	Illegal parameter type.	Check parameters.
55	Missing parameter.	Check parameters.
45	Input device must be interactive for REMAT FL command.	Check input device.
13	REMAT transfer file stack overflow.	Correct transfer file and try again.
10	Input error (illegal REMAT command, etc.)	Check command syntax.
1	(FCOPY) Duplicate file name: the first two characters have been replaced by ".." (warning only); or, (PTOP) RJECT received.	No action is necessary.
0	No error or (PTOP) ACEPT received.	No action is necessary.
−1	(RFA) Disk down or (DEXEC 99, Program Status Request) non-existent program.	The (RFA) Disk down error is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.
−2	Duplicate file name.	Reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual.
−3	Illegal backspace.	This error code is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.

Code	Meaning	Action
−4	File too long or record size error.	This error code is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.
−5	Attempt to read or position a record not written or (on update) to write to an illegal record length.	This error code is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.
−6	File not found or, on DCRET or FCOPY, the specified file size is negative. The remote file create subroutine does not allow a negative file size.	The file not found error is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.
−7	Invalid security code.	This error code is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.
−8	File currently open exclusively or open to more than 7 programs.	Try again.
−9	Attempt to open type 0 file as type 1 or to use DPOSN on type 0 file.	This error code is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.
−10	Not enough or error in parameters.	This error code is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.
−11	DCB not open (on FL command) or attempt to replace a memory-resident program (remote-loading).	If this error was returned in response to the FL command, no action is required. If it was returned during a remote load attempt, you have issued an illegal request; you may not replace a memory-resident program.
−12	EOF or SOF read.	This error code is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.
−13	Cartridge locked.	This error is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.

Code	Meaning	Action
−14	Directory full.	This error code is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.
−15	Illegal file name.	This error is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.
−16	Illegal type or size = 0.	This error code is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.
−17	Illegal read/write on type 0 file.	This error is reported by the file system at the reporting node. Refer to the appropriate operating system manual to determine the meaning.
−26	Bad entry number in RFAM. Indicates that the file was never opened correctly, or the pseudo-DCB in the user program has been destroyed, or the specified pseudo-DCB is incorrect due to a programming error, or the DCB for this file access call was released when the same file was opened to another DCB within the program.	Check your program code to make sure that the file access calls are used correctly.
−28	No internal table space in RFAM. An attempt was made to open more files than the version of RFAM used at the destination node can handle.	Close some files before opening any more files.
−29	Internal RFAM tables invalid.	Contact your HP representative.
−33	On DCRET, the specified file size is negative.	The remote file create subroutine does not allow a negative file size because a communication line error may occur which would leave all available disk space on the referenced disk allocated to the created file.
−100	“Break” was entered during an FCOPY file transfer.	No action is necessary.
−999	Non-NS-ARPA error. May be an IO or RN error.	Check parameters. If all parameters are correct, consult your Network Manager. Do *not* call DSERR; it will return invalid information.

HELLO/BYE Error Codes

These error codes are returned in the *err* parameter of the utility subroutines HELLO and BYE.

HELLO/BYE Error Codes

Code	Meaning	Action
0	No error.	No action is necessary.
1	HELLO failure or line disconnected.	Try again or report error to the Network Manager.
4	Invalid LU: The LU specified is not a communications line to an HP 3000, or the NS/3000 modules are not initialized.	Check parameters and try again.
5	Timeout.	Try again.
6	Illegal (rejected) request. Request is not recognized.	Check syntax and try again.
7	Transaction Table access error (not enough Transaction Control Blocks for HELLO).	See NSINF and DSMOD in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual*.
8	Non-NS-ARPA error (for example, input-only device specified as list LU).	Check syntax. If OK, consult your Network Manager.

NetIPC Error Codes

These error codes are returned to the *result* parameter of Network Interprocess Communication (NetIPC) calls.

NetIPC Error Codes

Code	Meaning	Action
0	The call was successful.	No action is necessary.
4	The network is down. Either the system has not been initialized for networked operation or it has been shut down by the system manager.	Consult your Network Manager.
5	Illegal socket type. The calling process attempted to create a kind of socket that the system does not support.	Check the *socketkind* parameter to make sure it matches one of the socket types supported by the system.
6	Illegal protocol. The protocol referenced is not supported by the system.	One or more of the following actions may be taken: (1) Check the *protocol* parameter to make sure it matches one of the protocol types supported by the system; (2) make sure the system supports the referenced protocol; (3) consider defaulting the protocol argument to zero, thus letting the system decide which protocols are best.
7	Illegal flags. A flags bit was set that is not supported.	Check the *flags* parameter to make sure that the correct bits are set. Some calls may return information through the flags parameter and the bits returned may not be valid input on subsequent calls.
8	Illegal option. An illegal option was specified in the *opt* parameter.	Check the *opt* parameter to make sure that it was correctly initialized with `InitOpt` and that all options added with `AddOpt` are defined for the system.
10	Protocol type mismatch. A protocol and a socket kind type were specified that are not supported together.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Check the *socketkind* and *protocol* parameters for the correct values; (2) default the protocol value to zero, thus letting the system decide which protocols best support the referenced socket kind.

Code	Meaning	Action
11	No memory. The system does not have enough memory available to support the request. This error can occur when you attempt to create a new call socket. Call sockets require that a certain amount of memory be allocated from DSAM.	One or more of the following actions may be taken: (1) Ask your System Manager to configure a larger DSAM memory allocation; (2) release some of the sockets or path report descriptors that are not currently being used; (3) if applicable, reduce the service requirements for the socket being created (e.g., by requesting smaller message sizes); (4) determine if some of the other programs running on the system can release some of their NS-ARPA resources.
12	Messages queued option error. An error was detected in the messages-queued option of the *opt* parameter.	Check the *opt* parameter to make sure that the `AddOpt` call used to insert the option request contained the intended values.
14	Illegal TCP address. A TCP address was specified that was out of range. This error can occur when using the `IPCCreate` or `IPCDest` call.	Check that the TCP address is within the legal range.
15	Socket limit exceeded. The calling process attempted to gain access to a new socket descriptor or path report descriptor even though it already owned the maximum permissible number of descriptors.	The process must release one of the socket descriptors or destination descriptors that it owns and then retry the request.
16	No path records. The calling process tried to obtain a destination descriptor via `IPCLookUp` but the system didn't have enough storage space in which to save the addressing information that would have been bound to the path report descriptor. The addressing information is stored in DSAM in the form of path records.	One or more of the following actions may be taken: (1) The calling process may release one or more of the path report descriptors that it owns thereby freeing up some path record storage space and then try the request again; (2) the calling process may also request that some other process running in the system release some of its destination descriptors; or (3) the System Manager may be asked to configure the system with more memory allocated for path record storage.

Code	Meaning	Action
19	Message size option error. An illegal value was specified in the *opt* parameter for either the maximum send or maximum receive size option. The value specified was probably less than or equal to zero.	Check the AddOpt call used to insert the option request to make sure it contained the intended value.
20	Data offset error. An illegal value was found in the offset option in the *opt* parameter.	Check the length and offset values that were input to the *opt* parameter with AddOpt.
21	Duplicate option. At least one of the options in the *opt* parameter was specified twice.	Check arguments input to AddOpt when initializing the *opt* parameter.
24	Connection queued option error. An error was detected in the arguments regarding the maximum number of connections queued option in the *opt* parameter.	Check the AddOpt call that was used to put the option arguments in the *opt* parameter.
28	Illegal name length. The name length was either too large or too small.	Compare the name length to the acceptable range for this parameter.
29	Illegal descriptor. The referenced descriptor is outside of the acceptable range for descriptors.	Determine why the value was not within the acceptable range. One possible reason is that the call to allocate the descriptor failed.
30	Cannot name VC socket. The calling process tried to name a VC socket using IPCName.	IPCName cannot be invoked against VC sockets.
31	Duplicate name. The name that IPCName tried to assign to a socket was already in use.	One of the following actions may be taken: (1) Pick another name; (2) wait and try again; (3) if several copies of the same process are running, make sure that each process has some way of generating a unique name. IPCName has a random name generation facility that could be used, or the calling process could wait and try again later.

Code	Meaning	Action
34	Aborted locally. The protocol referenced by the socket specified has indicated that the socket can no longer be supported. This error will be returned only after the protocol has determined that the remote node can no longer be reached (either because it has crashed or the network connecting the local node to it has become partitioned). Under certain conditions, this error may be reported if the network becomes heavily congested.	The socket through which the error has been reported cannot be recovered and should be released via `IPCShutDown`. A later attempt to re-establish a failed connection may work if the underlying problem is corrected (e.g., if a crashed node is rebooted, if the links of a partitioned network are repaired, or if a heavily congested network has become less congested).
35	Name limit. The caller attempted to assign too many names to the referenced socket with `IPCName`.	The calling process must assign fewer names to the referenced socket.
36	Name table full. A process attempted to bind a name to a socket via `IPCGive` or `IPCName` when the system had no free name records. A name record must be allocated for each name that is bound to a socket. When the system runs out of name records, all succeeding `IPCGive` and `IPCName` requests are rejected.	Release some of the names that are bound to sockets. This may be done using either `IPCNamErase` or `IPCGet`. Because name records are system-wide resources shared by all NS-ARPA programs, the name records released by one program may be allocated for use by another.
37	Name not found. A process attempted to obtain a path report descriptor using `IPCLookUp`, but the name specified in the call was not registered in the referenced socket registry.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Make sure that the name specified in the `IPCLookUp` call was the one that was intended; (2) consider that the failure could have been due to a race condition (the `IPCLookUp` caller could have executed its call before the `IPCName` caller executed its call).
38	No ownership. The caller invoked `IPCNamErase` specifying a valid name but one bound to a socket that it does not own. Only the owner of a call socket may purge its name.	Check that the name specified is the one the caller intended to use.
39	Illegal registry name. The caller invoked `IPCLookUp`, passing it a node name having an illegal syntax (for example, too many levels of hierarchy or too many characters in one of the name parts).	Verify that the name passed was the intended one or verify that the length specified for the passed name was correct.

Code	Meaning	Action
401	Unknown registry. The caller invoked `IPCLookUp` with the name of a registry that was unknown to the local node. A local node may resolve a registry name in one of two ways: (1) either it can consult its local nodal database or, (2) it can use the PROBE protocol if it is a member of a LAN.	One or more of the following actions can be taken: (1) Verify that the name specified was the intended one; (2) verify that an entry for the referenced socket registry was entered into the nodal registry by the system manager; or (3) check to see if the node is down if the referenced registry is known to be supported by a LAN-based node.
44	No registry response. A name look up query was sent to the remote registry referenced in an `IPCLookUp` call, but the registry never responded. The node upon which the registry resides might be down or might be unreachable.	If the node crashed or is temporarily unreachable, the caller may wait and try again later. It is also possible that the entry entered into the local nodal registry is incorrect. If this is the case, the look up query may have been incorrectly addressed to a node other than the intended one.
46	Could not interpret path. The path report referenced by the specified path report descriptor contained uninterpretable information. When this error occurs, it may be indicative of a system software error. It may also indicate that the path report was somehow corrupted between the time it was generated and the time it was interpreted.	Assuming the problem is due to corruption of the path report and not a system software error, try shutting down the referenced destination descriptor and then performing another `IPCLookUp`. If the same error is returned when the new path report descriptor is used, this error requires HP notification.
50	Bad length. The data length specified was either too long or too short.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Verify that the data length specified was the data length intended; (2) verify that the size specified was not larger than the maximum permissible send or receive size of the socket.
51	Not a path report descriptor. The descriptor specified in the parameter reserved for path report descriptors was not a path report descriptor.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Verify that the descriptor specified was the intended one; (2) verify that the call used to create the path report descriptor actually succeeded.

Code	Meaning	Action
52	Protocol mismatch. The call socket referenced in an `IPCCreate` call is not bound to any of the protocols that the destination descriptor references (i.e., there is no way to use the protocol referenced by the call socket to access the socket referenced by the path report descriptor).	One of the following actions may be taken: (1) Do not specify a particular protocol when creating the call socket. Instead, use the default protocol value of zero in `IPCCreate`'s *`protocol`* parameter; (2) Create a new call socket and bind it to a different protocol and try again.
53	Socket type mismatch. The path report descriptor specified in an `IPCConnect` call does not reference a remote call socket. This error occurs when the remote socket is supported by a system that supports socket kinds other than call and VC sockets.	None, unless the remote application that the calling process wants to connect to can be modified to use call sockets.
54	Not a call socket. The descriptor specified in the field reserved for socket descriptors was not a socket descriptor.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Verify that the descriptor value specified was the one intended; (2) verify that the call to create the call socket succeeded.
55	No sockets available. The calling process' request was rejected because the system did not have any free socket records. Every socket in the system must have a corresponding socket record. The number of socket records contained in a system is determined by the System Manager when a node is brought up.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) The calling process, or some other process, can shut down some sockets in order to release some socket records; (2) the System Manager can be asked to configure more socket records into the system.
56	Would block error. The calling process issued a request that could not be immediately satisfied against a socket that was in asynchronous mode.	This is an informational message so no action is necessary. For more information on asynchronous I/O, refer to the "Network Interprocess Communication" section of the *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual*.

Code	Meaning	Action
59	Timed out. The calling process's request timed out. The request was either an `IPCSelect` call or a NetIPC call issued against a socket that was in synchronous mode (the default mode for NetIPC sockets). Timeout errors that occur on calls issued against VC sockets do not concern the protocol or connection they reference; protocols use their own timers to determine if a connection is not functioning reasonably.	If the timeout occurs frequently you may consider modifying the socket's associated timeout interval. Refer to the discussion of `IPCControl` in the "Network Interprocess Communication" section of the *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual*.
62	`IPCRecv` expected. An attempt was made to manipulate a VC socket whose corresponding connection had been initiated with `IPCConnect` but whose successful establishment had not been verified via `IPCRecv`. A user cannot send on a VC socket that was created with `IPCConnect` without first having called `IPCRecv` to complete the establishment sequence.	Call `IPCRecv` to verify that the connection referenced by the VC socket came up before trying to send again.
64	Aborted by peer. The connection referenced by a VC socket has been aborted by the protocol handler on the node at the other end of the connection. The remote protocol handler may have initiated the abort because the user of the connection told it to, or because the remote process aborted.	No recovery is possible. `IPCShutDown` should be invoked to release the VC socket.
65	Connection aborted. The connection underlying a VC socket has been aborted by the protocol handler running on the local node because it was unable to contact its peer protocol handler at the remote end of the connection. This error may be returned when (1) the remote node is down, (2) some network links are malfunctioning, or (3) the network is extremely congested.	Consult your Network Manager for assistance in diagnosing the problem.

Code	Meaning	Action
66	Not a VC socket. The descriptor specified in the parameter reserved for VC socket descriptors did not describe a VC socket.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Verify that the descriptor specified was the one that the calling process intended to specify; (2) verify that the original call to create the VC socket succeeded.
68	This error on `IPCRecv` indicates that all the data sent by the remote process has been delivered to the user and that the remote process has gracefully released this socket.	Expect no more data from the remote process on this socket.
70	Cannot give. The calling process attempted to give away one too many descriptors. This problem may occur only after a calling process has given away several descriptors, but those descriptors have not yet been "gotten" by other processes.	Do one of the following: (1) Wait and try again (some of the descriptors may have been "gotten" by this time); (2) consider that the program(s) that were supposed to retrieve the previously given descriptors may not have run properly.
74	Illegal request. The request code passed in an `IPCControl` request was not valid.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Verify that the request code specified was the intended one; (2) verify that the request code is supported on the local system (see "Network Interprocess Communication" of *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual*).
76	Illegal timeout. The `IPCControl` or `IPCSelect` request invoked by the calling process specified a timeout value that was invalid.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Verify that the timeout value specified was the intended value; (2) see "Network Interprocess Communication" of *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual* to make sure the value is acceptable.
98	Bad vector data length. The calling process specified a data vector argument that contained a negative length field.	Recheck the initialization of the data vector.

Code	Meaning	Action
99	Bad vector address. The calling process specified a data vector argument that contained an address outside of the caller's accessible range.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Verify that the data vector was initialized as intended; or (2) verify that the byte addresses are being passed in the vector's address fields (under RTE-A, byte addresses are different from word addresses. Byte addresses can be generated by invoking the special NetIPC call `AdrOf`).
106	Address in use. The caller process requested that its call socket descriptor be bound to a particular protocol address, but the address was already bound to another call socket descriptor.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Verify that the address specified was the intended one; or (2) verify that the address falls within the range accessible to users (certain addresses are reserved for use by HP services).
107	May be caused by one of the following: (1) NS-ARPA is not initialized; (2) NS-ARPA is going up or down; or (3) the NS-ARPA memory area is corrupt.	Release all NS-ARPA resources held and save any context information necessary for successful restart.
109	This error indicates that the user has been informed that the remote process has gracefully released this socket (via an error #68 on an `IPCRecv`). Subsequent `IPCRecv` calls will get this error.	Do not continue to do `IPCRecv` once the remote has gracefully released the socket. There can never be any more data available on it.
111	An NS-ARPA internal software error has been encountered.	This error requires HP notification.
116	No useable paths. The local node's protocol software cannot connect to the remote node described by the path report referenced by a passed path report descriptor. This could occur because the local node does not know where the remote node's network is, or because the remote node does not support the same protocols as the local node.	Obtain a new path report descriptor using `IPCLookUp`. If this is not successful, ask the System Manager to verify that the local node's IP address has been given sufficient information to send messages to the remote node. Also, determine which protocols are supported by the remote node.

Code	Meaning	Action
122	Too many users. There are not enough resources available in the system to support any new NetIPC processes. Every NetIPC program requires the use of a user record. User records are structures that NS-ARPA uses to keep track of the sockets, resource numbers, and other resources allocated to its users. The number of user records can be set when you respond to the "Enter the maximum number of active NS programs..." prompt in the NSINIT program.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Wait for a NetIPC process to terminate. When a NetIPC process terminates, its user record is released; or (2) ask the System Manager to configure more user records into the system.
123	No resource numbers. There are no RTE resource numbers available to allocate to the calling process. Every process that uses NetIPC requires the exclusive use of one resource number. The resource numbers provide the means for coordinating synchronization between user processes and the processes that implement the system's protocols.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Wait for one of the NetIPC processes to terminate (when a NetIPC process terminates, its resource number is released back to the operating system); or (2) ask the System Manager to configure more resource numbers into the system so that more NetIPC processes can be accommodated.
124	Bad entry number in option parameter. The calling process referenced an entry in the opt array that lies outside the bounds that were defined when the *opt* parameter was initialized with `InitOpt`. The entry number referenced was either less than zero or was larger than the number of the last entry that the *opt* parameter had been initialized to accommodate.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Verify that the *opt* parameter has been initialized with the intended bounds; (2) verify that the intended entry number is the one being referenced.
125	Bad option data length. The data length specified in the `AddOpt` or `ReadOpt` call was invalid.	Verify that the value passed was the intended value.
126	Bad option total. `InitOpt` was invoked specifying that the number of eventual entries to be placed into the *opt* parameter would be either fewer than zero or greater than the maximum possible number of *opt* entries.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Verify that the value passed for the eventual number of entries argument was the intended value; (2) recalculate the number of entries that will actually be needed.

Code	Meaning	Action
127	Cannot read option. The *opt* entry specified in the `ReadOpt` call was not initialized.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Verify that the *opt* parameter was properly initialized with `InitOpt`; (2) verify that the referenced entry was set up properly with `AddOpt`.
128	Illegal read threshold. The caller attempted to set an illegal read threshold for the referenced socket with an `IPCControl` call.	Verify that the value passed was the intended value and that it was not negative or zero.
129	Illegal write threshold. The caller attempted to set an illegal write threshold for the referenced socket with an `IPCControl` call.	Verify that the value passed was the intended value and that it was not negative or zero.
130	Write threshold too big. The caller attempted to set a write threshold value that was too large with an `IPCControl` call.	Verify that the value passed was the intended value and that it was not greater than the socket's maximum receive size specified when the socket was created.
131	Resource error. The request (via `IPCCreate` or `IPCConnect`) to create a new socket could not be supported because the protocols would not have had enough resources to support the socket.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Wait until some sockets have been aborted (thus freeing some resources); or (2) ask the System Manager to configure more resources for the protocols in the system.
132	No PXP path records. The request could not be satisfied because PXP did not have an available path record. This error will most often be returned by `IPCLookUp` when a process specifies the name of a remote node.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Retry the request again later after PXP has recovered some of its path records; or (2) ask the System Manager to configure more PXP path records into the system.
133	No IP path records. The request could not be satisfied because IP did not have an available path record. IP needs such records to hold addressing information.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Retry the request later after some NetIPC connections have been aborted and some IP path records have been released; or (2) ask the System Manager to configure more IP path records into the system.

Code	Meaning	Action
134	No 802 path records. The request could not be satisfied because IEEE 802.3 did not have an available path record. Such path records are used to hold protocol context and addressing information.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Retry the request later after some NetIPC connections have been aborted and some IEEE 802.3 path records have been released; or (2) ask the System Manager to configure more IEEE 802.3 path records into the system.
135	No TCP path records. The request could not be satisfied because TCP did not have an available path record. Such path records are used to hold protocol addressing and context information.	One or both of the following actions may be taken: (1) Retry the request later after some NetIPC connections or call sockets have been aborted; or (2) ask the System Manager to configure more TCP path records into the system.
136	Bad upper bound. A bad upper descriptor bound was specified while invoking `IPCSelect`.	Check the value of the descriptor bound parameter to verify that its value was the intended one.
1001	Cannot read select on the socket now.	The socket has been gracefully released by the remote and the user has been informed about it. Hence, there will be no more data on that socket.

PTOP Error Codes

The following error codes are returned in the *err* parameter of PTOP master or PTOP slave calls. If an error code is returned to the slave program, the slave program must pass this information to the master program; slave programs cannot initiate recovery procedures.

Error codes −50 through −59 are returned to PTOP master calls in lieu of DS errors 00 through 09. This simplifies your code when error recovery is desired. All other messages (IO*xx*, SC*xx*, for example), are converted to −47 in PTOP slave calls.

PTOP Error Codes

Code	Meaning	Action
−40	Not enough parameters.	Check parameters.
−41	Remote program not defined.	If a clone of the slave is requested in the POPEN call, this error can occur if the type 6 file (if applicable) could not be opened, or there are no blank ID segments, or there are already 26 clones (.A thru .Z) for this program name.
−42	No remote system room to initiate communication.	There is room for up to 20 PTOP slave programs to be active in a single node at the same time. May also occur if no class number is available for sending data to the slave.
−44	Remote program not open correctly (PCB was destroyed).	Indicates a programming error. May occur if a REMAT SO (slave off) command has been given or PTOPM was aborted and restarted. POPEN call gets this error if the slave program is not dormant and has not been scheduled by PTOPM in the slave node. This may be due to the slave program being scheduled by other means than POPEN.
−45	A PWRIT, PREAD, or PCONT call has been issued to a slave program which is dormant.	This indicates the slave program has been abnormally terminated, i.e., not by PCLOS or FINIS calls or not by the SO command. A user should fix the code in the slave program which caused it to abort or should re-issue another POPEN call in the master program.

Code	Meaning	Action
−46	Sequence error.	Indicates a programming error. Slave programs must call the GET routine first, then either ACEPT or REJCT, then call GET again. An exception to this would be after an error is returned on the GET call, the slave goes back to the GET call again. The master program must be the one to attempt any retries.
−47	May occur in PTOP slave subroutine calls when a communications line error, a system table validity check failure, or a request timeout error occurs. May also occur if GRPM's class is found to be bad, if the NRV does not provide a path back to the master program if a request's Transaction Control Block does not exist when the slave calls ACEPT or REJCT. All RTE-reported error messages (IO*xx*, RN*xx*, SC*xx*, etc.) are converted to −47.	This error will occur if the NRV does not provide a path back to the master program. To rectify this, correct the NRV and re-initialize the node. Since master programs are responsible for retries, it is suggested that the error code, program name, and some description of the transaction on which the error occurred be returned by the slave program. The master will receive a more descriptive error code and can determine the retry procedure, if any. The slave program should go back to the GET call when any error occurs.
−48	Abortive error: indicates something is seriously wrong.	This error may occur if a class number in PTOPM's table is found to be bad or 255 requests (the maximum allowed in class I/O) have occurred; this may occur if a monitor was locked out of execution for an extremely long time; for example, if swap tracks were unavailable or a program locked itself into the only available partition.
−49	A PCLOS terminated a shared slave program while one or more requests were pending from other master programs.	This error will be returned to each master which had a request pending on the slave program when it was terminated.
−50	Local node not initialized or, for requests made to itself, local node is quiescent (same as DS00).	This temporary condition will be corrected when the restart command, /R, is issued using NSINIT.
−51	Communications line parity or other line error (same as DS01).	See DS01 for an explanation.
−52	Communications line timeout error (same as DS02).	See DS02 for an explanation.

Code	Meaning	Action
−53	Illegal record size (same as DS03).	Indicates a programming error. The inbound data buffer size must not exceed the maximum space allocated by the user buffer.
−54	Illegal nodal address (same as DS04).	See DS04 for an explanation.
−55	Request timeout (same as DS05).	See DS05 for an explanation.
−56	Illegal request (same as DS06).	See DS06 for an explanation.
−57	System table error (same as DS07).	At this point, rebooting or shutdown/restart are probably the only viable solutions.
−58	Remote busy (same as DS08).	See DS08 for an explanation.
−59	Illegal or missing parameters (same as DS09).	Correct program calling parameters and re-run.
−103	Illegal PCB (PTOP).	Indicates a programming error. Make sure contents of PCB are not overwritten.

Remote I/O Mapping Error Codes

The following are “serious” Remote I/O Mapping error codes. When these errors occur, they are returned to IOMAP in the first return parameter (the second and third parameters will be meaningless). These error codes are obtained when IOMAP is run with a −2 parameter. (For additional IOMAP error codes, refer to the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual*.)

REMOTE I/O Mapping Error Codes

Code	Meaning	Action
0	No error.	No action is necessary.
4	NS-ARPA quiescent resource number is corrupt.	User software has probably illegally accessed labeled common. Consult your System Manager.
5	Source node is not completely initialized.	Wait until source node is initialized.
6	Class number set up for LUMAP has been corrupted.	User software has probably illegally accessed labeled common. Consult your System Manager.
8	Program LUMAP is not present in system.	Load or `RP` LUMAP.
9	Destination node number is not in the NRV.	Check node number and NRV. If node number is missing from NRV, consult your System Manager.
10	NS-ARPA not initialized.	Run NSINIT.
11	Error on class number allocation.	This error requires HP notification.
12	No class numbers available.	Try again later. If the problem persists, regeneration of the system may be necessary to add class numbers.

RPM Error Codes

These error codes are returned in the *result* parameter of Remote Process Management (RPM) calls. These codes are also printed to the log file when the Entity is HP-RPM. Refer to the "HP-RPM Log Message Codes" subsection in the "Logging Codes and Messages" section of this manual.

Many errors are invalid parameter errors. Refer to the "Remote Process Management" section of the *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual* to check the parameters.

RPM Error Codes

Code	Meaning	Action
0	The call was successful.	No action is necessary.
1	Network is down. NS-ARPA is either down, going down, or not completely up.	Bring up NS-ARPA.
2	Illegal name length. The length in one of the following parameters is either too short or too long: *nodelen* must be between 0 and 50 bytes (characters). *namelen* must be between 1 and 64 bytes (characters) in RTE. *loginlen* must be between 0 and 16 bytes (characters) in RTE. *passwdlen* must be between 0 and 14 bytes (characters) in RTE.	Correct the length parameter in the RPM call (RPMCreate, RPMControl, or RPMKill).
3	Illegal flags. An unimplemented flag is specified in either RPMCreate or RPMControl. For RPMCreate, valid flag bits are bits 1, 30, and 31. For RPMControl, *flags* must be set to zero.	Correct the *flags* parameter in the RPMCreate or RPMControl call.
4	Illegal option or request code. An illegal option code was specified in an RPMCreate call, or an illegal request code was specified in an RPMControl call.	Correct the option code in RPMCreate or the request code in RPMControl.

Code	Meaning	Action
5	Illegal option format. One of the following errors has occurred: (1) The options code in the RPMCreate call is not in the correct order. For example, a Group 3 option code has been specified before a Group 2 option code. (2) The format of one of the options in the RPMCreate call is incorrect.	Check the option format in the RPMCreate call.
6	Invalid login or password. The login name or password specified by the parent program is not valid or was not specified. A session could not be created for the child node.	Check the *login* and *password* parameters in RPMCreate.
7	Child program not found on child node. The name of the child program specified in the RPMCreate call is not found on the child node, so the child program cannot be scheduled. One of the following problems has occurred: (1) The child program cannot be found at the child's node. Either the name is incorrect, an RTE type 6 file (executable program file) does not exist, or the file could not be found in the search path. (2) The child program name specified in the FmpRun option (23110) does not match the name specified in *progname* of the RPMCreate call. (3) The length of the child program name is incorrect in *namelen* of the RPMCreate call.	Check the child program name and length parameters in RPMCreate. Make sure that an executable program file exists at the child's node.
8	Invalid program descriptor. The *pd* parameter was not specified correctly in either a RPMControl or RPMKill call.	Make sure that the program descriptor is the one returned by the RPMCreate call. Also make sure that the node name specified is the same as the one in the RPMCreate call.

Code	Meaning	Action
9	Remote process limit exceeded. One of the following problems has occurred: (1) The remote node cannot handle RPM messages greater than 1024 bytes, and it received a message that is greater than 1024 bytes. (2) RPM at the child's node encountered an FMP error while either executing the FmpRunProgram option (23110) or the Restore Program option (23010) in `RPMCreate`. The FMP error is contained in the *xx* field of the log record header. (3) Too many child programs are executing at the child's node. RPM cannot allocate another child program.	(1) Make sure that RPM software installed at the child's and parent's nodes is compatible. (2) Check the FMP error and the option in `RPMCreate`. (3) Wait for resources to be deallocated and try the RPM call later.
10	Insufficient memory to create a child program. (1) There is not enough DSAM to create a new child program. (2) There are no more ID segments for another program to run. (3) The RPM child table is full and another child program cannot be created.	(1) Increase DSAM on the child's node. (2) Increase the number of ID segments on the child's node. Or wait until ID segments are released and try the RPM call later. (3) Wait until child programs have terminated and try the RPM call later.
11	Security violation or device error.	This error message is not used in NS-ARPA RPM.
12	Unknown internal error. An unexpected error was returned to RPM from another internal NS-ARPA routine.	Check the log file for other errors, possibly from NetIPC, and refer to the documentation on those errors.
13	Bad RPM packet structure. RPM received an internal packet which is not formatted according to RPM protocol or the length of the packet is too long.	The structure of the RPM message packet is incorrect. Retry the call. If the problem persists, call your HP representative.
14	Network transport error. RPM received a NetIPC error when it tried to send or receive an RPM packet.	Check the log file for NetIPC errors. Refer to the NetIPC error codes in this section for more information.
15	Incompatible version number ID. The RPM version number in the RPM message packet is not the same as the version number for RPM installed at the local node.	Make sure that the RPM versions are compatible. If not, update the older system.
16	Unsupported RPM option or request. The option specified in the `RPMCreate` call is not supported, or the request specified in the `RPMControl` call is not supported.	Correct the option or request code.

Code	Meaning	Action
17	RPMCreate request message too long.	This error message is not used in NS-ARPA RPM.
18	Bad parameter in *opt* array parameter. One of the following problems has occurred in an RPMControl call: (1) The request code is not valid. (2) The *readdata* or *wrtdata* length is not correct. —OR— One of the following problems has occurred in an RPMCreate call: (1) The options are not specified in the correct order. (2) More than one Group 2 option is specified. (3) More than one Group 4 option is specified. (4) The string specified in the FmpSetWorkingDir option is not a valid directory or has an illegal length (must be 1-63 bytes). (5) The option array has an illegal structure. (6) The length of the string being passed (option 20000) is greater than 256 bytes or is a negative value. (7) The length of one of the options is invalid.	Check the RPMCreate or RPMControl call and make sure that the option array is constructed correctly.
19	Invalid node name. The *nodename* specified in the RPM call is not valid or is unknown to NetIPC (same as NetIPC error code 40).	Refer to NetIPC error code 40 in the "Numeric Error Codes" section of this manual.
20	No RPM parameter string. The RPMGetString call has been invoked by the child program to retrieve the parameter string passed to it by the parent program, but no parameter string exists (possibly because all parameter strings have already been retrieved in previous RPMGetString calls). —OR— The program issuing the RPMGetString call is not a child program scheduled by the RPM Monitor.	Check the child and parent programs to make sure that the number of RPMGetString calls matches the number of strings in the parent's RPMCreate call. The RPMGetString call can only be used by a child program scheduled by RPM. It must have been created previously by RPMCreate.
21	Illegal string length. The length of the parameter string for the pass string option (20000) in RPMCreate is negative.	Check the string length in the RPMCreate call.

Code	Meaning	Action
22	The child program terminated abnormally. Either a memory protect error occurred or the child was accidentally terminated by someone (by RTE OF command).	Check the child program.
23	Unsupported RPM call.	This RPM call is not used on NS-ARPA RPM.
302	Table is full. There is no free entry in the local RPM Parent Process Table to accommodate this RPMCreate call.	Wait until a parent program completes, and RPM deallocates resources. Try again later.
304	RPM attach failed. The RPM Monitor failed to attach to either the parent or child session. A Multiuser error is logged.	Refer to the "Multiuser Log Message Codes" subsection in "Logging Codes and Messages" section.
305	Schedule error. The RPM Monitor cannot schedule the child because the EXEC call failed. The values of the A and B registers which were returned by the EXEC call are logged in the log file.	The *xx* and *yy* fields of the log header record contain the values of the A and B registers. Refer to the RTE manuals for an explanation of the EXEC error.
306	Cannot find child program's ID segment. The child program does not exist anymore. This can occur if the RTE OF command is used on the child program after it is RPed but before RPM can schedule it.	Make sure that the child program exists and has an ID segment. Then try again.
307	Logoff failed. The RPM Monitor failed to logoff the child session. A Multiuser error is logged.	Refer to the "Multiuser Log Message Codes" subsection in the "Logging Codes and Messages" section.
308	Group 3 option error. An error occurred when executing a Group 3 option in an RPMCreate call.	Check the Group 3 option in the RPMCreate call.

