English

FUJITSU

UDS/SQL V2.9B

Messages

User Guide

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Certified documentation according to DIN EN ISO 9001:2015

To ensure a consistently high quality standard and user-friendliness, this documentation was created to meet the regulations of a quality management system which complies with the requirements of the standard DIN EN ISO 9001:2015.

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Messages

1 Preface

The **U**niversal **D**atabase **S**ystem UDS/SQL is a high-performance database system based on the structural concept of CODASYL. Its capabilities, however, go far beyond those of CODASYL as it also offers the features of the relational model. Both models can be used in coexistence with each other on the same data resources.

COBOL DML, CALL DML and (ISO standard) SQL are available for querying and updating data. COBOL DML statements are integrated in the COBOL language; SQL statements can be used in DRIVE programs or via an ODBC interface.

To ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability, UDS/SQL provides effective but flexible protection mechanisms that control access to the database. These mechanisms are compatible with the openUTM transaction monitor.

The data security concept provided by UDS/SQL effectively protects data against corruption and loss. This concept combines UDS/SQL-specific mechanisms such as logging updated information with BS2000 functions such as DRV (Dual Recording by Volume).

If the add-on product UDS-D is used, it is also possible to process data resources in BS2000 computer networks. UDS/SQL ensures that the data remains consistent throughout the network. Distributed transaction processing in both BS2000 computer networks and networks of BS2000 and other operating systems can be implemented using UDS/SQL together with openUTM-D or openUTM (Unix/Linux/Windows). UDS/SQL can also be used as the database in client-server solutions via ODBC servers.

The architecture of UDS/SQL (e.g. multitasking, multithreading, DB cache) and its structuring flexibility provide a very high level of throughput.

1.1 Structure of the UDS/SQL documentation

The “Guide through the manuals” section explains which manuals and which parts of the manuals contain the information required by the user. A glossary gives brief definitions of the technical terms used in the text.
In addition to using the table of contents, users can find answers to their queries either via the index or by referring to the running headers.

Guide through the manuals

The UDS/SQL database system is documented in five manuals:

- UDS/SQL Design and Definition
- UDS/SQL Application Programming
- UDS/SQL Creation and Restructuring
- UDS/SQL Database Operation
- UDS/SQL Recovery, Information and Reorganization

Further manuals describing additional UDS/SQL products and functions are listed on "Structure of the UDS/SQL documentation".

For a basic introduction the user should refer to chapters 2 and 3 of the “Design and Definition” manual; these chapters describe

- reasons for using databases
- the CODASYL database model
- the relational database model with regard to SQL
- the difference between the models
- the coexistence of the two database models in a UDS/SQL database
- the characteristic features of UDS/SQL

How the manuals are used depends on the user’s previous knowledge and tasks. Table 1 serves as a guide to help users find their way through the manuals.

Examples

A user whose task it is to write COBOL DML programs should look up the column “COBOL/CALL DML Programming” under “User task” in the second line of table 1. There, the following chapters of the “Design and Definition” manual are recommended:

General information	B = Basic information
Schema DDL	D = Detailed information
SSL	D = Detailed information
Subschema DDL	L = Learning the functions

In the same column the user can also see which chapters of the other manual are of use.

Database administrators who are in charge of database administration and operation will find the appropriate information under the column “Administration and Operation”.

Contents of the five main manuals	User task							
	Design and definition	COBOL/ CALL DML programming	SQL program-ming	Creation and restructuring	Administration and operation	Working with openUTM	Working with IQS	Working with UDS-D
Manual UDS/SQL Design and Definition								
Preface	B	–	–	–	–	B	B	–
General information	B	B	B	B	B	B	–	–
Designing the database	B	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Schema DDL	L	D	–	L	L	–	–	–
SSL	L	D	–	L	L	–	–	–
Subschema DDL	L	L	–	L	L	–	–	–
Relational schema	L	–	D	–	–	–	–	–
Structure of pages	D	–	–	D	D	–	–	–
Structure of records and tables	D	–	–	D	D	–	–	–
Reference section	S	–	–	S	–	–	–	–
Manual UDS/SQL Application Programming								
Preface	–	B	–	–	–	B	B	–
Overview	–	B	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transaction concept	–	L	–	L	L	D	D	–
Currency table	–	L	–	L	L	–	–	–
DML functions	D	L	–	L	–	–	–	–
Using DML	–	L	–	D	–	–	–	–
COBOL DML reference section	–	L	–	–	–	–	–	–
CALL DML reference section	–	L	–	–	–	–	–	–

Testing DML functions using DMLTEST	–	L	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manual UDS/SQL Creation and Restructuring								
Preface	–	–	–	B	–	B	B	–
Overview	–	–	–	B	B	–	–	–
Database creation	–	–	–	L	–	–	–	–
Defining access rights	–	–	–	L	–	–	–	–
Storing and unloading data	D	–	–	L	–	D	–	–
Restructuring the database	D	–	–	L	–	–	–	–
Renaming database objects	D	–	–	L	–	–	–	–
Database conversion	D	–	–	L	–	–	–	–
Database conversion using BTRANS24	–	–	–	D	–	–	–	–
Manual UDS/SQL Database Operation								
Preface	–	–	–	–	B	B	B	–
The database handler	–	–	–	–	L	–	–	D
DBH load parameters	–	–	–	–	L	–	–	D
Administration	–	–	–	–	L	–	–	D
High availability	–	–	–	–	B	–	–	–
Resource extension and reorganisation during live operation	D	–	–	–	B	–	–	–
Saving and recovering a database in the event of errors	D	–	–	D	L	D	–	D

Optimizing performance	–	–	–	–	D	–	–	D
Using BS2000 functionality	–	–	–	–	D	–	–	–
The SQL conversation	–	–	–	–	L	–	–	–
UDSMON	–	–	–	–	D	–	–	–
General functions of the utility routines	–	–	–	–	D	–	–	–
Using IQS	–	–	–	L	D	–	D	–
Using UDS-D	D	D	–	D	D	D	–	D
Function codes of DML statements	–	D	–	–	D	–	–	–
Manual UDS/SQL Recovery, Information and Reorganization								
Preface	–	–	–	–	B	B	B	–
Updating and reconstructing a database	D	–	–	D	L	D	–	–
Checking the consistency of a database	–	–	–	–	L	–	–	–
Output of database information	D	–	–	D	L	–	–	–
Executing online services	D	–	–	D	L	–	–	–
Database reorganization	D	–	–	D	L	–	–	–
Controlling the reuse of deallocated database keys	D	–	–	D	L	–	–	–
Additional Manuals								
UDS/SQL Messages	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D
UDS/SQL System Reference Guide	S	S	–	S	S	S	S	S
IQS	–	–	–	D	D	–	L	–

ADILOS	–	–	–	–	D	–	L	–
KDBS	–	L [1]	–	D	–	–	–	–
SQL for UDS/SQL Language Reference Manual	–	–	D	–	D	–	–	–

Table 1: Guide through the manuals

[1] only for COBOL-DML

B	provides basic information for users with no experience of UDS/SQL
L	helps the user learn functions
D	provides detailed information
S	provides a reference to syntax rules for practical work with UDS/SQL

Additional notes on the manuals

References to other manuals appear in abbreviated form. For example:

(see the “Application Programming” manual, CONNECT)

advises the user to look up CONNECT in the “Application Programming” manual. The complete titles of the manuals can be found under “Related publications“ at the back of the manual.

UDS/SQL Messages

This manual contains all messages output by UDS/SQL. The messages are sorted in ascending numerical order, or in alphabetical order for some utility routines.

UDS/SQL System Reference Guide

The UDS/SQL System Reference Guide gives an overview of the UDS/SQL functions and formats.

SQL for UDS/SQL Language Reference Manual

This manual describes the SQL DML language elements of UDS/SQL.
In addition to UDS/SQL-specific extensions, the language elements described include dynamic SQL as an essential extension of the SQL standard.

1.2 Objectives and target groups of this manual

This manual is intended for database designers, database application programmers or database administrators.

Users of this manual should be familiar with UDS/SQL databases in line with their roles as designers, programmers or administrators.

1.3 Summary of contents

What does this manual contain?

This manual contains all of the UDS/SQL database system messages.

The messages are grouped as follows:

- UDS/SQL central system messages
  sorted according to message number
- utility routine messages
  sorted either according to message number or alphabetically
- compiler messages
  sorted according to message number
- DML statement and status codes
  sorted according to status code number

Readme file

The functional changes to the current product version and revisions to this manual are described in the product-specific Readme file.

Readme files are available to you online in addition to the product manuals under the various products at http://manuals.ts.fujitsu.com. You will also find the Readme files on the Softbook DVD.

Information under BS2000

When a Readme file exists for a product version, you will find the following file on the BS2000 system:

`SYSRME.<product>.<version>.<lang>`

This file contains brief information on the Readme file in English or German (<lang>=E/D). You can view this information on screen using the `/SHOW-FILE` command or an editor.
The `/SHOW-INSTALLATION-PATH INSTALLATION-UNIT=<product>` command shows the user ID under which the product's files are stored.

Additional product information

Current information, version and hardware dependencies, and instructions for installing and using a product version are contained in the associated Release Notice.
These Release Notices are available online at http://manuals.ts.fujitsu.com.

1.4 Changes since the last edition of the manuals

The main changes introduced in UDS/SQL V2.9 in comparison with Version V2.8 are listed in table 2 below together with the manuals and the sections in which the changes are described. If a specific topic has been dealt with in more than one manual, the manual in which a detailed description appears is listed first. The following codes are used in the “Manual” column for the individual manuals involved:

DES	Design and Definition	DBO	Database Operation
APP	Application Programming	RIR	Recovery, Information and Reorganization
CRE	Creation and Restructuring	MSG	Messages

Topic	Manual	Chapter
Changes in V2.9A		
FIND-/FETCH-7 with DESCENDING KEY: Suspension of the restriction		
The restriction for DESCENDING KEY is omitted	APP	7
Record references in COBOL programs:		
The new DDL-statement GENERATE-REC-REF generates a data field and condition names for the access to record references	CRE	3
Changing settings of ALOG files while the database is in use		
New DAL command DISPLAY ALOG shows ALOG settings	DBO	4
New DAL commands MODIFY ALOG/MODIFY ALOG-RES and MODIFY-ALOG-SIZE change ALOG settings	DBO	4
Change of the restrictions for the UDS Online Utility		
WAIT-FOR-TRANSACTION offers the possibility to wait until the locked source page is released by the locking transaction	RIR	8
With SET-RELOCATE-PARAMETERS a behaviour for the case that pages are locked can be specified also for *INDEX-LEVEL-TABLE-PAGES (CLASH-HANDLING)	RIR	8
BRENAME with after-image logging: The function “Renaming database objects (BRENAME, BALTER)” can also be executed when After Image Logging is activated. Thus logging gaps can be avoided		
New behaviour in a renaming cycle	CRE	7
After a renaming process a data base update can be executed	RIR	2
Specifying the size for DBTT extensions		
New operand EXT of the DAL command ACT DBTT-INCR	DBO	4
The BSTATUS output additionally contains the value of the EXT operand	RIR	6

New data type FIXED REAL BINARY 63		
Expansion of the syntax representation	DES	4, 9
Changes in messages to consider the new data type	MSG APP	2, 4 10
Changes in V2.9B		
BINILOAD of CSV files		
Explanation how BINILOAD handles CSV files	CRE	2, 5
Changes to consider new feature	MSG	3
BINILOAD with records of variable length		
Biniload can work with records with variable length	CRE	5
Changes to consider new feature	MSG	3
Default values for new fields in BALTER		
New BALTER statement to fill fields with specified values	CRE	6
Changes to consider new feature	MSG	3
Number of extents in DB-JV		
Number of extents of the ALOG file are added in Database Job Variable	DBO	9

Table 2: Changes in version V2.9 compared to V2.8

1.5 Notational conventions

This section provides an explanation of the symbols used for warnings and notes as well as the notational conventions used to describe syntax rules.