3

Alphanumeric Error Messages

The NS-ARPA/1000 error messages described in this section are categorized as follows:

- *Subsystem Error Messages*. These error messages consist of four fields of information: a subsystem prefix, a numeric error code, a numeric error qualifier code, and an ASCII message. For example, the error message `DS-1(0) – PROGRAM NOT FOUND` contains the subsystem prefix `DS`, the error code `1`, the error qualifier code `0`, and the ASCII message `PROGRAM NOT FOUND`. Subsystem errors may be returned to the current log device through REMAT, or in the *`err`* parameter of PTOP, RFA and certain utility calls. They may also be returned in the A- and B-registers after a DEXEC or utility call. When a subsystem error is encountered by REMAT, it is returned in its full alphanumeric form to the current log device. When such an error is encountered by a PTOP, RFA or a utility call, only the error code is returned in the *`err`* parameter. The A- and B-registers return the subsystem prefix in the A-register and the error code in the B-register.

- *System Console Error Messages*. These error messages are returned to system LU 1 and are the result of "unexpected" as well as program download errors.

- *Miscellaneous Alphanumeric Error Messages*. These error messages are also returned to the current log device. They have no numeric equivalent and thus are not returned to any NS-ARPA/1000 call.

DSxx Error Messages

The following errors are returned by the DS/1000-IV Compatible Services software and thus have the subsystem prefix "DS." They also include an error code, an error qualifier (in parentheses), and an ASCII message.

DSXX Error Messages

Code	Meaning	Action
DS-1(0) – PROGRAM NOT FOUND	The program you attempted to run does not exist or is not loaded.	Check program name or load program and try again.
DS-1(1) – PROGRAM DOESN'T EXIST	(DEXEC) This error is the result of the special DEXEC request code 99 used to acquire program status. If the request is directed at the local node, DEXEC will process the request locally and return this error if necessary.	The program may exist as a type 6 file, but it does not possess an ID segment. Use the RP command to restore the program.
DS-1(2) – PROGRAM DOESN'T EXIST	(EXECM) This error occurs when the program issues the DEXEC call with request code 99 to acquire program status. If the request is directed to a remote node, EXECM processes the request and returns this error if necessary.	(EXECM) The program may exist as a type 6 file, but it does not possess an ID segment. Use the FMGR RP command to restore the program.
DS-2(0) – DUPLICATE FILE NAME	(FCOPY) The named file and the attempted ".." retry name both exist at the destination node.	Specify a unique name for the file at the destination node.
DS-4(0) – RECORD SIZE ERROR	(FCOPY) Record size too large.	Check record size and try again.
DS-6(0) – ILLEGAL RECORD SIZE	(FCOPY) The destination file size is negative.	Correct file size and try again.
DS-10(0) – NOT ENOUGH OR ERROR IN PARAMETERS	(RFMST—Remote File Access Intrinsics.)	Correct parameters and try again.
DS-28(0) – NO DCBS AVAILABLE	(RFAM) All the DCBs allocated are currently in use.	Close files not needed programmatically or by using the REMAT FL command. Reloading RFAM and sizing it up will provide 6 DCBs per added page.
DS-100(0) – "BREAK" ENTERED	(FCOPY) The RTE command BR was used to terminate execution of FCOPY.	No action is required.
DS00(0) – LOCAL NODE IS NOT INITIALIZED	(D3KMS) This error is returned when a program tries to generate no-wait call traffic out of a node that is not initialized.	Run NSINIT to initialize the node.

Code	Meaning	Action
DS00(1) – LOCAL NODE NOT INITIALIZED TO TALK TO HP 1000 (#GRPM = 0)	(#MAST) This error can occur when only an HP 1000-HP 3000 link has been defined and REMAT or any other master routine intended for HP 1000-HP 1000 communication is called to attempt access to another HP 1000.	If other HP 1000s exist in your network, shut down NS-ARPA and reinitialize with a correct network description.
DS00(2) – LOCAL NODE IS NOT INITIALIZED (#QRN IS LOCKED GLOBALLY)	(#MAST) This error is returned when a program tries to generate traffic out of the local node while the local node is not initialized.	Run NSINIT to initialize the node.
DS00(3) – LOCAL SYSTEM IS NOT INITIALIZED	(#MAST) Returned when a program tries to generate no-wait call traffic out of a node that is not initialized.	Run NSINIT to initialize the node.
DS01(0) – COMMUNICATION LINE PARITY, PROTOCOL FAILURE, 'STOP' RECEIVED, CABLE DISCONNECTED, OR OTHER HARDWARE ERROR	(DVA66) This error means that the link is not connected.	Check the communication link.
DS03(0) – ILLEGAL RECORD SIZE	Indicates programming error.	The inbound data buffer must not exceed the maximum space allocated by the user buffer.
DS03(1) – INBOUND DATA LENGTH TOO LARGE FOR INPUT CONVERTER	(INCNV) INCNV is loaded with a fixed buffer-size module. This buffer must be capable of receiving the entire incoming message.	If a larger buffer is required, consult the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual* for information on expanding this buffer.
DS03(2) – OUTBOUND REQUEST HEADER LENGTH TOO SMALL	(#MAST) The message header must be at least 13 words long.	This error indicates a NS-ARPA internal error has occurred. Consult your Network Manager.
DS03(3) – OUTBOUND REQUEST HEADER LENGTH TOO LARGE	(#MAST) The request header must not be larger than 63 words.	If this error occurs it indicates a NS-ARPA internal error. Consult your Network Manager.
DS03(4) – INBOUND REQUEST HEADER LENGTH TOO LARGE	(#GET) Request header must be greater than or equal to 13 words and not greater than 63 words.	This error indicates a NS-ARPA internal error. Consult your Network Manager.
DS03(5) – INBOUND DATA LENGTH TOO LARGE FOR USER BUFFER	(#GET) The data received is larger than the user buffer provided to receive the reply.	This happens when a record from a file is read that turns out to be larger than the buffer provided to read the record or when in Program-to-Program Communication the incoming buffer is larger than the buffer space allocated by the user.

Code	Meaning	Action
DS04(0) – ILLEGAL NODAL ADDRESS, NODE ADDRESS NOT IN NODAL ROUTING VECTOR (NRV) TABLE	NRV at node reporting error does not contain an entry for the destination node. Possible causes: (1) If local processing request, NRV did not contain an entry for local node; (2) NRV built improperly either at local node or intervening node; (3) Remote file is open or a slave program is scheduled without proper initialization; (4) Programming error.	Possible solutions are: (1) Shut down, edit the answer file, and re-initialize; (2) Use DSMOD at each node to display the NRVs, and compare this to your network topology. Correct the NSINIT initialization files (nodal addresses) and re-initialize (bring to quiescent state, shut down, and restart or reboot) all nodes that had incorrect NRVs; (3) Call DOPEN or POPEN and open the file; (4) Correct the node number.
DS04(1) – ALL ROUTES TO THIS NODE ARE DOWN (REROUTING)	The rerouting software has determined that all routes to the destination node are down and the message cannot be transmitted. (Note that if 12665 (DVA65) links are included in the network they are not automatically restored to service.)	It may be possible to restore links with the /L command and change the NRV with the CN command of DSMOD. DVA66 links are automatically enabled when the link problem is corrected or goes away. This error can occur when the links at a store-and-forward node are down, not necessarily just links at the local node. The reporting node number can be used to determine how far into the network the message traveled.
DS04(2) – HOP COUNT EXCEEDED	Message has exceeded the maximum number of store-and-forwards specified at NS-ARPA/1000 initialization time (or as modified by the DSMOD /T command).	This may indicate that the NRV at this node or other nodes is specified incorrectly. Check NRVs and use DSMOD CN or /T to correct this error.
DS05(0) – REQUEST TIMEOUT	(#MAST) This error can occur for a number of reasons: (1) A slave monitor may be “tied up” for too long and there is no message accounting in the system (message accounting will cause a DS05(1)); (2) The master timeout may be too small or the destination node may be loaded heavily or generated improperly; (3) The reply could not be sent back due to an irrecoverable transmission error in the reply; (4) The response may fail to be returned due to an error in the NRV in some node involved in the reply path.	Retry on a DS05 error is not always a good practice for the following two reasons: (1) The request may have been correctly delivered to the destination node and have been executed, but the destination node may have a problem in sending back the reply or the reply just takes too long to reach the origin node. (2) A DS05(0) error can occur if Message Accounting does not exist at this node. Another solution to avoid DS05(0) error may be to increase the master timeout value.

Code	Meaning	Action
DS05(1) – REQUEST WAS RECEIVED AT THE DESTINATION NODE, BUT THE REPLY WAS NOT RECEIVED IN TIME	The Message Accounting software confirmed delivery of the request at the destination node but the reply had not arrived by the time the Master Timeout expired.	See the explanation of DS05(0) for more information.
DS05(2) – TOO MANY RETRIES BY MESSAGE ACCOUNTING	The maximum number of Message Accounting retries have been attempted and the message has not been successfully received by the destination node.	This should rarely occur unless all routes to the node are down. However, if it does occur, increasing the number of retries in the NSINIT answer file may solve the problem. The Message Accounting retry count is specified with the response to Enter MA retry limit: during NS-ARPA initialization.
DS05(3) – TIMEOUT SIGNALED BY MESSAGE ACCOUNTING	An acknowledge has not arrived in time and Message Accounting has declared a timeout error.	If this error occurs frequently, increase the timeout values and retry count. Note that this error differs from the DS05(0) error in that Message Accounting has signalled the timeout.
DS06(0) – ILLEGAL REQUEST, OR MONITOR NOT ACTIVE	This error is reported by programs in the destination node. Causes may include: (1) Either the NS-ARPA monitor which services the request is not active or the request has been found illegal; (2) Unacceptable DEXEC call; (3) An HP 3000 link has gone down and come up again. Programs using the previously valid process numbers receive the DS06 error because the process number is now invalid; (4) If D3KMS is appended to a segment rather than the main, the process number will be overlaid when the segments swap causing the use of an invalid process number.	(1) Load monitor online, use DSMOD's /S command to schedule it, and retry; (2) icode parameter value not defined for remote EXEC calls. Check this parameter and try again; (3) Programs must restart sessions on the HP 3000 by calling HELLO(). (4) A dummy call to D3KMS in the main will cause this collection of routines to be appended to the main and eliminate the problem of overwritten process numbers.
DS06(1) – THE APPENDED ROUTINE "DEXEC" HAS DETECTED AN ILLEGAL OR MISSING PARAMETER IN THE CALLING SEQUENCE	(DEXEC) An illegal or missing parameter was detected in the calling sequence.	Examine the CALL statement and make appropriate corrections.
DS06(2) – ILLEGAL REQUEST CODE OR FUNCTION NOT SUPPORTED	(DEXEC) An illegal request code was detected.	(EXECM) Examine the CALL statement and make appropriate corrections.
DS06(3) – ILLEGAL REQUEST CODE OR FUNCTION NOT SUPPORTED	(EXECW) An illegal request code was detected.	Examine the CALL statement and make appropriate corrections.

Code	Meaning	Action
DS07(0) – SYSTEM TABLE ERROR	Possible malfunction in some software which caused NS-ARPA/1000 tables to be corrupted or destroyed.	At this point rebooting or shutdown/restart are probably the only viable solutions.
DS07(1) – INPUT/OUTPUT CONVERTERS (INCNV/OTCNV) REQUIRED BUT NOT SCHEDULED	(#MAST) An attempt has been made to access a node of a different NS-ARPA software upgrade level but the proper input and output message converters are not present in the system to perform the necessary message conversion.	This error occurs when the NRV is corrected online to indicate the presence of different upgrade level nodes in the network. If no nodes of other upgrade levels existed during NS-ARPA initialization the level converters are not scheduled. To get them scheduled, correct the NSINIT answer file, shut down NS-ARPA and reinitialize or reboot.
DS07(2) – INCONSISTENT LEVEL NUMBER BETWEEN LOCAL AND REMOTE NODES	Your NRV indicates another node in the network is of a different software upgrade level than it actually is.	Check NRVs and eliminate the inconsistency.
DS07(3) – TCB LIST IN ERROR	(#RSAX) NS-ARPA internal tables located in System Available Memory have become corrupt. This error is reported by #RSAX, the Resident Table Access routine.	Rebooting or shutdown/reinitialization are probably the only solutions.
DS07(4) – EXPECTED POOL OF "REMOTE SESSION" IDENTIFIERS (#POOL) DOES NOT EXIST	This error can happen if DINIT is linked with the library $DSNSM (no session monitor node anywhere in the network) and other modules are relocated with $DSSM or $DSLSM. These other modules include REMAT, user programs, and slave monitors.	This error requires HP notification.
DS08(0) – REMOTE BUSY OR RESOURCE UNAVAILABLE	Returned to master program if: (1) Insufficient SAM at the destination node; (2) QUEUE is busy; (3) Remote system is quiescent; (4) No available TCBs in destination node; (5) A monitor is in "unavailable memory suspend" or not available; (6) Interrupt Table entry at remote node is incorrect; (7) The LU in a DEXEC call is "down"; (8) The LU in a DEXEC call has been locked; (9) The error is in an intervening node; (10) The number of retries given by the "Remote Busy Retries" parameter has been tried.	If seen infrequently, may indicate a temporary overload; If seen frequently, may indicate an error in system generation. System Manager should check: (1) Too few swap tracks; (2) Too little SAM; (3) QUEUE made disk-resident in node with heavy data traffic; (4) Too few TCBs; (5) The number of requests queued on a slave program's class has exceeded the limit of 10.

Code	Meaning	Action
DS08(1) – TOO MANY UNACKNOWLEDGED MESSAGES BETWEEN SOURCE AND DESTINATION NODE FOR MESSAGE ACCOUNTING	The maximum number of unacknowledged messages has been exceeded.	Retry the request.
DS08(2) – INSUFFICIENT RESOURCES	(EXECM) Possibilities are: (1) Class I/O error or insufficient SAM for class I/O Read, Write, or Control request; (2) Class I/O error or insufficient EXECM's internal usage; (3) Attempted I/O request to a disk LU.	Check resources or inform your System Manager.
DS08(3) – INSUFFICIENT RESOURCES	(EXECW) Possibilities are: (1) String could not be passed to scheduled program; (2) APLDR could not be scheduled.	Check resources or inform your System Manager.
DS08(4) – INSUFFICIENT RESOURCES	(#RQUE) Possibilities are: (1) The number of requests queued on a slave program's class has exceeded the limit of 10. (2) The LU, onto which the class I/O request is to be requeued, is down; (3) The EQT, onto which the class I/O request is to be requeued, is down; (4) The destination class queue cannot contain another outstanding request; (5) RTE rejected the Rethread request.	(1) In the case where a slave simultaneously serves a number of masters which exceeds the queue limit, try to reduce the time a slave takes to process and reply to each request; (2) Up the LU; (3) Up the EQT; (4) Check resources and try again; (5) Try again.
DS08(5) – NO AVAILABLE CLASS NUMBERS IN SYSTEM	(#MAST) All class numbers are in use.	NS-ARPA monitors use class numbers which may require more class numbers to be allocated at generation.
DS09(0) – ILLEGAL OR MISSING PARAMETERS	Indicates programming error.	Correct program calling parameters and re-run.
DS09(1) – NOT ENOUGH PARAMETERS IN #MAST CALL	(#MAST) This is a NS-ARPA internal error. One of the NS-ARPA intrinsics has called with insufficient parameters.	Consult your Network Manager.
DS09(2) – NEGATIVE WRITE DATA LENGTH IN #MAST CALL	(#MAST) #MAST requires positive word length specifications. DEXEC does not support negative character length specifications.	Correct call parameters and try again.
DS09(3) – NEGATIVE READ DATA LENGTH IN #MAST CALL	(#MAST) #MAST requires positive word length specifications. DEXEC does not support negative character length specifications.	Correct call parameters and try again.

Code	Meaning	Action
DS09(4) – NEGATIVE MAXIMUM EXPECTED REPLY LENGTH	(#MAST) On a read request the maximum expected reply length can't be specified as a negative character length.	Change to positive word length and try again.
DS09(5) – NEGATIVE PARAMETER IN #GET CALL	(#GET) This error is a NS-ARPA internal error. One of the NS intrinsics is calling #GET with negative parameter values.	Inform your Network Manager.
DS09(6) – MISSING PARAMETER IN #GET CALL	(#GET) This error is a NS-ARPA internal error. One of the NS intrinsics is calling #GET without all the necessary parameters.	Inform your Network Manager.

IOxx Error Messages

The following error codes are I/O errors and thus have the subsystem prefix of "IO." All of the IO*xx* errors with error qualifier 0 are equivalent to the RTE IO*xx* errors.

IOXX Error Messages

Code	Meaning	Action
IOXX(0)	See RTE IO*xx* Errors for description.	
IO00(4) – INVALID CLASS SPECIFICATION	(#RQUE) Source class parameter is zero or greater than maximum class number.	Correct call parameters and try again.
IO01(1) – IMPROPER, MISSING, OR TOO MANY PARAMETERS	(DEXEC) A parameter error has been detected by the DEXEC intrinsic.	Correct your DEXEC call parameters and try again.
IO01(2) – IMPROPER OR MISSING PARAMETERS	(EXECM) A parameter error has been detected by EXECM.	Correct your DEXEC call parameters and try again.
IO01(4) – PARAMETER MISSING, INVALID, OR CLASS SEARCH FAILED	(#RQUE) Call parameters are missing or invalid or the search for the class header failed.	Correct call parameters and try again.
IO02(4)	(#RQUE) Illegal logical unit number.	Correct LU and try again.
IO04(1) – IMPROPER BUFFER SPECIFICATION	(DEXEC) (a) User buffer length specification > 512 words; (b) In a write/read request, the write length is greater than the read length.	Correct call parameters and try again.
IO04(4) – INVALID BUFFER SPECIFICATION	(#RQUE) An illegal buffer was specified. Extends beyond RT/BG area or not enough SAM to buffer the request.	Correct call parameters and try again or check SAM usage.
IO07(2) – DRIVER REJECTED REQUEST	(EXECM) A request issued by EXECM in response to a user call to the DEXEC intrinsic has resulted in a rejection by the driver.	Correct call parameters and try again.
IO10(4) – PROGRAM WAITING ON SOURCE CLASS	(#RQUE) Another program is waiting on the source class number and requeueing is not allowed.	Try again.
IO12(2) – LU NOT DEFINED FOR THIS SESSION	(EXECM) The session you are executing under at the remote node does not have the specified LU defined. This may be the result of a logon failure or inadequate resources of the default session account.	Either log on to an account with the necessary resources or have them added to the default account definition.

RSxx Error Messages

These error messages include the subsystem prefix "RS" to indicate Remote Session. An RS*xx* error occurs when a program encounters a problem accessing session monitor at a remote node.

RSXX Error Messages

Code	Meaning	Action
RS01(0) – SLAVE MONITOR ATTACH FAILED	(#MAST) The session at the remote node is no longer accessible to this master. Programs running under this session have been aborted.	After an error of this type, future requests will cause a new session to be established. If a specific session is required rather than the default session, you must issue a specific attach (from REMAT) or logon request.
RS01(1) – SLAVE MONITOR ATTACH FAILED	(RFAM) Same as RS01(0) above, but reported by RFAM.	See RS01(0).
RS01(2) – SLAVE MONITOR ATTACH FAILED	(EXECM) Same as RS01(0) above, but reported by EXECM.	See RS01(0).
RS01(3) – SLAVE MONITOR ATTACH FAILED	(EXECW) Same as RS01(0) above, but reported by EXECW.	See RS01(0).
RS01(4) – SLAVE MONITOR ATTACH FAILED	(PTOPM) Same as RS01(0) above, but reported by PTOPM.	See RS01(0).
RS02(0) – CLASS I/O ERROR ON RESPONSE FROM LOGON	An error occurred during class I/O communication with the LOGON program.	Try again and, if the error persists, consult your System Manager.
RS03(0) – EXCEEDED LOCAL LIMIT ON NUMBER OF REMOTE SESSIONS	(a) No room in local table to catalog a remote session. (b) Local limit reached on number of remote nodes accessed by this program.	(a) The local node may need a larger number of sessions. (NOTE: PNLs for remote HP 1000/HP 3000 requests are taken from the same block of SAM.); (b)Limit is 16.
RS03(1) – NO AVAILABLE SESSION IDENTIFIERS AT DESTINATION NODE	Destination node has reached its limit on number of sessions created from other nodes.	The destination node might need a larger number of sessions. Notify your Network Manager.
RS04(0) – REMOTE SESSION ENVIRONMENT NOT INITIALIZED	When session is shut down at a remote node it appears to NS-ARPA as though the node has been generated without Session Monitor or Session Monitor has not been initialized. Any attempt to attach to specific accounts at the node result in the RS04 error reply.	Initialize session environment at remote node or, if session is not desired, do not attempt to attach to a specific account.
RS05(0) – WRONG PASSWORD FOR NON-SESSION ACCESS TO A REMOTE NODE	An incorrect password was entered. Also, non-session access is not permitted at the local node when operating under control of REMAT or by a call to DLGONS.	Enter the correct password.

Code	Meaning	Action
RS06(0) – ANOTHER PROGRAM OWNS A SESSION	(DLGOF) The session that the calling program is using was created by another program. (DLGON, DLGNS) A session which the calling program is willing to share (as specified by the *oride* parameter) exists at the requested node.	Check the *oride* parameter in your DLGON or DLGNS call for the proper value. (Refer to the "Utilities" section in the *NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual* for a detailed discussion of session sharing.)
RS06(1) – ANOTHER PROGRAM OWNS A SESSION	A session which the calling program is willing to share exists at the requested node and the remote node's sub-level is 0.	Check the *oride* parameter of your DLGON or DLGNS call for the proper value. (Refer to the "Utilities" section in the *NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual* for a detailed discussion of session sharing.)
RS07(0) – LOGON OR LOGOFF ATTEMPTED TO LOCAL NODE	No REMAT logons are permitted to the local node.	Use the SW command to switch to the correct node.
RS09(0) – RSM RECEIVED AN ILLEGAL REQUEST	Remote Session Monitor received an unknown request.	Contact your Network Manager.

SCxx Error Messages

These errors include the subsystem prefix “SC” to indicate that a scheduling error has occurred.

SCXX Error Messages

Code	Meaning	Action
SCXX(0)	Summary of RTE scheduling errors:	Refer to the RTE SC*XX* error descriptions.
SC01(0)	Not enough parameters.	EXEC Calls 11, 14
SC01(1) – MISSING SCHEDULING PARAMETER	(DEXEC) Not enough scheduling parameters have been provided in the DEXEC call.	Provide additional parameters and try again.
SC01(2) – MISSING SCHEDULING PARAMETER	(EXECM) The scheduling EXEC call has made it to the NS-ARPA monitor EXECM where an error has been detected.	Provide additional parameters and try again.
SC01(3) – MISSING SCHEDULING PARAMETER	(EXECW) The scheduling EXEC call has made it to the NS-ARPA monitor EXECW where an error has been detected.	Provide additional parameters and try again.
SC02(0)	Illegal parameter value.	EXEC Calls 12, 14
SC02(2) – ILLEGAL SCHEDULING PARAMETER	(EXECM) The scheduling EXEC call has made it to the NS-ARPA monitor EXECW where one of the provided parameters has been found to be in error.	Correct the parameter and try again. (The improper parameter is related to the STRING buffer specification.)
SC02(3) – ILLEGAL SCHEDULING PARAMETER	(EXECW) The scheduling EXEC call has made it to the NS-ARPA monitor where one of the provided parameters has been found to be in error.	Correct the parameter and try again. The request length is incorrect.
SC03(0)	Security violation.	EXEC Calls 9, 10, 12, 23, 24
SC04(0)	Illegal buffer address or length.	EXEC Calls 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 23, 24, 28
SC05(0)	Program or segment name not found.	EXEC Calls 8, 9, 10, 12, 23, 24, 28
SC05(1) – PROGRAM NOT LOADED	(DEXEC) DEXEC has found the caller’s program name specification to be in error.	Correct the program name in the schedule call. If a clone is requested in a DEXEC 9 or DEXEC 23 call, or RW from REMAT, this error can occur if the type 6 file (if applicable) could not be opened, or if there are no blank ID segments, or if there are already 26 clones for this program name.

Code	Meaning	Action
SC05(2) – PROGRAM NOT LOADED	(EXECM) The NS-ARPA monitor EXECM has issued the schedule request and found the target program to be non-existent.	Load or RP the target program or correct the program name in the schedule call.
SC05(3) – PROGRAM NOT LOADED	(EXECW) The NS-ARPA monitor EXECW has issued the schedule request and found the target program to be non-existent.	Load or RP the target program or correct the program name in the schedule call.
SC09(0)	Program is too large.	
SC10(0)	Never enough SAM to pass the desired string.	EXEC Calls 9, 10, 14, 23, 24
SC15(0)	Not enough SAM to pass the desired string.	EXEC Calls 9, 10, 14, 22, 23, 24

SMxx Error Messages

These error codes include the subsystem prefix “SM” to indicate Session Monitor. They are returned when a Session Monitor error occurs at the local node.

SMXX Error Messages

Code	Meaning	Action
SM01(0) – FMP ERROR ON ACCOUNT FILE ACCESS	Account file bad or file not found.	Contact System Manager.
SM02(0) – REQUIRED CLASS NUMBER NOT AVAILABLE	Possible generation error.	LOGON requires a class number for its own use.
SM03(0) – SESSION LIMIT EXCEEDED	Allocated SAM block for Session Control Blocks is full.	Wait for someone to logoff.
SM04(0) – NO SUCH USER	Invalid USER.GROUP name.	Enter a valid account name.
SM05(0) – ILLEGAL ACCESS (PASSWORD)	Invalid password supplied.	Enter correct password.
SM06(0) – CONFLICT IN DEFINITION OF SESSION LU XX	The terminal being logged onto has a configuration table entry which is a duplicate of an entry in the user’s account file.	The user’s account file definition is used. This is an informational error message. No action is necessary.
SM07(0) – NO ROOM FOR SESSION CONTROL BLOCK	The SAM block allocated to contain all Session Control Blocks is full. The maximum number of Sessions are now active.	Some other Session must terminate before a successful access of the Remote Session Node can be accomplished.
SM08(0) – DUPLICATE SESSION IDENTIFIER	Logon attempted for an existing session.	Log on to a new session.
SM09(0) – SESSION SWITCH TABLE OVERFLOW	The user account was defined with the total number of required SST entries greater than 70.	Contact the System Manager.
SM10(0) – NO FREE ID SEGMENTS OR FMGR NOT FOUND	There are not enough free ID segments to create and schedule a copy of file manager for this session.	Consult your System Manager.
SM11(0) – FMP ERROR ON DISK MOUNT ATTEMPT	An attempt to mount a private or group cartridge belonging to this session failed.	Check the appropriate FMP error for more information.
SM12(0) – ACCOUNT FILE CORRUPT	Internal structure of account file is incorrect.	Contact your System Manager.
SM13(0) – SESSION SHUTDOWN	The system is not ready for use.	Try again later. When session is shut down, only the system console is available for operator control.

System Console Error Messages

The tables in this subsection lists miscellaneous ASCII messages that may be printed to the system console, system LU 1.

Unexpected Console Messages

Certain system console messages are considered "unexpected." They are printed in the following format:

```
DS ERROR: PROG=xxxxx STREAM=yyyyyy SEQ # =ddddd
          P=pppppp A=aaaaaa B=bbbbbb

where xxxxx  = name of program reporting the error,

      yyyyyy = stream code,

      ddddd  = sequence number of the request or reply being
               processed when the error occurred,

      pppppp = P-register address where the program detected
               the error (you'll need listings),

      aaaaaa = contents of the A-register when the error
               occurred, and

      bbbbbb = contents of the B-register when the error
               occurred.
```

Program Download Console Messages

Error messages may also be printed to system LU 1 when an error occurs during a program download. These errors are printed in the following format:

```
DOWNLOAD OF FILE:file name::-lu:type

                      AM
AT DAY nnn hr,min:sec   ASCII message
                      PM
```

The following table lists the error messages that are returned to the *ASCII message* parameter described above.

Program Download Console Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
FAILED:CKSM ERR	PROGL calculates a checksum on each record read before sending it to the remote.	If the file is not absolute binary or has been corrupted, the check will fail and this message will be printed.
FAILED: CLASS ER	A class-I/O error occurred on the attempt to transmit a record (not a transmission error).	This would be a catastrophic error, most likely an indication of corrupted tables in RES or the RTE class table.
FAILED:LINE ERR	An error occurred in trying to re-queue a record back onto the transmission line after a transmission error has occurred. PROGL simply delays transmission on all lines for 200 ms. if an error occurs on any line.	This would be a catastrophic error.
WAS ABORTED	A new download request arrived before completing the previous one. This may occur if the operator restarts the CBL sequence, or (if the remote program load feature is enabled) a power failure occurs during a download. RPL restarts on power recovery.	This error message is to notify the operator that a re-start has occurred. No operator action is required. The message of a new download prints immediately afterward.

In addition to the program download messages listed above, the following messages may be printed to system LU 1 if a file open or file read error occurs during a program download:

```
              OPEN
/PROGL:FILE       ERROR -nnnnn
              READ


                                                AM
DOWNLOAD OF FILE namr AT DAY nnn, hr:min   HAS FAILED.
                                                PM
```

The *–nnnnn* parameter contains a FMGR error code.

DS Error System Console Messages

DS Error System Console Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
DS ERROR: From Driver, LU = *xxx* STATUS = *yyyy* (drv = *drivertype*, err = *zzz*)	I/O STATUS BITS *yyyy* are: bits 13–8 = device type (octal 65 or 66); bits 7–4 = error type; bit 3 = 0 for DS, bit 3 = 1 for non-DS (system download or remote VCP); bit 2 = 1 for read request, bit 2 = 0 for a write request; bit 1 = 1 if an error occurred; bit 0 = 0 always. NOTE: PSI BISYNC link status is displayed in bits 0-3; all other bits are 0. Error codes *zzz* in octal are: 0 = no error; 1 = line failure; 2 = timeout; 3 = local busy; 4 = message aborted; 5 = remote busy; 10= not initialized; 11= wrong mode; 12= illegal request; 13= card failure; 17= bad interrupt.	
	(ID.66) The receive LU does not follow the transmit LU or GRPM detected an error in the read process.	(ID.66) Read process errors could be caused by a timeout waiting for incoming frame; an attempt to read data when link is not logically connected; message type and frame size do not agree; message length and read length do not agree; line fails during read process.

Message	Meaning	Action
DS ERROR: (1K-3K): From Driver, LU = *xxx* (write, drv = 66, err = *zzz*)	Error codes *zzz* in octal are: 0 = no error; 1 = line failure; 2 = timeout; 3 = local busy; 4 = message aborted; 5 = remote busy; 10= not initialized; 11= wrong mode; 12= illegal request; 13= card failure; 17= bad interrupt. (ID.66) The receive LU does not follow the transmit LU or GRPM detected an error in the read process.	(ID.66) Read process errors could be caused by a timeout waiting for incoming frame; an attempt to read data when link is not logically connected; message type and frame size do not agree; message length and read length do not agree; line fails during read process.
DS ERROR: SELF-CHECK ERROR IN MESSAGE ACCOUNTING!	Message is returned in the form: *nnnnn xxxxx yyyyy zzzzz* where *nnnnn* = Node number. The other numbers are special flags for HP internal use.	One of the Message Accounting modules has determined that there is an internal system failure. It has disabled itself. This should never occur. Consult your Network Manager and reboot.
DS ERROR: SELF-CHECK ERROR IN *xxxxx* P=*ppppp* A=*aaaaa* B=*bbbbb* REROUTING IS DISABLED FROM THIS NODE	Where: *xxxxx* = name of rerouting module; *pppppp*= octal contents of the P-register; *aaaaaa*= octal contents of the A-register; *bbbbbb*= octal contents of the B-register.	One of the rerouting modules *XXXXX* has determined that there is an internal system failure. It has disabled itself. This should never occur. Consult your Network Manager and reboot.
DS ERROR: SLAVE TCB NOT FOUND, POSSIBLE TIMEOUT STREAM=*xxxxx* ORG NODE=*yyyyy* DEST NODE=*zzzzz*	A reply was being sent for which there was no associated request.	The slave monitor or PTOP slave may have taken too much time processing this reply.
DS ERROR: TCB NOT FOUND, POSSIBLE TIMEOUT STREAM=*xxxxx* ORG NODE=*yyyyy* LU=*zzzzz*	A reply arrived which could not be matched to any master TCB. Most probable reason is that the master has already timed-out or was aborted by the operator. If Message Accounting is in the system and a reply was slow in returning, this might occur due to MA's retransmission sequence.	If this error occurs frequently, increase the master timeout value.

Message	Meaning	Action
DS ERROR: *ttuu*(*v*), REPORTING NODE *wwwww*--REPLY FLUSHED STREAM=*xxxxx* ORG NODE=*yyyyy* DEST NODE=*zzzzz*	This error occurs when a reply, possibly an error reply, cannot be returned to the origin node.	Try again.
DS ERROR: *ttuu*(*v*), REPORTING NODE *wwwww* --REPLY FLUSHED STREAM=*xxxxx* ORG NODE=*yyyyy* LU=*zzzzz*	This error occurs when a reply, possibly an error reply, cannot be delivered back to the origin node.	Try again.
DS ERROR: PROG=*xxxxx* STREAM=*yyyyy* SEQ#=*zzzzz* P=*ppppp* A=*aaaaa* B=*bbbbb*	*xxxxx* = name of program reporting the error; *yyyyy* = stream code; *zzzzz* = sequence number of the request or reply being processed when the error occurred; *pppppp* = P-register address where the program detected the error (you will need listings); *aaaaaa* = contents of the A-register when the error occurred; *bbbbbb* = contents of the B-register when the error occurred.	Try again.
DS ERROR: UP/DOWN COUNTER EXCEEDED LINK LU # *xxx* IS DISABLED	Rerouting has found the communications link status has changed too frequently. It has disabled the link to increase communications stability.	Check the communications link.

DS/3000 Request Rejected System Console Messages

DS/3000 Request Rejected System Console Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
`DS/3000 request rejected - class I/O error: aabb`	Error occurred on class I/O EXEC call. The ASCII error code from the A and B registers is displayed.	See specific error code.
`DS/3000 request rejected - cont. request rec'd after timeout`	A continuation request was received from DS/3000 after the original request had timed out.	Try increasing the slave timeout.
`DS/3000 request rejected - error sending reply: aabb`	An error occurred while replying to a DS/3000 request.	See specific error code.
`DS/3000 request rejected - holding class data missing`	The last part of a request with continuations arrived and the data from previous portions of the request was missing.	Contact HP.
`DS/3000 request rejected - illegal class and stream`	A DS/3000 request was received with a class and stream number that was unknown to DS/1000.	Contact network manager.
`DS/3000 request rejected - illegal DS/1000 stream number in reply`	RPCNV received a reply from a DS/1000 monitor which contained an invalid DS/1000 stream number.	DS internal error. Report to your network manager.
`DS/3000 request rejected - local node is quiescent`	A DS/3000 request was received while the local node was quiescent.	Run DINIT or use the DSMOD `/R` (restart) command to re-initialize the node.
`DS/3000 request rejected - monitor unavailable or not enabled`	The monitor required to process the request was not enabled or was unavailable.	Check to see if the monitor is `RP`'ed. Then use DSMOD's `/S` command to schedule and enable it.
`DS/3000 request rejected - no available class numbers`	Same as DS08(5) except not from (#MAST).	Same as DS08(5).
`DS/3000 request rejected - no available TST entries`	All of the transaction status table (TST) entries are in use.	Shut down and re-initialize. Increase the response to the DINIT question, "MAX # CONCURRENT HP 3000 USERS?" or the NSINIT question, "Enter the maximum number of concurrent DS/3000 users to access this node:"
`DS/3000 request rejected - no TCBs available`	No transaction control block (TCB's) were available for use.	Re-initialize and increase the number of active transactions allowed.
`DS/3000 request rejected - operator command is too long`	An operator command request from DS/3000 was too long.	Remote operator commands to DS/1000 should not be over 40 characters.

Message	Meaning	Action
`DS/3000 request rejected - remote session monitor is not enabled`	A HELLO, BYE, or KILL request from DS/3000 was rejected because Remote Session Monitor (RSM) was not enabled.	If your node is an RTE-6 system with session monitor, RSM can be enabled at initialization. These requests are not valid to nodes without RSM.
`DS/3000 request rejected - request timeout`	Slave timeout expired on a request from DS/3000. A slave monitor or program took too long to reply.	Check the state of the monitor or PTOP slave and retry the request. If this error occurs regularly, you should increase the slave timeout.
`DS/3000 request rejected - slave TCB not found on cont.`	A continuation request was received from DS/3000 for which the original TCB was not found.	Contact your Network Manager.
`DS/3000 request rejected - system table error`	Possible malfunction in some software which caused DS/1000-IV tables to be corrupted or destroyed.	Shut down and restart DS.
`DS/3000 request rejected - TCB list in error`	Same as DS07(3).	Same as DS07(3).

Miscellaneous System Console Messages

Miscellaneous System Console Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
NS/1000: LU # *lu* CAME UP *time*	Rerouting has just been informed that this link LU is now functioning.	No action is necessary.
NS/1000: LU # *lu* WENT DOWN *time*	Rerouting has determined that this link LU is no longer functioning.	This is an informational message appearing on the system console.
DS MSG: MESSAGE ACCOUNTING REMOVED FROM NODE *xxxxx*	This node does not have Message Accounting (or it is not initialized).	This is an informational message appearing on the system console. This node has been declared to have Message Accounting at NS-ARPA initialization and it does not have the proper Message Accounting software generated in. Regenerate with MA software or do not indicate this node as an MA node at initialization.
>>HP 3000: BAD BUFFER INCOMING	QUEX received an incorrectly formatted or corrupt message from the HP 3000.	Contact your Network Manager.
ILLEGAL INTERRUPT FROM SC *xx* OCTAL	Reported by ID.66 when QUEUE is absent from the system.	Can be corrected by either loading QUEUE or using the RP command to restore it if it was not purged.
I/O ERROR AT *xxx*. STATUS = *yyyyy*.	See DS ERROR: COMM. READ for description.	
/QUEX: CLASS ERROR *aaaa*	(QUEX) Got the indicated ASCII error message (*aaaa*) when a class I/O operation was performed.	See specific error code.
>>QUEX EXPECTS PSI LINK	Improper initialization of labeled common during initialization or QUEX was improperly loaded.	Contact your Network Manager.
/QUEX: TCB NOT FOUND, POSSIBLE TIMEOUT CLASS = *xxxx* STREAM = *xxxx* FROM ID = *xx* TO ID = *xx*	QUEX has received a reply for which there is no outstanding master TCB. The reply was discarded.	Increase the master timeout specified at NS-ARPA initialization.
/QUEX: TRACING ERROR *aaaa*	(QUEX) Got the indicated ASCII error message (*aaaa*) when an attempt to write a trace record was made. The status of tracing is set to "down." (See LOG3K.)	See specific error code.
>>QUEZ EXPECTS PSI LINK	Improper initialization of labeled common during initialization or QUEZ was improperly loaded.	Contact your Network Manager.

Message	Meaning	Action
RECV'D LEVEL *yy* MSG FROM NODE *xxxxx*	(INCNV) Node received message of higher format level than level of the node.	
RQCNV: BAD BUFFER. MSG FLUSHED!!	(RQCNV) The driver passed RQCNV a bad message. The message was flushed.	Contact Network Manager.
RQCNV: NO ROOM IN 3K LU TABLE FOR X.25 VC.	An incoming X.25 connection arrived from the HP 3000 but there was not enough room in the HP 3000 LU table for the new entry.	Increase the number of X.25 pool LUs specified during NS-ARPA initialization.

Miscellaneous Alphanumeric Error Messages

The following ASCII error messages are returned by various NS-ARPA/1000 programs.

Miscellaneous Alphanumeric Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
EDITR WAITING FOR LIST DEVICE	EDITR attempts to lock the lineprinter to prevent other programs from printing at the same time. If this "lock" is denied because the device is in use, EDITR prints this message and then suspends.	This message is for for information only; no action is required.
FM-*xx*(0) - SEE FMGR-*xxx* FOR DESCRIPTION	Refer to the appropriate FMGR error.	
LU03(4) - LOGICAL UNIT LOCKED, OR INVALID PASSWORD	(#RQUE) Via EXECM and DEXEC, the specified LU is locked to another program and/or the password is incorrect or not specified; the I/O operation cannot be performed.	Check password and/or try again later.
LU ERROR *4-character RTE error code LU*	Occurs if an LU which does not exist or is not a NS-ARPA/1000 driver but has the same device type code is specified during initialization.	Specify an LU which is associated with the correct NS-ARPA/1000 driver. This may also occur if NRV or the Rerouting Tables are corrupt. Check NRV and make the corrections with DSMOD or shut down NS-ARPA using NSINIT and reinitialize.
LU LOCK ERROR *xxxx*	(EDITR) This message may be printed when a "lock" is attempted on the local systems' lineprinter (see the error message EDITR WAITING FOR LIST DEVICE.) The RTE system error message LU01, LU02, LU03 may appear in the *xxxx* field above.	The most likely cause of this error is insufficient resource numbers assigned at system generation time.
NRV POSSIBLY CORRUPT	Nodal Routing Vector contains erroneous information.	Use DSMOD to correct the NRV or shut down NS-ARPA/1000 using NSINIT and reinitialize.
REROUTING TABLE POSSIBLY CORRUPT	Table containing the link vector information has become corrupt.	Shut down NS-ARPA/1000 using NSINIT and reinitialize.
RQ(4) - REQUEST CODE IS INVALID	(#RQUE) The *code* parameter does not equal 17, 18, 19, or 20 or the no abort bit is not set and the request code is an inappropriate negative value.	Check *code* value.

4

Program Specific Error Messages

The following NS-ARPA/1000 errors are categorized according to the program that returns them. These program-specific errors include:

- *TELNET Error Messages*. These ASCII error messages are returned to the current list device when an error is encountered by TELNET. TELNET is covered in the *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual*.
- *FTP Error Messages*. These ASCII error messages are returned to the current list device when an error is encountered by FTP. FTP is covered in the *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual*.
- *DSCOPY & NFT Errors*. These error and warning messages are returned to the current list file or device when DSCOPY is used interactively. The numeric error codes (not the warning codes) associated with these messages are returned to the `DSCOPY` call in the *`result`* parameter. DSCOPY is covered in the *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual*.
- *DSLIN Errors*. These ASCII error messages are returned to the current log device when an error is encountered by the program DSLIN. DSLIN is explained in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual*.
- *DSMOD Errors*. These ASCII error messages are returned to the current log device when an error is encountered by the program DSMOD. DSMOD is explained in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual*.
- *MVCP3 Error Messages*. These ASCII error messages are returned to the current log device if an error is encountered by the program MVCP3. MVCP3 is described in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual*.
- *Nodal Registry Error Messages*. These ASCII error messages are returned by the Nodal Registry utility programs NRINIT and NRLIST. NRINIT is described in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual*; NRLIST is described in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Maintenance and Principles of Operation Manual*.
- *NSINF Errors*. These ASCII error messages are returned to the current log device when an error is encountered by the information utility program NSINF. NSINF is explained in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Maintenance and Principles of Operation Manual*.
- *NSINIT Errors*. These ASCII error messages are returned to the current log device when an error is encountered by the NS-ARPA initialization program NSINIT. NSINIT is explained in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual*.
- *REMAT Error Messages*. These ASCII error messages are returned to the current log device when an error is encountered by REMAT. REMAT is described in the *NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual*.
- *RMOTE Error Messages*. These ASCII error messages are returned to the current log device when an error is encountered by RMOTE. RMOTE is described in the *NS-ARPA/1000 DS/1000-IV Compatible Services Reference Manual*.

TELNET User Error Messages

The following error messages are returned to the current list device when an error is encountered by the TELNET user program. After a message is printed, the user may again be presented with the TELNET prompt.

TELNET User Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
`Internal TELNET error (TELNET ERR 1)`	An internal TELNET error has occurred.	This error requires HP notification.
`Unable to connect to target computer (TELNET ERR 2)`	A connection could not be established to the target computer, because of one of the following problems: (1) the target computer name is incorrect, (2) the target computer is not connected to the network, (3) there are not enough system resources, or (4) TELNET has not been initialized at the target computer.	(1) Verify that the target computer name is correct, (2) the target computer is connected to the network, (3) that there are sufficient system resources to establish a connection, or (4) that TELNET has been initialized on the target computer.
`Input line too long (TELNET ERR 3)`	The input line was greater than 80 characters.	Shorten the length of the command input line to less than 80 characters.
`Cannot find closing quotation mark (TELNET ERR 4)`	An opening quotation mark was found but not the closing quotation mark.	Check syntax and try again.
`Illegal command (TELNET ERR 5)`	A TELNET command was entered incorrectly with the wrong syntax or parameter(s).	Use HELP if necessary. Check syntax and try again.
`Unknown command (TELNET ERR 6)`	A TELNET command was entered incorrectly.	Use HELP if necessary. Check syntax and try again.
`Input command is too big (TELNET ERR 7)`	You typed in a command with more than 256 characters.	Shorten the command, check syntax, and try again.
`Unable to initialize TELNET (TELNET ERR 8)`	This error may be returned for one of the following reasons: (1) TELNET was unable to acquire sufficient system resources (such as sockets); or (2) an error occurred in accessing Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) or tables in DSAM. (3) user's terminal is not connected to a D-MUX or A400 MUX, or is not a remote TELNET session.	An additional error may follow this message which will offer further explanation.
`Illegal escape character (TELNET ERR 9)`	An illegal escape character was entered.	Use HELP on the ESCAPE command. Check syntax and try again.

Message	Meaning	Action
^Y is the interrupt character (TELNET ERR 10)	The interrupt character was specified in the ESCAPE command instead of an escape character.	Use HELP on the ESCAPE command. Check syntax and try again.
Illegal interrupt character (TELNET ERR 11)	An illegal character was specified for the interrupt character in the INTERRUPT command.	Use HELP on the INTERRUPT command. Check syntax and try again.
^[is the escape character (TELNET ERR 12)	The escape character was specified in the INTERRUPT command instead of an interrupt character.	Use HELP on the INTERRUPT command. Check syntax and try again.
Mode change unavailable (TELNET ERR 13)	A MODE command was entered when there is no remote connection open.	Use the OPEN command to connect to the remote system first.
Already line (TELNET ERR 14)	A line MODE command was entered, and the transmission mode is already in line mode.	Use HELP on the MODE command. Check syntax and try again.
Already character (TELNET ERR 15)	A character MODE command was entered, and the transmission mode is already in character mode.	Use HELP on the MODE command. Check syntax and try again.
Unknown parameter (TELNET ERR 16)	The parameter entered is unknown for the command.	Use HELP on the command. Check syntax and try again.
Ambiguous parameter (TELNET ERR 17)	Not enough characters have been entered for a parameter to differentiate it from another parameter.	Use HELP on the command. Check syntax and try again.
No connection open (TELNET ERR 18)	A TELNET command was entered that requires an open connection.	Use the OPEN command to connect to the remote system first. Then try the command again.
Node name is too long (TELNET ERR 19)	A node name was entered with more than 50 characters.	A node name cannot be greater than 50 characters. Use HELP on the OPEN command. Check syntax and try again.

FTP User Error Messages

The following error messages are returned to the current list device when an error is encountered by the FTP user program. After a message is printed, the user may again be presented with the FTP prompt. In some cases, after the FTP error is printed, a NetIPC error will also be printed. NetIPC errors give more detailed information for specific errors and are listed in Section 2 of this manual.

FTP User Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
`FTP internal error encountered. (FTP ERR 1)`	An internal FTP error has occurred.	This error requires HP notification.
`Unable to connect to specified computer. (FTP ERR 2)`	A connection could not be established to the remote host, because of one of the following problems: (1) the remote computer name is incorrect, (2) the remote computer is not connected to the network, (3) there are not enough system resources, (4) FTP has not been initialized at the remote host.	Verify that: (1) the remote host name is correct, (2) the remote host is connected to the network, (3) that there are sufficient system resources to establish a connection, or (4) that FTP is running on the remote host.
`Illegal option found. Valid ones are -G, -I, -L, -N, -Q, -T, -U, -V. (FTP ERR 3)`	An FTP runstring was entered incorrectly with an invalid option.	Check syntax and try again.
`Two nodenames in runstring; ignoring second one. (FTP ERR 4)`	An FTP runstring containing more than one *host* parameter was entered. FTP will use the first *host* parameter.	Verify that you have specified the right remote host.
`Ambiguous command. (FTP ERR 5)`	An FTP command was entered incorrectly without enough characters to make it a legal FTP command.	Use `HELP` if necessary. Check syntax and try again.
`Invalid command. (FTP ERR 6)`	An invalid FTP command was entered.	Use `HELP` if necessary. Check syntax and try again.
`FTP login failed. (FTP ERR 7)`	FTP server did not recognize the user name or password that was specified.	Check the syntax of the user name or verify that the password is correct and try again.
`Illegal reply code. (FTP ERR 8)`	An illegal reply code was received from the FTP server. Legal reply codes begin with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.	Try request again. If problem persists, exit FTP and restart FTP again.
`Unexpected reply code from server. Expected reply code` *code*`. (FTP ERR 9)`	An incorrect reply code was received from the FTP server. The command sequence between FTP and FTP server can be out of sequence.	Try request again. If problem persists, exit FTP and restart FTP again.

Message	Meaning	Action
Unable to retrieve information on local host. (FTP ERR 10)	FTP unable to obtain IP and port address information on local node for sending the port command to FTP server.	Try request again. If problem persists, exit FTP and restart FTP again.
Not connected. Please use the OPEN command first. (FTP ERR 11)	You are currently not connected to a remote host.	Use the OPEN command to connect to a remote host first.
Already connected to *host*. Please use USER or CLOSE first. (FTP ERR 12)	You are already connected to a remote host.	Use the USER command or CLOSE command first.
Not a valid type. Only ASCII and BINARY are supported. (FTP ERR 13)	An invalid transfer type was specified.	Use the ASCII or BINARY transfer type.
Unimplemented command. (FTP ERR 14)	A command, not implemented on NS-ARPA/1000, was specified.	Use HELP if necessary. Check command list and try again.
Unimplemented option. (FTP ERR 15)	An option, not implemented on NS-ARPA/1000, was specified.	Use HELP if necessary. Check syntax and try again.
No transfer file specified. Ignoring option –T. (FTP ERR 16)	No file name was specified with the -T option in the FTP runstring.	Retry the command with a filename for the -T option. Remember there must be no space between -T and filename.
Two log files in runstring. Ignoring second one. (FTP ERR 17)	Two log files were specified in the FTP runstring. The second log file was ignored.	Check the syntax and verify that the first log file name is the correct one.
Two transfer files in runstring. Ignoring second one. (FTP ERR 18)	Two transfer files were specified in the FTP runstring. The second file was ignored.	Check the syntax and verify that the first transfer file name is the correct one.
Same name given for log and transfer files. Ignoring both. (FTP ERR 19)	The same file name was used for log and transfer file.	Try again, using different file names for the log and transfer files.
Unknown nodename. No such node exists. (FTP ERR 20)	An unknown remote host was specified.	Verify that the name specified was the correct name. Use the A command of NETINF to see what nodes are connected to the network.
No username or password specified. Ignoring option –u. (FTP ERR 21)	The username and password were not specified for the -u option.	Try again, specifying the login parameters.
Error encountered sending *command* to the server. (FTP ERR 22)	FTP received a NetIPC error.	Refer to the NetIPC error in Section 2 of this manual for more information.

Message	Meaning	Action
`Error encountered receiving reply code from server. (FTP ERR 23)`	FTP encountered an error when receiving reply code from the server.	Refer to the NetIPC error in Section 2 of this manual for more information.
`Network is not up. (FTP ERR 24)`	The network is currently down. See NetIPC error 4 and 107 in Section 2.	Verify with your Node Manager about the status of your network.
`Required network resource is not available. (FTP ERR 25)`	A required resource, such as DSAM, resource number, or sockets, is not currently available.	Refer to the NetIPC error in Section 2 of this manual for more information.
`Connection aborted. Remote host unreachable. (FTP ERR 26)`	Connection to be remote host was aborted, because (1) remote host has been shutdown, (2) some network links are malfunctioning, (3) the network is extremely congested.	Try request again. Verify that the remote host is up and running, and that FTP is running on the remote host. Refer to the NetIPC error in Section 2 of this manual for more information.
`Illegal nodename. Possible syntax error. (FTP ERR 27)`	An invalid remote host was specified.	Verify the node name of the remote host. Use the `A` command of NSINF to see what nodes are connected to the network. Refer to the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual* for details.
`A timeout has occurred. Try request later. (FTP ERR 28)`	An internal timeout occurred while running FTP.	Refer to the NetIPC error in Section 2 of this manual for more information.
`Break acknowledged. Terminating transfer. (FTP ERR 29)`	A break was issued by the user, and accepted by FTP.	No action required.
`FTP: Connection lost to peer node. Connection reset. (FTP ERR 30)`	The connection to the peer node was aborted, so the connection has been reset.	Since connection has been reset, you need to restart the FTP session.
`Unexpected network error encountered. (FTP ERR 31)`	An internal NetIPC error has occurred.	Refer to the NetIPC error in Section 2 of this manual for more information.
`Input line too long. (FTP ERR 32)`	The input line was greater than 256 characters.	Shorten the length of the input line to less than 256 characters and try again.
`APPEND is not allowed in BINARY mode. (FTP ERR 33)`	`APPEND` is not supported for binary file transfers.	If file contains ASCII data, set file transfer type to `ASCII` and try again. (Note, however, that `APPEND` does not support ASCII file transfers involving file types 1, 2, and 6.)

Message	Meaning	Action
`FTP internal error encountered (FTP ERR 34)`	An internal FTP error has occurred.	This error requires HP notification.
`Unable to use CMNDO editing. HpStartCmndo error. (FTP ERR 35)`	An error was returned from HpStartCmndo.	Refer to the *Relocatable Library Reference Manual* for an explanation of error codes returned by `HpStartCmndo`.

Note

You must have the current version of `/system/nserr.msg` on your system in order to get proper FTP errors. If not, you will only get FTP error numbers without the accompanying error messages. If you are not getting the correct FTP errors, contact your System Manager to make sure file `/system/nserr.msg` was present on the system when NS-ARPA was initialized.

DSCOPY & NFT Error Messages

The following error messages are returned to the current list device when DSCOPY is run interactively. The numeric codes associated with these messages are returned in the *result* parameter of the DSCOPY call. (For example, if DSCOPY encounters the error Cannot find closing quotation mark (NFT/1000 ERR -13), the numeric error code -13 will be returned to the *result* parameter.) Only the numeric codes associated with error messages are returned to the DSCOPY call; numeric codes associated with warning messages are not returned.

The negative error and warning codes (NFT/1000 -1 through -35) are HP 1000 specific and are returned by DSCOPY. The error code zero (NS/NFTERR 0), and all of the positive error and warning codes (NS/NFTERR 1 through 58), are generated by the NFT protocol.

DSCOPY Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
APPEND overrides REPLACE or OVERWRITE (NFT/1000 WARN -1)	Only APPEND, OVERWRITE, or REPLACE can be in effect at one time. APPEND was given while REPLACE or OVERWRITE was in effect.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary.
option overrides previous data type setting (NFT/1000 WARN -2)	Only ASCII or BINARY may be in effect at one time. One of these options was given while the other was in effect.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary.
OVERWRITE overrides APPEND or REPLACE (NFT/1000 WARN -4)	Only APPEND, OVERWRITE, or REPLACE may be in effect at one time. OVERWRITE was given while APPEND or REPLACE was in effect.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary.
option overrides previous setting (NFT/1000 WARN -5)	An option (*option*) was given a value while a previous value was in effect.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary.
option overrides previous record type setting (NFT/1000 WARN -6)	Only FIXED or VARIABLE may be in effect at one time. One of these options was given while the other was in effect.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary.
REPLACE overrides APPEND or OVERWRITE (NFT/1000 WARN -7)	Only REPLACE, APPEND, or OVERWRITE may be in effect at one time. REPLACE was given while APPEND or OVERWRITE was in effect.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary.
Source logon or node name overrides previous setting (NFT/1000 WARN -8)	The source logon or node name given in the copy descriptor will override the default setting for the current copy descriptor. Subsequent copy descriptors will not be affected.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary.

Message	Meaning	Action
`Target logon or node name overrides previous setting (NFT/1000 WARN -9)`	The target logon or node name given in the copy descriptor will override the default setting for the current copy descriptor. Subsequent copy descriptors will not be affected.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary.
`Input line too long (NFT/1000 ERR -10)`	The input line was greater than 80 characters.	Shorten the length of the input line to less than 80 characters and place the continuation character (&) at the end of the line. Continue input on the next line.
`Cannot find closing quotation mark (NFT/1000 ERR -13)`	An opening quotation mark was given in the command but the closing quotation mark could not be found.	Check syntax and try again.
`No source file was given (NFT/1000 ERR -14)`	No source file was specified in the copy descriptor.	Check syntax and try again.
`Cannot find last square bracket for logon string (NFT/1000 ERR -15)`	A logon string must be terminated by a square bracket (]).	Check syntax and try again.
`Logon string is too long (NFT/1000 ERR -16)`	A logon string must not be greater than 60 characters.	Check syntax and try again.
`Node name is too long (NFT/1000 ERR -17)`	A node name must not be greater than 50 characters.	Check syntax and try again.
`File name is too long (NFT/1000 ERR -18)`	A file name must not be greater than 256 characters.	Check syntax and try again.
`Illegal command (NFT/1000 ERR -19)`	The command issued is illegally formed.	Check syntax and try again.
`Unknown command (NFT/1000 ERR -20)`	DSCOPY does not recognize the command.	Check syntax and try again.
option `is an unknown copy descriptor option (NFT/1000 ERR -21)`	DSCOPY does not recognize the copy descriptor option.	Check syntax and try again.
`Error in option value for` *option* `option (NFT/1000 ERR -22)`	The value associated with *option* is invalid.	Check syntax and try again.
`File names cannot be defaulted (NFT/1000 ERR -23)`	An attempt was made to default a file name.	Check syntax and try again.
`Input command is too big (NFT/1000 ERR -24)`	The input command is greater than 256 characters.	Shorten the command and try again.
`Cannot open file` *filename* `(NFT/1000 ERR -25)`	DSCOPY was unable to open the given file due to an unknown error.	Verify that the file name is correct and that the file is accessible and try again.

Message	Meaning	Action
Unable to initialize DSCOPY (NFT/1000 ERR -26)	This error may be returned for the following reasons: (1) DSCOPY was unable to acquire sufficient resources (such as sockets); or (2) an error occurred in accessing Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) or tables in DSAM.	An additional error string may follow this message which will offer further explanation.
Cannot create a sparse/variable length record file (NFT/1000 ERR -27)	The target computer does not support sparse files with variable length records.	Specify the FIXED option and try again.
Cannot schedule PRDC1 helper program (NFT/1000 ERR -28)	PRDC1 could not be scheduled. Either it could not be found, or there are insufficient resources.	Ask the source computer's Network Manager to make the PRDC1 program accessible.
Cannot schedule DSCOPY program (NFT/1000 ERR -29)	The DSCOPY call could not schedule the DSCOPY program.	Make sure the DSCOPY program is accessible on your computer.
DSCOPY aborted (NFT/1000 ERR -30)	The DSCOPY call noticed that the DSCOPY program was terminated for some reason.	Try again.
Cannot schedule Producer program on source computer (NFT/1000 ERR -31)	The Producer program could not be scheduled.	Ask the source computer's Network Manager to make the Producer program accessible.
Cannot schedule Consumer program on target computer (NFT/1000 ERR -32)	The Consumer program could not be scheduled.	Ask the target computer's Network Manager to make the Consumer program accessible.
Record size is too large (NFT/1000 ERR -33)	The source computer or the target computer could not accept the interchange file copy request because of buffer space limitations. Either one of the records in the source file is larger than 2200 words, or the user-defined RSIZE value is larger than 2200 words.	Specify an RSIZE of less than 2200 words.
File is of inappropriate type (NFT/1000 ERR -34)	Either the TR or LL command was given a file which is of an unacceptable type.	Verify that the specified file name is correct if the file exists, or use a new type 3 or type 4 file.
Read from input file failed (NFT/1000 ERR -35)	An unknown error occurred in reading from the input file. The file may be corrupt or the record read was too long.	Verify that the input file is correct and the file is not corrupt.
Transfer succeeded (NS/NFTERR 0)	The file copy process was successful.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary.

Message	Meaning	Action
`Internal NFT error (NS/NFTERR 1)`	An internal NFT error has occurred.	This error requires HP notification.
`Unable to logon to source computer (NS/NFTERR 2)`	An error occurred in logging on to the source computer, or no logon string was given when one was required.	This error may require one of the following actions: (1) If an additional error message is returned, refer to it for further information; (2) check the logon string and try again; or (3) provide a different logon string and try again.
`Unable to logon to target computer (NS/NFTERR 3)`	An error occurred in logging on to the target computer, or no logon string was given when one was required.	This error may require one of the following actions: (1) If an additional error message is returned, refer to it for further information; (2) check the logon string and try again; or (3) provide a different logon string and try again.
`Unable to open or access source file or device (NS/NFTERR 4)`	A file system error occurred in opening or accessing the source file. Either (1) a protection violation occurred in accessing the source file or its directory or (2) the source file name specifies an unsupported device.	Verify that the source file exists and is accessible. Also, refer to the qualifying file system error string.
`Unable to connect to source computer (NS/NFTERR 5)`	A connection could not be established to the computer where the source file resides. Either the source computer name is incorrect, the source computer is not connected to the network, there are insufficient resources, or NFT has not been initialized on the source computer.	Verify that the source computer name is correct, that the source computer is connected to the network, that the source node has its own entry in the Nodal Registry, that there are sufficient resources to establish a connection, or that NFT has been initialized on the source computer. Also, refer to the qualifying error string.
`Unable to connect to target computer (NS/NFTERR 6)`	A connection could not be established to the computer where the target file resides. Often means Probe failed on the LAN, or the target computer was not in the local Nodal Registry. Either the target computer name is incorrect, the target computer is not connected to the network, there are insufficient resources, or NFT has not been initialized on the target computer.	Verify that the target computer name is correct, that the target computer is connected to the network, that there are sufficient resources to establish a connection, or that NFT has been initialized on the target computer. Also, refer to the qualifying error string.
`Insufficient resources at source computer (NS/NFTERR 7)`	There are insufficient resources at the source computer to copy the file or files. Refer to the qualifying error string.	Verify that there are sufficient resources on the source computer and try again.

Message	Meaning	Action
Insufficient resources at target computer (NS/NFTERR 8)	There are insufficient resources at the target computer to copy the file or files. Refer to the qualifying error string.	Verify that there are sufficient resources on the target computer and try again.
Source file not found (NS/NFTERR 9)	The source file does not exist or the name was misspelled.	Verify that the file exists and that the name is correct and try again.
Target file not found (NS/NFTERR 10)	The target file does not exist or the name was misspelled.	Verify that the file exists and that the name is correct and try again.
Transfer terminated by user (NS/NFTERR 11)	Acknowledges the user's abort or cancel request.	This is an informational message only. No action is necessary.
Requested data type refused (NS/NFTERR 14)	The user-defined data type (ASCII or BINARY) was refused. Either APPEND or OVERWRITE was specified for an existing target file with a data type different from that requested, or the target computer does not support files of this data type.	Let DSCOPY choose the data type by not specifying a data type option and try again.
Requested record type refused (NS/NFTERR 15)	The user-defined record type (FIXED or VARIABLE) was refused. Either APPEND or OVERWRITE was specified for an existing target file with a record type different from that requested, or the target computer does not support files of that record type.	Let DSCOPY choose the record type by not specifying a record type option and try again.
Requested record size refused (NS/NFTERR 17)	The user-defined record size value (RSIZE) was refused. APPEND or OVERWRITE was specified for an existing target file with a record size different from that requested.	Let DSCOPY choose the record size by not specifying the RSIZE option and try again.
Requested file size refused (NS/NFTERR 18)	The user-defined file size value (FSIZE) was refused. OVERWRITE was specified for an existing target file and the target computer could not change the file size.	Let DSCOPY choose the file size by not specifying the FSIZE option and try again.
Conflicting attributes or options (NS/NFTERR 19)	An attempt was made to send a sparse file with variable length records to a target computer that does not support this file type or, if the target computer is an HP 3000, a previous file equation may have been given that contains attributes which conflict with the user-defined file attributes.	Specify FIXED to make the records fixed length, reset the file equation, or specify attributes that agree with the file equation.

Message	Meaning	Action
Target record size is invalid (NS/NFTERR 20)	The user-defined record size (RSIZE) value is out of the acceptable range.	Specify an acceptable record size and try again.
Target file size is invalid (NS/NFTERR 21)	The user-defined file size (FSIZE) value is out of the acceptable range.	Specify an acceptable file size and try again.
Target file already exists (NS/NFTERR 22)	The target file exists and neither APPEND, REPLACE, or OVERWRITE was specified.	Verify that the target file name is correct, or specify APPEND, OVERWRITE, or REPLACE, whichever is appropriate.
Need password to access source file (NS/NFTERR 23)	The source file could not be accessed without the proper password.	Specify the password along with the source file name and try again.
Need password to access target file (NS/NFTERR 24)	The target file could not be accessed without the proper password.	Specify the password along with the target file name and try again.
Out of disk space (NS/NFTERR 25)	The target computer is out of disk space.	Free up enough disk space on the target computer for the target file and try again.
Connection to source computer went down (NS/NFTERR 26)	An error was detected on the connection to the computer where the source file or files reside. If the file producer program is still active on the source computer, then it will attempt to carry out the remainder of the user file copy command (perhaps causing several files to be copied if wildcards were given). If the file producer is no longer active, the remaining files that were to be copied will not be copied.	Determine which, if any, of the file or files were not copied. Cause them to be copied by specifying the proper commands.
Connection to target computer went down (NS/NFTERR 27)	An error was detected on the connection to the computer where the target file or files are to be created. If this error occurs while the file producer is copying several files, the current file may not have been copied successfully and an attempt will not be made to copy the remainder of the files. This error will also occur when a file is copied to an NS for the DEC VAX system and the NFT buffer size is too large.	Specify a command, or commands, that will cause the remainder of the files to be copied. If the source or target node is an NS for the DEC VAX system, make sure the NFT buffer size is not greater than 1423 bytes.
Unable to purge target file (NS/NFTERR 28)	The existing target file could not be purged for some reason.	Refer to the qualifying file system error string to determine action to be taken.
Invalid target file name (NS/NFTERR 29)	The target file name is not valid for the target computer.	Check the target file name syntax and try again.

Message	Meaning	Action
Unable to purge source file (NS/NFTWARN 30)	The source file could not be purged for some reason after the file copy succeeded (the MOVE option was given).	Refer to the qualifying file system error string to determine action to be taken.
Read from source file failed (NS/NFTERR 31)	An unexpected source file system error occurred when reading from the source file.	Refer to the qualifying file system error string to determine the action to be taken.
Write to target file failed (NS/NFTERR 32)	An unexpected file system error occurred when writing data to the target file.	Refer to the qualifying file system error string to determine the action to be taken.
Unable to create or open target file (NS/NFTERR 33)	An unexpected file system error occurred in creating or opening the target file.	Refer to the qualifying file system error string to determine the action to be taken.
Invalid or unsupported source device (NS/NFTERR 34)	A request was made to copy a file from a non-disk device. This is not supported.	Copy the non-disk device file to a disk file using a system utility program and then use DSCOPY to copy the file to the target computer.
Invalid or unsupported target device (NS/NFTERR 35)	A request was made to copy a file to a non-disk device. This is not supported.	Copy the file to disk on the target computer using DSCOPY and then to the non-disk device using a system utility program.
Unable to close target file (NS/NFTERR 36)	An unexpected file system error occurred in closing the target file.	Refer to the qualifying file system error string to determine the action to be taken.
Incorrect source file password (NS/NFTERR 38)	The given source file password was incorrect.	Specify the correct source file password and try again.
Incorrect target file password (NS/NFTERR 39)	The given target file password was incorrect.	Specify the correct target file password and try again.
Removed invalid characters in target file name (NS/NFTWARN 41)	The target file name contained some characters which were invalid for the target computer and they were removed from the target file name before it was created.	This is an informational message only. No action is necessary. The name chosen from the target file is printed to the list file.
Target file name was truncated (NS/NFTWARN 42)	The target file name was too large for the target computer and was truncated.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary. The name chosen for the target file is printed in the list file.