1.5.1 Warnings and notes

i	Points out particularly important information
! **CAUTION!**	Warnings

2 UDS/SQL central system messages

This chapter contains

- an explanation of the format of the message texts
- an explanation of the format of the messages output if DCAM is used for administration
- an explanation of the messages resulting from DAL commands
- the abbreviations in the actions to be taken by the user
- the UDS/SQL central system messages sorted in ascending order according to UDS0 number.

Some messages are included that are no longer used in the current version of UDS/SQL. This may assist users in finding errors when working with more than one version of UDS or UDS/SQL.

The message texts in the manual are followed by:

(n_1) Routing code: n_2 Weight: n_3

(n_1)	contains the message output destination: n_1 = B for message to the user and console
n_2	contains the routing code: n_2 = U stands for file management (see the manual “Introduction to System Administration“)
n_3	contains the weight; is used to suppress messages at a console. n_3 contains a value between 0 and 99.

In the case of fatal errors, it is no longer possible to output a message that observes the above-mentioned conventions. Instead, an appropriate text indicating the error involved is output directly (response: DIAG).

The manual “Introduction to System Administration“ contains further information.

2.1 Explanation of the message text format

The UDS/SQL central system messages are displayed on the terminal or logged (depending on the type of operating system) in the following format:

```
% UDSnnnn message (&00) (&01) (&02)
```

nnnn alphanumeric UDS message number

message message text; the additional information (&00), (&01) and (&02) may be located at any point in the text.

(&00) variable text position

(&01) diagnostics information in the following format,

(*xxxxyyy,hh:mm:ss/tttt*)

xxxx is the four-digit identifier of the module which outputs the message.

yyy is the three-digit internal message number from which the user in certain messages can obtain further information on the reason for the message (e.g. UDS0200).

hh:
mm:
ss is the time of day.
The indicated time is the local time at which the message is output, not that of the reported internal event!

tttt is the task sequence number (TSN)

(&02) special application for some messages

Example

```
UDS0203 UDS USER ERROR: LINK ERROR LINKING SCOPLTBS (OPI3007,15:42:53/1QW1)
                                                    ||||||| || || || ||||
                                              Module    xxxx||| hh:mm:ss tsn
                                                          yyy
```

2.2 Formatted message output

If DCAM is used for administration, the messages are also sent to the console (UCON). The user may use the PP UCON load parameter to specify the logging destination. Refer to PP UCON in the “Database Operation” manual if necessary.
The default value is PP UCON=C’<U’. The first messages issued when UDS/SQL is started are sent to this destination.

The user may also use PP UCON to specify whether a message header is also to be output. The first messages issued when UDS/SQL is started always include the message header. Messages output to the terminal (SYSOUT) do not include the message header.

The messages are output in their full length, i.e. up to a maximum of 230 bytes. Only the first 230 bytes of messages longer than 230 bytes are output. Messages which exceed this maximum length can occur when the message file is not compatible with the UDS/SQL version.

A UDS/SQL central system message that is sent to a DCAM application has the following format:

```
                  [ message-text ]
 message-header   [              ]
                  [ output-text  ]

:                 :              :
0 ...             P        ... < 230 bytes
```

message-header

Information section for the support of automatic administration, which consists of printable characters and which has the following structure:

Bytes	
0-8	Character constant ’UDS/SQL: (’
9-12	UDS/SQL version four characters; for UDS/SQL V2.9B: ’029B’
13-14	Double-digit version identifier of the message format; the version of this message format is ’01’.
15-22	DCAM processor name at the time the message was generated; eight characters or, if the DCAM processor name has not yet been determined internally, blanks.
23-30	Configuration name at the time the message was generated; eight characters or, if the configuration name has not yet been determined internally, blanks.
31-34	Four-digit sequence number for all the messages of the configuration, starting with ’0001’.

35 Single-character identifier

'S' The messages contains *message-text*, i.e. it is a message from themessage file. The additional information provided within the message is independent of the national language being used.

'N' The message contains *output-text*, i.e. it is a message generated by the UDS/SQL central system; national language-independent output starting with

tttt: alphanumeric task sequence number

36-39 Four-character message identifier for this message. All messages generated by one and the same DAL command have the same message identifier.

40 Single-character identifier

'+' Indicates other messages with the same message identifier exist

''BLANK'' indicates the last message with this message identifier in a contiguous block.

41-43 Three-digit number indicating the length of *message-text* or *output-text*

44-46 Three-digit number indicating the position P of *message-text* or *output-text* within the message.

from 47 This is where the part of the message that is to be interpreted in conjunction with the message identifier (byte 35) starts.

If the identifier is 'N', the contents of bytes 47-71 are not defined.

If the identifier is 'S', the contents of bytes 47-71 are defined as follows:

47-53 Seven-character alphanumeric message key for the UDS/SQL message.

54-56 Three-digit number indicating the length of the additional information (&00), or '000' if (&00) does not exist.

57-59 Three-digit number indicating the position of the additional information (&00) within the *message-text* , i.e. relative to P, or '000' if (&00) does not exist.

60-62 Three-digit number indicating the length of the additional information (&01), or '000' if (&01) does not exist.

63-65 Three-digit number indicating the position of the additional information (&01) within the *message-text* , i.e. relative to P, or '000' if (&01) does not exist.

66-68 Three-digit number indicating the length of the additional information (&02), or '000' if (&02) does not exist.

69-71 Three-digit number indicating the position of the additional information (&02) within the *message-text* , i.e. relative to P, or '000' if (&02) does not exist.

72 - < 230 Reserved area including the character ')' and *message-text* or *output-text*. The starting position P of *message-text* or *output-text* can only be defined by means of the position in bytes 44-46.

message-text

Message from the UDS/SQL central system with the following format (see “Explanation of the message text format”):

mpref mkey t1 (&00) *t2* (&01) *t3* (&02) *t4*

mpref	Message prefix; characters which the operating system adds to the message as a prefix.
mkey	Seven-character alphanumeric message key of the UDS/SQL message (like bytes 47-53).
t1-t4	National language parts of the message.
(&00)	Variable national-language-independent parts of the message.
(&01)	Additional diagnostic information.
(&02)	Variable national-language-independent parts of the message.

output-text

Output from the UDS/SQL central system with the following format:

tttt: 'BLANK' *text*

tttt	Four-digit task sequence number of the task which caused the message to be output
text	Output text; national-language-independent

Example

The example below describes the UDS/SQL message UDS0201, including the message header.

```
UDS/SQL:(029B01D016ZE01SALESDPT0007SA001 052080UDS020100000023029000000)       %  UDS0201
UDS SYSTE
0         1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8         9
0.........0.........0.........0.........0.........0.........0.........0.........0.........
0.........

M READY  (OPCF001,14:41:11/4284)
1         1         1         1         1
0         1         2         3         4
0.........0.........0.........0.........0.....
```

029B	UDS/SQL Version 2.9B
01	Interface version
D016ZE01	DCAM processor name
SALESDPT	Configuration name
0007	Sequence number of the message

S	The message is from the message file.
A001	Message identifier
' '	It is the last message of a message block.
052	*message-text* is 52 bytes long.
080	*message-text* starts at byte 80.
UDS0201	The message key of the UDS/SQL message is UDS0201.
000	(&00) does not exist.
000	(&00) does not exist
023	(&01) is 23 bytes long.
029	(&01) starts at byte 80 + 29 = 109.
000	(&02) does not exist.
000	(&02) does not exist.

Messages resulting from DAL commands

If DCAM is used for administration, messages relating to DAL commands are logged.

Once a DAL command has been entered, the following is the first message issued as a result of the command:

`UDS0220 UDS RECEIVED COMMAND: dal-echo`

dal-echo Repetition of the DAL command entered.

The associated message header contains a message identifier which is then used for all subsequent messages issued as a result of this DAL command. Only the message identifier allows the user to clearly identify any subsequent messages generated by this DAL command.

The same applies to the DAL command PERFORM, i.e. the message identifier of messages generated by PERFORM is associated with the DAL command PERFORM. The messages are not linked to messages generated by previous DAL commands like ADD DB, DROP DB, etc..

If the DAL command was entered correctly and no errors occurred during the processing of this DAL command, the following message is the last message issued as a result of this DAL command:

```
UDS0218 UDS COMPLETED EXECUTION OF DAL COMMAND
```

or, in the case of UDS-D DAL commands

```
UDS0832 UDS-D COMMAND EXECUTED
```

> The administrator must not interpret the final message issued as a result of a DAL command incorrectly: For example, the DAL command DISPLAY does not require any further actions in the system. The processing of this DAL command can thus be considered completely finished.
>
> This does not apply to all DAL commands. The DAL command ABORT ALL, for example, generates further internal actions that result in all currently open transactions being rolled back.
>
> The final message issued as the result of a DAL command only signals the end of the primary action in the system. The end of any secondary actions is not logged. With the help of an appropriate DISPLAY DAL command, the administrator can also monitor the secondary actions of a DAL command.

If an incorrect DAL command is entered or the processing of a DAL command is aborted, one of the following messages is issued as the final message, depending on the cause of the error:

```
UDS0209 UDS USER ERROR: COMMAND REJECTED
UDS0392 UDS-D NOT AVAILABLE DURING THIS SESSION
UDS0803 UDS-D NOT YET STARTED
UDS0804 UDS-D ALREADY STARTED
UDS0808 UDS-D TERMINATING
```

The message UDS0209 may appear more than once with differing levels of detail concerning the cause.

The message

```
UDS0206 UDS ACCEPTED COMMAND
```

is issued after

```
UDS0220 UDS RECEIVED COMMAND:
```

for some DAL commands and signals the fact that the command has been entered correctly and can be executed, even if execution cannot be effected immediately.

2.3 Abbreviations used in the actions to be taken by the user

Recurring **responses** included in the messages are given in abbreviated form, their meanings are listed in the following table.

The earliest opportunity at which the database administrator may take the appropriate action is given in the column “At” of the table.

O Immediately after an error message occurs, during the current session (online).

M Still during the current session but not until after an appropriate release message has been issued (message).

I During an interruption of the current session (interrupt).

S Not until the current session is terminated normally (session end).

Abbreviation	At	Meaning
DIAG	O/I	Write error report; supply suitable documentation for diagnosis (dump, file excerpts, log of UDS/SQL messages, error history, BPSIA log for the database concerned, object listing of the application program concerned, etc.).
ERASE-RLOG	I	Due to various reasons (e.g. RLOG file error, database warm start given up by user) the RLOG file may contain logging data which is relevant to **UDS/SQL,** but no longer to the **user**. In order to prevent such files from being kept indefinitely, the user should erase them with /DELETE-FILE. As the RLOG files are protected using passwords assigned by UDS/SQL, they can only be deleted • from the $TSOS user ID • from the database administrator’s user ID after the relevant passwords have been sent using the RLOGPASS utility routine.
REPAIR-RLM	M	The realm concerned needs to be repaired, i.e. it must be reconstructed (using BMEND) from a copy and the ALOG files of the database it is part of. This operation cannot be started until the realm (or the database concerned) has been successfully detached from the session. After these recovery measures the realm can be processed again. When the database is reattached, the realm is reopened, or it can be attached to an active session via DAL if the corresponding database already or still is online.
RESET-DB	S	The database concerned must be restored from a backup with a consistent state. If there are consistency relationships between this database and other databases (this is not monitored by UDS/SQL), these must likewise be returned to the appropriate state. A warm start is often not performed when restoring databases from a backup. Therefore see also ERASE-RLOG.
RESTART	I	Restart the DBH without changing the database configuration.