Message	Meaning	Action
Source and target file attributes differ (NS/NFTWARN 43)	The source file attributes had to be modified so that the file could be copied to the target computer. Either APPEND or OVERWRITE was given and the existing target file had attributes different from the source file, or the target computer requested that the file attributes be modified before that file could be acceptable.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary.
Records were truncated to fit in target file (NS/NFTWARN 44)	The user-defined record size value (RSIZE) was smaller than the size of the largest record in the source file and one or more records in the source file were truncated.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary.
Not compressing for this transfer (NS/NFTWARN 45)	Either the source and/or the target computer does not support data compression (the COMPRESS option) or the file is being copied locally.	This is an informational message. No action is necessary.
Unable to turn on tracing (NS/NFTWARN 46)	Indicates that an internal error has occurred.	This error requires HP notification.
Cannot strip padding from fixed length records (NS/NFTWARN 47)	The source file has fixed length records but the VARIABLE option was not given, or the target computer requested that the target file should have fixed length records. Padding cannot be stripped if the target records are to be fixed length.	Specify the VARIABLE option in conjunction with the STRIP option, or remove the STRIP option.
Unable to access target file or device (NS/NFTERR 48)	An unexpected file system error occurred in accessing the target file.	Verify that the target file is accessible, reset any previously given file equation or specify attributes that do not conflict with the file equation. Also, refer to the qualifying file system error string.
Invalid source file name (NS/NFTERR 49)	The source file name is invalid on the source computer.	Check the source file name syntax and try again.
No files matched source specification (NS/NFTERR 50)	The source file name contained one or more wildcard characters, or was a directory, but no files or directories were matched by it.	Verify that the source file specification is correct and try again.
APPEND option is not supported (NS/NFTERR 51)	The APPEND option is not supported on the target computer.	Remove the APPEND option and use REPLACE or OVERWRITE, whichever is appropriate, or specify a nonexistent target file name and try again.

Message	Meaning	Action
OVERWRITE option is not supported (NS/NFTERR 52)	The OVERWRITE option is not supported on the target computer.	Remove the OVERWRITE option and use APPEND or REPLACE, whichever is appropriate, or specify a nonexistent target file name and try again.
Unable to create directory (NS/NFTERR 53)	An unexpected file system error occurred in creating a directory on the target node.	Refer to the file system error qualifying string to determine the action to be taken.
Error creating or accessing scratch file on source node (NS/NFTERR 54)	An unexpected file system error occurred in reference to a scratch file on the source computer.	Refer to the file system error qualifying string to determine the action to be taken.
Unable to start NFT service on the source node (NS/NFTERR 55)	An NFT server program could not be initialized on the source computer. Either the server program could not be scheduled or the server could not enter the proper session. This may be due to a lack of resources on the source node.	Contact the Network Manager for the source computer or try again later.
Unable to start NFT service on the target node (NS/NFTERR 56)	An NFT server program could not be initialized on the target computer. Either the server program could not be scheduled or the server could not enter the proper session. This may be due to a lack of resources on the target node.	Contact the Network Manager for the target computer or try again later.
Incoming connection has gone down (NS/NFTERR 57)	An incoming connection to an NFT server program has gone down for an unknown reason.	This error is logged to a log file and is informational only. No action is necessary.
MOVE option is not supported (NS/NFTWARN 58)	The source computer does not support the MOVE option.	The file or files will be copied, but the source files will not be purged.

DSLIN Error Messages

The following error messages are returned to the current log device when an error is encountered by the program DSLIN. Some errors are returned during the DSLIN dialogue; others are returned when DSLIN attempts to satisfy the buffer size requested in response to the prompt COMMUNICATIONS BLOCK SIZE [1024]: after the dialogue has ended. DSLIN will continue to initialize the link after these errors occur; however, errors of this type represent conditions that may make the link impossible to use without encountering further errors.

DSLIN Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
BREAK FLAG SET	During a request for initialization, DSLIN has received a break request.	No action is necessary.
LU *nn* HAS BEEN INITIALIZED WITH BUFFER SIZE *xxxx*	The link is up.	No action is necessary.
THE BOARD ON LU *nn* DOES NOT CONTAIN BISYNC FIRMWARE! (BOARD TYPE = *X*)	Board contains wrong firmware.	Check the board type and firmware.
I/O ERROR at *iiiii*. STATUS = *vvvvv*	Status returned from the driver indicates an error: *iiiii* = INITIALIZE BOARD; GET PARAMETERS; PRIMARY CONNECT; SECONDARY CONNECT; AWAITING REPLY; DISCONNECT; *vvvvv* = LINE FAILURE; TIMEOUT; OVERRUN; REMOTE BUSY; UNINITIALIZE; WRONG MODE; ILLEGAL REQUEST; CARD FAILURE.	See specific error code.
SESSIONS STILL OPEN ON LU *xxx*. THE LU WAS NOT CLOSED	There were users on the PSI BISYNC line when you tried to close it, so DSLIN terminated without closing the line.	Try running DSLIN again later.
PLEASE ENTER THE LU	You entered a carriage return in response to the question, "HP 3000 TO INITIALIZE:".	Enter the LU of the PSI BISYNC line that you want to initialize.
/A COMMAND READ!	/A was read as a request to terminate the program. DSLIN was terminated.	No action is necessary.
CANNOT LOCK LU *xxx*	DSLIN attempt to lock the lu for primary connection failed.	Attempt to lock fails when someone else is running DSLIN at the same instant, or if you have incompatible software. Wait a minute and try again. If the problem persists, contact your Network Manager.

Message	Meaning	Action
CONNECTING AS A SECONDARY STATION ON LU *xxx*	HP 1000 is awaiting a call from the HP 3000 to establish the communication link.	No action is necessary.
DS/1000 HAS NOT BEEN INITIALIZED	NS-ARPA/1000 software has not been initialized.	Run NSINIT, specifying links to an HP 3000 and try again.
ERROR OPENING *aaaaa*	DSLIN could not open the command file *aaaaa*.	Check syntax.
LINE IS UP BUT HP3000 IS NOT REPLYING	The PSI card was initialized but the HP 3000 is not replying. HP 1000 is forced to secondary mode.	Check status of the HP 3000.
LINE IS UP WITH BUFFER SIZE *xxx*	The link to the HP 3000 has been established.	Proceed as usual.
LU *xxx* IS LOCKED	DSLIN attempts to lock the LU for primary connections. The LU is already locked if another user is also running DSLIN.	Try again later.
LU *xxx* IS NOT IN THE 3000 LU TABLE	NSINIT did not set up table space for this HP 3000 LU.	Shut down NS-ARPA and bring it back up, specifying LU *xxx* for HP 3000 communication.
PRIMARY CONNECT TIMED OUT	The connect timer expired before the HP 3000 replied.	Respond YES to overwrite the data.
DSLIN: WARNING – CAN'T CHECK S.A.M., NO AVAILABLE CLASS NUMBERS	No class numbers are available.	Check class number usage. Regenerate the system with more class numbers, if necessary.
DSLIN: WARNING – CAN'T ALLOCATE *xx* WORDS OF S.A.M. – EVER	Specified buffer size will never be available in System Available Memory.	Specify a smaller buffer size or regenerate the system with more System Available Memory.
DSLIN: WARNING – CAN'T ALLOCATE *xx* WORDS OF S.A.M. – NOW	Specified buffer size not currently available.	This condition may be due to fragmentation of System Available Memory (SAM). If SAM fragmentation occurs while the link is in use, messages may be lost. Refer to the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization* manual for information on SAM utilization. If necessary, regenerate the system with more SAM.
DSLIN: WARNING – ERROR: *xxyy* RELEASING CLASS NUMBER	An error occurred deallocating a class number.	Consult your System Manager.

DSMOD Error Messages

The following error messages are returned to the current log device when an error is encountered by the program DSMOD.

DSMOD Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
/DSMOD: CLASS I/O ERROR	A required class number cannot be allocated. DSMOD is aborted.	This error may require regeneration with a larger allotment of class numbers.
/DSMOD: DSMOD ABORTED	/A command entered or irrecoverable error occurred.	Explanation will have been printed prior to this message. If input from a file, line number of last error also printed.
/DSMOD: END DSMOD	Normal completion message. The ten characters comprising the message are also returned in the 5-word temporary storage area of a scheduler's ID segment. They may be recovered through the use of RMPAR. If DSMOD has been aborted, the five words returned are: 100000B,ER,D,SM,OD.	No action is necessary.
/DSMOD: ERROR: MON?: *XXXXX*	The specified monitor *XXXXX* is not in the system.	Load the monitor, then use DSMOD to schedule it.
/DSMOD: ERROR: STAT: *XXXXX*	The monitor's status is not "dormant" and therefore it cannot be scheduled.	Abort DSMOD using the /A command and then use RTE operator commands to change the status.
/DSMOD: FILE ERROR	Improper response to "INPUT # OF FILES".	Retry.
/DSMOD: INVALID NAME!	Monitor name is not recognized by DSMOD.	Retry.
/DSMOD: INVALID RESPONSE!	Operator entry error.	Retry.
/DSMOD: LU ERROR	Improper LU number specified or LU number does not point to the communication driver.	Retry.
/DSMOD: LU ERROR: "/L" NOT VALID FOR X.25 POOL LUS. USE DSMOD "DI" TO DISABLE THE LU	The line re-enable command (/L) cannot be used to re-enable an X.25 pool LU.	You must use the DI command to disable the LU and return it to the pool.
/DSMOD: NODE SPEC. ERROR	Improper nodal reference value. DSMOD aborted.	Correct initialization answers and restart DSMOD.
/DSMOD: READ ERROR	End-of-file or FMGR error has been detected on the input device/file.	The question is repeated on the (error LU) device. The user may supply the required response from this device.

Message	Meaning	Action
/DSMOD: RN ERROR	A required resource number cannot be allocated. DSMOD is aborted.	Re-generation with a large allotment of resource numbers may be required.
/DSMOD: TR FILE ERROR	The file manager cannot process the file which was specified in the scheduling parameters.	Correct the file problem and re-schedule DSMOD.

MVCP3 Error Messages

The following error messages are printed to the current log device when an error is encountered by the program MVCP3.

MVCP3 Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
BAD LENGTH IN FILE !COPY3K	A record in the !COPY3 file specified in the MVCP3 runstring is not 128 words long.	The !COPY3 file included in the NS-ARPA/1000 product has records that are all 128 words long. Check to make sure the correct file is available on a FMGR cartridge.
!COPY3K IS FILE TYPE *type*, NOT TYPE 1	The !COPY3 file specified in the MVCP3 runstring is not an FMP type 1 file.	The !COPY3 file included with the NS-ARPA/1000 product is a type 1 file. Check to make sure the correct file is available on a FMGR cartridge.
FMP ERROR *errorno* !COPY3	MVCP3 encountered the FMP error *errorno* while trying the read !COPY3.	Refer to the appropriate FMP error code for an explanation of this error.
FMP ERROR *errorno* OPENING !COPY3:*sc*:*cr*	MVCP3 encountered the FMP error *errorno* while trying to open !COPY3.	Refer to the appropriate FMP error code for an explanation of this error.
MPE ERROR *errorno* CLOSING COPY3K.PUB.SYS	MVCP3 encountered the MPE error *errorno* while trying to close COPY3K.PUB.SYS.	See the appropriate FS/3000 error code for an explanation of this error.
MPE ERROR *errorno* OPENING COPY3K.PUB.SYS	MVCP3 encountered the MPE error *errorno* while trying to open COPY3K.PUB.SYS.	See the appropriate FS/3000 error code for an explanation of this error.
MPE ERROR *errorno* WRITING COPY3K.PUB.SYS	MVCP3 encountered the MPE error *errorno* while trying to write COPY3K.PUB.SYS.	See the appropriate FS/3000 error code for an explanation of this error.

Nodal Registry Error Messages

The following error messages are printed to the scheduling terminal when an error is encountered by the nodal registry utilities NRINIT and NRLIST. NRINIT messages are printed in the following format:

```
Line number     xx column number   xx error number  xx

<The input that caused the error to occur is printed here>

<The error message string is printed here>
```

The error number is also returned in $RETURN1.

Nodal Registry Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
** (6001) NRERR: State of DSAM changed **	Another user is running NSINIT to shut down NS-ARPA.	Rerun the utility once NSINIT has been restarted.
** (6002) NRERR: Nodal Registry is corrupt **	NRINIT attempted to count the number of entries in the Nodal Registry, but discovered that the NR is corrupt. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
** (6003) NRERR: Attempt to lock tables failed **	NRLIST or NRINIT could not lock the Nodal Registry tables, probably because no resource numbers are available from RTE.	Rerun NRLIST or NRINIT and try again. If this error persists, you may need to regenerate your system with more resource numbers.
** (6004) NRERR: You must be a superuser **	The account under which NRINIT is being run does not have superuser capability.	Run the utility from an account with superuser capability.
** (6005) NRERR: You must run NSINIT to set up DSAM first **	This error is returned if: (1) NSINIT was not used to set up DSAM prior to running the nodal registry utility; (2) NSINIT terminated abnormally before completing NS-ARPA initialization; or (3) NS-ARPA is, or is in the process of being, shut down.	Make sure NS-ARPA is initialized before running the nodal registry utility.
** (6006) NRERR: Insufficient Nodal Registry space for name **	NSINIT allocates storage space for the Nodal Registry entries and NRINIT fills these entries. This error message is returned when the registry is full.	Delete some registry entries or rerun the utility specifying more table space for the Nodal Registry.
** (6007) NRERR: NregAdd error *errornum* **	This is an NS-ARPA internal error. NRINIT has terminated.	This error requires HP notification.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (6008) NRERR: IP subfield not in range 0..255 **	An IP subfield was entered that is not in the range 0 to 255.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the IP address in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6009) NRERR: Path report is too long **	The specified path, as converted to internal format, is longer than the maximum allowed path of 559 bytes.	Use shorter node names (node, domain, and/or organization fields), change your configuration, or use different node names for the same node.
** (6010) NRERR: Incorrect format for LAN address **	An invalid LAN address was entered after the keyword IEEE802/LAN/ETHERNET. A LAN address must be specified in six groups of two hexadecimal digits. Groups are separated by dashes.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the address in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6011) NRERR: Illegal environment name format **	An invalid node name was entered. Node names consist of three subfields. Each subfield may be up to 16 alphanumeric characters long and the first character must be alphanumeric.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the node name in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6012) NRERR: Unknown protocol ID **	NRINIT detected an unknown protocol ID. Either END or IP must appear at the end of an IP address.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the entry in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6013) NRERR: IP is required but was not supplied **	The IP keyword did not appear after the IP address specified.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the entry in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6014) NRERR: Illegal format for IP address **	An invalid IP address was entered. An IP address has the format *ddd.ddd.ddd.ddd*. Each subfield must be in the range 0 to 255.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the address in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6015) NRERR: IP address is missing **	An IP address did not follow the node name.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, add the address to the text file and rerun NRINIT.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (6016) NRERR: Expected protocol ID, BEGIN, or END **	An invalid entry was detected after the IP address. The next item following the IP keyword must be 802, ETHERNET, LAN, BEGIN, or END.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the entry in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6017) NRERR: Expected BEGIN or END **	The next item must be either BEGIN or END.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the entry in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6018) NRERR: Last path not complete **	An END keyword was encountered before the last raw Nodal Path Report (NPR) was complete, or a /e or end-of-file was encountered before the END keyword was entered.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the entry in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6019) NRERR: Missing Begin**	The first item encountered was not BEGIN. The first item after an END must be BEGIN.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the entry in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6020) NRERR: Subfield in name is greater than 16 characters **	A node name subfield was entered that is too long. Node name subfields may be a maximum of 16 characters long.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the name in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6021) NRERR: IP subfields not separated by periods **	An IP address has the format *ddd.ddd.ddd.ddd*.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the IP address in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6022) NRERR: IP address does not have 4 subfields **	An IP address was entered that did not contain four subfields. An IP address has the format *ddd.ddd.ddd.ddd*.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the address in the text file and rerun NRINIT.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (6029) NRERR: Conflicting environment names in same record **	An END was not encountered before the second entry, causing the second entry to be interpreted as a continuation of the previous entry. This error was returned because the environment name in the second entry was different from that in the first entry.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the entry in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6030) NRERR: Zero-valued network number illegal **	A Class A IP address with a network number of zero was specified. Zero is reserved and may not be used.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, change the network number to a non-zero value in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6031) NRERR: Zero-valued node address illegal **	A Class A, B, or C IP address with a node address of zero was specified. Zero is reserved and may not be used.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, change the node address to a non-zero value in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6032) NRERR: Address is in the reserved class **	An IP address was specified with a value between 224 and 255 in the first field; this is neither Class A, B, or C. You must specify a Class A, B, or C address.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the entry in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6033) NRERR: Only LAN link protocol id is allowed here **	A protocol ID other than 802, ETHERNET, or LAN was entered after the IP keyword.	If you are using NRINIT interactively, you may start again from BEGIN or terminate and rerun NRINIT. If you are using NRINIT with a text file, correct the entry in the text file and rerun NRINIT.
** (6034) NRERR: Internal DSAM error reported **	One of the low-level DSAM-handling routines has returned an error.	Reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, notify your HP field office.
** (6035) NRERR: Total entry length exceeds maximum size **	The total length of the entry is larger than the maximum allowed size. This error indicates an error in the Nodal Registry table.	Reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, notify your HP field office.
** (6036) NRERR: Node name length larger than maximum size **	The length of the node name is larger than the maximum allowed size. This error indicates an error in the Nodal Registry table.	Reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, notify your HP field office.

Message	Meaning	Action
`** (6037) NRERR: Version/domain unknown. Skipping record **`	Either the version of the node name or its domain code is not that of the current-release software. If the software is current, an error has occurred in the Nodal Registry table.	Check to make sure that current software is being used. If it is not, upgrade the software to the current release. If the software is current, the Nodal Registry is corrupted; notify your HP field office.
`** (6038) NRERR: Illegal subfield syntax **`	An invalid domain or organization field for a node name was entered. Domain and organization fields may be up to 16 alphanumeric characters long and the first character must be alphabetic.	Check syntax and try again.
`** (6042) NRERR: Illegal environment name syntax **`	An invalid node name was entered. Node names consist of three subfields. Each subfield may be up to 16 alphanumeric characters and the first character must be alphabetic.	Check syntax and try again.
`** (6047) NRERR: Illegal LAN address syntax **`	An invalid LAN station address was entered. The LAN address must be specified in six groups of two hexadecimal digits. Groups are separated by dashes.	Check syntax and try again.
`** (6048) NRERR: NRegFind error **`	This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

NSINF Error Messages

The following error messages may be returned when NSINF is scheduled. They occur when NSINF checks the state of DSAM before continuing.

NSINF Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
(NSINFERR 1) ** Warning: Parity error detected in DSAM clusters/mbufs. **	A parity error occurred in a cluster of mbuf. Memory was unlinked. NS-ARPA is proceeding at reduced capacity. Refer to accompanying error messages for more information.	This is an informational message only. No action is necessary. Normal NS-ARPA traffic may continue although some of the buffer area is no longer available.
(NSINFERR 2) ** Warning: Parity error detected in Globals Area. **	A parity error occurred in the globals area. Refer to accompanying error messages for more information.	Do not initiate any new NS-ARPA traffic. NS-ARPA should be shut down and reinitialized.
(NSINFERR 3) ** Warning: Parity error detected in Tables Area. **	A parity error has occurred in the tables area. Refer to accompanying error messages for more information.	Do not initiate any new NS-ARPA traffic. NS-ARPA should be shut down and reinitialized.
(NSINFERR 4) ** Warning: NS-ARPA is not initialized. **	NS-ARPA is not initialized. Refer to accompanying error messages for more information.	NSINIT must be run to initialize NS-ARPA.
(NSINFERR 5) ** Disaster: State of DSAM is inconsistent. **	An unexpected error has occurred in the NS-ARPA software. NSINF cannot report reliable information.	NS-ARPA should be shutdown and reinitialized.
(NSINFERR 6) NSINF : No access to DSAM permitted.	NSINF has been denied access to DSAM because it would be unable to report reliable information.	NS-ARPA should be shutdown and reinitialized.
(NSINFERR 7) ** Warning: Inconsistency detected. Try running NSINF again.	The error may be caused by a timing or state problem.	Rerun NSINIT. If the problem persists, contact your Network Manager; NS-ARPA should be shutdown and reinitialized.
(NSINFERR 8) NSINF will be denied access to some information.	NSINF has been denied access to DSAM because it would be unable to report reliable information.	NS-ARPA should be shutdown and reinitialized.
(NSINFERR 9) NSINIT stateword is invalid, stateword is : *stateword*	An invalid state occurred during initialization.	NS-ARPA should be shutdown and reinitialized.
(NSINFERR 10) NSINIT aborted during shutdown.	NSINIT was unable to complete the shutdown of NS-ARPA.	NSINIT should be rerun to shutdown NS-ARPA.
(NSINFERR 11) NSINIT aborted during startup.	NSINIT was unable to complete the startup of NS-ARPA.	NSINIT should be rerun to shutdown and reinitialize NS-ARPA.

Message	Meaning	Action
(NSINFERR 12) NSINIT aborted during startup.	Same as (NSINIF 11).	
(NSINFERR 13) NSINF : Internal Error.	An internal error occurred in the NSINF software.	This error requires HP notification.
(NSINFERR 14) ** Warning: NS-ARPA is not fully initialized. **	NSINIT was unable to complete the startup of NS-ARPA. Refer to accompanying error messages for more information.	NS-ARPA should be shutdown and reinitialized.
(NSINFERR 15) ** Disaster: State of DSAM is undefined. ** Value is : *value*.	An unexpected state of DSAM was reported.	NS-ARPA should be shutdown and reinitialized.

The following error message may be also be received when NSINF checks the state of DSAM. If this error is returned, NS-ARPA should be shut down and reinitialized.

```
NSINF: No access to DSAM permitted.  Error code: mmgrerror
```

The error codes listed in the following table are returned in the *errorno* field of the following NSINF error string:

```
NSINF: Internal configuration error encountered. errorno
```

Errorno Error Codes

errorno	Meaning	Action
16001	Link interface address/routing configuration information is inconsistent or missing for this node. This error code indicates that RTR information is inconsistent/missing.	Shut down NS-ARPA and check the NRV and DCN sections of the NSINIT answer file. Make corrections to the file and reinitialize NS-ARPA.
16003	Same as 16001, but LAN link interface information is inconsistent/missing.	Same as 16001.
16004	A station address is configured, but a multicast address is not. Probe will be disabled for this LU.	Shut down NS-ARPA and check the NSINIT answer file. Make corrections to the file and reinitialize NS-ARPA.
16005	A local IP address was not configured for this node.	Shut down NS-ARPA and check the NSINIT answer file. Make corrections to the file and reinitialize NS-ARPA.
16006	IP path records were not configured for this node.	Shut down NS-ARPA and check the NSINIT answer file. Make corrections to the file and reinitialize NS-ARPA.

errorno	Meaning	Action
16007	User records were not configured for this node.	Shut down NS-ARPA and check the NSINIT answer file. Make corrections to the file and reinitialize NS-ARPA.
16008	Sockets were not configured for this node.	Shut down NS-ARPA and check the NSINIT answer file. Make corrections to the file and reinitialize NS-ARPA.
16009	Name records were not configured for this node.	Shut down NS-ARPA and check the NSINIT answer file. Make corrections to the file and reinitialize NS-ARPA.
16010	Address resolution modules (Probe/ARP) were not configured for this node.	Shut down NS-ARPA and check the NSINIT answer file. Make corrections to the file and reinitialize NS-ARPA.
16011	Internal data structure error.	This error requires HP notification.

NSINIT Error Messages

The following error messages are returned to the current log device when an error is encountered by the NS-ARPA initialization program NSINIT.

If the message catalog `NSINIT.MSG` is missing from the directory from which NSINIT is running, the following error message will be returned. This error message will also be returned if the error number cannot be found in `NSINIT.MSG`.

```
** NSINIT message number: number [moreinfo] **
```

An NSINIT error code is returned in *number*. If additional information about the message is available, it is returned in *moreinfo*.

NSINIT Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
`** (39) NS: Internal error: Intinput range invalid. Terminating. **`	An error has been detected in the NS-ARPA software causing NSINIT to terminate.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (40) NS: End-of-file occurred reading from file. Terminating. **`	NSINIT encountered an end-of-file while reading from the input device, causing it to terminate.	Make sure the input file is complete and then rerun NSINIT.
`** (41) NS: Internal error: Fileman flags not initialized. Terminating. **`	File manipulation flags were not initialized. This error message is returned when an error is detected in the NS-ARPA software. NSINIT has terminated.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (42) NS: Internal error: Invalid smb address. Cleaning up.**`	NSINIT encountered an error when attempting to manipulate the System Memory Block table area and then terminated. It attempted to clean up any allocated resources before terminating. This error message is returned when an error is detected in the NS-ARPA software.	Rebooting your system may solve this problem. If it does not, this error requires HP notification.
`** (43) NS: Warning: Opened default file name. **`	The default log device (LU 1) was opened instead of the log device specified.	This is an informational message. No action is required.
`** (44) NS: Internal error. Hit Pascal Error Catcher. Terminating. **`	NSINIT was informed that the Pascal error catcher was entered. This error message is returned when an unexpected Pascal error occurs (for example, writing to the output file). NSINIT has terminated.	Refer to the accompanying error string for more information and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.

Message	Meaning	Action
`** (45) NSINIT: Internal error on SoCreate call. Cleaning up. IPC error is: errornum**`	An error occurred on the `SoCreate` call during the NetIPC portion of initialization. NSINIT attempted to return all allocated resources before terminating. This error message may be returned when an error is detected in the NS-ARPA software.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (46) NSINIT: Internal error on program count. Cleaning up. IPC error is: errornum`	NSINIT encountered an invalid value for the program count during the PXP portion of initialization. NSINIT tries to cleanup resources before terminating. There may be an error in the NS-ARPA software.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (47) NSINIT: Internal error accessing initialization RN. Terminating. **`	RTE returned an error to NSINIT while accessing the initialization resource number at start up. NSINIT tries to cleanup resources before terminating.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (48) NS: Internal error in IntInput. Terminating. **`	`IntInput` did not return the proper value. There may be an error in the NS-ARPA software.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (49) NS: Error opening LU 1. Terminating. **`	NSINIT encountered an error when attempting to open LU 1.	Check LU 1 and rerun NSINIT.
`** (50) NSINIT: Internal error. No smb left. Cleaning up. **`	NS-ARPA requested less System Memory Block (SMB) than it requires. NSINIT attempted to return the allocated resources before terminating.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (51) NSINIT: Error in SMB Allocation. Cleaning up. **`	NSINIT encountered an error while allocating System Memory Block (SMB). NSINIT attempted to deallocate Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) before terminating. This error may indicate that DS/1000-IV is currently initialized.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (52) NS: Internal error in PrintPrompt. Terminating. **`	An error was detected in the NS-ARPA software when `PrintPrompt` reported an internal error. This caused NSINIT to terminate.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (53) NSINIT: Internal error on socket count. Cleaning up. **`	NSINIT detected an invalid socket count during the TCP portion initialization. NSINIT attempted to deallocate all allocated resources before terminating.	Rerun NSINIT. If the problem persists, this error requires HP notification.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (54) NSINIT: Terminating program because of input error. **	NSINIT found invalid user input in an answer file. NSINIT has terminated.	Correct the answer file and rerun NSINIT. Make sure there are two /E responses after the DCN section. The second /E is a required placeholder.
** (55) NSINIT: Sreg error. Cleaning up. Error is: *errornum*	NSINIT received an error when it called SRegIpcTemplates. NSINIT has aborted. A NetIPC error code is returned in *errornum*.	Refer to the NetIPC errors for a description of *errornum*. Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem this error requires HP notification.
** (56) NSINIT: WARNING: Cannot access DSAM. Segment reporting problem is: *segnum*	NSINIT cannot gain access to DSAM. The value returned in *segnum* is for HP use only. This error usually occurs at shutdown.	Some resources may not be deallocated. Refer to accompanying error messages for more information.
** (100) NS: Parity Error in MBuf in DSAM. **	NSINIT was notified of a parity error in the message buffers in Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) when it requested the state of DSAM.	Shut down NS-ARPA. Check your system for memory problems.
** (101) NS: Corrupt MBuf in DSAM. **	NSINIT was notified of a corrupt message buffer in Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) when it requested the state of DSAM.	Shut down NS-ARPA. Check your system for memory problems.
** (102) NS: Parity Error in Table Area in DSAM. **	NSINIT was notified of a parity error in the table area of Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) when it requested the state of DSAM.	Shut down NS-ARPA. Check your system for memory problems.
** (103) NS: Parity Error in Global Area of DSAM. **	NSINIT was notified of a parity error in the global structures of Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) when it requested the state of DSAM.	Shut down NS-ARPA. Check your system for memory problems.
** (104) NS: DSAM State Word indicates Partial initialization of DSAM.	NSINIT discovered that Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) was only partially initialized when it requested the state of DSAM.	Shut down NS-ARPA. Refer to accompanying error messages for additional information.
** (105) NS. State Word indicates an aborted startup of NS Occurred. **	The NS-ARPA state word in Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) indicated an aborted start up of NS-ARPA.	Shut down NS-ARPA. Refer to the accompanying error messages from additional information.
** (106) NS: State word indicates an aborted shutdown of NS occurred. **	The NS-ARPA state word in Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) indicated that NSINIT was aborted while it was attempting to shut down NS-ARPA.	Shut down NS-ARPA. NSINIT will attempt to deallocate all remaining resources.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (107) NS: Discrepancy between DSAM State Word and NSINIT State Word. **	The Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) state word indicates that DSAM is allocated, but the NS-ARPA state word indicates that NS-ARPA is not initialized. This error may be returned if a problem was encountered during a previous start up or shut down of NS-ARPA.	Shut down NS-ARPA and initialize again.
** (110) NS: Invalid State. Cannot Startup. NSINIT ABORTING. **	When NSINIT called the resource allocating subroutine to allocate Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) it found that the state word kept by NSINIT indicated that NS-ARPA was not uninitialized. This error message may be returned if an error is detected in the NS-ARPA software. NSINIT has aborted.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (112) NSINIT: MMInit Wrong Security Return. Terminating. **	MMINIT returned an invalid security code to NSINIT after setting up Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM). NSINIT has terminated.	Make sure that the correct MMINIT program is being scheduled and rerun NSINIT.
** (113) NSINIT: MMInit Schedule Error. Name not MMInit. Terminating. **	NSINIT attempted to scheduled MMINIT, but the name that was returned to the scheduling call was not MMINIT. NSINIT terminated before starting up NS-ARPA.	Make sure that the correct MMINIT program is being scheduled and rerun NSINIT.
** (114) NSINIT Improper State of NS. Terminating. **	NSINIT attempted to deallocate Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM), but DSAM was not allocated. This error may be returned if an error is detected in the NS-ARPA software. NSINIT has terminated.	Rerun NSINIT and/or run WHZAT to see if the Shareable Extended Memory Access (SHEMA) partition is there. If the SHEMA exists, reboot your system and try again.
** (115) NSINIT: Invalid Internal Security Code. ***	DS_DeallocDSAM reported that NSINIT passed an invalid security code. This error message is returned when an error is detected in the NS-ARPA software.	Rerun NSINIT and attempt another shut down. If the problem persists, this error requires HP notification.
** (116) NSINIT: DSAM requested is more than 2 MBytes. Terminating. **	The Shareable Extended Memory Access (SHEMA) size needed is too large, causing NSINIT to terminate. NSINIT deallocated Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM).	Examine your table structure and request less DSAM. Your request exceeded the maximum amount allowed.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (117) NSINIT: DSAM SHEMA too small. Terminating. **	The Shareable Extended Memory Access (SHEMA) partition size of Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) is not large enough to accommodate the amount of DSAM required for this run of NSINIT. This caused NSINIT to deallocate DSAM and then terminate.	Build a larger Shareable Extended Memory Access (SHEMA) partition or examine your table structure and reduce amount of Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM).
** (118) NSINIT: PALC returned SHEMA Error to MMInit. Terminating. **	The Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) allocation routine Palc returned an error to MMINIT when attempting to set up the Shareable Extended Memory Access (SHEMA) partition.	Make sure the DSAM SHEMA load file is correct and rerun NSINIT.
** (119) NSINIT: Error on EnterCriticalCall. Error is: *errornum*. **	NSINIT could not access DSAM. A Memory Manager error is returned in *errornum*.	Refer to accompanying error messages for more information and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (120) NSINIT must be a SYSTEM UTILITY to Initialize or Shut Down NS. **	NSINIT is not loaded as a system utility.	Reload NSINIT using the load file provided.
** (121) NSINIT: State word access error. Attempting partial cleanup. **	An error was encountered when NSINIT attempted to retrieve the segment number from the NS-ARPA state word in Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) during shut down. NSINIT attempted to finish clean up; some resources may remain allocated, however.	Rerun NSINIT to make sure that the shut down was successful.
** (122) NSINIT: NS is not initialized. Cannot shut down. **	An attempt was made to shut down NS-ARPA when NS-ARPA was not initialized.	This is an informational message. No action is required.
** (123) NSINIT: NS already up. Cannot start up NS in this node. **	An attempt was made to start up NS-ARPA when NS-ARPA was already initialized.	This is an informational message. No action is required.
** (124) NSINIT: Partially initialized. Cannot start up NS in this node. **	The NS-ARPA state word indicated that NS-ARPA is only partially initialized.	Shut down NS-ARPA before attempting another start up.
** (125) NSINIT: Output file is the same as the Input file. **	The input and output files specified are the same file. NSINIT requires that the input file and output file be different files.	Change the input or output file name.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (126) NSINIT: Output file not opened. **	NSINIT did not open the output file.	This is an informational message only. No action is required.
** (127) NSINIT: Action is invalid. Try again.	An invalid action was entered.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a valid action. (Valid actions are 1 through 4.) If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the action in the answer file and rerun NSINIT.
** (128) NSINIT: Action is invalid. NSINIT Aborted. **	An invalid action was entered. NSINIT has aborted.	Enter a valid action and try again. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the action in the answer file and rerun NSINIT.
** (129) NSINIT: Cannot open Input Device. Terminating. **	NSINIT encountered an error when it attempted to open the input device. This caused NSINIT to terminate.	Specify a new input device and rerun NSINIT.
** (130) NSINIT: State Error. Terminating. **	NSINIT has an invalid value for the state word it keeps in either CheckStartConditions or CheckShutConditions. This error message may be returned when an error is detected in the NS-ARPA software.	Rerun NSINIT. If the problem persists, this error requires HP notification.
** (131) NSINIT must not be cloned. Terminating. **	NSINIT must be called NSINIT.	Reload or rerun NSINIT.
** (132) NSINIT: User entered ABORT sequence. Terminating. **	One of the acceptable abort sequences (/a or ab) was entered in response to an NSINIT question causing NSINIT to terminate.	This is an informational message. No action is required.
** (133) NSINIT: DSAM Already initialized. Terminating. **	Although NSINIT checked the state of Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) immediately prior to scheduling MMINIT to make sure that DSAM was not initialized, MMINIT returned a DSAM initialized error. The two state words do not agree, causing NSINIT to terminate.	Shut down NS-ARPA and rerun NSINIT.
** (134) NSINIT: Parity Error at DSAM Initialization. Terminating. **	MMINIT reported a parity error in Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM). NSINIT attempted to deallocate DSAM and clean up any allocated resources before terminating.	Check your system for memory problems and/or this error requires HP notification.

Message	Meaning	Action
`** (135) NSINIT: MMInit Bad Minimum Cluster Count. Terminating. **`	MMINIT calculates an internal value for the minimum cluster count; this count was invalid. This error message is returned when an error is detected in the NS-ARPA software.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (136) NSINIT: MMInit Bad Tablesize. Terminating. **`	NSINIT passed a table size that was less than zero to MMINIT causing NSINIT to terminate. This error message may be returned when an error is detected in the NS-ARPA software, or it may be caused by an RTE scheduling error (i.e., the correct copy of MMINIT was not scheduled).	Check that the correct version of MMINIT was scheduled and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (137) NSINIT: MMInit Bad Globals. Terminating. **`	The value for the size of the global table area is a constant. This error message is returned when an error is detected in the NS-ARPA software. NSINIT has terminated.	This error requires HP notification.
`* (138) NSINIT: Min. SHEMA needed is buffer + table space of:` *value*	*value* indicates the minimum DSAM Shareable Extended Memory Access (SHEMA) size for tables only.	This is an informational message. Although no action is necessary, you may want to reload Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) to use less memory.
`** (139) NSINIT: Internal return parameter Invalid. Terminating. **`	You will receive this error message if MMINIT returns an invalid value to NSINIT. This can occur for the following reasons: (1) the wrong version of MMINIT was scheduled, (2) there is a problem in MMINIT, or (3) an error has been detected in the NS-ARPA software. NSINIT has terminated.	Check to make sure that the correct version of MMINIT was scheduled and rerun NSINIT. If the problem persists, this error requires HP notification.
`** (140) NSINIT: MMInit SHEMA size error. MMInit Terminating. **`	`DS_SetupDsam` found an error with the Shareable Extended Memory Access (SHEMA) partition. The partition size returned is less than the size requested. `Palc` did not detect the error. NSINIT deallocated the SHEMA before terminating. This error message is returned when an error is detected in the NS-ARPA software.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (141) NSINIT: Overwriting of output file declined. **	An output file was specified that already exists. A prompt was issued to inquire if the file should be overwritten and a negative response was received; the file was not overwritten.	This is an informational message. No action is required.
** (142) NSINIT: DSAM not initialized, cannot deallocate it. Terminating.**	NS-ARPA attempted to deallocate Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM), and DS_DeallocDSAM returned an error stating that DSAM had not been allocated. This error message may be returned if (1) a problem is encountered regarding the NS-ARPA state words, or (2) an error is detected in the NS-ARPA software. NSINIT has terminated.	The following actions may be taken: (1) Disregard the message and start up NS. If problems are encountered, this error requires HP notification; (2) Reboot your system and rerun NSINIT.
** (143) NSINIT: Problem DeAllocating DSAM. DSAM not Deallocated .**	DS_DeallocDsam returned an error when it attempted to deallocate Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM). DSAM was not deallocated.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (144) NS: DSAM State Word Invalid. Value is: *value*	The value of the Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) state word is undefined. The value is returned in *value*.	Shut down NS-ARPA or reboot.
** (145) NS: State Word (1) Invalid. Value is: *value*	The value of the NS-ARPA state word in Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) is undefined. The value is returned in *value*.	Shut down NS-ARPA. After shut down, some resources may still be allocated because there may be a problem with Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM). If this is the case, reboot your system and try again.
** (146) NS: State Word (2) Invalid. Value is: *value*	The value of the protocol segment word of the NS-ARPA state word in Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) is invalid. This value is returned in *value*.	See error (145).
** (147) NS: Warning: Parity Error Detected in DSAM **	NSINIT received a parity error in Distributed System Available Memory (DSAM) when it called DeallocateDsam to deallocate DSAM. DSAM was deallocated.	Check your system for memory problems.
** (148) NSINIT encountered error during startup/shutdown. Error is: *errornum*	NSINIT received an error during startup/shutdown. An NSINIT error code is provided in *errornum*.	Refer to accompanying error codes for more information and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.

Message	Meaning	Action
`** (149) NSINIT: Network Management Security Code is 0. Cleaning up. **`	NSINIT found that the Network Management Security Code was zero. The security code could have been set to zero during a previous clean up attempt when NSINIT aborted. NSINIT will attempt to clean up again.	If necessary, rerun NSINIT until it has completely cleaned up.
`** (150) NSINIT Internal segment error. Attempting cleanup. Segment is: segment`	NSINIT encountered an error while initializing or shutting down a protocol segment. The segment number returned in *segment* is for HP use.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (151) Terminating because of EnterCritical Error. **`	NSINIT received an enter critical error from Memory Manager. NS-ARPA is in an abnormal state. NSINIT has terminated.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (152) NSINIT: Attempting deallocation of dsam for cleanup. **`	NSINIT is not sure if DSAM was allocated and is attempting to deallocate it. Refer to accompanying messages, if any, for more information.	This is an informational message only. No action is required.
`** (153) NSINIT: MMInit internal error. DSAM not allocated. Terminating. **`	After scheduling MMINIT, NSINIT was informed that MMINIT hit the Pascal error catcher. This error message is returned when an unexpected Pascal error occurs. DSAM was not allocated and NSINIT has terminated.	Make sure that the correct MMINIT program is being scheduled and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (154) NSINIT: Invalid state in DSAM state word. Terminating. **`	DSAM was found to be in an invalid state immediately after allocation. NSINIT attempted to deallocate DSAM and then terminated.	Refer to accompanying error messages, if any, for more information and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (155) NSINIT: Invalid state in DSAM state word (UNINIT). Terminating. **`	DSAM was not initialized.	Refer to accompanying error messages, if any, for more information and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (156) NSINIT: Error opening output file. Terminating. **`	NSINIT encountered an error while attempting to open the output file and then aborted.	Check the output file and rerun NSINIT.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (157) NSINIT: Problem scheduling MMInit. Error returned is: *errornum*	NSINIT encountered an error when it attempted to schedule MMINIT. An RTE scheduling error code is returned in *errornum*.	Refer to the appropriate RTE manual for a description of the RTE error code and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (158) NSINIT: Startup aborted. Cleaning up. **	NSINIT encountered an error while attempting to unlock the initialization resource number. NS-ARPA startup was aborted. NSINIT attempted to deallocate NS-ARPA resources before terminating.	Check resource number, refer to accompanying error messages for more information, and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (159) NSINIT: Cleaning up. Protocol segment reporting the error is: *segment*	A protocol segment (*segment*) returned an error to NSINIT during startup or shutdown. The segment number returned in *segment* is for HP use only.	If this error was returned during startup, refer to accompanying error messages for more information and then rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification. If the error occurred during shutdown, the problem should have been corrected during cleanup and no action is required.
** (160) NSINIT ERROR: NS up; link initialization errors were detected. **	A protocol segment returned link initialization errors. Not all links may be initialized. NSINIT continued with startup.	Refer to accompanying error messages for more information. If a specific link is needed but not initialized, correct the problem and rerun NSINIT.
** (161) NSINIT Error RPing MMInit (FmpRpProgram). Terminating. Error is: *errornum* **	NSINIT could not schedule MMINIT. NSINIT has terminated. *errornum* is an FMP error code.	Make sure MMINIT exists. Refer to the RTE-A manuals for information on the accompanying FMP error code.
** (163) NSINIT: Invalid Network Security Code. Terminating. **	An invalid Network Security code was entered.	Enter the correct Network Security code.
** (164) NSINIT Error Scheduling MMInit. Terminating. Error is: *errornum*	An EXEC error (*errornum*) occurred when NSINIT attempted to schedule MMINIT.	Refer to the accompanying RTE error code for more information.
** (165) NS: You must be a SUPERUSER to run NSINIT. Terminating. **	You must log on to an account with superuser capability in order to run NSINIT.	Log on to an account with superuser capabilities.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (166) NSINIT: Error opening output file. Error is: *errornum*	NSINIT could not open an output file. A Pascal error is returned in *errornum*.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, NSINIT will repeat the prompt. If you are using NSINIT with an an answer file, NSINIT will have aborted; rerun NSINIT.
** (167) NSINIT: WARNING: Problem with Memory Manager RN. **	This is an informational message that occurs at shutdown. One resource number may still be allocated. This message may also indicate other Memory Manager problems.	This is an informational message. No action is required. NSINIT will attempt to clean up.
** (168) NSINIT: No RN available for Memory Manager. Aborting. **	MMINIT reported a resource number error during DSAM initialization. DSAM is not allocated. This error may also indicate a Memory Manager problem.	Make sure there are enough resource numbers in the system. Try again. If the problem persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (200) NS: WARNING: required monitor not found. **	NSINIT could not schedule a required monitor. NSINIT will complete successfully but the service provided by the unscheduled monitor will not be available.	Refer to accompanying error messages to determine the name of the monitor that was not scheduled. Use DSMOD to schedule the monitor, if desired.
** (201) NSINIT: ERROR: necessary monitor not found. Aborting. **	NSINIT could not schedule a monitor that is necessary for the successful operation of NS-ARPA. NSINIT has deallocated resources and terminated. NS-ARPA is not initialized.	Refer to accompanying error messages for the name of the monitor that was not scheduled and the scheduling error. Use the RTE RP command to restore the monitor program and rerun NSINIT.
** (202) NS: Error- No ID Segment for *monitor* (PGMAD).**	NSINIT could not find the ID segment for *monitor*. This monitor was not present in the system when NSINIT checked its ID segment.	Refer to accompanying error messages for more information. If the monitor was necessary for NS-ARPA operation, NSINIT will abort. If the monitor was not required for NS-ARPA operation, NSINIT will print a warning message and then continue.
** (203) NS: Error *aregister*, *bregister* allocating class number (CLRQ). **	NS-ARPA could not allocate a class number. The RTE error codes (*aregister* and *bregister*) were returned.	Refer to the appropriate RTE manual for more information on the RTE error codes returned. Also refer to accompanying error messages, if any, for more information.
** (204) NS: Error *aregister*, *bregister* deallocating class number *number* (CLRQ). **	NSINIT could not deallocate the class number *number*. The class number will remain allocated after NSINIT terminates.	Refer the RTE error codes returned in *aregister* and *bregister* for more information. You must reboot in order to regain access to the class number.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (205) NS: Error *aregister*, *bregister* allocating resource number (RNRQ). **	NSINIT could not allocate a resource number.	Refer to the RTE error codes returned in *aregister* and *bregister* for more information. Also refer to accompanying NSINIT error messages.
** (206) NS: Error locking rn. Status returned was: *status* (RNRQ).**	NSINIT could not lock a resource number when it attempted an RNRQ call.	Refer to the RTE status (*status*) for more information. Also refer to accompanying NSINIT error messages.
** (207) NS: Error *aregister*, *bregister* deallocating resource number *number* (RNRQ). **	NSINIT could not deallocate the resource number *number*. NSINIT will continue to shut down NS-ARPA, but the resource number will remain allocated after shutdown.	Refer to the RTE errors returned in *aregister* and *bregister* for more information. Reboot to deallocate the resource number, if desired.
** (208) NS: Error Dealloc. res. number. Status returned was: *status* (RNRQ) **	NSINIT could not deallocate a resource number. NSINIT will continue to shut down NS-ARPA, but the resource number will remain allocated after shutdown.	Refer to the RTE status returned in *status* for more information. Deallocate the resource number or reboot, if desired.
** (209) NS: Error *aregister*, *bregister* scheduling *monitor* (EXEC).**	NSINIT could not schedule the monitor *monitor*.	Refer to the RTE error codes returned in *aregister* and *bregister* for more information. Also refer to accompanying NSINIT error messages.
** (210) NS: ERROR *monname* not dormant. (EXEC). **	NSINIT attempted to schedule a program (*monname*) that is already running. NSINIT has aborted.	Stop the program (*monname*) and rerun NSINIT. Refer to accompanying error messages for more information.
** (211) NSINIT: ERROR: Desired monitor already active. Aborting. **	See error (210) above.	
** (212) Invalid local node name. Format name.domain.organization **	An invalid node name was entered.	Enter a valid node name.
** (222) NSINIT: Error *ierr* Rping *progname*. Terminating. (FMPRPPROGRAM) **	NSINIT was unable to RP a subordinate program named *progname*.	Refer to the accompanying RTE error (*ierr*) for more information.

Message	Meaning	Action
`** (301) NRV: Specified LU is not a router/1000 LU **`	An LU was specified for a remote node, but the remote node is not part of the local network and is not connected via a Router/1000 link.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, verify that the IP address is correct. If it is correct, do not enter an LU number; if it is not correct, enter a valid IP address. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (302) NRV: 1000-1000 services are not enabled **`	Level 0 was specified, but DS/1000 services are not enabled.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, do not enter level number 0 if the node has NS-ARPA/1000 or DS/1000-IV software. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (303) Link: Specified LU is not a Driver 66 LU, LU is: lu`	A non-NS-ARPA LU (*lu*) was specified for the Router/1000 LU table.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a valid NS-ARPA LU. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the LU in the answer file and rerun NSINIT.
`** (304) NRV: MA retry limit times MA T/O is greater than master T/O **`	The master timeout is less than the result of the Message Accounting retry limit multiplied by the Message Accounting timeout.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a smaller Message Accounting timeout value for this node, or abort and rerun NSINIT with a (1) larger master timeout, or (2) a smaller Message Accounting retry limit. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (305) NRV: Multiple neighbors assigned to a single LU **`	Multiple neighbors have been assigned to the same LU number.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, correct and reenter your NRV responses. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct your NRV responses in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (306) NRV: Duplicate IP address **`	An IP address has been entered that is the duplicate of another IP address on a directly connected network.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a non-duplicate IP address. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the IP address in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.

Message	Meaning	Action
`** (307) NRV: Duplicate router address **`	A router address has been entered that is the duplicate of a previously entered router address.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a non-duplicate router address. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the router addresses in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (308) Link: Duplicate LU number **`	A link LU has been entered that is the duplicate of a previously entered link LU.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a non-duplicate LU. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the link LU in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (309) Link: Bad non rerouting LU **`	An attempt has been made to enable a Router/1000 LU as non-rerouting, but there is no reference to this LU in the NRV. NSINIT will not enable a non-rerouting LU if it is not referenced in the NRV section of NSINIT.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, either: (1) enable the LU with the rerouting option; or (2) abort NSINIT and rerun it using the LU number in response to the `NRV:` prompt. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (311) NSINIT: Error enabling RTR link. Driver Reports:` *errornum*	An RTE error (*errornum*) occurred when NSINIT attempted to enable an LU.	This is an informational message only; no action is required. NSINIT will continue to startup NS-ARPA. If the link associated with the LU is desired, refer to the appropriate RTE reference manual for more information about the RTE error code and rerun NSINIT to enable the LU.
`** (312) Link: Invalid LU number **`	An LU number was entered that is out of range.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter an LU number in the range 1 to 255. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the LU in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (313) Link: Improper enable indicator. Enter E or NE. **`	An invalid enable indicator was entered.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, type `E` (enable the LU), `NE` (do not enable the LU), or omit the enable indicator to use the default. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct your response in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.

Message	Meaning	Action
`** (314) Link: Improper rerouting option. Enter RR or NR. **`	An invalid rerouting option was entered.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, type either `RR` (use dynamic rerouting on this LU) or `NR` (do not use rerouting on this LU). If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct your response in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`**(315) Link: Invalid cost value **`	The value entered for the cost of a link is out of range.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a value in the range 1 to 99, or omit the value to indicate the default. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct your response in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`**(316) NRV: Invalid node number **`	A Router/1000 address entered is out of range.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a Router/1000 address in the range 1 to 32767. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct your response in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`**(317) NRV: Invalid IP address **`	An IP address entered is either invalid (no information was provided about that network in the IP section of NSINIT) or is not in the proper format.	If you are using NSINIT interactively and the IP address was not in the proper format, reenter the corrected address. If the IP address was invalid, abort and rerun NSINIT, this time providing information about the IP address in the IP section. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the IP address in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`**(318) NRV: Invalid LU number **`	An LU number was entered that is out of range.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter an LU number in the range 1 to 255, or omit the LU number to indicate the default. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the LU in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.

Message	Meaning	Action
`**(319) NRV: Invalid LU timeout **`	An LU timeout entered is out of range.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter an LU timeout in the range 1 to 255, or omit the timeout value to indicate the default. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the timeout value in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`**(320) NRV: Invalid message level **`	An invalid message level was entered.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a message level of either 0 or 1, or omit the message level to indicate the default. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the message level in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`**(321) NRV: Improper neighbor indicator **`	An invalid neighbor indicator was entered.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter `N` to indicate that the node is a neighbor (there is a direct link to this node). If you are using rerouting, this field may be blank. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the response in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`**(322) NRV: Improper MA indicator **`	An invalid Message Accounting indicator was entered.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter `MA` to indicate that Message Accounting should be used in transactions to this node, or omit this value to indicate the default. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct your response in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (323) NRV: Invalid MA timeout **`	A Message Accounting timeout entered is out of range.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a Message Accounting timeout in the range 0 to 32767, or omit the timeout value to indicate the default. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, NSINIT has aborted. Correct the timeout value in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (324) NSINIT: NRV Table Corrupt. Aborting Startup. **	Internal consistency check failed on the Nodal Routing Vector.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (325) Link: Error *errornum* accessing LU *lu* (XLUEX).	An RTE error (*errornum*) occurred when NSINIT attempted to determine the status of a link (link LU *lu*).	Refer to the appropriate RTE reference manual for more information on the RTE error code. Correct the link problem and rerun NSINIT.
** (350) NS Warning: No DS/1000-IV services specified. **	The user requested DS/1000-IV services, but then did not instruct NSINIT to initialize either DS/1000-IV to DS/1000-IV or DS/1000-IV to DS/3000 services.	This is an informational message only. No action is required. However, if DS/1000-IV services are desired, rerun NSINIT.
** (351) NSINIT: Invalid Monitor Name. **	An invalid monitor name was entered for DS/1000-IV services.	The following monitor names are valid for DS/1000-IV services: CNSLM, DLIST, EXECM, EXECW, OPERM, PROGL, PTOPM, RDBAM, RFAM, TRFAS, and VCPMN.
** (352) NSINIT: Duplicate LU. Entry ignored. **	The LU entered was previously entered as a BISYNC LU.	This is an informational message only. No action is required.
** (353) NS: Error: Wrong type or can't read device type for LU: *lu*. **	The DS/1000-IV to DS/3000 driver type is invalid or NSINIT could not read the driver type from the specified LU (*lu*).	Rerun NSINIT with a correct LU.
** (354) NS: WARNING: No DS/1000-IV 1000-3000 links were specified. **	DS/1000-IV to DS/3000 services were requested, but no pool LUs or BISYNC LUs were specified.	This is an informational message only. No action is required. However, if DS/1000-IV services are desired, rerun NSINIT.
** (355) NS: Error: *errornum* initializing Bisync LU *lunum*. **	NSINIT could not initialize LU *lunum*. *errornum* is an EXEC error code.	This is an informational message only. No action is required. However, if you need the LU, fix the card and rerun NSINIT.
** (356) NS: Invalid 802 mcast addr. LSB of the 1st octet must be set.	The least significant bit (LSB) of the first octet must be set for multicast addresses.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a valid address to subsequent prompts. If not, correct your answer file and try again.
** (357) NS: Invalid IEEE-802 address. Format is: HH-HH-HH-HH-HH-HH. **	An invalid IEEE 802.3 address was entered.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a valid address to subsequent prompts. If not, correct your answer file and try again.

Message	Meaning	Action
`** (358) NSINIT: Error Getting Multicast Address. Cleaning up. Error is: errornum`	The NS-ARPA/1000 LAN code reported an error while reading multicast addresses from the card. This error indicates that NSINIT encountered a problem while accessing an IEEE 802.3 communication link card.	Refer to accompanying error messages for more information. Attempt to correct the LAN/1000 problem, if any. Try again. If the error persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (359) NSINIT: Error Saving Multicast Addresses. Cleaning up. Error is: errornum`	The NS-ARPA/1000 LAN code reported an error while storing multicast addresses to the card. NSINIT will not pursue communication with the LAN/1000 software. No IEEE 802.3 messages will be delivered to NS-ARPA/1000, although initialization may complete successfully. SAM may fill up with these messages because the LAN/1000 driver will still be receiving messages from NS-ARPA/1000.	Refer to accompanying error for more information. Attempt to correct the LAN/1000 problem, if any. Try again. If the error persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (360) NS: Error allocating RN (GetSignalRN) Terminating. **`	An error occurred in an internal routine.	Check resource number availability and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (372) NSINIT: Gateway line connect call failed (XLUEX). LU is: lu`	May be caused by an invalid LU or an internal error.	Check LUs and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (373) NSINIT: Gateway line internal error: errorno`	An internal error occurred in NSINIT. The value returned in *errorno* is for HP use only.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
`** (380) NSINIT: WARNING: Error clearing class number with LAN/1000. **`	The NS-ARPA/1000 LAN code reported a problem during shutdown.	LAN/1000 may continue handing messages to NS-ARPA. If it does not rebooting the system should solve the problem.
`** (381) NSINIT: Warning: Cannot clean up IEEE 802.3 tables of NS. **`	The NS-ARPA/1000 LAN code could not return resources allocated.	LAN/1000 may continue handing messages to NS-ARPA. If it does not, rebooting the system should solve the problem.
`** (383) NSINIT: Invalid Driver Type for NS LU. Cleaning up. **`	The driver type for the LU described in previous messages is not the proper type. NS-ARPA initialization was aborted.	Refer to accompanying error messages for more information. Correct the LU and try again.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (400) NSINIT: Warning: Cannot open message file: /system/nserrs.msg. **	The NFT error message file nserrs.msg is not on /system. All NFT error messages will be numeric, not alphanumeric.	If error messages are desired, put the file on /system, shut down NS-ARPA, and rerun NSINIT. If numeric error codes are acceptable, no action is required.
** (503) NSINIT: WARNING: May not have deallocated problem resource number.**	NSINIT could not deallocate a resource number allocated to NS-ARPA.	No action is necessary. However, you may reboot your system to recover the resource number.
** (508) NSINIT ERROR: Monitor to be scheduled not dormant. Cleaning up. **	NSINIT received a not dormant error from EXEC. NSINIT has terminated and is cleaning up.	Refer to accompanying error messages for more information. Stop execution of monitor and rerun NSINIT.
** (517) NSINIT; RTE error *errornum* on XLUEX call. LU is: *lu*	An RTE error was encountered during an XLUEX call.	Refer to the RTE manuals for an explanation of *errornum*. NSINIT may continue if the problem is not severe. However, you should refer to accompanying error messages for more information.
** (601) NSINIT-DCN: Invalid Input String. **	User input omitted some required parameters.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a valid string in response. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the string in the answer file and rerun NSINIT.
** (602) NSINIT-DCN: Invalid IP Address. Format is n.n.n.n **	An invalid IP address was specified. The IP address format is *n.n.n.n* where *n* is a number from 0 to 255.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a valid IP address. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the IP address in the answer file and rerun NSINIT.
** (603) NSINIT-DCN: Invalid Lower Level Protocol ID. Enter 802 or RTR. **	An invalid protocol ID was entered.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a valid protocol enter one of the valid protocol IDs listed in the NSINIT question. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the protocol ID in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
** (604) NSINIT-DCN: Invalid segment size. **	The segmentation size specified for the lower level protocol is an illegal size.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a size which is in the range specified in the NSINIT question. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the segmentation size in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.

Message	Meaning	Action
`** (605) NSINIT-IP: Invalid subnet mask form. Format: 1's followed by 0's **`	An invalid subnet mask was specified in the IP (DCN, GT) section of NSINIT.	In the subnet mask, bits are set to 1 for the network address and subnet number and to 0 for the node number. Refer to "Subnet Masks" in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Generation and Initialization Manual*. Correct the subnet mask and rerun NSINIT.
`** (615) NSINIT-802: Invalid Link LU. (Range 1..255). **`	The link LU was not specified or was specified incorrectly.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter an LU in the range of 1 to 255. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the LU in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (616) NSINIT-802: Duplicate Link LU. **`	A duplicate 802 link LU was entered.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a non-duplicate LU. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the LU in the answer file and rerun NSINIT.
`** (617) NSINIT-802: Invalid Station Address. Format is H-H-H-H-H-H. **`	The 802 station address specified is not in the correct format. The proper format is *H-H-H-H-H-H* where *H* is one hexadecimal digit.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a valid station address. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the station address in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (618) NSINIT-802: Too many IEEE 802.3 LUs entered. Terminating. **`	More than three IEEE 802.3 LUs were entered.	Rerun NSINIT. Enter less than four IEEE 802.3 LUs for this node.
`** (619) NSINIT-802: IEEE 802 Group Station address not allowed. **`	A group station address was entered for the individual station address of this node.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter an individual station address. If you are using NSINIT interactively, correct the station address in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (620) NSINIT-GT: Destination Network not specified. **`	The destination network's IP address was not specified.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter the IP address of any node on the destination network. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the IP address in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
`** (621) NSINIT-GT: Invalid Destination Network. **`	The destination network specified is not in the form of a valid IP address. The IP Address format is *n.n.n.n* where *n* is a number from 0 to 255.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a valid IP address. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the IP address in the answer file and rerun NSINIT.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (622) NSINIT-GT: Gateway IP Address not specified. **	The IP address of the gateway to be used for all traffic to the destination network was not specified. A node on one of the directly connected networks (DCN) must be specified as the gateway to be used.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, specify an IP address for the gateway. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the answer file and rerun NSINIT.
** (623) NSINIT-GT: Invalid Gateway Address. Format is n.n.n.n. **	The gateway IP address specified is not in the form of a valid IP address. The IP address format is *n.n.n.n* where *n* is a number from 0 to 255.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter the IP address of any node on one of the directly connected networks as the gateway to the given destination. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the IP address as described above and rerun NSINIT.
** (624) NSINIT-GT: Invalid Maximum Hop count. **	The hop count specified to the remote network is invalid.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a hop count between 1 and 100. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the hop count in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
** (625) NSINIT-GT: Hops count out of range. (Range is 1..100). **	The hop count specified to the remote network is out of range.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a hop count between 1 and 100. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the hop count in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
** (627) NSINIT-LIPAD: Duplicate Local IP Address. **	The IP address entered for a local IP address is the duplicate of one already entered.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a non-duplicate IP address for the local address. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the IP address in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
** (628) NSINIT-GT: Duplicate Destination Network. **	The destination network entered is a duplicate of one already entered.	The gateway to this destination has already been fixed due to a response to a previous NSINIT question. Proceed to the next destination network.
** (629) NSINIT-Set Elements EnterCritical Failed.	An error was detected when attempting to enter critical while setting up the protocol table elements.	This error requires HP notification.
** (630) NSINIT-DCN: Duplicate Network or Node address. **	The specified node or network address is a duplicate of one already entered at the DCN prompt.	Try again and enter another (non-duplicate) node or network address.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (631) NSINIT-DCN: Segment size out of range. **	The segmentation size specified for the lower level protocol was an illegal size.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a size that is in the range specified in the NSINIT question. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the segmentation size in the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
** (632) NSINIT-DCN: (Internal error) Invalid Down Protocol ID. **	Internal error. An invalid protocol identifier is being used for the link interface.	This error requires HP notification.
** (634) NSINIT-GT: Destination Network entered previously. **	The destination network has already been entered.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter each destination only once. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, delete the duplicate destination network from the answer file and rerun NSINIT.
** (635) NSINIT-GT: Gateway DCN information not found. **	The gateway entered is not on one of the previously entered directly connected networks. Gateways must be members of one of the directly connected networks configured in the DCN section.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter a gateway that is a member of one of the directly connected networks configured in the DCN section. If the gateway was not configured in either the DCN section and it *should* have been, you must abort NSINIT and rerun it with the correct responses. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the gateway information in your answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
** (636) NS: Input Error. Input device not interactive. Aborting. *	An error was detected when parsing an answer file. If NSINIT were being used interactively, recovery would have been possible.	Edit the answer file and correct the error.
** (637) NSINIT-IP: GT space allocation error	Internal error. Table space could not be allocated for the required Gateway Table (GT) entries.	This error requires HP notification.
** (638) NSINIT-IP: PATH Record table allocation error	Internal error. Table space could not be allocated for the number of IP path records specified in the startup answer file.	This error requires HP notification.
** (639) NSINIT-IP: ANH Record table allocation error	Internal error. Table space could not be allocated for the number of IP Appropriate Next Hop (ANH) records required.	This error requires HP notification.
** (640) NSINIT-IP: GLOBAL BLOCK allocation error	Internal error. Table space could not be allocated for the IP global table.	This error requires HP notification.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (641) NSINIT-IP: PIDLIST table allocation error	Internal error. Table space could not be allocated for the number of IP Appropriate Next Hop (ANH) records required.	This error requires HP notification.
** (642) NSINIT-IP: LIPADLIST table allocation error	Internal error. Table space could not be allocated for the number of local IP addresses specified.	This error requires HP notification.
** (643) NSINIT-IP: Enter Critical failed	Internal error. An error was detected while entering critical.	This error requires HP notification.
** (644) NSINIT-IP: Proto/Domain Rec init error	Internal error. Table space could not be allocated for the number of IP Appropriate Next Hop (ANH) records required.	This error requires HP notification.
** (646) NSINIT-LAN: LAN Table Initialization error	Internal error. Table space could not be allocated for the number of LAN table records required.	This error requires HP notification.
** (650) NSINIT-802: Bad Value: "E" or "NE" expected	A response other than E, NE, or the default was entered for this parameter.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter E, NE, or default the parameter. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the answer file as described above and rerun NSINIT.
** (652) NSINIT-IP: No local address. NSINIT terminating. **	An IP address was not entered for the local node.	Rerun NSINIT and enter at least one local IP address.
** (653) NSINIT: Error Driver type is not 67 for IEEE 802.3 link. LU is: *lu*.	The driver type for the specified IEEE 802.3 link is not 67.	Rerun NSINIT and refer to an IEEE 802.3 link.
** (654) NSINIT: RTE error on XLUEX call. LU is: *lu*.	An error occurred while reading the driver type from IEEE 802.3 LU *lu*.	Refer to accompanying error messages for more information. Correct the problem with the LU.
** (801) NSINIT: CLRQ error. A and B registers are: *aregister bregister*	NSINIT, or a subordinate program, received an error on CLRQ when communicating between subordinate programs. An RTE error code is returned in *aregister* and *bregister*.	Refer to the accompanying RTE error code for more information and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (802) NSINIT: Class Write Error. Error is: *errornum*	NSINIT, or a subordinate program, encountered a class I/O error. An RTE error code is returned in *errornum*.	Refer to the accompanying RTE error code for more information and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (803) NSINIT: Length Error on Class Get. NSINIT Program is: *prognum*	NSINIT subordinate program *prognum* received a class I/O message which had an improper length. Subordinate program numbers 1 through 3 refer to NSPR1 through NSPR3; program number 4 refers to NSPARS.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (804) NSINIT: Exec Wait error: *errornum*	NSINIT, or a subordinate program, received an error on an EXEC wait call.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (805) NSINIT: Error starting up subordinate program. Error is: *errornum*	NSINIT encountered an RTE error (*errornum*) starting up a subordinate program.	Refer to the accompanying RTE error code for more information and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (806) NSINIT: Invalid subordinate security code. Program is: *prognum*	Subordinate program *prognum* returned an improper security code to NSINIT immediately after it was scheduled. Subordinate program numbers 1 through 3 refer to NSPR1 through NSPR3; program number 4 refers to NSPARS.	Make sure the subordinate program is the correct program and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (807) NS: Error on Class Get. A and B registers are: *aregister bregister*	NSINIT, or a subordinate program, received a class I/O error on a class GET. An RTE error code is provided in *aregister* and *bregister*. This error may be returned if NSINIT is stopped while active.	Refer to the accompanying RTE error code for more information and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (808) NSINIT: Subordinate- invalid routine index. Program is: *prognum*	NSINIT subordinate program *prognum* received an invalid routine index. Subordinate program numbers 1 through 3 refer to NSPR1 through NSPR3; program number 4 refers to NSPARS.	This error requires HP notification.
** (809) NSINIT: Invalid subordinate runstring. Program is: *prognum*	NSINIT subordinate program *prognum* received an improper runstring. This error may be returned if a program other than NSINIT scheduled the subordinate program. Subordinate program numbers 1 through 3 refer to NSPR1 through NSPR3; program number 4 refers to NSPARS.	Verify that the scheduler and the subordinate program are the proper programs and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.