START-UDS	I/O	Restart UDS/SQL, i.e. perform either session restart (RESTART), or start a new session after terminating the old session by invalidating the SLF (note the password; /DELETE-FILE configuration-name.SLF,DATA).

Table 3: Abbreviations used in the actions to be taken by the user

2.4 Central system messages

UDS0200 UDS SYSTEM ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
In UDS/SQL or in the UDS/SQL-connection-module a serious error was detected. In general, UDS/SQL or the user program will be terminated with DUMP.

Response
Depends on the three-digit internal message number in insert (&01). See section “Explanation of the message text format”.

(&01) may contain the following internal message numbers:

000

Meaning
Incorrect message number.

Response
Take dump.

002

Meaning
Unspecified error in SUBCONTROL. (&02) contains further information.

Response
Take dump;
if (&02)=ENTR, check entries for CPUTIME (must be > 32000 secs.) and PUBSPACE using the ACCOUNT command;
if (&02)=LOTI, check whether the master task has been down for some time. Such situations can be avoided by always running the master task in the background.

004

Meaning
Error when creating a common memory pool.
(&02) contains the POOL name.

(1) Probably either no SET-FILE-LINK command (LINK-NAME=DATABASE) or an incorrect one was given.

(2) The configuration name contains special characters.

(3) The available address space is not sufficient for a pool to be created.

(4) UDS/SQL has already been loaded for the configuration.

Response
Repeat session start using the correct SET-FILE-LINK command or a different configuration name, or generate BS2000 with increased virtual memory. Start UDS/SQL with load parameters that require a smaller pool.

005

Meaning
PASSWORD error when accessing SAM files required for internal purposes.

Response
Take dump.

006

Meaning
Error when writing to SAM files required internally. The DMS code involved is output at the end of the message.

Response
Check whether any files UDS.ENTER.... still exist, delete them and start the session again;
if unsuccessful, generate memory dump and terminate. Create space on the Public Volume Set.

008

Meaning
Error in REQM macro.

Response
Take dump.

018

Meaning
The DBH or RBAM is employing an unknown SUBCONTROL function.

Response
Take dump.

022

Meaning
SC cannot meet a storage space requirement.

Response
Take dump; generate BS2000 with increased virtual storage.

026

Meaning
Error in serialization of the subcontrol system.
(&02) contains the name of the serialization item.

Response
Take dump.

027

Meaning
Error in the event control system in the SC.
(&02) contains the name of the event item.

Response
Take dump.

029

Meaning
P error in UDS/SQL.
(&02) contains the error weight, the error address, the module code of the defective module and of the defective task.

Response
Take dump.

036

Meaning
An error occurred during generation of an event code (P1 eventing).
(&02) contains the name of the event code.

Response

- Check whether tasks of an earlier UDS/SQL session with the same configuration name exist and cancel them, or delete the ENTER files UDS.ENTER... .
  Restart UDS/SQL.
- Check whether the dynamic subsystem for forward eventing was loaded incorrectly.

043

Meaning
An error occurred in a UDS/SQL STXIT routine.

Response
Take dump.

044

Meaning
Illegal TERM detected.

Response
Take dump.

049

Meaning
The contingency routine cannot be defined.

Response
Take dump.

060

Meaning
The DBTT of the DBDIR points to a page for the schema record which does not contain the record.
(&00): Database name

Response
DIAG; if necessary, RESET-DB.

061

Meaning
A database error or error in DBH processing was detected by means of validity check.
(&00) contains: number of validity check (CNRxx)
name of checking module (xxxxxxx).

Response
DIAG; START-UDS; if the error recurs, check the physical data with BCHECK; depending on the result of checking, RESET-DB or remove program causing error or initiate recovery measures.

087

Meaning
Incorrect CALL to LCCONTR (contents of LCBCALL are incorrect).

Response
Take dump.

110

Meaning
The act-key for the schema (SIA) in the DBTT of DBDIR is equal to zero.
(&02) contains the database name.

Response
DIAG; if necessary, RESET-DB.

115

Meaning
Connection module UDSCON cannot be linked.

Response
(1) Check SET-TASKLIB command.
(2) Check if the module is held in the corresponding library.

131

Meaning
Error on creation of a common memory pool.
(&00): Diagnostic information.

Response
Take dump.

132

Meaning
EVENTING error.
(&00): Diagnostic information.

Response
Take dump.

134

Meaning
Unspecified error.
(&00): Diagnostic information.

Response
Take dump.

136

Meaning
Communication, SSITAB or distribution pool overflow.
(&00): Diagnostic information.

Response
Take dump.

140

Meaning
The internal UDS/SQL representation of the subschema (’SSIA’) is corrupted.
(&00): Subschema name.

Response
Recompile subschema after session end or database deactivation. Recompile and relink application program.

142

Meaning
Function code in BIB incorrect.

Response
Analyze error using diagnostic information and remove its cause by means of UDS/SQL, BS2000 or administrative measures as far as possible; in particular, check if error is due to user error; DIAG and restart UDS/SQL.

150

Meaning
Serialization error in connection module.
(&00): Diagnostic information.

Response
Take dump.

152

Meaning
Error in STXIT macro.
(&00): Diagnostic information; BS2000 return code when STXIT SVC is issued.

Response
If necessary, correct program (the user may have specified a user-specific STXIT routine using the old STXIT procedure).

154

Meaning
No connection between UDS/SQL and the application program.

Response
Take dump, write error report.

167

Meaning
Error in the DBH run detected by validity check.

(&00) contains: Number of validity check (CNRxx),

Name of checking module (xxxxxxx).

Response

DIAG, START-UDS. If error recurs, remove program causing the error.

168

Meaning
Error during creation of event code (ENABLE).

Response
Take dump.

214

Meaning
P error in the linked-in DBH.

Response

- Take dump.
- Submit error report for diagnosis.
- Restart linked-in application.

289

Meaning
An error occurred during access to the SSITAB pool. CALL-DML application programs cannot be processed in this session. The cause of the error may be that the UDS/SQL master task was interrupted by means of ’DUE’ and left in command mode. Thus UDS/SQL was not able to connect to the SSITAB pool.

Response
In order to be able to process CALL-DML application programs, terminate the UDS session and reload it. Note that the UDS/SQL master task must not remain in command mode after the administrator functions have been entered.

302

Meaning
A UDS/SQL programming error was detected at the address indicated.

Response
DIAG, if necessary, START-UDS.

304

Meaning
An error occurred in the UDS/SQL subsystem SUBCONTROL, compromising reliable communication with the database administrator (UDS/SQL messages, dump) or effective DBH control over the session run. UDS/SQL aborts the UDS/SQL task concerned (and thus the session) with PDUMP.

Response
DIAG, START-UDS.

759

Meaning
An overflow occurred in the internal queue of the message manager.

Response
In case of UDSADM DISPLAY command, repeat the command with limitation of the number of output lines.

UDS0201 UDS SYSTEM READY (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0202 UDS ABNORMAL SYSTEM TERMINATION WITH (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL is aborted due to errors or by the %TERM command.
(&00): number of the DML statement processed and date.

Response
Take Dump.
UDS/SQL may be reloaded with restart, if required.

UDS0203 UDS USER ERROR: LINK ERROR LINKING (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
(&00): name of module / load source
(&01): diagnostic information.

Response

(1) Check software configuration inventory (SCI), LINK-FILE command or SET-TASKLIB command.

(2) Check whether the module (&00) is held in the corresponding module library.

(3) Check whether the SET-TASKLIB command of the master task and PP TASKLIB match.

UDS0204 UDS MAINTASK STARTING NOW (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0205 UDS DUMP WANTED? (Y=YES/N=NO) (REASON=(&00)) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A memory dump is produced for the reason given in REASON.

Response
Respond to message with
Y: Dump is generated
N: Dump is suppressed.

UDS0206 UDS ACCEPTED COMMAND (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The DAL command contains no errors and will be executed. Execution may take some time.

UDS0207 UDS USER ERROR: UDS ALREADY LOADED FOR THE CONFIGURATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
(&00): configuration name.

Response
If the UDS/SQL tasks of an earlier UDS/SQL session have not yet terminated with abnormal session end, they should be terminated using CANCEL-JOB.

UDS0208 UDS MAINTASK READY (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0209 UDS USER ERROR: COMMAND REJECTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Response
Depends on information in (&01).

(&01) may contain the following internal message numbers (see “Explanation of themessage text format”):

021

Meaning
The specified character string cannot be interpreted as a command.
(&00) contains the incorrect character string.

Response
Correct command and repeat.

023

Meaning
The specified character string cannot be interpreted as an SC command.
(&00) contains the incorrect character string.

Response
Correct command and repeat.

072

Meaning
This command cannot be currently executed for one of the following reasons:

- A dump is being generated.
- There are already too many unprocessed commands in the input queue.

Response
Repeat the command later. Note that only commands that begin with ’%’ are permitted during the execution of a warm start or when a job is being processed (following the PERFORM command).

192

Meaning
The SEND-MSG command was rejected by the UDS/SQL connection module. (It starts with ’%’ and is not recognized by the UDS/SQL connection module!)

Response
The user’s own SEND-MSG commands may not begin with ’%’.

305

Meaning
The DAL command issued is incorrect.

(&00) may contain the following:

CATID NOT WITHIN SCOPE OF CURRENT AND PENDING UDS PUBSET DECLARATIONS.

Meaning
A new definition for the RLOG logging entries using DAL MODIFY LOG, MODIFY LOG-2, or MODIFY RESERVE is rejected because the new specification is outside the pubset space of the current UDS/SQL pubset declaration and also outside the pubset space of a new UDS/SQL pubset declaration which has already been determined using DAL NEW PUBSETS but has not been enabled by means of PERFORM.

CATID NOT WITHIN SCOPE OF CURRENT UDS PUBSET DECLARATION.

Meaning
A new definition for the RLOG logging entries using DAL MODIFY LOG, MODIFY LOG-2, or MODIFY RESERVE is rejected because the new specification is outside the pubset space of the current UDS/SQL pubset declaration.

CATID NOT WITHIN SCOPE OF PENDING UDS PUBSET DECLARATION.

Meaning
A new definition for the RLOG logging entries using DAL MODIFY LOG, MODIFY LOG-2, or MODIFY RESERVE is rejected because the new specification is outside the pubset space of a new UDS/SQL pubset declaration which has already been determined using DAL NEW PUBSETS but has not been enabled by means of PERFORM.

COMMAND TEMPORARY FORBIDDEN

Meaning
The DAL command is currently not permitted, but can be repeated later.

COMMAND UNKNOWN

Meaning
The DAL command is unknown.

COMMIT IS WITHOUT PTC

Meaning
The specified transaction is not in the PTC, COMMIT is therefore superfluous.

DB DESTROYED

Meaning
The database has been destroyed.

DB IS ALREADY ONLINE

Meaning
The given database is already configured.

`DB IS UNKNOWN TO DBH`

Meaning
The given database is not configured.

`DB WITHOUT ALOG-LOGGING`

Meaning
The database is processed without ALOG logging.

`DB-NAME IS AMBIGUOUS WITHIN CONFIGURATION`

Meaning
The DB name entered is not unique within the configuration.

`DBTT CONCURRENTLY EXTENDED`

Meaning
A DBTT extension is already in progress for the specified record type. Consequently no further extension can be initiated for the record type at present.

`DBTT HAS MAXIMUM SIZE`

Meaning
The specified record type's DBTT cannot be extended because it has already reached its maximum size.