Message	Meaning	Action
`** (810) NSINIT: Encountered Pascal Error in: progrnum`	NSINIT subordinate program *progrnum* returned a Pascal error indication to NSINIT. Subordinate program numbers 1 through 3 refer to NSPR1 through NSPR3; program number 4 refers to NSPARS.	Refer to accompanying error messages for more information and try again.
`** (811) NSINIT: Internal Pascal Errors in: progrnum`	Same as `(810)` except more than one Pascal error has occurred.	Refer to accompanying error messages for more information and try again.
`** (812) NSINIT Error: Subordinate not dormant (EXEC). Program is: progrnum`	NSINIT subordinate program *progrnum* was not dormant when NSINIT attempted to schedule it. Subordinate program numbers 1 through 3 refer to NSPR1 through NSPR3; program number 4 refers to NSPARS.	Make sure that no one else is running NSINIT and that subordinate program is dormant. Rerun NSINIT.
`** (4101) NSINIT: Error storing station addr. Driver reports errornum LU is: lu`	NSINIT has encountered a problem with the interface card associated with LU *lu*. The table extension for ID*67 may be too small in the system generation.	Use the LAN/1000 NM program to check that the card and driver are communicating. Check the table extension size for ID*67. Increase it if necessary and re-generate the system.
`** (4102) NSINIT: Error storing MCAST address. Driver Reports errornum. LU is: lu.`	NSINIT has encountered a problem with the interface card associated with LU *lu*. This error indicates that NSINIT encountered a problem while accessing an IEEE 802.3 communication link card. NSINIT will not pursue communication with the LAN/1000 software. No IEEE 802.3 messages will be delivered to NS-ARPA/1000, although initialization may complete successfully. SAM may fill up with these messages because the LAN/1000 driver will still be receiving messages from NS-ARPA/1000. The table extension for ID*67 may be too small in the system generation.	Use the LAN/1000 NM program to check that the card and driver are communicating. Check the table extension size for ID*67. Increase it if necessary and re-generate the system.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (4104) NSINIT: Error storing class number. Driver reports *errornum*. LU is: *lu*	NSINIT has encountered a problem with the interface card associated with LU *lu*. This error indicates that NSINIT encountered a problem while accessing an IEEE 802.3 communication link card. NSINIT will not pursue communication with the LAN/1000 software. No IEEE 802.3 messages will be delivered to NS-ARPA/1000, although initialization may complete successfully. SAM may fill up with these messages because the LAN/1000 driver will still be receiving messages from NS-ARPA/1000.	Use the LAN/1000 NM program to check that the card and driver are communicating.
** (4105) NSINIT: Error reading receive pkt filter. LU *lu*	NSINIT has encountered a problem with the interface card associated with LU *lu*. This error indicates that NSINIT encountered a problem while accessing an IEEE 802.3 communication link card. NSINIT will not pursue communication with the LAN/1000 software. No IEEE 802.3 messages will be delivered to NS-ARPA/1000, although initialization may complete successfully. SAM may fill up with these messages because the LAN/1000 driver will still be receiving messages from NS-ARPA/1000.	Use the LAN/1000 NM program to check that the card and driver are communicating.
** (4106) NSINIT: Error writing receive pkt filter. LU: *lu*	NSINIT has encountered an RTE error. This error indicates that NSINIT encountered a problem while accessing an IEEE 802.3 communication link card. NSINIT will not pursue communication with the LAN/1000 software. No IEEE 802.3 messages will be delivered to NS-ARPA/1000, although initialization may complete successfully. SAM may fill up with these messages because the LAN/1000 driver will still be receiving messages from NS-ARPA/1000.	Refer to the RTE manuals for more information.
** (9000) NS: Error: *input* is not valid for this question. **	User input was entered in response to an NSINIT prompt for which it was not valid.	Enter a valid response.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (9001) NS: INPUT ERROR. Prompt and response from input file are: *NSINITprompt useresponse* *** Error is: *NSINITerror*	The user input entered (*useresponse*) is invalid for the NSINIT prompt (*NSINITprompt*).	Refer to accompanying error messages for more information.
** (9002) NS: Input not within Range. Input must be between *xx* and *yy*. **	Invalid integer input was entered.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter valid input. If you are using NSINIT with an answer file, correct the input in the answer file and rerun NSINIT.
** (9003) Invalid Input. **	The user input entered is invalid for the NSINIT prompt. If you are using NSINIT interactively, NSINIT will reprompt. If not, NSINIT will print more messages and then abort.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter valid user input to subsequent prompts. If not, correct your answer file and try again.
** (9004) NS: Invalid Input. Enter one of: *r1/r2/r3/r4/r5*. **	The user input entered is invalid for the NSINIT prompt. *r1* through *r5* are valid responses. If you are using NSINIT interactively, NSINIT will reprompt. If not, NSINIT will print more messages and then abort.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter valid user input to subsequent prompts. If not, correct your answer file and try again.
** (9005) NS: ERROR *errornum* opening *filename*. **	A Pascal error occurred when NSINIT attempted to open the file named *filename*.	Refer to accompanying error messages for more information.
** (9006) NS: Error *errornum* Opening the input device for writing. Aborting. **	The Pascal error *errornum* occurred when NSINIT attempted to open LU 1 to print informational messages. NSINIT has aborted.	Rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (9007) NS ERROR *errornum* opening *filename*. Opened LU 1 as log file. **	The Pascal error *errornum* occurred when NSINIT attempted to open the file named *filename* as a log file. The default log device, LU 1, was opened as the log device instead.	This is an informational message only. No action is required.
** (9008) NS: End of file encountered. Aborting. **	NSINIT encountered the end-of-file in an input file.	Refer to accompanying error messages for more information.
** (9009) NS ERROR: Edit OUTPUT file before using it to initialize NS. **	NSINIT encountered invalid user input while building an answer file. Invalid responses were placed in the answer file.	You must delete the invalid input before using the answer file to initialize NS-ARPA.

Message	Meaning	Action
** (9010) NS Error: Message file *filename* not found. **	NSINIT could not open the message file *filename*.	Put message file on the directory specified.
** (9011) NS Error: All 99 default files exist. Terminating. **	A default file was requested, but all 99 default files (nsout1 through nsout99) exist.	Purge some of the existing default files or use a non-default file name.
** (9012) NS: Enter YES or NO (Y/N). **	Input other than YES or NO was entered. Only these two responses are valid for this NSINIT prompt. If you are using NSINIT interactively, NSINIT will reprompt. If not, NSINIT will print more messages and then abort.	If you are using NSINIT interactively, enter either either YES or NO when NSINIT reprompts. If not, correct your answer file and try again.
** (9013) NS: Pascal error *errornum* of type *errortype* at line *linenum progname*. **	A Pascal error occurred in the program *progname*.	Refer to the Pascal error *errornum* of type *errortype* for more information and rerun NSINIT. If the error persists, reboot your system and try again. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
** (9014) NS: File Name is *name*. **	A Pascal error occurred with the file named *name*. This error message is for HP internal use only.	This is an informational message only. No action is required.

REMAT Error Messages

The following error messages are returned to the current list device when an error is encountered by the program REMAT.

REMAT Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
/LOGOFF:DSERR *SSEE(QQ)*, REPORTING NODE *NNNNN*	This message can appear if the node being accessed by REMAT is a Session Monitor node.	Check under error code (*EE*) for specific subsystem (*SS*).
/LOGON:DSERR *SSEE(QQ)*, REPORTING NODE *NNNNN*	This message can appear if the node being accessed by REMAT is a Session Monitor node.	Check under error code (*EE*) for specific subsystem (*SS*).
/REMAT: DSERR *SSEE(QQ)*, REPORTING NODE *NNNNN*	See error code (*EE*) in specific subsystem (*SS*).	
/REMAT: *xxx*	Numerical error message equivalent to FMGR errors.	See appropriate FMGR error for an explanation.

RMOTE Error Messages

The following error messages are returned to the current log device when an error is encountered by the program RMOTE.

RMOTE Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
AUTO "BYE" FAILED	The BYE generated automatically when the EX command is entered with a HELLO outstanding has failed. May occur if the link has been disconnected since the HELLO was entered.	This error is for the operator's information only; the session at the HP 3000 is closed automatically.
BAD LU	A negative LU number was specified in a MO command.	Correct the LU and try again.
DS/1000 ERROR *nnn*	The reported numeric NS-ARPA/1000 error occurred during a file move operation.	Check NS-ARPA error code for action.
DS/3000 ERROR *nnn*	The reported numeric DS/3000 error occurred during a file move operation.	See appropriate numeric error for explanation.
HELLO FAILED OR LINE DOWN	The HELLO command was not correct or could not be transmitted due to a line error.	Check syntax and try again or check to see if the HP 3000 line is down.
ILLEGAL STATUS	RTE returned an SC03 scheduling error for an RU, ON, or RW command.	See SC03 for an explanation.
INVALID INPUT	Wrong or missing parameter or wrong prompt on transfer file input.	Check parameters or transfer file.
INVALID REMOTE LU	From SW command: Either the LU is not in the 3000 LU table built when NSINIT was executed, or it is not the LU of the currently active session opened on the 3000.	Check LU and try again.
LINK IS DISCONNECTED	The link to the HP 3000 is not functioning (physically disconnected or an electrically "open" circuit).	Check link and try again.
MPE FILE ERROR *nnn*	The reported FS/3000 error occurred during a file move operation.	See the appropriate FS/3000 error code for an explanation of this error.
NEED "HELLO"	Attempt to send a command to the HP 3000 before issuing HELLO.	Issue a HELLO.

Message	Meaning	Action
NEED TO RUN "DINIT"	Attempt to switch to remote node before the local node has been initialized for communications to the HP 3000.	Run NSINIT and specify 1K-3K services.
NO BUFFER SPACE	Less than 256 words of memory are available for the PTOP file move buffer used with the MO command.	Terminate RMOTE and assign it more pages.
NO SLAVE AT 3000	The slave program which performs the slave side processing for the MO command, does not exist as COPY3K.PUB.SYS.	The MO command will not work until the program is installed with MVCP3.
NO SUCH PROGRAM	RTE returned an SC05 scheduling error for a RU, ON, or RW command.	See SC05 for an explanation.
NOT ENOUGH SAM	RTE returned an SC10 scheduling error for an RU, ON, or RW command.	See SC10 for an explanation.
NOT LOCAL COMMAND	HELLO or BYE under the $ prompt from RMOTE.	Use SW to go remote.
OLD COPY3K VERSION ON 3000 MOVE FAILED. LOAD NEW VERSION	Slave program on HP 3000 for MO command is not most recent version.	Install the new version using MVCP3.
OLD RMOTE VERSION ON 1000 MOVE FAILED. LOAD NEW VERSION	Version of RMOTE is incompatible with slave program on HP 3000 for RMOTE MO command.	Have your system manager load the latest version of RMOTE on your system.
OVERWRITE?	Asked when the "to" file in a file move already exists.	Respond YES to overwrite the data.
PROGRAM BUSY	An RU or ON command specified a non-dormant program.	Try again when program is dormant.
REQUEST FAILED	The HP 3000 rejected the last request.	Try again.
RMOTE IO*xx*	RTE-reported I/O errors.	See appropriate RTE I/O error for an explanation.
RMOTE SC*xx*	Indicates bad parameters.	See RTE-reported errors earlier in this section.
RTE FILE ERROR *nnn*	The reported FMP error occurred during a file access.	See the appropriate FMP error code for an explanation.
TIMEOUT: NO REPLY FROM REMOTE	The HP 3000 did not respond to the last command: try again.	If timeouts occur often, the master timeout value needs to be increased. See your Network Manager.
TR STACK OVERFLOW	The transfer stack is more than seven levels deep.	Shorten the transfer stack.

Message	Meaning	Action
UNINITIALIZED @ READ	Local and/or remote ID sequences do not match the HP 3000.	Reinitialize NS-ARPA or use DSMOD to change them.
WARNING--ILLEGAL OPTION	Printed only if severity = 0. SP specified with input from RTE LU or an RTE file in non-spooled format.	The option is ignored and processing continues.
WARNING: RMOTE BUFFER TOO SMALL!	Printed only if severity = 0. RMOTE has insufficient buffer space at the end of the partition to hold some of the messages from the HP 3000.	Size up RMOTE and establish a new virtual session.

5

Tracing Error Messages

The error messages listed in this section are returned by the NS-ARPA trace utilities NSTRC, FMTRC, and BRTRC. These utilities are documented in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Maintenance and Principles of Operation Manual*.

NSTRC Error Messages

The following error messages are returned by the NS-ARPA trace program, NSTRC.

NSTRC Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
`NSTRC: Error in exec call. errorcode`	An error occurred in an EXEC call.	Refer to the accompanying RTE error code for more information.
`NSTRC: Name must be NSTRC, not progname`	The name in NSTRC's ID segment must be NSTRC.	If cloned, reload as a system utility. If RP'ed with a different name, rename to NSTRC.
`NSTRC: PLOG must be dormant.`	PLOG is not supported with NS-ARPA.	Abort PLOG.
`NSTRC: Trace file name filename exists.`	Trace file already exists.	Rename or purge old trace file or specify a unique file name.
`NSTRC: VM error errorno`	An RTE VM error has occurred.	Refer to RTE error codes for more information.
`NSTRC: VMA open: file descriptor may be only 64 characters.`	VMA routines can handle only 64 characters.	Create a name that is less than 64 characters long or shorten the path.
`NSTRC: Trace file filename not a VMA file.`	The file name specified is not the name of a VMA file.	Purge or rename the file. Create a new trace file.
`NSTRC: Program not loaded as a VMA program.`	The file was not loaded as a VMA program.	Reload the program, specifying the `VM` option in the load command file.
`NSTRC: Unexpected program type.`	The program was not the correct type.	Reload NSTRC. (Note: be sure to purge the old NSTRC before linking.)
`NSTRC: Program not loaded with correct VM size.`	This file was not loaded with a VM size that is a multiple of 32 pages.	Relink the program specifying `VM,#` where `#` is a multiple of 32.

BRTRC Error Messages

The following error messages are returned by the NSTRC halt program, BRTRC.

BRTRC Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
`7501 NSTRC is not running`	NSTRC is dormant or no ID segment was found. NSTRC must be running before BRTRC can be used to terminate tracing.	This is an informational message only. No action is required.
`7502` *`rteerror`*	An RTE error (*`rteerror`*) was encountered when BSTRC attempted to set NSTRC's break flag.	Refer to the appropriate RTE reference manual for more information.
`7503 Failed Sending Stop Message to NSTRC. ABReg` *`areg breg`*	An RTE error (*`areg breg`*) occurred while sending a message after the break flag was set.	Refer to the appropriate RTE reference manual for more information.
`7504 Tracing is not enabled.`	No class number could be found for tracing in LC or DSAM. This is a disastrous error. The storage area in DSAM has been cleared.	Use NSINIT to shut down and reinitialize NS-ARPA. If the error persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, notify your HP field office.
`7505 Access to DSAM not allowed` *`mmgrerror`*	*`mmgrerror`* is a Memory Manager error code. A code of `1007` indicates that DSAM is corrupt; a code of `1008` indicates that DSAM is corrupt because of a parity error.	This error requires HP notification.

FMTRC Error Messages

The following error messages are printed to the current log file or device by the trace formatting utility FMTRC. Errors that occur because a message could not be formatted are also printed in the formatted trace file above the unformatted message.

If you receive an FMTRC error that requires HP notification, you should create copies of the formatted trace file, and the raw trace file from which it was produced, for your HP representative to analyze.

FMTRC Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
(FMTRCERR 1) Error internal to FMTRC : *errorno*	An error has been detected in the NS-ARPA software. An *errorno* of 1 indicates that a bad stream number has been detected; an *errorno* of 2 indicates that a bad service/monitor type has been detected.	This error requires HP notification.
(FMTRCERR 2) Error internal to FMTRC: *input*	Command file input (*input*) was unexpected.	This error requires HP notification.
(FMTRCERR 3) FMP error *errorcode* opening format file : *filename*	The format file that you specified (*filename*) could not be opened.	Refer to the accompanying FMP error code (*errorcode*) for more information.
(FMTRCERR 4) VMA error *errorcode* opening trace file : *filename*	The trace file that you specified (*filename*) could not be opened.	Refer to the accompanying VMA error code (*errorcode*) for more information.
(FMTRCERR 5) Trace file contents are not decipherable by FMTRC : *filename*	FMTRC could not format the contents of the trace file (*filename*) that you specified. This error is returned: (1) if you are using incompatible versions of FMTRC and NSTRC, or (2) if your trace file is corrupt.	Make sure you have compatible versions of FMTRC and NSTRC. If the programs are compatible, rerun NSTRC to produce a new trace file and try again.
(FMTRCERR 6) FMP error *errorcode* writing to format file : *filename*	An error occurred when writing to the format file (*filename*).	Refer to the accompanying FMP error code (*errorcode*) for more information.
(FMTRCERR 7) Address specified is not valid : *address*	The address that you specified (*address*) is not correct. This may be due to a typographical error.	If you are running FMTRC interactively, correct the address and try again. If you are using a command file, edit the file and rerun FMTRC.
(FMTRCERR 8) Protocol specified is not valid : *protocol*	The protocol (*protocol*) that you specified is not correct. This may be due to a typographical error.	If you are running FMTRC interactively, correct the protocol and try again. If you are using a command file, edit the file and rerun FMTRC.

Message	Meaning	Action
(FMTRCERR 9) Monitor/Service id specified is not valid : *id*	The monitor or service id (*id*) that you specified is not correct. This may be due to a typographical error.	If you are running FMTRC interactively, correct the id and try again. If you are using a command file, edit the file and rerun FMTRC.
(FMTRCERR 10) Socket specified is not valid : *socket*	The socket (*socket*) that you specified is not correct. This may be due to a typographical error.	If you are running FMTRC interactively, correct the socket and try again. If you are using a command file, edit the file and rerun FMTRC.
(FMTRCERR 11) Time string specified is not valid : *time*	The time (*time*) that you specified is not correct. This may be due to a typographical error.	If you are running FMTRC interactively, correct the time and try again. If you are using a command file, edit the file and rerun FMTRC.
(FMTRCERR 12) Trace level specified is not valid : *level*	The trace level (*level*) that you specified is not correct. This may be due to a typographical error.	If you are running FMTRC interactively, correct the trace level and try again. If you are using a command file, edit the file and rerun FMTRC.
(FMTRCERR 13) Too many Monitor/Service ids were specified : *ids*	You may specify a maximum of three ids.	If you are running FMTRC interactively, specify three or fewer ids and try again. If you are using a command file, edit the the file to contain three or fewer ids and rerun FMTRC.
(FMTRCERR 14) Too many sockets were specified : *sockets*	You may specify a maximum of three sockets.	If you are running FMTRC interactively, specify three or fewer sockets and try again. If you are using a command file, edit the file to contain three or fewer sockets and rerun FMTRC.
(FMTRCERR 17) FMTRC encountered an unknown z-buffer length. Message was not formatted.	This error message may be returned if the raw trace file is corrupt or if NSTRC and FMTRC are not compatible. The formatter will continue to format any remaining trace messages.	Rerun NSTRC and try again.
(FMTRCERR 18) FMTRC found an unrecognized link type. Message was not formatted.	This error message may be returned if the raw trace file is corrupt or if NSTRC and FMTRC are not compatible. The formatter will continue to format any remaining trace messages.	Rerun NSTRC and try again.
(FMTRCERR 19) Formatted filename cannot be the same as trace filename: *filename*	The same file name was specified for the trace file as was specified for the formatted file.	Specify a unique file name for the trace file.

Message	Meaning	Action
(FMTRCERR 22) VM size of FMTRC does not match VMA file (*xxxxx* pages) : *filename*	FMTRC was linked with the VM option. NSTRC was also linked with the VM option, but a different maximum page number was specified. The *filename* parameter contains the name of the VMA file.	Relink FMTRC with the VM option so that the number of pages matches the value returned in *xxx* and try again.
(FMTRCERR 23) Trace file is not a VMA (Type 2) file: *filename*	The file name specified (*filename*) is not the name of a VMA file.	Make sure *filename* is the file you intended to specify.
(FMTRCERR 24) FMTRC encountered an unknown message.	FMTRC encountered a message that it could not format.	This error requires HP notification.

FMTRC First Return Parameter Values

The following values are returned in the first return parameter.

First Return Parameter Values

Message	Meaning	Action
-1	Invalid command file input was detected.	Refer to the log file or device for accompanying error messages.
-3	Refer to (FMTRCERR 3) for more information.	
-4	Refer to (FMTRCERR 4) for more information.	
-19	Refer to (FMTRCERR 19) for more information.	
-22	Refer to (FMTRCERR 22) for more information.	
-23	Refer to (FMTRCERR 23) for more information.	

6

Logging Codes and Messages

Overview

The following codes and messages may be returned when logging is used. They are divided into three categories:

- *EVMON Error Messages*
- *LOGCHG Error Messages*
- *Log File Codes and Messages*

EVMON Error Messages

The *EVMON Error Messages* are messages that are generated by the EVMON program and are returned to the scheduling terminal and/or the log file.

LOGCHG Error Messages

The *LOGCHG Error Messages* are messages that are generated by the LOGCHG program and are returned to the scheduling terminal.

Log File Codes and Messages

The *Log File Codes and Messages* are divided into the following subcategories:

- *Log Message Codes*
- *Location Codes*
- *ASCII Log Messages*

Log Message Codes

These codes are printed to the log message. They are sent to the log file by certain software modules, procedures, processes, or protocol handlers. They are sent to the log file when the event class printed in the `EventClass` field of the log record header is `Warning` (Class 3), `Error` (Class 4), `Disaster` (Class 5), or `RsrceLim` (Class 6). Refer to the *NS-ARPA/1000 Maintenance and Principles of Operation Manual* for a description of the different event classes.

The log record header and log message are explained below in "Log Records and Messages."

Location Codes

These codes are returned in the *`Location`* field of the log record header. They are also sent to the log file by certain software modules, procedures, processes, or protocol handlers when the event class printed in the `EventClass` field of the log record header is `Warning` (Class 3), `Error` (Class 4), `Disaster` (Class 5), or `RsrceLim` (Class 6).

These codes are listed in this section according to the Entity printed in the *`Entity`* field of the log record header when they occur.

ASCII Log Messages

These are ASCII messages that are printed to the log file. Like the codes described above, these messages are produced by certain software modules, procedures, processes, or protocol handlers. The ASCII Log Messages are listed in this section according to the Entity printed in the *`Entity`* field of the log record header when they occur.

Log Records and Messages

The log file contains *log records*. Log records consist of two parts:

- the first part is the *log record header*
- the second part is the *log message*

The log record header and log message are illustrated below:

```
currentTime

  EventClass  Entity  Location   xx  yy  LogMask  ProcessName/Session

  LogMessage
```

The log record header may include the *`currentTime`*, which is the current system time. The *`currentTime`* is not printed if there is less than one second difference between it and the last *`currentTime`* printed.

The log record header format is the same for all records; however, a field's meaning may vary according to the protocol or service that logs the record. The format of the log message may also vary according to the protocol or service that logs the message.

The following subsections describe fields of the log record header.

Event Class

The event class indicates the type of log record. There are seven event classes:

- `LogStat` (Class 0)
- `ProLog` (Class 1, protocol-specific information)
- `Event` (Class 2, event messages)
- `Warning` (Class 3, warnings)
- `Error` (Class 4, severe errors)
- `Disaster` (Class 5, disasters)
- `RsrceLim` (Class 6, resource limitations)

The codes and messages listed in this section correspond to Class 3, Class 4, Class 5, and Class 6 event classes only. These classes are described in the *NS-ARPA/1000 Maintenance and Principles of Operation Manual*.

Entity

The Entity indicates the software module, procedure, process, or protocol handler that reports the log record and/or message. A protocol handler is a set of software procedures that implement a protocol. The procedures that constitute a protocol handler may reside in different processes. The Entity printed in the *`Entity`* field is not necessarily the same as the Entity that *encountered* the error. The entities are as follows:

- `ARM` (Address Resolution Module)
- `ARP` (Address Resolution Protocol)
- `ETHERNET` (Ethernet protocol handler)
- `HP-FTP` (File Transfer Protocol)
- `HP-IFP` (Interface Protocol handler, used for DS/1000-IV Compatible Services over IEEE 802.3 links)
- `HP-IP` (Internet Protocol handler)
- `HP-NFT` (Network File Transfer subsystem)

- HP-PROBE (Probe protocol handler)
- HP-PXP (HP Packet Exchange Protocol handler)
- HP-ROUTER (Router/1000 protocol handler)
- HP-RPM (Remote Process Management)
- HP-TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)
- HP-TN (TELNET virtual terminal service)
- ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol; used for PING)
- IEEE-802 (IEEE 802.3 protocol handler)
- INPRO (Inbound message handler)
- OUTPRO (Outbound message handler)
- PROSW (NS-ARPA module that delivers event messages between the protocol and event handlers in INPRO and OUTPRO)
- RUNTIME (These are Pascal-detected runtime errors)
- SIGMOD (Signal module; used by NetIPC and contains some NetIPC routines)
- SREG (Socket Registry modules)
- TIMER (Timer monitor subsystem)
- UPLIN (UPLIN module)

Note The Entity RunTime is printed in the *Entity* field of the log record header when the NS-ARPA software encounters a Pascal-detected runtime error. These errors require HP notification.

Location

The location field is a one-word integer that indicates the section (procedure, module, or process) of the Entity's software that logged the event. Some Entities use the location code when the event class indicates a warning (Class 3), error (Class 4), disaster (Class 5), or resource limit condition (Class 6). The Entities that use the location code in this way are:

- INPRO
- OUTPRO
- HP-PROBE
- PROSW
- SIGMOD
- SREG

xx and yy Fields

The *xx* and *yy* fields are for HP internal use only. However, some of the error messages' meanings do explain the values of these fields when appropriate.

LAN driver error codes are printed to the *yy* field. These errors are explained in the *HP 12076A LAN/1000 Link Node Manager's Manual*.

Log Mask

The log mask is the octal value of EVMON's log mask at the time the log record was sent.

Process Name

The process name is the five-character name stored in the ID segment of the process that sent the log message, such as INPRO or OUTPRO, the inbound and outbound message handlers.

Session

The session field is the session ID (the scheduling terminal's LU) of the session that scheduled the process in the previous field. For NS-ARPA subsystem processes (INPRO, OUTPR, TIMER, and the NS-ARPA monitors), this is the system session ID. For NetIPC processes, this is the user's session ID.

Log Message Codes

Log Message Codes and ASCII Log Messages are sent to the log file by certain software modules, procedures, processes, or protocol handlers. Some Entities use the Log Message Codes when the event class indicates a warning (Class 3), error (Class 4), disaster (Class 5), or resource limit condition (Class 6).

The following Entities print their Log Message Codes in the following numeric ranges:

- 0-999—generic, includes codes 100-599 for `HP-NFT`
- 1000-1999—Memory Manager
- 2000-2999—Multiuser
- 3000-3999—`HP-IP`
- 4000-4999—`IEEE-802/ETHERNET`
- 5000-5999—`HP-PXP`
- 8000-8999—`HP-ROUTER`
- 14000-14999—`HP-TCP`
- 15000-15999—`TIMER`
- 17000-17999—`UPLIN`
- 18000-18999—`HP-RPM`
- 20000-20999—`HP-TN`
- 21000-21999—`HP-FTP`
- 24000-24999—`ARM`
- 25000-25999—`ARP`
- 26000-26999—`ICMP`

The following Entities have ASCII Log Messages:

- `HP-IFP`
- `HP-ROUTER`
- `INPRO`
- `OUTPRO`

EVMON Error Messages

The following table lists error messages that are returned by the logging utility, EVMON. The first table lists the error messages that are printed to the scheduling terminal.

EVMON Errors Printed to the Terminal

Message	Meaning	Action
`EVMON: Unexpected error getting a message. errorcode`	This message is displayed after a signal is set on a socket and an attempt to read the data appended to that socket fails. *errorcode* is a Memory Manager error code.	This error requires HP notification.
`EVMON: Access to DSAM not allowed. errorcode`	*errorcode* is a Memory Manager error code. A code of `1007` indicates that DSAM is corrupt; a code of `1008` indicates that DSAM is corrupt because of a parity error. Both codes may also indicate that NS-ARPA is not initialized.	If NS-ARPA is not initialized, run NSINIT. If NS-ARPA is initialized, this error requires HP notification.
`EVMON: Unexpected error getting a user record. errorcode`	This error message is displayed when an attempt to acquire a user record fails. *errorcode* is a NetIPC error code.	Refer to the NetIPC error codes are listed in this manual for more information.
`EVMON: Error opening log file. errorcode`	This message is displayed when an attempt to open the log file fails. *errorcode* is an FMP error code.	Refer to the FMP error codes listed in your operating system reference manual for more information.
`EVMON: Error writing to log file. errorcode`	This error message is displayed when an attempt to post a log message to the log file fails. *errorcode* is an FMP error code.	Refer to the FMP error codes listed in your operating system reference manual for more information.
`EVMON: Unexpected error cleaning up message queue. errorcode`	A message received by EVMON is too long. This error message is displayed when EVMON attempts to truncate the message. *errorcode* is a Memory Manager error code.	EVMON will clean up queue and socket, if possible, otherwise it will terminate. If EVMON terminates, restart. If it persists, this error requires HP notification.
`EVMON: Error log terminating. errorcode`	This error message is displayed when EVMON encounters an error while waiting for a signal on the Event Logging Root Socket. *errorcode* is a NetIPC error code.	Refer to the NetIPC error codes listed in this manual for more information.
`EVMON: Unexpected error creating a socket. errorcode`	This error message is displayed when EVMON encounters an error while attempting to create the Event Logging Root Socket.	Refer to the NetIPC error codes listed in this manual for more information.

The next table lists the EVMON error messages that are printed to the log file. These errors correspond in meaning to those listed in the previous table.

EVMON Errors Printed to the Log File

Message	Meaning	Action
`EVMON: DS_SBGet` *errorcode*	This message is displayed after a signal is set on a socket and an attempt to read the data appended to that socket fails. *errorcode* is a Memory Manager error code.	This error requires HP notification.
`EVMON: Enter critical` *errorcode*	*errorcode* is a Memory Manager error code that refers to the state of memory. May be `1007` (DSAM corrupt) or `1008` (DSAM corrupt because of a parity error). Both codes may also indicate that NS-ARPA is not initialized.	If NS-ARPA is not initialized, run NSINIT. If NSINIT is initialized, this error requires HP notification.
`EVMON: FindUserRec` *errorcode*	This error message is displayed when an attempt to acquire a user record fails. *errorcode* is a NetIPC error code.	Refer to the NetIPC error codes listed in this manual for more information.
`EVMON: *Fmp Open` *errorcode*	This message is displayed when an attempt to open the log file fails. *errorcode* is an FMP error code.	Refer to the FMP error codes listed in your operating system reference manual for more information.
`EVMON: *FMPPost` *errorcode*	This error message is displayed when an attempt to post a log message to the log file fails. *errorcode* is an FMP error code.	Refer the FMP error codes listed in your operating system reference manual for more information.
`EVMON: FMP Write` *errorcode*	This error message is displayed when an attempt to post a log message to the log file fails. *errorcode* is an FMP error code.	Refer to the FMP error codes listed in your operating system reference manual for more information.
`EVMON: SBDrop` *errorcode*	A message received by EVMON is too long. This error message is displayed when EVMON attempts to truncate the message. *errorcode* is a Memory Manager error code.	EVMON will clean up queue and socket, if possible, otherwise it will terminate. If EVMON terminates, restart. If it persists, this error requires HP notification.
`EVMON: SoAwaitSig` *errorcode*	This error message is displayed when EVMON encounters an error while waiting for a signal on the Event Logging Root Socket. *errorcode* is a NetIPC error code.	Refer to the NetIPC error codes listed in this manual for more information.
`EVMON: *SoCreate` *errorcode*	This error message is displayed when EVMON encounters an error while attempting to create the Event Logging Root Socket.	Refer to the NetIPC error codes listed in this manual for more information.

LOGCHG Error Messages

The following table lists error messages that are returned by the log mask utility, LOGCHG.

LOGCHG Error Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
`LOGCHG: New log mask is` *nnn*`B`	The log mask has been set to *nnn*B	This is an informational message. No action is required.
`LOGCHG: New log mask is` *nnn*`B. Bit 0 must always be set.`	The log mask has been set to *nnn*B. This value is the same as the one requested, with the addition of Bit 0.	This is an informational message. No action is required.
`LOGCHG: Access to DSAM not allowed. Error code` *nnnn*	NS-ARPA/1000 is not currently initialized.	No action is required. When NS-ARPA/1000 is initialized, re-execute the LOGCHG command.
`LOGCHG:` *nnnnnnn* `is not a legal logmask.`	The log mask *nnnnnnn* specified in the LOGCHG command is not a legal log mask.	Correct the log mask and reexecute the LOGCHG command. This message will be followed by the usage message described below.
`Usage: LOGCHG [{+|-|,| }<logmask>]...`	Either no log mask was specified, or the log mask specified is illegal in some way.	Supply a correct log mask.

Log Message Codes

The following numeric codes are printed to the log message. Refer to "Log Message Codes" in the "Overview" subsection for a list of entities. The entity that encountered the error is indicated in parentheses in the table's "Meaning" column.

Generic Log Message Codes (0-999)

Generic Log Message Codes (0-999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
8	This message appears together with log message code 90. PROBE attempted to resolve a virtual address request and couldn't; therefore, IP notifies TCP that the address cannot be resolved.	Make sure that the node name points to the correct IP address. Do this by running NRLIST. If the name-to-address mapping is correct, but there are still problems, then check the status of the remote node.
30	(Generic) General EXEC call errors.	This error requires HP notification.
31	(Generic) The path record is bad.	This error requires HP notification.
32	(Generic) There is no path for this reference.	This error requires HP notification.
33	(Generic) Link LU is down.	If this error persists, check the link interface.
34	(Generic) No path having specified field.	This error requires HP notification.
35	(Generic) Event message not supported.	This error requires HP notification.
36	(Generic) Header invalid.	This error requires HP notification.
50	(Generic) DSAM error in send routine.	This error requires HP notification.
51	(Generic) The LI was unable to requeue the request to the driver. Possible causes are: (1) insufficient SAM, heavy traffic; (2) the device is down (because it is an LU without a corresponding card); (3) internal error.	Actions corresponding to the causes are: (1) wait and retry (this is done by the protocol TCP or PXP); (2) provide a card or change the NSINIT file to use LUs that do have cards; (3) this error requires HP notification.
52	(Generic) No SAM on send routine.	Retry. If this error persists, increase the amount of SAM allocated.
53	(Generic) Bad class number on send routine.	This error requires HP notification.
60	(Generic) Receive routine general DSAM error.	This error requires HP notification.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
61	(Generic) Receive routine can not allocate DSAM.	This error requires HP notification.
90	This message appears with log message code 8. See log message code 8 for more information.	Make sure that the node name points to the correct IP address. Do this by running NRLIST. If the name-to-address mapping is correct, but there are still problems, then check the status of the remote node.

HP-NFT Log Message Codes (100-599)

The following codes are printed to the log file when the Entity is HP-NFT. Some of the log message codes are followed by error codes returned by NetIPC or the NS-ARPA multiuser software. Fields that are indicated by *xx* contain values that are for HP use only. Errors that include these fields usually require HP notification; the values contained in these fields should be reported to HP. The NS-ARPA multiuser errors are listed in a separate table in a later subsection, "Multiuser Log Message Codes (2000-2999)."

HP-NFT Log Message Codes (100-599)

Message	Meaning	Action
100 *xx xx xx*	DSCOPY received a fatal internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
101 *ipcerror muerror* 0	DSCOPY was unable to initialize. This error probably occurred because of a lack of user records or multiuser session table entries.	Refer to the accompanying NetIPC error code (*ipcerror*) and multiuser error code (*muerror*) for additional information.
102 *xx* 0 0	DSCOPY received an incorrect message while waiting for an ANFT message. This error indicates that a coding error exists in the NFT software.	This error requires HP notification.
103 *xx* 0 0	DSCOPY received an incorrect message while waiting for an AINIT message. This error indicates that a coding error exists in the NFT software.	This error requires HP notification.
104 *xx xx xx*	DSCOPY received a message of the wrong length. This error code indicates that a coding error exists in the NFT software or in the lower layers of NS-ARPA.	This error requires HP notification.
105 *ipcerror* 0 0	DSCOPY received a NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) on the producer connection.	Refer to the NetIPC error code for more information.
200 *xx ipcerror* 0 0	The producer, PRODC, received a NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) on the initiator connection.	Refer to the NetIPC error code for more information.
201 *xx ipcerror* 0 0	The producer received a NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) on the consumer connection.	Refer to the NetIPC error code for more information.
202 *xx xx xx xx*	The producer received a fatal internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
203 *xx ipcerror* 0 0	The producer noted a NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) while performing an IPCSelect call.	Refer to the NetIPC error code.

Message	Meaning	Action
204 *xx xx xx xx*	The producer received a message of the wrong length. This error code indicates that a coding error exists in the NFT software or in the lower layers of NS-ARPA.	This error requires HP notification.
205 *xx xx* 0 0	The producer received an incorrect message. This error code indicates that a coding error exists in the NFT software.	This error requires HP notification.
206 *xx* 0 0 0	The producer was unable to attach to a session. No logon was given for the source file and the source node is local.	This error will occur if the session in which DSCOPY is running is prematurely terminated. If the session was *not* prematurely terminated, this error requires HP notification.
207 *xx ipcerror* 0 0	The producer received a NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) while attempting to create a call socket with IPCCreate.	Refer to the NetIPC error code for more information.
300 *xx xx xx*	The PRDC1 helper program received a fatal internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
400 *xx xx xx xx*	The consumer, CONSM, received a fatal internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
401 *xx ipcerror* 0 0	The consumer received a fatal NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) while attempting to send a message.	Refer to the NetIPC error code for more information.
402 *xx ipcerror* 0 0	The consumer received a fatal NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) while attempting to receive a message.	Refer to the NetIPC error code for more information.
403 *xx xx* 0 0	The consumer received an incorrect message from the producer. This error code indicates that a coding error exists in the NFT software.	This error requires HP notification.
404 *xx xx xx xx*	The consumer received a message of the wrong length. This error code indicates that a coding error exists in the NFT software or in the lower layers of NS-ARPA.	This error requires HP notification.
405 *xx muerror* 0 0	The consumer was unable to attach to a session. No logon was given for the target file and the target node is local.	This error will occur if the session in which DSCOPY is running is prematurely terminated. Refer to the accompanying multiuser error code (*muerror*) for additional information.

Message	Meaning	Action
500 *ipcerror* 0 0	The NFT monitor, NFTMN, received a NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) while attempting to accept an incoming connection request with IPCRecvCn.	Refer to the NetIPC error code for more information.
501 *ipcerror* 0 0	The NFT monitor, NFTMN, received a NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) when it called IPCRecv.	Refer to the NetIPC error code for more information.
502 *xx xx xx*	The NFT monitor, NFTMN, received a message of the wrong length. This error code indicates that a coding error exists in the NFT software or in the lower layers of NS-ARPA.	This error requires HP notification.
503 *xx* 0 0	The NFT monitor, NFTMN, received an incorrect message. This error code indicates that a coding error exists in the NFT software.	If it persists, this error requires HP notification.
504 *muerror* 0 0	The NFT monitor, NFTMN, was unable to clone a consumer program.	Verify that the consumer program is on the /PROGRAMS directory or in the FMGR file domain. Refer to the accompanying multiuser error (*muerror*) for additional information.
505 *muerror* 0 0	The NFT monitor, NFTMN, was unable to clone a producer program.	Verify that the producer program is on the /PROGRAMS directory or in the FMGR file domain. Refer to the accompanying multiuser error (*muerror*) for additional information.
506 *ipcerror* 0 0	The NFT monitor received a NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) while manipulating user record structures.	Refer to the NetIPC error code for more information.
507 *ipcerror* 0 0	The NFT monitor, NFTMN, received a NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) when it called IPCSend.	Refer to the NetIPC error code for more information.
508 *muerror* 0 0	The NFT monitor, NFTMN, received an error while logging on a session. A Multi-User error code is returned in *muerror*. This error is usually caused by an invalid logon or password in the DSCOPY copy descriptor.	Refer to the accompanying multiuser error (*muerror*) for additional information.
509 *xx xx xx*	The NFT monitor, NFTMN, received a fatal internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Message	Meaning	Action
510 *ipcerror* 0 0	The NFT monitor, NFTMN, received a NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) when it attempted to create a call socket with IPCCreate and was therefore unable to initialize properly.	Refer to the NetIPC error for more information.
511 *ipcerror* 0 0	The NFT monitor, NFTMN, received a fatal NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) when it called IPCSelect.	Refer to the NetIPC error code for more information.
512 *muerror* 0 0	The NFT monitor, NFTMN, was unable to attach to a session.	Refer to the accompanying multiuser error (*muerror*) for additional information.

Memory Manager Log Message Codes (1000-1999)

Memory Manager Log Message Codes (1000-1999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
1001	(Memory Manager) When this error occurs at initialization time, it indicates that the configured size of DSAM is too small for the tables described in the NSINIT answer file. When this error occurs at any other time, it indicates that a parity error has occurred in the DSAM buffer area and the capacity of the system is reduced.	If the error occurred at initialization, increase the size of DSAM and rerun NSINIT. If a parity error is indicated, no action is necessary unless the problem is so severe that NS-ARPA/1000 communication is seriously affected. If this is the case, shut down and reinitialize NS-ARPA, moving DSAM to an unaffected region of memory, or replace the defective memory. You may also cross-check a parity error with the NSINF B display.
1002	(Memory Manager) A problem occurred on DSAM allocation during NS-ARPA initialization. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1003	(Memory Manager) A problem occurred on DSAM deallocation during NS-ARPA shut down. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1004	(Memory Manager) MMINIT was run by a program other than NSINIT. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1005	(Memory Manager) DSAM is not initialized. NSINIT attempted to shut down NS-ARPA/1000 when it was not up. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1006	(Memory Manager) DSAM is already initialized. NSINIT attempted to initialize NS-ARPA/1000 when it was already initialized. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1007	(Memory Manager) Access to DSAM denied. Some program attempted to access DSAM when DSAM access was not permitted. This could be because NS-ARPA/1000 was not up or because of a parity error in the tables or globals.	If NS-ARPA/1000 was not up, then no action is necessary. If the cause was a parity error, reinitialize NS-ARPA/1000, moving DSAM to unaffected memory, or replace the defective memory. Check if %DSQ is generated into the system. If not, it must be.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
1008	(Memory Manager) DSAM is corrupt because of a parity error. The error was discovered during initialization or shut down.	Reinitialize NS-ARPA/1000, moving DSAM to unaffected memory, or replace the defective memory.
1009	(Memory Manager) A parameter value was out of range in some Memory Manager call made by NS-ARPA/1000 code. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1010	(Memory Manager) Insufficient memory credits are currently available to charge against. This error was returned to an NS-ARPA/1000 protocol handler. In most cases, the protocol will have to dispose of the memory.	If this error occurred in the event log and the system is busy, no action is necessary. However, if throughput is significantly affected, or if connections are lost, then the size of DSAM should be increased.
1011	(Memory Manager) Too many memory credits would have been allocated to this socket or queueing limits were exceeded. This error was returned to an NS-ARPA/1000 protocol handler.	If this error occurred in the event log and the system is busy, no action is necessary. However, if throughput is significantly affected, or if connections cannot be established, then the size of DSAM should be increased.
1012	(Memory Manager) An NS-ARPA/1000 protocol handler made a Memory Manager call referencing an invalid buffer ID (undefined or currently free). This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1013	(Memory Manager) A request to allocate an MACCT could not be satisfied. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1014	(Memory Manager) An MACCT reference did not reference a valid MACCT. This could be caused if the reference did not point to an MACCT, or if the MACCT was free. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1015	(Memory Manager) The MBUF chain contained less than the number of bytes the operation required. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1016	(Memory Manager) The capacity of the area is not large enough to hold all the data in the MBUF chain. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
1017	(Memory Manager) Resources still active in socket buffer. Buffers are still in use. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1018	(Memory Manager) There is enough memory between the user's SBUF and the pool to satisfy the request, but it is currently being used. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1019	(Memory Manager) A parity error was discovered in a buffer on the MBUF chain.	If communications are severely affected, reinitialize NS-ARPA/1000, moving DSAM to unaffected memory, or replace the defective memory.
1020	(Memory Manager) The SBUF reference did not reference a valid SBUF. This may occur if the reference did not point to a valid SBUF, or the SBUF was not initialized, or the SBUF was disposing, or the SBUF was a pool SBUF. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1021	(Memory Manager) The SBUF is already initialized. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1022	(Memory Manager) Either no data is currently available or it may be possible to get that many memory credits from the individual SBUF (not using the pools), but currently they are in use. This error was returned to an NS-ARPA/1000 protocol handler. In most cases, the protocol handler will have to dispose of the memory.	If this error occurred in the event log and the system is busy, no action is necessary. However, if throughput is significantly affected, or if connections are lost, then the size of DSAM should be increased.
1023	(Memory Manager) The number of memory credits required will never be available. This error was returned to an NS-ARPA/1000 protocol handler. In most cases, the protocol handler will have to dispose of the memory.	If this error occurred in the event log and the system is busy, no action is necessary. However, if throughput is significantly affected, or if connections are lost, then the size of DSAM should be increased.
1024	(Memory Manager) The MBUF chain contains an illegal account given the operation requested. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
1025	(Memory Manager) A table scan failed to find the requested element. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1026	(Memory Manager) A linked list scan exceed the maximum list length. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1027	(Memory Manager) During initialization, NSINIT passed a bad `MinClNum` parameter to `DSSetUpDSAM`. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1028	(Memory Manager) The size of the table area in DSAM requested by the NSINIT answer file is larger than can be provided. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1029	(Memory Manager) The statically-mapped area requested by the NSINIT answer file is larger than can be implemented.	Reduce the number of sockets or the number of active NS-ARPA programs.
1030	(Memory Manager) The total size of DSAM requested by the NSINIT answer file is larger than can be provided (greater than 2 Mbytes).	Reduce the above, or the number of nodes or networks requested.
1031	(Memory Manager) A problem was detected in allocating the SHEMA DSAM. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1032	(Memory Manager) A Memory Manager table call was made on an undefined table. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1033	(Memory Manager) The system is generated with a different version of NS-ARPA/1000 than was used to load MMINIT.	Regenerate your system or reload your programs to the new version.

Multiuser Log Message Codes (2000-2999)

The following table lists the multiuser error codes that may be returned in the *muerror* field of the HP-NFT log messages described previously in "HP-NFT Log Message Codes."

Multiuser Log Message Codes (2000-2999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
2001	Unknown error. The multiuser software has received an unknown error from one of the following RTE routines: ATTACH, GETSN, CLGON.	This error requires HP notification.
2002	NS-ARPA has run out of table space for session keys. The amount of space allocated is taken from the number of entries in the RTE multiuser table.	You must increase the size of the RTE multiuser table by generating more users into your system. This can be done by using the RTAGN US command.
2003	System is not multiuser.	This is an informational code only. No action is required.
2004	No such user.	Correct the supplied user name and try again.
2005	RTE reports no more available sessions.	See error 2002 for more information.
2007	Duplicate program name. An attempt was made to attach to a session. The request was rejected since there was already a program by the same name in the specified session.	Delete the duplicate program's ID segment (for example, OF,prog,ID).
2010	Corrupt key. An NS-ARPA session key has been determined to be corrupt. This indicates either an internal error in the NS-ARPA code or corrupt tables in DSAM.	If the problem persists, you may need to reinitialize NS.
2012	No such session. An attempt was made to attach to a non-existent session. The session may have been logged off.	This is an informational code only. No action is required.
2014	Bad logon password. RTE reports an incorrect password was supplied in a logon attempt.	Correct the password and try again.
Errors greater than 2100	Errors greater than 2100 are actually FMP errors. To calculate the FMP error code, subtract 2100 from the error code.	Refer to the *RTE Programmer's Reference Manual* for descriptions of FMP errors.

HP-IP Log Message Codes (3000-3999)

HP-IP Log Message Codes (3000-3999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
3002	(IP) Reassembly is not yet complete.	This is an informational message only. No action is required.
3006	(IP) Frag not needed for reassembly.	This is an informational message only. No action is required.
3101	(IP) Message received with bad checksum.	Check the line transmission quality.
3102	(IP) Message being forwarded and time to live field has gone to 0.	Set hop counts at source to include all IP gateways that messages may take.
3103	(IP) Requested path record could not be found. This error indicates that internal inconsistencies exist.	This error requires HP notification.
3105	(IP) No free paths available for allocation.	Increase the number of IP path records during NS-ARPA initialization.
3106	(IP) Requested ANH record could not be found. This error indicates that internal inconsistences exist. Cleanup is done by NS-ARPA to remove the inconsistency.	No further action is necessary.
3107	(IP) The destination network is unknown.	The remote network's IP address must be entered in the GT (Gateway Table) during NS-ARPA initialization. The unknown network's IP address is contained in the the *xx* and *yy* fields of the log record header. Put this address into the GT using NSINIT.
3108	(IP) The destination protocol is unknown. A message arrived, destined for the local node, but addressed to a protocol unknown to IP.	Such communication is not supported.
3110	(IP) The Virtual Network Address Domain is not known to IP.	Use only the HP DSN domain.
3111	(IP) Requested PID was not found. While parsing a path report, a protocol unknown to IP was encountered by the IP routines.	Such protocol stacks are not supported.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
3112	(IP) Event Message received is unknown to this IP event handler. Another protocol has passed a message to IP that IP does not understand.	If other errors occur with this error, note these problems and notify HP.
3113	(IP) Referenced path record is on the free list. This is an internal error indicating inconsistent data structures. Cleanup is done by NS-ARPA to remove the inconsistency.	If this problem persists, this error requires HP notification.
3114	(IP) Referenced ANH record is on the free list. This is an internal error indicating inconsistent data structures. Cleanup is done by NS-ARPA to remove the inconsistency.	If the problem persists, this error requires HP notification.
3115	(IP) ANH record could not be allocated.	Allocate more IP Path records in NSINIT to avoid running out of room for ANH records. If the problem persists, this error requires HP notification.
3117	(IP) IP Header referenced in event message could not be retrieved from DSAM.	This error requires HP notification.
3118	(IP) Retrieval of GT (Gateway Table) record by reference failed.	This error requires HP notification.
3120	(IP) Outbound protocol event handler can not handle the inbound event message received. This error indicates that internal inconsistences exist.	This error requires HP notification.
3121	(IP) Inbound protocol event handler can not handle the outbound event message received. This error indicates that internal inconsistences exist.	This error requires HP notification.
3122	(IP) The Virtual Network Address supplied is of the wrong domain. This error indicates that internal inconsistencies exist.	This error requires HP notification.
3123	(IP) The message length passed with the event message disagrees with IP's header.	This is an informational message only. However, if this message is frequently received, it requires HP notification.
3124	(IP) Fragmentation is required for this message but is not allowed.	Send smaller messages that do not require fragmentation.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
3125	(IP) Fragmentation failed.	This error requires HP notification.
3126	(IP) The current route is bad.	If it persists, this error requires HP notification.
3127	(IP) The requested RCB was not found.	This error requires HP notification.
3130	(IP) An Unknown Timer expired and IP processed the signal.	If it persists, this error requires HP notification.
3131	(IP) The IP header is of an unsupported version.	NS-ARPA/1000 only supports IP header version four.
3133	(IP) ICMP message type was known, but the code was not.	This error requires HP notification.
3134	(IP) Could not get a path for this ICMP message.	Increase the number of IP path records during NS-ARPA initialization.
3135	(IP) The IP address is not an address of the local machine. This error indicates that internal inconsistencies exist.	This error requires HP notification.
3137	(IP) The local node has no local IP address on the given DCN. This error indicates that internal inconsistencies exist.	This error requires HP notification.
3138	(IP) The down PID/Path associated with a remote node on a DCN has changed due to processing a path report or an inbound message. This mapping was supposed to be static.	This is an informational message only. However, if it persists, this error requires HP notification.
3139	(IP) An ABORT_DPATH event message was received.	The IP gateway or destination on the DCN does not respond or is unknown. Ensure that the node is in the gateway table or that it is on a LAN and is communicating with other nodes.
3148	(IP) A Transit Time to Live exceeded ICMP message was received.	Lengthen the hop count to the destination or correct the routing to the destination.
3149	(IP) Reassembly timer expired.	Lengthen the hop count to the destination.
3150	(IP) A Destination Net Unreachable ICMP message was received.	Correct the routing at each IP hop along the route. Ensure that the GT (Gateway Table) is correct at each gateway.
3151	(IP) A Destination Host Unreachable ICMP message was received.	Correct the routing at the final IP gateway.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
3152	(IP) A Destination Protocol Unreachable ICMP message was received.	This error requires HP notification.
3153	(IP) A Destination Port Unreachable ICMP message was received. This error indicates that internal inconsistencies exist.	This error requires HP notification.
3157	(IP) A source “quench” ICMP message was received. A remote destination or gateway dropped a message because of congestion.	If this error persists, route traffic in such a way that the congested nodes are relieved.
3158	(IP) An ICMP “redirect” message was received for a remote IP network. The gateway being used for the remote network had to use another gateway on the directly connected network.	To shorten the path a message takes to the remote network, use the gateway indicated by the “redirect” message.
3159	(IP) An ICMP “redirect” message was received for a host. The destination host is on the same network as the local node, but the local node routed traffic through an IP gateway.	To shorten the path a message takes to the host, configure the local node to send messages directly to the host.
3162	(IP) An ICMP “echo request” message was received. An “echo reply” will be sent.	This is an informational message only. No action is required.
3164	(IP) An ICMP “time stamp request” message was received. A remote node requested a “time stamp reply.”	This message is not currently supported by NS-ARPA/1000. If it was sent by another NS-ARPA/1000 machine, an internal error may be indicated. If so, this error requires HP notification.
3166	(IP) An ICMP “information request” message was received.	This message is not currently supported by NS-ARPA/1000. If it was sent by another NS-ARPA/1000 machine, an internal error may be indicated. If so, this error requires HP notification.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
3168	(IP) An ICMP message of unknown type was received.	Such unknown messages are not supported.
3169	(IP) An ICMP “redirect” message was received, but the route to the specified gateway is unknown.	This message indicates a configuration error either at the gateway doing the redirection or at the host that received the redirect. Check that the gateway and the host are properly configured on the pertinent networks. The IP address of the new gateway is contained in the the *xx* and *yy* fields of the log record header.

HP-IEEE-802/ETHERNET Log Message Codes (4000-4999)

HP-IEEE-802/ETHERNET Log Message Codes (4000-4999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
4001	(IEEE-802/Ethernet) Tried to send on a link which was down. May also occur if the link was not enabled.	Determine if the link is down. If it is not, enable the link in the NSINIT answer file and reinitialize NS-ARPA.
4002	(IEEE-802/Ethernet) Path reference or IP address in question is not currently in the LAN tables.	This error requires HP notification.
4003	(IEEE-802/Ethernet) LAN could not create a path record. No more space in the LRT.	If this error occurs frequently, allocate more IP path records. LRT size is derived from the number of IP path records.
4004	(IEEE-802/Ethernet) A path cannot be built within the build path routines.	If it persists, this error requires HP notification.
4005	(IEEE-802/Ethernet) Some internal error in calculating *pathref*.	This error requires HP notification.
4006	(IEEE-802 only) LAN received a send request with *dlen* longer than the maximum packet length.	If it persists, this error requires HP notification.
4007	(IEEE-802 only) LAN received a data packet; inconsistent length field.	If it persists, this error requires HP notification.
4008	(IEEE-802/Ethernet) A message came in on an unknown LU.	Run NSINIT to shutdown NS-ARPA. Make sure LAN LUs are correct. Reinitialize NS-ARPA.
4009	(IEEE-802/Ethernet) RTE EXEC call error. Error codes from the A and B registers are in the *xx* and *yy* fields of the log record header.	Check the RTE error description in the RTE manuals.
4010	(IEEE-802/Ethernet) The LAN driver reported an error on a write request. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the error code field from the DVT status word. The *yy* field of the log record header contains the entire DVT status word.	Check the error code in Appendix A of the *HP 12076A LAN/1000 Link Node Manager's Manual* (12076-9002).

HP-PXP Log Message Codes (5000-5999)

HP-PXP Log Message Codes (5000-5999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
5001	(HP-PXP) PXP path exhausted.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
5002	(HP-PXP) No IPATH record found. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	Run NSINIT to shutdown NS. If the error persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error is internal and requires HP notification.
5003	(HP-PXP) Bad packet length.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
5004	(HP-PXP) Service class not supported.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
5005	(HP-PXP) Path/port already existed.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
5006	(HP-PXP) Server's queue is full.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover. However, if this error persists, you could reinitialize the node, increasing the number of NS-ARPA programs.
5007	(HP-PXP) Internal error.	Run NSINIT to shutdown NS-ARPA. If the error persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
5008	(HP-PXP) Unknown e_msg. This is an internal error.	Run NSINIT to shutdown NS-ARPA. If the error persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.

HP-ROUTER Log Message Codes (8000-8999)

HP-ROUTER Log Message Codes (8000-8999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
8100	(HP-ROUTER) All routes to the node are down.	Check your cables, use NSINF to make sure the LU is enabled, and check that NS-ARPA is up on the remote nodes.
8101	(HP-ROUTER) Link was not a ROUTER link.	This error requires HP notification.
8103	(HP-ROUTER) Path no longer exists.	Check your cables and make sure NS-ARPA is up on the remote nodes.
8104	(HP-ROUTER) A bad NRV index was supplied by the ULP.	This error requires HP notification.
8105	(HP-ROUTER) No path exists to that node.	Make sure your initialization file has a router address for the node in the NRV. Also make sure the IP address is correct.

HP-TCP Log Message Codes (14000-14999)

HP-TCP Log Message Codes (14000-14999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
14001	(TCP) No connection resource.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
14002	(TCP) Remote reject connection attempt.	This is an informational error only. The protocol will recover.
14003	(TCP) Connection was reset by remote.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
14004	(TCP) Keep alive timer expired.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
14006	(TCP) Cannot get DSAM buffers.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
14007	(TCP) No listener.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
14008	(TCP) Retransmit retry exceeded.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
14009	(TCP) Memory accounting problem.	Increase memory. If this does not solve the problem, this may be an NS-ARPA internal error and requires HP notification.
14010	(TCP) Incoming segment has bad offset.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
14011	(TCP) Bad checksum.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
14013	(TCP) TCP connection has been dropped.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
14014	(TCP) Bad TCP path reference.	Run NSINIT to shutdown NS-ARPA. If the error persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
14015	(TCP) Bad upper level protocol reference.	Run NSINIT to shutdown NS-ARPA. If the error persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
14016	(TCP) Bad TCP send queue.	Run NSINIT to shutdown NS-ARPA. If the error persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
14017	(TCP) Irrecoverable error.	Run NSINIT to shutdown NS-ARPA. If the error persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.
14018	(TCP) IPATH already existed.	This is an informational code only. The protocol will recover.
14021	(TCP) Unknown event message received.	Run NSINIT to shutdown NS-ARPA. If the error persists, reboot your system. If rebooting does not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.

TIMER Log Message Codes (15000-15999)

TIMER Log Message Codes (15000-15999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
15002	(TIMER) Internal error. The timer list is corrupt.	This error requires HP notification.
15003	(TIMER) Internal error. An invalid time was passed onto internal NS-ARPA routines.	This error requires HP notification.
15004	(TIMER) Timer was canceled and reset with an invalid timer ID. This is a common occurrence in busy systems. It usually occurs because of race conditions between INPRO and OUTPRO.	This is a warning message only. No action is required.
15005	(TIMER) No available timer entries.	If it persists, this error requires HP notification.

UPLIN Log Message Codes (17000-17999)

UPLIN Log Message Codes (17000-17999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
17001	(UPLIN) INPRO was dormant. UPLIN will attempt to reschedule INPRO.	This is an informational message only. No action is required.
17002	(UPLIN) OUTPRO was dormant. UPLIN will attempt to reschedule OUTPRO.	This is an informational message only. No action is required.
17003	(UPLIN) A program has aborted while executing a critical section of an NS-ARPA routine. The xx field contains the program's ID segment address. The next message will print the program name. The name will be valid only if the ID segment was not temporary.	This error requires HP notification.

HP-RPM Log Message Codes (18000-18999)

The following codes are printed to the log file when the Entity is HP-RPM for the Remote Process Management (RPM) service. There are two types of RPM log message codes—standard RPM and RTE-A specific codes. Many errors are invalid parameter errors. Refer to the "Remote Process Management" section of the *NS-ARPA/1000 User/Programmer Reference Manual* to check the parameters.

Some of the log message codes are followed by error codes returned by NetIPC. Refer to the NetIPC error codes for more information. Fields that are indicated by *xx* contain values that are for HP use only. When notifying HP, the values contained in these fields should be reported to HP.

HP-RPM Log Message Codes (18000-18999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
18001 *xx xx xx*	Network is down. NS-ARPA is either down, going down, or not completely up.	Bring up NS-ARPA with NSINIT.
18002 *xx xx xx*	Illegal name length. The length in one of the following parameters is either too short or too long: *nodelen* must be between 0 and 50 bytes (characters). *namelen* must be between 1 and 64 bytes (characters) in RTE. *loginlen* must be between 0 and 16 bytes (characters) in RTE. *passwdlen* must be between 0 and 14 bytes (characters) in RTE.	Correct the length parameter in the RPM call (RPMCreate, RPMControl, or RPMKill).
18003 *xx xx xx*	Illegal flags specified in either RPMCreate or RPMControl. For RPMCreate, valid flag bits are bits 1, 30, and 31. For RPMControl, *flags* must be set to zero.	Correct the *flags* parameter in the RPMCreate or RPMControl call.
18004 *xx xx xx*	Illegal option or request code. An illegal option code was specified in an RPMCreate call, or an illegal request code was specified in an RPMControl call.	Correct the option code in RPMCreate or the request code in RPMControl.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
18005 *xx xx xx*	Illegal option format. One of the following errors has occurred: 1. The option code in the RPMCreate call is not in the correct order. For example, a Group 3 option code has been specified before a Group 2 option code. 2. The format of one of the options in the RPMCreate call is incorrect.	Check the option format in the RPMCreate call.
18006 *muerror* xx xx	Invalid or missing login or password specified by the parent program. A session could not be created for the child node.	Check the *login* and *password* parameters in RPMCreate.
18007 *xx xx xx*	Child program not found on child node. The name of the child program specified in the RPMCreate call is not found on the child node, so the child program cannot be scheduled. One of the following problems has occurred: 1. The child program does not exist at the child's node. Either the name is incorrect or an RTE type 6 file (executable program file) does not exist. 2. The child program name specified in the FmpRun option (23110) does not match the name specified in *progname* of the RPMCreate call. 3. The length of the child program name is incorrect in *namelen* of the RPMCreate call.	Check the child program name and length parameters in RPMCreate. Make sure that an executable program file exists at the child's node.
18008 *xx xx xx*	Invalid program descriptor. The *pd* parameter was not specified correctly in either a RPMControl or RPMKill call.	Make sure that the program descriptor is the one returned by the RPMCreate call. Also make sure that the node name specified is the same as the one in the RPMCreate call.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
18009 *FMPerror xx xx*	Remote process limit exceeded. One of the following problems has occurred: 1. The remote node cannot handle RPM messages greater than 1024 bytes, and it received a message that is greater than 1024 bytes. 2. RPM at the child's node encountered an FMP error while either executing the FmpRunProgram option (23110) or the Restore Program option (23010) in RPMCreate. The FMP error is contained in the *FMPerror* field of the log record header. 3. Too many child programs are executing at the child's node. RPM cannot allocate another child program.	1. Make sure that RPM software installed at the child's and parent's nodes is compatible. 2. Check the FMP error and the option in RPMCreate. 3. Wait for resources to be deallocated and try the RPM call later.
18010 *xx xx xx*	Insufficient memory to create a child program. 1. There is not enough DSAM to create a new child program. 2. There are no more ID segments for another program to run. 3. The RPM child table is full and another child program cannot be created.	1. Increase DSAM on the child's node. 2. Increase the number of ID segments on the child's node. Or wait until ID segments are released and try the RPM call later. 3. Wait until child programs have terminated and try the RPM call later.
18011 *xx xx xx*	Security violation or device error.	This error message is not used in NS-ARPA/1000 RPM.
18012 *xx xx xx*	Unknown internal error. An unexpected error was returned to RPM from another internal NS-ARPA routine.	Check the log file for other errors, possibly from IPC, and refer to the documentation on those errors.
18013 *xx xx xx*	Bad RPM packet structure. RPM received an internal packet which is not formatted according to RPM protocol or the length of the packet is too long.	The structure of the RPM message packet is incorrect. This error requires HP notification.
18014 *ipcerror xx xx*	Network transport error. RPM received a NetIPC error (*ipcerror*) when it tried to send or receive an RPM packet.	Refer to the NetIPC error codes in the "Numeric Error Codes" section of this manual for more information.
18015 vn xx xx	Incompatible version number ID. The RPM version number in the RPM message packet is not the same as the version number for RPM installed at the local node.	Make sure that the RPM versions are compatible. If not, update the older system.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
18016 *xx xx xx*	Unsupported RPM option or request. The option specified in the RPMCreate call or the request specified in the RPMControl call is unsupported.	Correct the option or request code.
18017 *xx xx xx*	RPMCreate request message too long.	This error message is not used in NS-ARPA/1000 RPM.
18018 *xx xx xx*	Bad parameter in *opt* array parameter. One of the following problems has occurred in an RPMControl call: 1. Invalid request code. 2. Incorrect *readdata* or *wrtdata* length. -OR- One of the following problems has occurred in an RPMCreate call: 1. The options are not specified in the correct order. 2. More than one Group 2 option is specified. 3. More than one Group 4 option is specified. 4. The string specified in the FmpSetWorkingDir option is not a valid directory or has an illegal length (must be 1-63 bytes). 5. The option array has an illegal structure. 6. The length of the string being passed (option 20000) is greater than 256 bytes or is a negative value. 7. The length of one of the options is invalid.	Check the RPMCreate or RPMControl call and make sure that the option array is constructed correctly.
18019 *ipcerror xx xx*	Invalid node name. The *nodename* specified in the RPM call is not valid or is unknown to NetIPC (same as NetIPC error code 40).	Refer to NetIPC error code 40 in the “Numeric Error Codes” section of this manual.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
18020 *xx xx xx*	No RPM parameter string. The RPMGetString call has been invoked by the child program to retrieve the parameter string passed to it by the parent program, but no parameter string exists (possibly because all parameter strings have already been retrieved in previous RPMGetString calls). -OR- The program issuing the RPMGetString call is not a child program scheduled by the RPM Monitor.	Check the child and parent programs to make sure that the number of RPMGetString calls matches the number of strings in the parent's RPMCreate call. The RPMGetString call can only be used by a child program scheduled by RPM. It must have been created previously by RPMCreate.
18021 *xx xx xx*	Illegal string length. The length of the parameter string for the pass string option (20000) in RPMCreate is negative.	Check the string length in the RPMCreate call.
18022 *xx xx xx*	The child program terminated abnormally. Either a memory protect error occurred or the child was accidentally terminated by someone (by RTE OF command).	Check the child program.
18023 *xx xx xx*	Unsupported RPM call.	This RPM call is not used on NS-ARPA/1000 RPM.
18302 *xx xx xx*	Table is full. There is no free entry in the local RPM Parent Process Table to accommodate this RPMCreate call.	Wait until a parent program completes, and RPM deallocates resources. Try again later.
18304 *muerror xx xx*	RPM attach failed. The RPM Monitor failed to attach to either the parent or child session. A Multiuser error is logged.	Refer to the "Multiuser Log Message Codes" subsection earlier in this section.
18305 *aa bb xx*	Schedule error. The RPM Monitor cannot schedule the child because the EXEC call failed. The values of the A and B registers which were returned by the EXEC call are logged in the log file.	*aa* and *bb* are fields of the log header record and contain the values of the A and B registers. Refer to the RTE manuals for an explanation of the EXEC error.
18306 *cs xx xx*	Cannot find child program's ID segment. The child program does not exist anymore. This can occur if the RTE OF command is used on the child program after it is RPed but before RPM can schedule it. *cs* indicates the child program status.	Make sure that the child program exists and has an ID segment. *cs* indicates the child program status. Then try again. If the problem persists, this error requires HP notification.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
18307 *muerror xx xx*	Logoff failed. The RPM Monitor failed to logoff the child session. A Multiuser error is logged.	Refer to the “Multiuser Log Message Codes” subsection earlier in this section.
18308 *xx xx xx*	Group 3 option error. An error occurred when executing a Group 3 option in an `RPMCreate` call.	Check the Group 3 option in the `RPMCreate` call.

HP-TN Log Message Codes (20000-20999)

The following codes are printed to the log file when the Entity is HP-TN for the TELNET virtual terminal service. The parts of TELNET that return log message codes are the TELNET user program, and the TELNET remote server program. The TELNET user program runs on the local node and communicates with the TELNET remote server. The TELNET remote server program runs on the remote node and handles the virtual terminal session.

Some of the log message codes are followed by error codes returned by NetIPC. Refer to the NetIPC error codes for more information. Fields that are indicated by *xx* contain values that are for HP use only. Errors that include these fields usually require HP notification; the values contained in these fields should be reported to HP.