`DBTT IS NOT ONLINE`

Meaning
The specified record type's DBTT realm is not attached.

`DBTT REALM EXTENSION NOT ACTIVATED`

Meaning
Online extensibility is not activated for the specified record type's DBTT realm.

`DBTT REALM EXTENSION SUSPENDED`

Meaning
Online extensibility is suspended for the specified record type's DBTT realm.

`DIFFERENT VOLSETS FOR SAME LOGFILE ARE FORBIDDEN.`

Meaning
Volumes from different volume sets of an SM pubset were specified for creating an RLOG file.

`ERROR IN SYNTAX OF COMMAND`

Meaning
There is a syntax error in the DAL command (see the manual "UDS/SQL Database Operation", chapter "Administration", section "The Database Administrator Language DAL").

`ERROR IN SYNTAX OF DB-NAME`

Meaning
There is a syntax error in the DB name.

ERROR IN SYNTAX OF PASSWORD

Meaning
There is a syntax error in the password entered.

ERROR IN SYNTAX OF REALM-NAME

Meaning
There is a syntax error in the realm name.

ERROR IN UDS PUBSET DECLARATION.

Meaning
The change to the current UDS/SQL pubset declaration using DAL NEW PUBSETS is rejected. More precise details on the cause were provided in a previous message, for example with UDS0748, UDS0749, UDS0752, UDS0755.

ILLEGAL COMBINATION OF OPERANDS

Meaning
The entered combination of operands is not permitted for this DAL command.

ILLEGAL VALUE OF DAL-COMMAND

Meaning
An index term has been assigned an illegal value in a DAL command.

LOC FOR LOG AND LOC FOR LOG-2 ARE NOT DIFFERENT

Meaning
The same data medium has been specified for both copies of the RLOG file.

MORE DB'S THAN SPECIFIED

Meaning
The maximum number of databases permitted have already been entered.

MORE PASSWORDS THAN ALLOWED

Meaning
More passwords have been specified than are permitted.

NO ACTION POSSIBLE

Meaning
The DAL command had no effect. The reason for this has already been reported in an earlier message.

NO ORDERS EXISTING

Meaning
No orders requiring processing exist.

NO RESTART-LOGGING

Meaning
The session is run without RESTART-LOGGING.

OPERAND UNKNOWN

Meaning
At least one of the operands entered is unknown.

OWN-BUFFER-SIZE CONFLICT

Meaning
The specified shared user buffer pool already exists and has a size that is different from the one specified in this command.

OWN-BUFFER-SIZE MISSING

Meaning
The specified shared user buffer pool is not yet defined for another database, and no buffer pool size (or OWN-BUFFER-SIZE = 0) is specified.

PASSWORD IS STILL EXISTING

Meaning
The password is already known to the DBH.

PASSWORD IS UNKNOWN TO DBH

Meaning
The specified password is unknown to the DBH.

REALM IS ALREADY ONLINE

Meaning
The specified realm has been added.

REALM IS NOT EXISTING

Meaning
The specified realm no longer exists (the DB has been reconstructed).

REALM IS NOT ONLINE

Meaning
The specified realm has been dropped (DAL).

REALM IS PART OF SHARED-RETRIEVAL-DB

Meaning
The specified realm is part of a SHARED-RETRIEVAL-DB.

REALM IS TEMPORARY

Meaning
The specified realm is temporary.

REALM IS UNKNOWN TO DBH

Meaning
The specified realm is unknown to the DBH.

REALM NOT DROPABLE

Meaning
The specified realm cannot be dropped.

REALM NOT PRESENT IN THIS DB-VERSION

Meaning
The specified realm is not present in this version of the database. (Dropped with BSECURE). (Can only occur in versions < UDS/SQL V1.2)

REALM WITH ACTIVATED DBTT EXT

Meaning
The online extensibility of the specified realm cannot be deactivated as at least one online DBTT extension is activated in the realm.

REALM-NAME IS AMBIGUOUS WITHIN CONFIGURATION

Meaning
The specified realm name is not unique within the configuration.

RECORD NOT EXISTING

Meaning
The specified record type does not exist.

RUNID IS UNKNOWN TO DBH

Meaning
The specified RUNID is unknown to the DBH.

SECOND ADD-DB-ORDER

Meaning
The task of adding this database has already been initiated with another DAL command.

SESSION WITHOUT LOG-2

Meaning
No duplicate of the RLOG file is being maintained in the current session.

VORGANG NOT EXISTING

Meaning
The specified SQL conversation does not exist.

VSNS IN LOC FOR LOG/LOG-2/RESERVE ARE NOT DIFFERENT

Meaning
The same data medium has been specified for both copies of the RLOG file or for one copy and the reserve assignment.

UDS0210 UDS MAINTASK TERMINATION COMPLETED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Termination has been completed for the maintask.

UDS0211 UDS WARNING: UDS COMMAND DELAYED, SINCE NOT POSSIBLE AT THIS MOMENT (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDS/SQL command cannot be executed at the moment. Execution will be delayed until it is possible.

Response
Repeat command if this does not occur internally.

UDS0212 UDS SYSTEM INITIALIZATION DELAYED. PLEASE CHECK BATCHLIMIT (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The system is not fully initialized because all the tasks required have not yet been run. The batch limit may be too low.

Response
Check if the batch limit is high enough or if the task could not be started for other reasons (check join task).

UDS0213 UDS NORMAL SYSTEM TERMINATION WITH (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL has terminated normally.
(&00): number of the DML statements processed and date.

UDS0214 UDS TRANSACTION (&00) CANCEL STARTED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The transaction specified in (&00) is aborted.

UDS0215 UDS STARTING (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
(&00): version number and date.

UDS0216 UDS WARNING: LIFETIME FOR DISTRIBUTED COMMUNICATION IS TOO SMALL (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The wait time set by UDS/SQL for responses from UDSCT or a remote configuration is too short.

Response
If message recurs, contact UDS/SQL support staff.

UDS0217 UDS USER ERROR: BFORMAT RUN MISSING (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0218 UDS COMPLETED EXECUTION OF DAL COMMAND (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 50

Meaning
There will be no further messages concerning this DAL command.

UDS0219 UDS USER ERROR: SESSION TYPE WRONG (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The session type in a restart is different from that in the interrupted session.

Response
Repeat restart with correct session type.

UDS0220 UDS RECEIVED COMMAND: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 50

Meaning
UDS/SQL has received a DAL command. There will be further messages concerning this DAL command.
(&00): received DAL command. It is obvious from this insert what actually arrived for UDS/SQL. In particular you will recognize whether or not parts of the command you entered have been cut off.

UDS0221 UDS USER ERROR: COLD START IMPOSSIBLE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL expects a warm start whilst the UDS/SQL user has attempted a cold start.

Response
Restart with PP START=WARM (if this is acceptable from the administration viewpoint).

UDS0222 UDS USER ERROR: THE GIVEN TASKLIB IS UNKNOWN. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The library specified in the load parameter TASKLIB is not known.

Response
Check load parameter TASKLIB.

UDS0223 UDS USER ERROR: PROGRAM PARAMETER WRONG (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
(&00): incorrect load parameter.

Response
Repeat DBH session with corrected load parameter. In interactive mode, the erroneous statement can be corrected by repeating the entry.
(Exceptions: 'PP' missing, PP DBNAME, PP PASSWORD)

UDS0224 CONTINUE NOT ALLOWED. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The DAL command CONTINUE has no meaning in the current situation and is therefore not permitted.

UDS0225 UDS ERROR DURING (&00) STATEMENT (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An error occurred during processing of DML statement (&00).

UDS0226 UDS USER ERROR: SPACE ON REALM (&00) EXHAUSTED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The free storage which is physically available in realm (&00) is exhausted.

Response
Increase realm size with BREORG or activate online realm extensibility.

UDS0227 UDS USER ERROR: NUMBER OF RECORDS EXHAUSTED FOR RECORD (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The DBTT for record (&00) is completely full.

Response
Increase size of DBTT with REORG or release for use DBTT entries that are unused but reserved using BMODTT or activate online DBTT extensibility.

UDS0228 UDS USER ERROR: REALM (&00) OFFLINE (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0229 FASTPAM NOT LOADED. ACCESS WILL BE PERFORMED WITH UPAM. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 50

Meaning
Since FASTPAM is not loaded, UPAM will be used for file access. This will lead to worse performance.

Response
FASTPAM should be loaded for better performance.

UDS0230 UDS PROGRAM TIME RUN OUT (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Task or program time of a UDS/SQL task has elapsed.

Response
UDS/SQL must be reloaded with a warm start. For UDS/SQL continuous operation, include the NO-CPU-LIMIT option in the user catalog entry if possible.

UDS0231 UDS ERROR: I/O ERROR ON REALM (&00). NO MORE TRANSACTIONS WILL BE STARTED. (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0232 UDS TASK ABNORMALLY ENDED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
One of the UDS/SQL tasks has been ended by LOAD-EXECUTABLE-PROGRAM, START-EXECUTABLE-PROGRAM, LOGOFF, ABEND or CANCEL-JOB.

Response
Restart UDS/SQL.

UDS0233 UDS ERROR: CATALOG FILE WRONG (&01) (&02) (&03)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0234 START OF SERVERTASK FAILED (&01) (&02) (&03)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Start of a server task of the independent DBH failed.

Response
Check messages of mastertask and logging of the batch job which starts the server task

UDS0236 UDS USER ERROR: NUMBER OF SUBSCHEMAS EXHAUSTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The user transactions require more subschemas simultaneously than were specified in PP SUBSCHEMA.

Response
Do not start a new transaction until a subschema has been released. Increase the value of PP SUBSCHEMA at the next opportunity.

UDS0237 UDS USER ERROR: THE GIVEN TASKLIB IS NOT SHAREABLE. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The library specified in the load parameter TASKLIB is not shareable.

Response
Make library shareable.

UDS0238 UDS USER ERROR: PASSWORD MISSING FOR REALM (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0239 UDS COLD START IS EXECUTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0240 UDS WARM START IS EXECUTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0241 UDS TERMINATION INITIATED ON (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Termination was introduced for the component (&00).
(&00) can assume the following values: SERVERTASK or TRANSACTION.

UDS0242 UDS USER ERROR: UDS NOT LOADED FOR CONFIGURATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning

a) UDS/SQL not yet been loaded.

b) A TIAM application without SECOLTP privilege is trying to connect, but the security level of the configuration is ’F2’ or ’F2-EXCEPT’.

(&00): configuration name
(&01): diagnostic information

Response

a) Check and correct UDS/SQL loading procedure, or SET-FILE-LINK command. (LINK-NAME=DATABASE) of the user task if necessary.
b) Notify UDS/SQL administrator.

UDS0243 UDS USER ERROR: NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS EXHAUSTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The maximum number of possible transactions has been reached (PP TRANSACTION).
(&00): diagnostic information.

Response
Do not start a new transaction until a running transaction has been terminated (FINISH).

UDS0244 UDS DBH ABNORMALLY DOWN (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL has been terminated abnormally.
(&00): diagnostic information.

Response
Restart UDS/SQL.

UDS0245 UDS TRANSACTION HAS BEEN CANCELLED DUE TO DATABASE STATUS (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The transaction has been cancelled by UDS/SQL.
(&00): most recent database status of the DML statement that caused the cancellation. The database status may be internal and not described in the manual.

UDS0246 UDS DVS-ERROR (&00) IN UDS CONNECTION (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Error (&00) occurred when the file with the file link name DATABASE or UDSPLEX was opened.
(&00): diagnostic information.

Response
Take dump.

UDS0247 UDS USER ERROR: UDS CONNECTION CAN'T GET NAME OF (&00). SET-FILE-LINK COMMAND CORRECT? (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The file specified in the SET-FILE-LINK command with LINK-NAME=DATABASE/UDSPLEX could not be found.

Response

- Check whether a SET-FILE-LINK command has been given with LINK-NAME=DATABASE/UDSPLEX.
- Enter SET-FILE-LINK command, restart application program.

UDS0248 UDS USER ERROR: ACTION IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO PREVIOUS ERRORS. PROGRAM TERMINATED. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Previous error messages and return codes have been ignored by the user program.
(&00): diagnostic information.

Response
Correct error(s) in program.

UDS0249 UDS COMMANDS TO TSN (&00) PLEASE. (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Only the master task with the TSN (&00) can process UDS/SQL commands.

Response
Issue UDS/SQL command to master task.

UDS0250 UDS IMMEDIATE TERMINATION WANTED? (Y=YES/N=NO) (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Question following DAL command %TERM.

Response
Y: the UDS/SQL session is aborted. The database is inconsistent and must be restarted with a warm start.

N: the %TERM command is ignored.

UDS0251 UDS DBH DOWN (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL or UDS-D has been terminated.
(&00) contains diagnostic information for UDS/SQL. Under UDS-D, (&00) contains the module code of the module that detected that UDS-D is no longer operational and the return code (X'0C':DBMS_DOWN).
(&01): diagnostic information.

Response
Restart UDS/SQL.

UDS0252 UDS ERROR IN TRANSACTION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning

(&00): 10-digit: Global TA ID

8-digit: Program name

4-digit: TSN.

UDS0253 UDS WARNING: REGISTERS ARE PROBABLY CHANGED BY OTHER SUBSYSTEM (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDS/SQL STXIT routine has detected that the register record of the interrupted process has been altered.

Response
Do not necessarily use the error registers in the dump for error diagnostics.

UDS0254 UDS USER ERROR: IN UTILITY SESSION NO USER PROGRAM IS ALLOWED. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Only the UDS/SQL-internal utility routine subschemas may be addressed in a utility session, and no user subschemas.

Response
DIAG.

UDS0255 UDS USER ERROR: IN USER SESSION NO UTILITY PROGRAM IS ALLOWED. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Only user subschemas may be addressed in a session, and no UDS/SQL-internal utility routine subschemas.

Response
Check subschema names in the READY statements for the application programs.

UDS0256 UDS SESSION CONTINUE (Y/N)? (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 90

Meaning
Continuation after a serious error. The transaction is aborted.

Response
Y: The session is continued
N: The session is aborted.

UDS0257 UDS DUMP WANTED (Y/N)? (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 90

Meaning
Continuation message following UDS/SQL system crash.

Response
Y: Dump is generated
N: Dump is suppressed.

UDS0258 CANCEL/ROLLBACK INITIATED FOR TRANSACTION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The DBH has discovered that updates in this transactions have been undone. An attempt has been made to reset the updates to the stored data using the log file(s) in an UPDATE transaction. If this is unsuccessful or if PP LOG=NO is specified, the active databases can be used for retrieval. The DBH marks the database(s) involved as irreparably inconsistent. Which of the two options will be used does not have to be defined when the message is issued. Another message is issued to indicate the marking of the database(s) as inconsistent.
(&01) (&02): diagnostic information.

UDS0259 PROGRAM ERROR (&00) AT LOCATION (&01) IN UDS USER PROGRAM (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
P (program) error in application program.
(&02): diagnostic information.

Response
Correct program.

UDS0260 PROGRAM TIME RUNOUT FOR UDS USER PROGRAM (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The program run time (as specified in START-EXECUTABLE-PROGRAM etc.) has expired.
(&00): diagnostic information.

Response
Restart program with a larger value in the TIME parameter of the START-EXECUTABLE-PROGRAM command.

UDS0261 UDS USER PROGRAM ABNORMALLY ENDED. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The application program was aborted with LOGOFF, START-EXECUTABLE-PROGRAM, LOAD-EXECUTABLE-PROGRAM, ABEND or CANCEL-JOB.
(&00): diagnostic information.

Response
If necessary, correct program (cf. additional information for cause of error). Restart program.

UDS0262 UDS ERROR: CANCEL/ROLLBACK FOR TRANSACTION (&00) NOT SUCCESSFUL. (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Rollback of transaction (&00) may have failed.
(&01): diagnostic information.

Response

- For independent UDS/SQL with session still available:
  Roll back open transaction using DAL command ABORT if possible.
- For independent UDS/SQL with session unavailable, or linked-in UDS/SQL:
  Transaction can be rolled back by means of a successful warm start.
  If warm start is unsuccessful, roll back to an earlier version.
  If no warm start takes place, the transaction has been rolled back successfully.

UDS0263 UDS ACCESS VIA CALL DML NOT POSSIBLE DURING THIS SESSION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Error on linking UDS/SQL server tasks with the SSITAB pool. It is not possible to access UDS/SQL databases via CALL DML or KDBS in the current session.

Response
If the return code of the ENAMP macro output under (&00) indicates that the size of the virtual address space is too small, this space must be expanded, or the session must be restarted with smaller values for PP BUFFER-SIZE, PP SERVERTASK, PP TRANSACTION, and PP SIP-SIZE. Otherwise, this is a UDS/SQL internal error for which a dump is required, and the session can be continued.

UDS0264 ERROR IN STXIT ROUTINE. UDS USER PROGRAM WILL BE TERMINATED IMMEDIATELY. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Another interrupt has occurred in a STXIT routine.
(&00): diagnostic information.

Response
Take dump.

UDS0265 UDS TRANSACTION IDENTIFICATION IN USER PROGRAM INCORRECT (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Incorrect subschema module. Incorrect transaction id.
(&00): diagnostic information.

Response
Check subschema module (COBOL DML).
Correct transaction reference (CALL DML).

UDS0266 UDS WARNING: ENTRY USERSTIX IS NOT SUPPORTED IN UDS VERSION (&00) (&01) (&02).
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The option of error handling via the USERSTIX entry is no longer available in this UDS/SQL-version.
(&00): version number.

Response
The STXIT routines included in the application should be converted to the new STXIT task (' STXIT parallelism').

UDS0267 UDS USER ERROR: DML STATEMENT REJECTED, SINCE ANOTHER ONE IS ACTIVE IN UDS. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Deserialization (possible due to user STXIT).
(&00): diagnostic information.

Response
Check program (possible error in user STXIT routine).

UDS0268 UDS WARNING: UDS STXIT ROUTINE (SCSXUSER) CANNOT BE LINKED. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The STXIT routine cannot be linked; the program runs without error handling routine.
(&00): diagnostic information

Response
No immediate action. Check software configuration inventory (SCI), LINK-FILE or SET-TASKLIB command and the module library.

UDS0269 UDS USER ERROR: VERSION DIFFERENCE FOR (&00). (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
(&00): name of module / load source
(&01): diagnostic information.
The version of the component specified in (&00) is not compatible with the other components.

Response
Check contents of the load source (&00), the software configuration inventory (SCI) and the module library assigned by the LINK-FILE command or SET-TASKLIB command.

- Create consistent module library.
- Restart program.

UDS0270 UDS USER ERROR: THE SET-FILE-LINK COMMAND IS MISSING OR DOES NOT CONTAIN A VALID CONFIGURATION NAME (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The command SET-FILE-LINK LINK-NAME=DATABASE has not been entered or the specified file name contains illegal special characters or the specified database is in use.

Response
Restart the session using the correct SET-FILE-LINK-command or an available database.

UDS0271 UDS APPLICATION STOPPED BY COMMAND (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The application has been stopped by the specified command.

UDS0273 UDS WARNING: PP SERVERTASK IS GREATER THAN PP TRANSACTION. USED IS VALUE OF PP TRANSACTION. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A larger value was specified for PP SERVERTASK than for PP TRANSACTION.
The value for PP SERVERTASKS is reduced to the value of PP TRANSACTIONS.
Only the number of SERVERTASKS specified in the reset value are processed.

Response
At the next opportunity, enter a value for SERVERTASK that is smaller or equal to the number of TRANSACTIONS.

UDS0274 UDS BKPT WANTED (Y/N)? INTERRUPT REGISTERS WILL BE LOADED. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
If a serious error has occurred in the linked-in DBH, the contents of the register at the time of the interruption are loaded if BKPT is selected.

Response
Y: breakpoint is generated.
N: breakpoint is not generated.

UDS0275 UDS DATABASE COULD STILL BE CLOSED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The database could be closed successfully despite the previous errors.

UDS0277 UDS ERROR ON PARAMFILE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
(&01) may contain the following internal message numbers (see “Explanation of the message text format”):

045

Meaning
OPEN of load parameter file unsuccessful.

Response
Check load parameter file.

046

Meaning
Load parameter file locked.

Response
Check the load parameter file.

048

Meaning
SYSFL macro on load parameter unsuccessful.

Response
Check the load parameter file.

UDS0278 UDS STXIT ROUTINE CANNOT BE DEFINED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
STXIT definition unsuccessful probably due to an old BS version (V4 or older).

Response
Check BS version.

UDS0279 UDS USER PROGRAM TERMED WITHOUT FINISH/COMMIT;CANCEL/ROLLBACK IS GENERATED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A UDS/SQL application program was terminated without its transaction being closed. The user STXIT routine therefore causes DBH to effect rollback. Another message will indicate success.

UDS0281 UDS USER ERROR: MAXIMUM NUMBER OF USERTASKS REACHED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The maximum number of user tasks permitted has been reached (PP TRANSACTION).

Response
Do not start any further application programs, or stop UDS/SQL session and restart with a higher PP TRANSACTION value.

UDS0282 UDS USER ERROR: ILLEGAL CONFIGURATION NAME (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning

- The configuration name contains illegal characters.
- The connection to the configuration failed.

Response
Check the generation of the configuration.

UDS0283 UDS USER ERROR: USERINF PARAMETERS WRONG OR MISSING (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The USERINF parameter area for CALL-DML is invalid or missing.

Response
Find and correct error in application program.

UDS0284 UDS USER ERROR: NO DSCEXT ROUTINE DEFINED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
DSCEXT routine for CALL DML missing.

Response
Link DSCEXT routine and restart application program.

UDS0285 PLEASE CHECK TSN OR UTM APPLICATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A task with the indicated TSN or the indicated UTM application could be preventing UDS/SQL from being started.

Response
Check whether a task with this TSN or with this UTM application exists. If necessary, terminate the task with this TSN using a CANCEL-JOB command or terminate this UTM application with BCLOSE.

UDS0286 UDS WARNING: UDS CANNOT RUN AS TRANSACTION SYSTEM OR DEACTIVATION OPTION IS NOT ALLOWED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL does not run as a TP system or the deactivated option requested via DBH load parameters is not contained in the JOIN entry.

Response
Add necessary authorization to the JOIN entry if the functions are required, otherwise ignore message.

UDS0290 UDS SESSION RESTART WITH WRONG DB CONFIGURATION. CORRECT DB CONFIGURATION FOLLOWING: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A restart may only be executed on the db configuration available when the session began.

Response
Execute restart with the db configuration given below.

UDS0291 UDS DBNAME = (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Information on a db in a db configuration (see UDS0290).

Response
(see UDS0290)

UDS0292 UDS SESSION RESTART WITH WRONG AREA CONFIGURATION OF (&00). COMPARISON OF AREA CONFIGURATION FOLLOWING: (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A restart may only be executed with the area configuration available when the session began.

Response
Execute restart with the correct area configuration for the specified db (see list given below).

UDS0293 UDS AREA REFERENCE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Reference information on an area in the db involved (see UDS0292).

Response
(see UDS0292).