HP-TN Log Message Codes for TELNET User Program (20000-20999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
20100 *xx xx xx*	TELNET user program received a fatal internal error.	An internal TELNET error has occurred. This error requires HP notification.
20101 *xx* 0 0	TELNET user program was unable to initialize.	This error requires HP notification.
20102 (a) (b) 0	TELNET user program was not able to get a class number.	(a) and (b) represent the A- and B-registers in integer format. Wait for a class number and try again.
20103 *ipcerror* 0 0	TELNET user program received a NetIPC error from an internal `IPCSelect` call.	Refer to the NetIPC error code in the “Numeric Error Codes” section of this manual for more information.
20104 *xx* 0 0	TELNET user program received a bad event from an internal `IPCSelect` call.	An internal TELNET error has occurred. This error requires HP notification.
20200 *ipcerror* 0 0	TELNET user program received a NetIPC error, *ipcerror*, on the terminal connection.	Refer to the NetIPC error code in the “Numeric Error Codes” section of this manual for more information.
20201 *ipcerror* 0 0	TELNET user program received an exceptional signal on the TELNET server connection.	With HP Modem running at the target node, when a user exits the session, the TELNET user program will log this message. This is a normal condition, not an error.
20204 *ipcerror* 0 0	TELNET user program received a NetIPC error sending data to the TELNET server.	Refer to the NetIPC error code in the “Numeric Error Codes” section of this manual for more information.
20205 *ipcerror* 0 0	TELNET user program received a NetIPC error receiving data from the TELNET server.	Refer to the NetIPC error code in the “Numeric Error Codes” section of this manual for more information.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
20301 *xx* 0 0	TELNET user program received an “Unknown Error” from the terminal interface.	An internal TELNET error has occurred. This error requires HP notification.
20302 *xx* 0 0	TELNET user program received a “No Class Number” error from the terminal interface.	An internal TELNET error has occurred. This error requires HP notification.
20303 *xx* 0 0	TELNET user program received a “Not Enough SAM” error from the terminal interface.	SAM is a resource used by many other programs. You can wait for another program to release its use of SAM and then try using TELNET again. If the problem persists, increase the amount of SAM needed in your system.
20304 *xx* 0 0	TELNET user program received a “Not Enough SAM Ever” error from the terminal interface.	SAM is a resource used by many other programs. There is not enough SAM allocated to use TELNET. Increase the amount of SAM needed in your system by regeneration or using the SAM command in BOOTEX.
20305 *xx* 0 0	TELNET user program received an “Illegal Class Number” error from the terminal interface.	An internal TELNET error has occurred. This error requires HP notification.
20306 *xx* 0 0	TELNET user program received a “Driver Rejects Call” error from the terminal interface.	An internal TELNET error has occurred. This error requires HP notification.
20307 *xx* 0 0	TELNET user program received an “LU is locked” error from the terminal interface.	The LU of the terminal being accessed is already locked and in use by another program. Wait for the LU to be released. Then run TELNET again.
20308 *xx* 0 0	TELNET user program received an “LU is down” error from the terminal interface.	The LU of the terminal being accessed is down. Use the `UP, lu` command. Then run TELNET again.

HP-TN Log Message Codes for TELNET Server (20000-20999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
20501 0 *xx yy*	TELNET server program received an illegal I/O request from the pseudo terminal driver (not read, write, control, or abort).	This error requires HP notification.
20502 *xx* 0 0	TELNET server program has encountered an error from an internal NetIPC `InitOpt` call.	A possible internal error in TELNET or NetIPC has occurred. This error requires HP notification.
20503 *xx* 0 0	TELNET server program has encountered an error from an internal NetIPC `AddOpt` call.	A possible internal error in TELNET or NetIPC has occurred. This error requires HP notification.
20504 0 *xx yy*	TELNET server program received a new I/O request before it could complete the previous request.	A possible internal error in TELNET has occurred. This can occur in a busy system where the server is locked out by high priority programs for an extended period of time. This error requires HP notification.
20505 0 *xx yy*	TELNET server program has received an I/O control request with a subfunction that is not recognized by TNSRV.	Check to see if the control request subfunction is valid for a TELNET pseudo terminal lu (interface driver IDZ00). See the *RTE-A Driver Reference Manual*.
20506 *ipcerr* cd 0	TELNET server program received a NetIPC error from an internal `IPCRecv` call when trying to receive data from the network.	Refer to the NetIPC error code in the “Numeric Error Codes” section of this manual for more information.
20507 0 0 0	TELNET server program ran out of internal buffer space for data to be echoed remotely.	This error is caused by the network socket not being writeable for a duration of time. This error requires HP notification.
20508 0 0 0	TELNET server program ran out of internal FIFO buffer space.	Too many characters at one time were typed ahead. Re-enter the characters.
20509 *xx* 0 0	TELNET server program failed to get the protocol socket.	No free NS-ARPA socket available. Try using TELNET again or increase the number of sockets configured in the system.
20510 *xx* 0 0	TELNET server program failed to find the VC socket created by the internet services network daemon, INETD.	Reinitialize NS. If the problem persists, notify your HP representative.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
20511 *xx yy* 0	TELNET server program failed to find its context information.	The *yy* field of the log record header contains the server's ID segment address. This is an internal TELNET server error. This error requires HP notification.
20512 0 *xx yy*	TELNET server program failed to set up the pseudo terminal driver connection.	*xx* and *yy* are fields of the log record header. *xx* contains the pseudo terminal LU number, and *yy* contains the socket ID for the pseudo terminal driver. Reset the pseudo LU using control request and try again.
20513 *ipcerr xx yy*	TELNET server program received a NetIPC error from an internal `IPCSelect` call.	Refer to the NetIPC error code in the "Numeric Error Codes" section of this manual for more information.
20514 *ipcerr* 0 0	TELNET server program received a NetIPC error from an internal `IPCShutDown` call for a network socket.	Refer to the NetIPC error code in the "Numeric Error Codes" section of this manual for more information.
20515 *ipcerr* 0 0	TELNET server program received a NetIPC error from an internal `IPCShutDown` call on a socket for a pseudo terminal LU.	Refer to the NetIPC error code in the "Numeric Error Codes" section of this manual for more information.
20516 *ipcerr xx yy*	TELNET server program received a NetIPC error from an internal `IPCSend` call on a network socket.	Refer to the NetIPC error code in the "Numeric Error Codes" section of this manual for more information.
20517 0 *xx yy*	TELNET server program received an unknown TELNET option from the network.	*xx* and *yy* are fields of the log record header. *xx* will be one of the following: "WILL", "WONT," "DO," or "DONT." *yy* is the unknown option that was received. This error requires HP notification.
20518 0 IAC *xx*	TELNET server program received an unknown TELNET command from the network.	*xx* is a field of the log record header. *xx* is the unknown TELNET command. This error requires HP notification.

HP-FTP Log Message Codes (21000-21999)

The following codes are printed to the log file (*logDevice* specified when running EVMON) when the Entity is for FTP.

Some of the log message codes are followed by error codes returned by NetIPC. Refer to the NetIPC error codes for more information. Fields that are indicated by *xx* contain values that are for HP internal use only. These errors and the *xx* values should be reported to HP.

There may be other undocumented messages in the log file. These are diagnostic messages for HP internal use only. As long as there are no problems with the ARPA services, then ignore these messages. If there are problems, your HP representative will analyze and interpret those messages.

HP-FTP Log Message Codes (21000-21999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
21001 *xx xx xx*	FTP internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
21002 *ipcerr xx xx*	FTP encountered a Network error.	Refer to the NetIPC error later in this section for more information.
21004 *xx xx xx*	A binary file transfer with destination file other than file type 1, 2, or 6 failed because the data did not match the disk image of an RTE file.	Make sure the source file is a disk image of RTE file. If the file is not an RTE file, transfer it to type 1 file.

HP-ARM Log Message Codes (24000-24999)

HP-ARM Log Message Codes (24000-24999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
24016	An ARM transaction has been initiated either by IP or by the Socket Registry while all of ARM's path records were in use.	Configure more ARM PCB records using NSINIT.
24111	This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
24201	The ARM protocol handler received an unexpected type of event message. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

HP-ARP Log Message Codes (25000-25999)

HP-ARP Log Message Codes (25000-25999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
25001	This error indicates that the Memory Manager has returned an error. The Memory Manager error and the location in the code are in the accompanying fields. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
25002	The length of an ARP message received from the network is an invalid length.	This is a warning. If the error persists, this error requires HP notification.
25003	The ARP message received from the network is not in the correct format.	This is a warning. If the error persists, this error requires HP notification.
25004	An error was encountered while trying to find out the local node's LAN station address. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
25005	An error was encountered while trying to send an ARP message out to the network. The exact nature of the error depends upon the accompanying location and error fields. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
25006	An error was encountered while setting a timer. The exact nature of the error depends upon the accompanying location and error fields. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
25007	The ARP protocol handler received an unexpected type of event message. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
25008	The ARP message received from the network has an unknown message type field.	This is a warning. If the error persists, this error requires HP notification.
25009	The ARP protocol handler received an unknown type of timer signal from the timer facility. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
25016	An ARP transaction has been initiated by IP while all of ARP's path records were in use.	Configure more ARP PCB records using NSINIT.

ICMP Log Message Codes (26000-26999)

ICMP Log Message Codes (26000-26999)

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
26001	ICMP received an error from Memory Manager while trying to append data in DSAM. The Memory Manager error is in the *xx* field. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
26002	A bad checksum of an ICMP packet occurred.	If the error persists, this error requires HP notification.
26003	ICMP attempted to clean up after it received an error from Memory Manager but failed. This might indicate that DSAM or SAM is corrupt.	This error requires HP notification.
26004	ICMP cannot satisfy a connection request to a given host from PING program.	Verify that the host is in the Nodal Registry. If the host is there, this error requires HP notification.
26005	A packet has arrived for a PING program that has already terminated.	This error requires no further action.
26006	ICMP cannot read the header of an ICMP packet. The error returned by Memory Manager is in the *xx* field. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
26007	While trying to update the checksum of an ICMP packet, ICMP received an error from Memory Manager. The Memory Manager error is in the *xx* field. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
26008	Memory Manager returned an error when ICMP attempted to move data from DSAM to PING data space. The Memory Manager error is in the *xx* field. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
26010	Memory Manager returned an error when ICMP attempted to copy data from DSAM. The Memory Manager error is in the *xx* field. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
26011	Memory Manager returned an error when ICMP attempted to move data from PING's data space to DSAM. The Memory Manager error is in the *xx* field. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
26501	Memory Manager returned an error when PING attempted to append its data in DSAM. The Memory Manager error is in the *xx* field. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
26502	PING was unable to cancel the timer.	If the error persists, this error requires HP notification.
26503	PING was unable to create its own socket. This might happen if there is heavy traffic on the network.	If the error persists when the network has low traffic, this error requires HP notification.
26505	PING received an unknown event message from ICMP.	If the error persists, this error requires HP notification.
26506	PING encountered an invalid domain report length. The Nodal Registry might be corrupt.	If the error persists, this error requires HP notification.
26515	Memory Manager returned an error when PING attempted to move data into DSAM. The Memory Manager error is in the *xx* field. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
26517	PING encountered an invalid path report. The Nodal Registry might be corrupt.	If the error persists, this error requires HP notification.
26518	Memory Manager returned an error when PING tried to put its event message in DSAM. The Memory Manage error is in the *xx* field. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
26519	Memory Manager returned an error when PING tried to read a path report from DSAM. The Memory Manager error is in the *xx* field. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
26520	Memory Manager returned an error when PING tried to retrieve its data from DSAM. The Memory Manager error is in the *xx* field. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
26521	PING was unable to set the timer.	If the error persists, this error requires HP notification.

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
26522	PING was unable to wait for a reply from ICMP. The Memory Manager error returned is in the *xx* field. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
26523	The timer expired unexpectedly.	If the error persists, this error requires HP notification.
26524	PING was unable to create its user record. This might happen if the network traffic is heavy.	If the error persists when the network traffic is low, this error requires HP notification.
26525	PING was unable to find its user record. This might indicate that DSAM is corrupt.	If the error persists, this error requires HP notification.

Location Codes

The following codes are returned in the *Location* field of the log record header. These codes are listed according to the Entity that is printed in the *Entity* field of the log record header when they occur.

Entity: INPRO

The following codes are printed to the *Location* field of the log record header when the event class is Warning (Class 3), Error (Class 4), Disaster (Class 5), or RsrceLim (Class 6), and the Entity printed in the *Entity* field is INPRO.

INPRO Location Codes

Location	Meaning	Action
-301	INPRO has encountered a "No Abort" return from its Class I/O GET call. If the "No Abort" return indicates that INPRO's class number is no longer valid, or if two successive Class I/O GET calls encounter a "No Abort" return, the event class is logged as Disaster and INPRO is aborted. UPLIN will reschedule INPRO after performing all possible cleanup. A and B register information is returned in the *xx* and *yy* fields of the log record header. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	If this condition persists, NS-ARPA must be shutdown and reinitialized. If shutdown and reinitialization do not solve the problem, notify your HP field office.
-302	While starting up, INPRO was unable to find a valid class number for its use in the DSAM storage area. After logging this message, INPRO will abort. UPLIN will reschedule INPRO after performing all possible cleanup. The invalid class number is printed in the *xx* field of the log record header. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	If this condition persists, NS-ARPA must be shutdown and reinitialized. If shutdown and reinitialization do not solve the problem, this error requires HP notification.

Location	Meaning	Action
-303	INPRO received an error indication in the DVT status word returned along with the write completion of a Class I/O request. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the error code field from the DVT status word and the *yy* field contains the entire DVT status word. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	No action is necessary because the HP protocols can retransmit lost messages. However, if enough messages are dropped in this way so that network functioning is impaired, a shutdown and restart of NS-ARPA, or a reboot of the system, may be necessary to clear the condition. If these actions do not solve the problem, notify your HP field office.
-304	INPRO was unable to allocate space in DSAM for an incoming message. If the transport is TCP, HP-PXP, or the DS/1000-IV Compatible Services transport with Message Accounting, the message will be retransmitted and will probably be accepted. A Memory Manager error code is printed in *xx* field of the log record header.	If too many messages are lost in this way, more space should be allocated for DSAM at initialization time.
-305	INPRO tried to requeue a message to the message tracing program, NSTRC, or to the interface protocol monitor, IFPM, but the class number used was rejected by the Class I/O system. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the class number and the *yy* field contains the error indication from REQUE. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	If this problem repeats, shutting down tracing with BRTRC and then restarting NSTRC may correct it. If not, this error requires HP notification.
-306	INPRO received a message which appeared to be from a link type not supported by NS-ARPA/1000. May represent data corruption in SAM, or mismatched version of INPRO and one of the drivers. INPRO dropped the affected message. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the link type code from the message. The log message contains the event message that INPRO would have sent to the link interface. The first word is meaningless.	Verify that all software is of the same revision. Especially check revisions of datacomm drivers and the NS-ARPA/1000 code appended to INPRO (check load map). You may check the update time stamps on `nssys_cds.lib`, `nslib_cds.lib`, `inpro.rel` and the relocatable for the driver affected. If all software is same revision, the problem may be corruption in SAM or in the driver. Reboot. If versions match and rebooting does not solve the problem, this log is an internal error and requires HP notification.

Entity: OUTPRO

The following codes are printed to the *Location* field of the log record header when the event class is Warning (Class 3), Error (Class 4), Disaster (Class 5), or RsrceLim (Class 6), and the Entity printed to the *Entity* field is OUTPRO.

Location	Meaning	Action
1	OUTPRO was unable to dequeue an outgoing message from its socket in order to pass it on the transport protocol handler concerned. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the global socket descriptor of the socket that encountered the problem and the *yy* field contains the error number indicating the problem that prevented dequeueing of the message. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	No action is necessary unless enough messages are dropped in this way to impact system functions. If this is the case, a shutdown and restart of NS-ARPA may clear the problem. If it does not, this error requires HP notification.
2	OUTPRO received a signal indicating that a call socket had a control message on it, and yet the socket was not in a state that permitted these messages. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the global socket descriptor of the socket that encountered the problem and the *yy* field contains the state (so_b.state) the socket was in. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
3	OUTPRO received a signal indicating that a call socket had an exception message on it, and yet the socket was not in a state that permitted these messages. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the global socket descriptor of the socket that encountered the problem and the *yy* field contains the state (so_b.state) the socket was in. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4	OUTPRO received a signal indicating that a call socket had some undefined message on it. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the global socket descriptor of the socket that encountered the problem. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Location	Meaning	Action
5	OUTPRO received a signal indicating that a root socket had a control message on it, and yet the socket was not in a state that permitted these messages. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the global socket descriptor of the socket that encountered the problem and the *yy* field contains the state (`so_b.state`) the socket was in. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
6	OUTPRO received a signal indicating that a root socket had some undefined message on it. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the global socket descriptor of the socket that encountered the error. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
7	OUTPRO received a signal indicating that a socket had some message on it, but the socket is of an undefined kind. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the global socket descriptor of the socket that encountered the error and the *yy* field contains the `socket_kind` field of the socket. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
8	OUTPRO received a signal indicating that a VC socket had an exception on it, but the socket was not in a state that permitted that kind of signal. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the global socket descriptor of the socket that encountered the error and the *yy* field contains the `socket_b.state` field of the socket. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Location	Meaning	Action
9	OUTPRO received a signal indicating that a VC socket had data on it, but the socket was not in a state that permitted that kind of signal. The signal was ignored. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the global socket descriptor of the socket that encountered the problem and the *yy* field contains the `socket_b.state` field of the socket. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
10	OUTPRO received a signal indicating that a VC socket had an undefined signal on it. The signal was ignored. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the global socket descriptor of the socket that encountered the error and the *yy* field contains the `socket_b.state` field of the socket. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
11	OUTPRO was unable to dequeue outbound connectionless data for transmission. The message affected was lost. However, if the message was for a DS/1000-IV Compatible Service, Message Accounting will probably retransmit it. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the global socket descriptor of the socket that encountered the problem and the *yy* field contains the `socket_b.state` field of the socket. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Entity: HP-PROBE

The following codes are printed to the *Location* field of the log record header. The following codes are printed when the event class is Warning (Class 3), Error (Class 4), Disaster (Class 5), or RsrceLim (Class 6), and the Entity printed in the *Entity* field is HP-PROBE.

HP-PROBE Location Codes

Location	Meaning	Action
100	An attempt to store a Probe message into a DSAM *mbuf* prior to transmission failed. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
200	A Probe transaction was initiated, either by IP or the Socket Registry, while all of Probe's path records were in use.	Configure more Probe PCB records.
300	Could not read in the virtual network addresses from the *mbuf* containing the newly-arrived gateway request message. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
301	Indicates a configuration problem. The IEEE-802 software did not have the station address for the local node on the network in which it is supposed to be a member. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
302	Unable to store a Probe gateway reply message into a DSAM *mbuf* prior to transmission. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
400	Could not read in from a DSAM *mbuf* the name part of a Probe name request message. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
401	The name length specified in a received Probe name request message was invalid. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
402	The name found in a received Probe name request message had an illegal syntax. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
403	Had trouble reading in a nodal path report that should have been present in the local node's nodal registry. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Location	Meaning	Action
404	Encountered a problem in preparing a response message for a Probe name request. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
600	Could not read in from DSAM the entire contents of an unsolicited Probe reply message. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
601	The name length specified in an unsolicited Probe reply message was invalid. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
602	Could not purge the nodal path report part of an entry in the Nodal Registry database. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
603	Had trouble inserting a nodal path report into a Nodal Registry database entry. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
604	Could not update the length fields of a Nodal Registry database entry. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
800	The amount of data received as part of a Virtual Address request was incorrect. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
801	Could not read in from DSAM a Virtual Address requested passed to Probe by the LAN. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
802	Had unexpected trouble trying to write a Probe Virtual address reply message into DSAM prior to transmission. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
901	Had trouble setting up a Probe name request message and had to terminate a node name look up transaction. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
902	Request to start a timer for a Probe name request transaction failed. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1000	Could not set up a Probe name request message as part of a retransmission effort. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Location	Meaning	Action
1001	Could not reset the timer needed for a Probe name request transmission. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1100	Indicates a configuration problem. Could not find an entry for the local node in the local node's Nodal Registry database. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1101	Could not read the local node's entry out of the local node's Nodal Registry database. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1102	Unable to write an unsolicited Probe reply message in a DSAM *mbuf* prior to transmission. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1103	Unable to set the timer used for unsolicited Probe reply messages. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1200	Had trouble writing a Virtual Address Probe request message into DSAM prior to transmission. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1201	Could not set a timer needed to time the retransmission interval for a Virtual Address Probe transaction. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1300	Had trouble writing a Probe Virtual Address request retry message into a DSAM *mbuf*. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1301	Had trouble resetting a timer for a Probe Virtual Address request that was being retransmitted. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2500	The Probe inbound protocol handler received an unexpected kind of event message (i.e., not a DATA_INDICATION). This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2501	The Probe inbound protocol handler received a message that was too short to be a legitimate Probe message. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Location	Meaning	Action
2502	Could not read in from DSAM the preamble part of an inbound Probe message. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2503	A kind of Probe message arrived that the local node does not know how to handle. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2601	The outbound Probe protocol handler received an unexpected kind of timer signal. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2602	The outbound Probe protocol handler received an unexpected kind of event message. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2701	The stub inbound PROBE protocol handler in OUTPRO received an unexpected kind of event message. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Entity: PROSW

The following code is printed to the *Location* field of the log record header when the event class is Warning (Class 3), Error (Class 4), Disaster (Class 5), or RsrceLim (Class 6), and the Entity printed to the *Entity* field is PROSW..

PROSW Location Codes

Location	Meaning	Action
2	An event message was sent to an undefined event handler port. The *xx* field of the log record header contains the source event handler port identifier and the *yy* field contains the address of the call to PROSW. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Entity: SIGMOD

The following codes are printed to the *Location* field of the log record header when the event class is Warning (Class 3), Error (Class 4), Disaster (Class 5), or RsrceLim (Class 6), and the Entity printed in the *Entity* field is SIGMOD. Routines in SIGMOD manage several configurable and/or depletable NS-ARPA resources. Whenever a SIGMOD routine detects that a resource needed to service the caller is depleted, a resource limit notice is logged.

SIGMOD Location Codes

Location	Meaning	Action
300	An internal error was encountered while trying to lock a resource number (RNRQ). This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
800	The system has no more UserRecords. This means that no new user processes will be permitted to use any NS-ARPA services until some active NS-user process terminates.	Configure more UserRecords.
1000	The system has no more NameRecords. Such records are needed whenever a user tries to use IPCName to name a socket. NameRecords are also needed whenever a user tries to use IPCGive to give a socket to another process.	Configure more NameRecords.
1100	The system has no more SocketRecords. This means that NetIPC users won't be able to create any new sockets.	Configure more sockets.
1500	The system has no more memory that it can allocate to newly created sockets. Every socket, when created, is allocated some amount of memory for its exclusive use.	Increase the amount of DSAM space allocated.
1600	An attempt was made to create a socket of an undefined type. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1700	A call socket was discovered in an undefined state. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1701	A VC socket was discovered with a bad reference count. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Location	Meaning	Action
1702	A VC socket received an ABORT_CONFIRMATION event message when it was not expecting it. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1703	An attempt was made to manipulate a socket of an undefined type. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1800	An ABORT_INDICATION event message that referenced a call socket was received by NetIPC. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2202	An event message of an unexpected or unknown type was received by the NetIPC inbound protocol handler. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2300	An event message of an unexpected or unknown type was received by the NetIPC inbound protocol handler running in OUTPRO. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2400	A problem was encountered trying to place an IPATH_ABORTED event message into DSAM. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2401	A problem was encountered trying to append an *mbuf* containing an IPATH_ABORTED event message to a user's call socket. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2700	The DSAM state word has an unexpected value. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
3200	A name record that should have been linked to a socket was discovered not to be linked. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
3700	No space is available for the storage of connect site path reports. Calls such as IPCLookUp will not complete successfully until some storage space has been released. This storage space is charged against the Socket Registry's special path memory socket.	Configure more space for the storage of connect-site path reports.

Location	Meaning	Action
4000	A problem was encountered while trying to read the preamble portion of a path report from DSAM. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4001	A problem was encountered while trying to dispose of a path reported stored in DSAM. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4200	An attempt to put an event message into DSAM failed. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4201	An attempt to append an event message to a root socket failed. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4202	An attempt to read in an event message that was queued on a root socket failed. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4401	An attempt to put an event message into DSAM failed. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4402	An attempt to append an event message to a root socket's inbound *sbuf* failed. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4403	Encountered a root socket in an unknown state. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4500	Encountered a root socket in an unknown state while trying to deallocate it. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4501	Encountered a call socket in a unknown state while trying to deallocate it. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4502	Received a request to deallocate a socket of unknown kind. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4800	An attempt to read in the preamble part of a path report stored in DSAM failed. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
4801	An attempt to read in the preamble part of a path report stored in DSAM failed. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Location	Meaning	Action
4802	An attempt the overwrite the preamble part of a path reported stored in DSAM failed. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
5000	A graceful release indication (from a remote system) is received on a non-VC socket. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
5001	A graceful release indication (from a remote system) is received on a VC socket which is not in an expected state. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Entity: SREG

The following codes are printed to the *Location* field of the log record header when the event class is Warning (Class 3), Error (Class 4), Disaster (Class 5), or RsrceLim (Class 6), and the Entity printed in the *Entity* field is SREG. The resource limit codes indicate that the Socket Registry is unable to acquire one of the following resources: memory for storing nodal path reports or memory for storing connect site path reports. The Socket Registry charges the space for nodal path reports against Probe's special path memory socket. Space for connect-site path reports is charged against the Socket Registry's special path memory socket. You may configure the amount of memory initially allocated to each of these sockets by running NSINIT.

SREG Location Codes

Location	Meaning	Action
900	Could not purge an entry from the Nodal Registry database. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
901	The Socket Registry could not obtain enough space to store a nodal path report.	Configure more space for the storage of Nodal Path Reports.
902	Adding the local node's entry into the Nodal Registry is not allowed.	This is a warning only.
1000	Had trouble reading the preamble part of an entry stored in the Nodal Registry database. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1001	Had trouble reading the "next pointer" of an entry stored in the Nodal Registry database. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1100	Had trouble reading the preamble part of a Nodal Registry database entry prior to purging it. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1101	Had trouble reading the "next pointer" part of a Nodal Registry database entry prior to purging it. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1103	Had trouble overwriting the "next pointer" field of a stored Nodal Registry database entry. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1104	Deleting the local node's entry from the Nodal Registry is not allowed.	This is a warning only.
1400	Could not read in from DSAM the header of a Socket Registry reply message. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Location	Meaning	Action
1401	Had trouble appending a preamble record to a connect-site path report in DSAM. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1402	The Memory Manager would not allow the space to be used for storing a connect-site path report to be charged against the Socket Registry's special socket. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1403	Could not read in a Socket Registry reply message from DSAM that PXP had tried to deliver. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1404	Could not deallocate the *mbuf* that contained a Socket Registry reply message. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1405	A Socket Registry reply message was received from the remote peer but could not be interpreted. The message may have been corrupted in transit. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1407	The inbound Socket Registry protocol handler has received an event message that it cannot interpret. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1408	The Socket Registry could not obtain enough memory to store a connect site path report.	Configure more space for the storage of connect-site path reports.
1501	The inbound Socket Registry protocol handler in OUTPRO received an event message of an unexpected type. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1502	The inbound Socket Registry protocol handler in OUTPRO received a QUERY_CONFIRM event message but could not interpret its meaning. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1601	Could not read in from DSAM the context record for an IPCLookUp transaction. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Location	Meaning	Action
1602	Could not deallocate the *mbuf* containing the context record for an IPCLookUp transaction. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1603	Unable to read in from DSAM a Nodal Path Report that Probe tried to locate for the Socket Registry. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1604	Unable to read in from DSAM a nodal path report the first time but not the second time. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1800	Had trouble reading the preamble part of a connect-site path report. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1801	Could not read in a connect-site path report that was stored in DSAM. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1802	The memory manager rejected an attempt to purge or overwrite a nodal path report in DSAM. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1900	This error indicates a configuration problem. The information that the Socket Registry needs to construct connect-site path reports cannot be found. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
1901	Could not store the template for connect-site path reports into DSAM. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2001	The Socket Registry's outbound protocol handler received an event message of an unexpected kind. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2100	Unable to read a nodal path report from DSAM. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2101	The Socket Registry could not read in either a socket name or a node name passed to it inside an *mbuf*. The names were to have been resolved as part of an IPCLookUp transaction. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

Location	Meaning	Action
2102	The Memory Manager rejected an attempt to write a node name string into DSAM. The string would have been stored in an *mbuf* where it could have been later retrieved by Probe. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2103	Could not write context information for an IPCDest transaction into an *mbuf* in DSAM where it was to be saved. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2104	Could not construct a connect-site path report to describe one of the local node's call sockets. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2105	Unable to put a Socket Registry reply message into DSAM prior to asking PXP to transmit it. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2300	Encountered an unexpected problem obtaining domain information while constructing a connect-site path report template. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2301	TCP had trouble adding its part to a connect-site path report template. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2302	IP had trouble adding its part to a connect-site path report template. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2303	IEEE-802 had trouble adding its part to a connect-site path report template. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2304	Ethernet had trouble adding its part to a connect-site path report template. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.
2306	A reference to an unknown protocol was encountered while constructing a connect-site path report template. This is an NS-ARPA internal error.	This error requires HP notification.

ASCII Log Messages

The following ASCII messages are printed to the log file by certain software modules, procedures, processes, and protocol handlers. They are listed according to the Entity that is printed in the *Entity* field of the log record header when they occur.

Entity: HP-IFP

The following codes and/or messages are printed to the log file when the Entity is HP-IFP.

Message	Meaning	Action
IFPOB: Outstub received spurious emsg.	This procedure should not be called. It would only be called by a faulty protocol handler.	This error requires HP notification.
IFPOB: GetRouterAdr err;msg lost	Could not read the IFP header field from DSAM.	This error requires HP notification.
IFPOB: NRV error; msg lost	Could not get the NRV entry for source/destination node.	Reinitialize your node to add the router address. If the router address is already in the NRV, this error requires HP notification.
IFPOB: IP path error; msg lost	No IP path reference on which to send the message.	Make sure that your have as many IP path records as sockets. If you do and the system is heavily used, this error requires HP notification.
IFPOB: Detected invalid emsg	Message had an invalid event ID.	This error requires HP notification.
IFPIB: DS_Mread error	Could not read the IFP header/message from DSAM.	This error requires HP notification.
IFPIB: DS/1000 services not present	IFPM class number was invalid.	Reinitialize your node to enable the DS/1000-IV Compatible Services.
IFPIB: Detected DS_MAdj error	Could not strip the DS/1000 header from the DSAM message.	This error requires HP notification.
IFPIB: Could not allocate SAM	Could not allocate SAM for the message.	Check the amount of SAM usage on your node. If no other programs make heavy use of SAM, this error requires HP notification.
IFPIB: DS_IntoSAM error	Could not move the message from DSAM to SAM.	This error requires HP notification.
IFPIB: Class requeue error	Could not requeue the message from IFPM class to GRPM class.	This error requires HP notification.
IFPIB: Detected invalid emsg	Message had invalid event ID.	This error requires HP notification.

Message	Meaning	Action
`IFPM: Class I/O error: IOxx`	Error returned for class Requeue.	Refer to the appropriate RTE reference manual for information on class I/O errors.
`IFPM: Detected Class I/O error`	Error returned from class Requeue (bad length).	Refer to the appropriate RTE reference manual for information on Class I/O errors.
`IFPM: IFPM Detected bad GRPM class no`	GRPM class number is 0.	This error requires HP notification.
`IFPM: IFPM Detected bad IFPM class no`	IFPM class number is 0.	This error requires HP notification.
`IFPM: Detected invalid socket ID`	IFPM socket ID is 0.	This error requires HP notification.
`IFPM: DS_SBPut error`	Could not transfer the message to DSAM.	This error requires HP notification.
`IFPM: DS_MAppendHead error`	Could not add IFP header to message in DSAM.	This error requires HP notification.
`IFPM: DS_SBAppend error`	Could not append the message to IFP socket.	This error requires HP notification.

INPRO ASCII Log Messages

The following ASCII log message is printed to the log file and may accompany the location codes listed in “Location Codes” in this section.

INPRO ASCII Log Messages

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
`Bad Class Number in DSAM`	See INPRO log message code `-302` for more information.	See page 6-47.

OUTPRO ASCII Log Messages

The following ASCII log messages are printed to the log file and may accompany the location codes listed in “Location Codes” in this section.

OUTPRO ASCII Log Messages

LogMessage	Meaning	Action
DS_SBDequeue problem	See OUTPRO location code 1 for more information.	See page 6-49.
DispatchCall() CTRL_READABLE state error	See OUTPRO location code 2 for more information.	See page 6-49.
DispatchCall() EXCEPTIONAL state error	See OUTPRO location code 3 for more information.	See page 6-49.
DispatchCall() bad signal: *xxxxxx xxxxxxx*	The *xxxxx xxxxxx* fields contain the signal record for the socket in octal. See OUTPRO location code 4 for more information.	See page 6-49.
DispatchRoot() CTRL_READABLE state error	See OUTPRO location code 5 for more information.	See page 6-50.
DispatchRoot() bad signal: *xxxxxx xxxxxx*	The *xxxxxx xxxxxx* fields contain the signal record for the socket in octal. See OUTPRO location code 6 for more information.	See page 6-50.
DispatchEvent() Illegal Socket Kind	See OUTPRO location code 7 for more information.	See page 6-50.
DispatchVC() EXCEPTIONAL state error	See OUTPRO location code 8 for more information.	See page 6-50.
DispatchVC() DATAREADABLE state error.	See OUTPRO location code 9 for more information.	See page 6-51.
DispatchVC() bad signal: xxxxxxx xxxxxxx	The *xxxxxx xxxxxx* fields contain the signal record for the socket in octal. See OUTPRO location code 10 for more information.	See page 6-51.
DequeueAndPass problem.	See OUTPRO location code 11 for more information.	See page 6-51.

HP-ROUTER ASCII Log Messages

The following ASCII messages are printed to the log file when the Entity is `HP-ROUTER`.

HP-ROUTER ASCII Log Messages

Message	Meaning	Action
`RROB: DS_MDispose error`	Error encountered when disposing the message.	This error requires HP notification.
`RROB: NRV error`	Could not find the path reference in the NRV.	This error requires HP notification.
`RROB: OutStub detected bad message`	It is illegal to call this procedure.	This error requires HP notification.
`RROB: invalid emsg`	Message had invalid event ID.	This error requires HP notification.
`RRIB: DS_MDispose error`	Could not dispose the message.	This error requires HP notification.
`RRIB: InStub received spurious emsg`	Message had invalid event ID.	This error requires HP notification.
`RRIB: DS_MRead error`	Could not read the message from DSAM.	This error requires HP notification.
`PRIB: DS_MAdj error`	Could not strip the header from the message.	This error requires HP notification.
`PRIB: NRV node not found error`	The router address was not found.	Add the router address during NS-ARPA initialization.
`PRIB: Invalid emsg`	Message had invalid event ID.	This error requires HP notification.