UDS0294 UDS SESSION RESTART WITH CHANGED VALUE OF PP TRANSACTION. CORRECT VALUE IS: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A restart may only be executed with the PP TRANSACTION specified when the session began.

Response
Execute restart with the specified PP TRANSACTION value.

UDS0295 UDS SESSION RESTART WITH CHANGED VALUE OF PP LOG. CORRECT VALUE IS: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A restart may only be executed with the PP LOG value specified when the session began.

Response
Execute restart with the specified PP LOG value.

UDS0296 UDS USER ERROR: VALIDATION DATES IN SUBSCHEMA (&00) AND SCHEMA DO NOT MATCH (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning

1. The validation date in the subschema differs from that in the schema for the database.
   (&00): subschema name.
2. Invalid UDS/SQL version: either the DDL of the database contains specifications concerning the Y2K-compliant processing of two-digit year fields which cannot be processed using this UDS/SQL version, or these year specifications have not been correctly removed.
   (&00): subschema name, not relevant here.
3. Invalid UDS/SQL version: the subschema contains NATIONAL data (UNICODE) and can therefore only be processed by UDS/SQL V2.5 or a later version.
   (&00): subschema name.
4. Invalid UDS/SQL version: the subschema contains BINARY 63 data and can therefore only be processed by UDS/SQL V2.9 or a later version.
   (&00): subschema name.

Response

1. Recompile subschema. Recompile, relink and rerun application program.
2. Use the correct UDS/SQL version (>= V2.0B30).
   If the YEAR specifications were not correctly removed, this can now be done by restructuring with an unchanged schema and DDL2000 or UDS/SQL V2.0B30 or a later version.
3. Use the correct UDS/SQL version (>= V2.5).
4. Use the correct UDS/SQL version (>= V2.9).

UDS0297 UDS USER ERROR: VALIDATION DATES IN SUBSCHEMA (&00) AND DML STATEMENT DO NOT MATCH (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The validation date in the DML statement, i.e. in the subschema of the application program, differs from that in the subschema of the database.
(&00): subschema name

Response
Recompile, relink and rerun application program.

UDS0298 UDS AMBIGUOUS SUBSCHEMA NAMES, STARTING WITH (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Ambiguous subschema names in the current db configuration; they are identical in their first six characters: (&00). These subschemas cannot be referenced (via READY statement) until their names are unique.

Response
Make subschema names unique in the first six characters (in all databases if possible). This might require the disconnection of the databases blocking a subschema due to ambiguous subschema names; a subschema name can only be changed by deletion an recompilation.

UDS0299 VALIDATION DATES: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS reports the non-matching validation dates (subschema - schema).
If the validation data of the schema deviates up to three from the corresponding date in the subschema, the error derives from using the wrong UDS version (see UDS0296).
(&00): Date specifications of the validation in the form
yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss ; yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss.

UDS0300 UDS USER ERROR: INSUFFICENT COMMON MEMORY (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The user address space is too small for the UDS/SQL communication pool.

Response
Generate operating system with increased virtual storage space or start UDS/SQL with reduced values for the TRANSACTION load parameters or DBNAME.

UDS0301 MEMORY OVERFLOW: FIND7SE MADE SEQUENTIAL (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Normal processing of a complex FIND7 had to be abandoned due to lack of class 6 memory for its intermediate results. A memory-saving (but time-consuming) sequential search over the primary data was substituted.

Response
Enlarge class 6 memory available for UDS/SQL.

UDS0304 UDS AMBIGUOUS DATABASE NAME WITHIN THIS CONFIGURATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The specified PP DBNAME parameter contains a database that is not unique within the current configuration.

Response
Use only databases with different names in a configuration.

UDS0307 UDS >>> (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Continuation line of preceding UDS/SQL message (e.g. UDS0200, UDS0700, UDS0723) to describe the error situation in more detail.
Explanations are given with the corresponding preceding message.

UDS0311 UDS ERROR ON READING HASH PROCEDURES (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An error occurred whilst user-specific hash procedures were being read in.

Response
Check the dbname.HASHLIB and/or the user-specific hash procedures.

UDS0312 UDS WARNING: (&00) ON STATUSFILE (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Error in status file access. (&00) specifies whether the error is recoverable or not.

Response

Recoverable error:

Create two new status files after the DC applications and the DBH have terminated normally.

Non-recoverable error:

If a DMS return code is available, the measures to be taken can be found in the 'System Messages' brochure. Otherwise, end the DB-DC session. Reset the DC application to a consistent state. Create two new status files.

Restart the DB-DC session.

UDS0314 UDS USER ERROR: RESTART WITH WRONG TYPE OF DBH (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A different DBH variant to the one used before the session interrupt was used (LINKED-IN, INDEPENDENT).

Response
Execute restart with the correct DBH type.

UDS0315 UDS WARNING: PP OUT OF RANGE, HAS BEEN MODIFIED. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
PP statement modified by UDS/SQL.
(&00): PP statement entered.

Response
Alter PP statement, if necessary.

UDS0316 DAL VALUE OUT OF RANGE, VALUE MODIFIED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The illegal operand value has been modified in the DAL command.

UDS0317 UDS USER ERROR: ILLEGAL NUMBER OF DATABASES. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
More databases have been specified than are permitted under the current DBH variant.
(&00): PP statement concerned.

Response
Repeat initialization with corrected PP file.

UDS0318 UDS WARNING: PP MAXDB CHANGED TO ACTUAL NUMBER OF DATABASES. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The PP MAXDB specified by the user does not correspond to the number of specified databases. UDS/SQL makes PP MAXDB equal to the number of DBNAMEs.

Response
Alter PP file, if necessary.

UDS0319 UDS USER ERROR: UNCORRECTED ERROR IN PROGRAM PARAMETERS (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An uncorrected error was found in the PP statements after PP entry had been completed.

Response
Correct PP file. Repeat initialization.

UDS0320 UDS USER ERROR: NAME OF PLITAB MODULE (&00) IS INVALID. (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The name of the KDBS-PLITAB module contains illegal characters or is too long.

Response

- Check SET-FILE-LINK command (LINK-NAME=UDSPLEX).
- Enter correct SET-FILE-LINK command, restart application program.

UDS0321 UDS USER DUMP WANTED (Y/N)? (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 90

Meaning
Errored application program behavior or ABEND.

Response
Y: Dump is generated
N: Dump is suppressed.

UDS0322 UDSDUMP V(&00) READY (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
C.UDSDUMP is loaded and ready.

UDS0323 UDSDUMP NOT ENOUGH CLASS 6 MEMORY AVAILABLE TO READ DUMPFILE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The class 6 memory is not large enough for the dump file to be read in. Either too little virtual storage is available for class5/class 6 memory, or the class 5 memory is larger than in the task that generated the dump file.

Response
Terminate task with LOGOFF then reenter LOGON to ensure that as little class 5 memory is occupied as possible. Initiate UDSDUMP again. If error recurs, the dump must be output in the same memory area as dump file generation.

UDS0324 UDSDUMP FILENAME REJECTED: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The specified file name contains illegal characters, is only partially qualified or is too long.

Response
Enter the fully qualified file name of an existing file.

UDS0325 UDSDUMP (&00) OF FILE (&01) IN ERROR (&02) (&03)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An error with DMS error code (&02) occurred during execution of the DMS SVC (&00).

Response
Check the file following program end; take steps depending on error code.

UDS0326 UDSDUMP: SPECIFIED TABLE NOT PRESENT (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The specified table has not been edited and therefore cannot be specified.

UDS0327 UDS USER ERROR: MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SQL SESSIONS REACHED (&00) (&01) (&02).
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The maximum number of simultaneously open SQL sessions has been reached (PP SQL). UDS/SQL's attempt to terminate inactive SQL sessions was unsuccessful. No SQL session was inactive for longer than the period specified in PP SQL-LIMIT.

Response
Do not start a new SQL session until a current SQL session has been terminated, or abort the UDS/SQL session and restart with increased PP-SQL or lower PP SQL-LIMIT.

UDS0328 UDS USER ERROR: REPLY FOR SQL-DML IMPOSSIBLE (&00) (&01) (&02).
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
No response could be given to an SQL job, because the entries pertaining to the position or length of the response area were errored.

Response
Analyze Dump.

UDS0329 UDSDUMP TIME RUNOUT (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The specified program run time has elapsed.

Response
Repeat UDSDUMP run with increased program run time.

UDS0330 UDSDUMP FILE IS EMPTY: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The file contains no correctly described data blocks.
(&00): file name

Response
Enter END command or name of a correct file.

UDS0331 UDSDUMP FILE IS NO PRIMARY DUMPFILE: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The file contains no data that could be used to identify or address areas in the dump and is probably not a primary dump file.
(&00): file name.

Response
Enter END command or a correct file.

UDS0332 UDSDUMP LAYOUT OF FILE (&00) HAS WRONG VERSION: (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Different version strings in UDSDUMP and in primary dump file.
(&00): file name
(&01): version string in the file.

Response
Use the UDSDUMP version corresponding to the file.

UDS0333 UDSDUMP (&00) ERROR (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
General error message for SVC execution (not DMS SVC) and validity check.
(&00): SVC macro name or error identification
(&01): readable SVC return code, hexadecimal, or error specification.

Response
None, program terminates itself.

UDS0334 UDSDUMP DUMPFILE NOT COMPLETE, EDIT PARAMS WILL BE IGNORED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The file contains only part of the dump. This is output restructured; EDIT parameters have no meaning and are ignored if entered.

Response
Enter EDIT command without parameters, then END.

UDS0335 UDSDUMP COMMAND '(&00)' IN ERROR (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The command entered or at least one of the command parameters is unknown and has been rejected.
(&00): character string entered.

Response
Enter correct command.

UDS0336 UDSDUMP NO EDIT CMD PRECEDING END CMD. STOP WITHOUT ANY EDITING (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
END was entered without a preceding EDIT command. No editing or output to SYSLST occurs.

Response
If this was not intentional, repeat UDSDUMP run and enter EDIT before END.

UDS0337 UDSDUMP EDITING STARTED, PLEASE WAIT (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
END has been entered after at least one EDIT command. Editing and output of the secondary dump to SYSLST begins. The dialog user no longer has control.

UDS0338 UDSDUMP NORMAL END (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The secondary dump has been output to SYSLST. UDSDUMP terminates itself.

UDS0339 UDSDUMP PROGRAM ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A branch has been made to the EXIT routine corresponding to the PROCHK, error or ABEND event that occurred.
(&00): P error weight; readable decimal if PROCHK or error='ABEND' if ABEND.

Response
None. UDSDUMP terminates itself. The file is closed.

UDS0340 UDS ABNORMAL END (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDSDUMP terminates itself due to the error indicated in the previous message

UDS0341 UDS DUMPFILE WRITTEN: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A primary dump file has been created.
(&00): file name.

UDS0342 UDS USER ERROR: (&00) IS NOT SUPPORTED BY THE GIVEN VERSION OF UDS (&01) (&02).
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The function selected (&00) is not supported in this version. This message is issued in the following instances:

(1) DML statements have been sent from an XS-compatible application program to a non-XS-compatible UDS/SQL module. All UDS versions < UDS V5.1, UDS V5.1 with linked-in DBH and UDS/SQL V1.0 are not compatible.

(2) UDS V5.1 was started under a BS2000 version < 9.0 or on hardware that is not XS-compatible.

(3) SQL statements are not permitted under UDS version =< V5.1 or with the linked-in DBH of UDS/SQL V1.0.

Response

(1) Ensure that the jobs are only in AMODE=24 or UDS V5.1 is available.

(2) Install BS2000 version >= V9.0 and XS hardware.

(3) Make UDS/SQL V1.0 available for SQL statements or use the independent DBH.

UDS0343 `UDS ERROR (&00) ON WRITE OF DUMPFILE (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An error occurred during writing in the primary dump file. A BS2000 user dump was generated instead of a UDS/SQL dump.
(&00): readable DMS or P error code or 'UNRC' for parameter error.

Response
None; PDUMP call is executed.

UDS0344 `UDS USER ERROR: DSCEXT HAS AN INCORRECT RMODE (&00) (&01) (&02).`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The position of the DSCEXT routine in the address space is not compatible with the AMODE used in the DML statement.

Response
Make the application program and the DSCEXT routine compatible.

UDS0345 `UDS USER ERROR: C.UDSSUB IS NOT SHARABLE (&00) (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL administration error: If a userid other than that under which UDS/SQL was started is specified in the SET-TASKLIB command, the C.UDSSUB phase is loaded from this userid. C. UDSSUB must be declared shareable.

Response
Make C.UDSSUB shareable in the TASKLIB ID.

UDS0346 `UDS USER ERROR: C.UDSSUB MISSING (&00) (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL administration error: C.UDSSUB is not found in the userid under which UDS/SQL was started or, if a SET-TASKLIB command with another userid was specified, is not under this userid.

Response
Either assign C.UDSSUB to the userid under which UDS/SQL was started or, if another userid was specified for SET-TASKLIB, assign it to this userid.

UDS0347 UDS ADMINISTRATION: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Change of status or error in UDS/SQL DCAM administration.

(&00) may contain the following internal values:

APP.NAME=*name*

Meaning
DCAM application *name* opened.
Connection to DCAM administration possible.

COMMEND=*code*

Meaning
Forced end of DCAM application; for cause, see COMMEND contingency (DCAM manual “Program Interfaces“); *code*=x’FFFFFFFF’: internal cause; UDS/SQL attempts to reopen the connection independently.

LOGON=*name*

Meaning
Application/terminal has set up DCAM connection to UDS/SQL administration.

LOSCON=*code*

Meaning
Loss of connection; for cause, see LOSCON contingency (DCAM manual “Program Interfaces“)

LOSCON=*name* or DISCONN.=*name*

Meaning
Application/terminal *name* has broken the connection to DCAM administration.

macro=*code*

Meaning
Error in DCAM or SOLSIG
macro: SOLSIG/Y..... (DCAM macro name)
code : Return code of the macro

Response
According to the return code (see DCAM manual “Macros“).

NEG.TACK=*code*

Meaning
Negative transport acknowledgment from the DCAM connection, possibly due to a temporary malfunction in the link to the administration task.

REJ.LOGON=*name*

Meaning
Connection request from application/terminal *name* was rejected (only one connection permitted/password invalid).

Response
Enter correct password.

UDS0348 UDS CANCEL ALL TRANSACTIONS STARTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Abortion of all UDS/SQL transactions has been initiated due to an administrator command or an internal UDS/SQL error.

UDS0349 UDS USER ERROR: (&00)-CALLS ARE ONLY POSSIBLE IN AMODE=24 (&01) (&02).
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An attempt has been made to make calls to the linked-in DBH or KDBS calls (indicated by (&00)) in AMODE=31.

Response
Correct application program.

UDS0350 UDS SC/DSA ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Exceptional circumstance or error in one of the UDS/SQL subcontrol (SC) subsystems or DSA. The meaning of the message depends on the specified ERRCODE. 'DMS' (if present) means that a corresponding error code or another secondary return code is output.

Response
According to error code (&00).

UDS0351 UDS NORMAL SESSION TERMINATION INITIATED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Due to the preceding error, UDS/SQL has initiated a premature but normal session end. (Corresponds to '/SEND-MSG CLOSE RUN-UNITS')

Response
Start new session after error has been removed.

UDS0352 UDS FOLLOWING REACTION AVOIDS DAMAGE TO DATABASE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
In order to avoid compromising the integrity of the data resources due to the preceding error, UDS/SQL enforces a session abort (corresponds to '/SEND-MSG %TERM').

Response
Correct error, then START-UDS.

UDS0353 UDS CONSISTENCY ERROR. (&00) INCONSISTENT. (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL has detected an error in the consistency of data of the file (&00).

Response
Reverse any illegal user manipulation or operating errors performed on the file; otherwise DIAG.

The time stamps in continuation lines must be interpreted as UTC time. (&00) may contain the following values:

log-filename

Meaning
alog-filename: Name of the ALOG file, taken from the tables.

realm-filename

Meaning
realm-filename: File name of the realm from the associated database.

CONS-MSG: ACT-CPKT-ERROR: (DDDDDDD/AAAAAAA)

Meaning

DDDDDDD: Expected 7-digit value of the CKPT-ID of the AFIM file, taken from the tables.

AAAAAAA: Actual 7-digit value of the CKPT-ID of the AFIM file, taken from the AFIM bottom page.

The indicated values of the CKPT-ID of the AFIM file differ.
(Only relevant for versions < UDS/SQL V1.2)

CONS-MSG: AFIM-BPG-NAME: *ABPG-name*

Meaning
ABPG-name: Name of the AFIM file, taken from the AFIM bottom page. The name of the AFIM file provided differs from the expected name.
(Only relevant for versions < UDS/SQL V1.2)

CONS-MSG: AK0-AKN-DIFFERENCE

Meaning
Act-Key-0 and Act-Key-N of the realm differ.

CONS-MSG: AK0-REALM-NAME: *AK0-realmname*

Meaning
AK0-realmname: Realm name from the Act-Key-0 of the realm. The realm names in DBDIR and in the Act-Key-0 differ.

CONS-MSG: ALOG-BACK-UP-DATA-ERROR: (AAAAAAAAAAAAAA/DDDDDDDDDDDDDD)

Meaning

AAAAAAAAAAAAAA: Actual value of the BACK-UP-DATA in the ALOG file.

DDDDDDDDDDDDDD: Expected value of the BACK-UP-DATA for the ALOG file, taken from the DBDIR

The indicated BACK-UP-DATA values differ.

CONS-MSG: ALOG-CKPT-TIME-ERROR: (AAAAAAAAAAAAAA/DDDDDDDDDDDDDD)

Meaning

AAAAAAAAAAAAAA: Time stamp upon leaving the last checkpoint, taken from the ALOG file.

DDDDDDDDDDDDDD: Time stamp upon leaving the last checkpoint, taken from the DBDIR

The indicated time stamp values differ.

CONS-MSG: ALOG-SEQU-NR-ERROR: (AAAAAAAAA/DDDDDDDDD)

Meaning

AAAAAAAAA: ALOG file sequence number, taken from the ALOG file.

DDDDDDDDD: ALOG file sequence number, taken from the DBDIR

The indicated values of the ALOG file sequence numbers differ.

CONS-MSG: BACK UP DATA ERROR: (DDDDDDDDDDDDDD/RRRRRRRRRRRRRR)

Meaning

DDDDDDDDDDDDDD: Expected value of BACK-UP-DATA for the realm, taken from the CONSISTENCY record of the database.

RRRRRRRRRRRRRR: Actual value of BACK-UP-DATA in the Act-Key-0 of the realm.

The indicated values of BACK-UP-DATA for the realm differ.

CONS-MSG: BLOCK_FORMAT_ERROR

Meaning
The page size of the realm is incompatible with the database.

CONS-MSG: CREATE-DATA-ERROR: (DDDDDDDDDDDDDD/RRRRRRRRRRRRRR)

Meaning

DDDDDDDDDDDDDD: DBDIR creation date.

RRRRRRRRRRRRRR: Realm creation date.

The creation date of the realm and the creation date of the DBDIR differ.

CONS-MSG: DBTT-EXT-PENDING-ERROR

Meaning

The indication of a running online DBTT extension in the realm's AK0 is inconsistent.

CONS-MSG: EXTENSIBILITY-ERROR

Meaning

The specifications relating to online extensibility in the realm's AK0 are inconsistent.

CONS-MSG: GLOBAL-EXTENT-ERROR

Meaning

The specifications relating to the DB-LAYOUT-VERSION and extension status in the DBDIR's AK0 are inconsistent.

CONS-MSG: INCOMPLETELY-UPDATED-ONLINE-COPY

Meaning

An online copy was not updated as far as the last required ALOG file.

Response

Update using all required ALOG files (these can be identified using the BMEND function SHOW-LOG-INFORMATION).

CONS-MSG: LAST-ALOG-FILE-ERROR

Meaning

The current ALOG file has not been identified as the last ALOG file.

Response

If necessary, reverse any illegal user manipulation/operating errors involving the indicated file; otherwise DIAG.

CONS-MSG: LOCAL-EXTENT-ERROR

Meaning

The specifications relating to the DB-LAYOUT-VERSION and extension status in the realm's AK0 are inconsistent.

CONS-MSG: REALM-CONFLICT BEFORE UPDATE

Meaning

The database was found to be in an inconsistent state before an update, possibly due to an unauthorized update by a second entity at the same time. An inconsistent read access operation was performed on the database since the last checkpoint.

CONS-MSG: REALM-CONFLICT DURING UPDATE

Meaning
The database was rendered inconsistent during an update, possibly due to an unauthorized update by a second entity at the same time. An inconsistent access operation was performed on the database since the last checkpoint.

CONS-MSG: REALM-EXT-PENDING-ERROR

Meaning
The indication of a running online realm extension in the realm's AK0 is inconsistent.

CONS-MSG: SYSTEM-BREAK-ERROR ALOG

Meaning
The ALOG file has been marked inconsistent in the ALOG bottom page although the database is consistent.

CONS-MSG: SYSTEM-BREAK-ERROR REALM

Meaning
The realm has been marked inconsistent in the Act-Key-0 of the realm, although no inconsistent database has been connected.

UDS0354 UDS ALOG CHECKPOINT FOR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 99

Meaning
An ALOG checkpoint for the indicated database is to be written. The results and the values generated by this operation are given in a continuation line.
The time stamps in continuation lines must be interpreted as UTC time.

The continuation lines may contain the following values:

AFIM-CKPT ccccccc: AFIM-NR: nnnnn AVAILABLE NOW. ACC-SYS: UPD.

Meaning
The AFIM checkpoint ccccccc for the indicated database has now been completed with the connection of the new AFIM file nnnnn. UDS/SQL now allows updating accesses to the database. (Only relevant for versions < UDS/SQL V1.2)

ccccccc:	Current checkpoint ID of the database = End checkpoint ID of old AFIM file. = Start checkpoint ID of new AFIM file.
nnnnn:	Sequence number of AFIM file.

AFIM-CKPT ccccccc: BOOKED.

Meaning
AFIM checkpoint ccccccc for the indicated database has been booked only as its AFIM log pool is not online at the moment (due to retrieval option). The AFIM checkpoint is effected with the next connection of the database without retrieval option.
(Only relevant for versions < UDS/SQL V1.2)

ALOG-CKPT ccccccccccccc: ALOG-NR nnnnnnnnn N O T AVAILABLE. ACC-SYS: RTR.

Meaning
Connection of the new ALOG file nnnnnnnnn, as part of generating ALOG checkpoint ccccccccccccc for the database concerned, has failed. In order to prevent the loss of afterimages, UDS/SQL limits access to the database to retrieval.

Response
Remove cause of rejection of ALOG file connection (e.g. by creating new ALOG files) and initiate completion of the ALOG checkpoint using /SEND-MSG TO=PROGRAM, MSG=C'CHECKPOINT DB=xxx' and /SEND-MSG TO=PROGRAM, MSG=C'PERFORM'

ALOG-CKPT ccccccccccccc: CKPT ALREADY EXISTING.

Meaning
The ALOG checkpoint ccccccccccccc for the indicated database has already been written.

ALOG-CKPT ccccccccccccc: FIXED (ALOG-NR: nnnnnnnnn,
START-CKPT: sssssssssssss)

Meaning
The ALOG checkpoint was written with disconnection of the old ALOG file nnnnnnnnn whose start checkpoint is sssssssssssss.

Response
Realm copies of the database can be updated using the disconnected ALOG file if required.

ALOG-CKPT ccccccccccccc: FIXED (ALOG-NR: nnnnnnnnn D E F E C T I V E).

Meaning
A changeover to a new ALOG file with start checkpoint ccccccccccccc has been effected for the database concerned. The old ALOG file nnnnnnnnn is defective and cannot be used.

Response
Counteract gap in ALOG logging for the database concerned by generating new realm copies.

ALOG-CKPT OMITTED: DB WITHOUT ALOG-LOGGING.

Meaning
The ALOG checkpoint for the indicated database is suppressed as it is processed without ALOG logging.

UDS0355 UDS BACKOUT CHECKPOINT FOR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A start or end backout checkpoint was written for the indicated configuration. In the case of a start checkpoint, the message also gives the time stamp ('TIMESTAMP IS...') as well as the checkpoint IDs of the participating databases (in subsequent message lines).

UDS0356 UDS EXECUTION OF ORDERS FOR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
For the indicated configuration, execution of the orders from the user via DAL and from UDS/SQL error handling was
a) INITIATED or
b) TERMINATED.

UDS0357 RLOG RESERVE IS USED FOR CONFIGURATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The previously indicated error causes UDS/SQL to write the original or duplicate RLOG to the RESERVE data medium.

Response
Remove cause of error or assign a new data medium in place of the failed volume using MODIFY LOG (or LOG-2).

UDS0358 UDS DROP OF (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL indicates the result of a drop request for a realm.

Response
If necessary, remove indicated error; repeat drop request.

UDS0359 UDS (&00) BECAME UNPROCESSABLE (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL has locked the entire configuration or the given database against access.
(&00): configuration name or database name.

Response
Check if the situation can be remedied by repair.

UDS0360 UDS FATAL FILE FAILURE: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A fatal error occurred in the UDS/SQL file entered. The cause is indicated in (&00).

Response
See meaning.

UDS0361 UDS BACKOUT FILE (&00) CLOSED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The indicated backout file has been closed by UDS and released.

UDS0362 UDS BSECURE EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS ON DB: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A BSECURE exclusive right was discovered for the UDS-CATALOG accessed by the DBH. The DBH access is therefore not possible.

Response
Wait for normal termination of the BSECURE run, then RESTART.

UDS0363 UDS SLF INCONSISTENT. ERRCODE: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The indicated inconsistency was discovered during SLF processing.
(&00) may contain following error codes:

(1)	SLF-BCI-ERROR	Error in the block control info for the SLF page
(2)	SLF-BOT-PAGE-ERROR	Error in bottom page of the SLF file
(3)	SLF-FORMAT-ERROR	The page format of the SLF file is incompatible with the UDS/SQL version

Response

to (1) and

to (2) Remove illegal user changes to SLF file; after session interrupt, a defective SLF file must be repaired before restart or deleted. After normal session end, it is sufficient to delete the SLF file (/DELETE-FILE command).
RESTART;
Start a new session with any database configuration, if required.

to (3) If the concerned SLF file was created in a configuration with an earlier UDS/SQL version, then a session restart with this file is impossible. You may start the session with a different configuration name or delete the SLF file (paying attention to the password).

UDS0364 UDS CATALOG INCONSISTENT. ERRCODE: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The indicated inconsistency was detected during processing of the catalog file. Error code:

CAT_BCI_ERROR:	Error in the block control info for the CAT block.
CAT_BOT_PAGE_ERROR:	Error in bottom page of the CAT block.
CAT_RLM_ENTRY_ERROR:	Error during consistency checking of the current catalog realm entry.
CAT_ACC_CONTROL_ERROR:	Error in access mode for the database concerned. Cause: DBH programming error or user manipulation.

Response
DIAG or reverse user manipulation.

UDS0365 LAYOUT VERSION ERROR: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The specified database file cannot be processed by the DBH in use due to layout differences.
(&00): file name and layout version string of this file.

Response
Use correct DBH version or migrate the data base to the corresponding layout version.

UDS0366 UDS SESSION RESTART WITH CHANGED VERSION. CORRECT VERSION IS: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The same UDS/SQL version must be used at session restart as at session begin.

Response
Repeat restart with correct UDS/SQL version.

UDS0367 UDS USER ERROR: NUMBER OF REALMS FOR (&00) EXCEEDING UPPER LIMITS (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
No more than 255 realms may be used in the entire configuration.

Response
Check the database structure.

UDS0368 UDS USER ERROR: DBDIR OF (&00) NOT AVAILABLE (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
DBDIR of the specified database is not available. Possible causes: HW error / DBDIR disconnected / BSECURE run active.

Response
Make DBDIR available:

Either REPAIR-RLM,

or connect,

or wait for end of BSECURE run.

UDS0369 UDS BACKOUT LOGGING (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
At a session restart, UDS/SQL has detected that a previously failed backout file:

1. (&00)= SWITCHED OFF: ... has not been replaced by an unimpaired new backout file. Backout logging thus remains switched off.
2. (&00)= RESUMED: ... has been replaced by an unimpaired new backout file. Backout logging is thus resumed.

UDS0370 UDS USER ERROR: PP LOG MISSING WHEN BACKOUT LOGGING IS USED. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Backout logging is only permitted and possible in conjunction with RLOG logging.

Response
Repeat initialization with RLOG logging (correct PP FILE if necessary).

UDS0371 UDS USER ERROR: NUMBER OF PASSWORDS EXCEEDING UPPER LIMIT: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
More than 100 passwords have been specified.

Response
Correct PP FILE, if necessary.

UDS0372 UDS RLOG FILE (&00) MAY BE REPAIRED NOW (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An RLOG file has been marked defective. The DBH can start repairing the defect.

Response
The message serves only as a warning.

UDS0373 UDS ADMINISTRATION OF DISTRIBUTION IMPOSSIBLE DUE TO PREVIOUS ERRORS (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Due to previous errors, processing of UDS-D DAL commands is not possible. Distributed DML processing is not affected.

Response
If DAL commands have to be transferred to UDS-D, the UDS/SQL session has to be terminated and started again.

UDS0374 UDSCODE STARTING (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The C.UDSCODE utility routine has been started

UDS0375 UDSCODE COMMON MEMORY POOL (&00) CREATED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A common memory pool has been created for UDS/SQL coding.
(&00): pool name

UDS0376 UDSCODE NORMAL END (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The C.UDSCODE utility routine has been terminated normally.

UDS0377 UDSCODE VERSION DIFFERENCE FOR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
C.UDSCODE has detected that the version of the component indicated in (&00) is incompatible with the version of the other components.

Response
Check the contents of the UDS.MODLIB and the library assigned by the TASKLIB command.

- Create consistent module library.
- Restart program.

UDS0378 UDSCODE MODULE (&00) NOT FOUND (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The module indicated in (&00) has not been found.

Response
Check contents of the UDS.MODLIB and module libraries assigned by means of TASKLIB.

- Create consistent module library.
- Restart program.

UDS0379 UDSCODE COMMON MEMORY POOL (&00) ALREADY EXISTS (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A common memory pool for UDS/SQL coding already exists. The C.UDSCODE utility routine has been linked to this pool.
(&00): name of the pool.
(&02): name of the program, which has created the pool.

UDS0380 UDSCODE UNRECOVERABLE ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An unrecoverable error has occurred in the C.UDSCODE utility. (&00) gives the cause of the error, the return code and, in the case of a P error, the address at which it occurred.

(&00) may contain the following values:

ABEND RC = *iw*

Meaning
C.UDSCODE has been terminated abnormally by means of LOGOFF, START-EXECUTABLE-PROGRAM, LOAD-EXECUTABLE-PROGRAM, ABEND or CANCEL-JOB.

Response
Take dump.

ENAMP RC

Meaning
The attempt to create the code pool or to link with an existing code pool was rejected.

Response

- Check file names for illegal special characters.
- Link with existing pool; check if the specified file name is identical with that specified at code pool creation (suffix!); enter correct SET-FILE-LINK command with LINK-NAME=UDSCODE and start again.
- Check if code pool already exists with another DBH type.
- Check if a code pool created by another version already exists.
- Otherwise dump.

GTMAP RC

Meaning
The request for user memory map was not honored.

Response
Take dump.

MEMO RC = 00

Meaning
User address space too small to accept code pool.

Response
Inform system administrator; dump.

MEMO RC = 01

MEMO RC = 03

Meaning
A different task attempted to create the code pool; the loading of modules exceeded the time limit.

Response
Terminate the other task and restart C.UDSCODE; dump.

`MEMO RC = 02`

Meaning
A different task attempted to create the code pool, but was terminated prematurely.

Response
Restart C.UDSCODE; dump.

`MSG RC`

Meaning
Message output failed.

Response
Take dump.

`P-ERR RC = `*`iw`*` AT LOCATION `*`addr`*

Meaning
P error occurred at indicated address during the run of the C.UDSCODE utility routine.

Response
Take dump.

`STXIT RC`

Meaning
Error at STXIT routine creation.

Response
Take dump.

`UNLOD RC`

Meaning
Module unload failed.

Response
Take dump.

`UDS0381 UDSCODE ABNORMAL END (&00) (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
C.UDSCODE terminated abnormally.

Response
This message was preceded by a message giving more details on the cause of the error. Refer to preceding message for action.

UDS0382 UDSCODE USER ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The error given in (&00) was detected in C.UDSCODE.

Response
Correct error given in (&00) (e.g. by entering correct SET-FILE-LINK command with LINK-NAME=UDSCODE); start correct utility when (&00)=(DBH?)

UDS0383 UDSCODE COMMAND REJECTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An incorrect SEND-MESSAGE command was entered. (&00) contains the command.

Response
Enter correct SEND-MESSAGE command.

UDS0384 UDS ERROR ON CODEPOOL (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An error described in (&00) occurred at memory pool creation for the UDS/SQL coding. UDS/SQL attempts to load the coding to class 6 memory.

Response
If coding is required for processing in the common memory pool, the UDS/SQL session must be terminated. Correct error indicated under (&00) and restart session. If required, create common memory pool beforehand using the C.UDSCODE utility routine.

UDS0385 UDS UNRECOVERABLE ERROR ON CODEPOOL (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 99

Meaning
The error described under (&00) has occurred at common memory pool creation by the UDS /SQL master task. The UDS/SQL session is terminated abnormally.

(&00) may contain the following values:

DBH ?

Meaning
A code pool with a different DBH type already exists.

Response
Start UDS/SQL or UDSCODE with the correct DBH.

ENAMP RC

Meaning
The attempt to create the code pool or to link to an existing pool was rejected.

Response

- Check file names for illegal special characters.
- Link with existing pool; check if the specified file name is identical to that specified at log pool creation (suffix!); enter correct SET-FILE-LINK command with LINK-NAME=UDSCODE and restart.
- Check if code pool already exists with another DBH type.
- Check if a code pool created by another version already exists.
- Otherwise dump.

GTMAP RC

Meaning
The request for user memory map has not been honored.

Response
Take dump.

MEMO RC = 00

Meaning
User address space too small to accept code pool.

Response
Inform system administrator; dump.

MEMO RC = 01

Meaning
A different task attempted to create the code pool; loading of the modules exceeded the time limit.

Response
Terminate the other task and restart UDS/SQL; dump.

MEMO RC = 02

Meaning
A different task attempted to create the code pool, however it was terminated prematurely.

Response
Restart C.UDSCODE; dump.

MEMO RC = 03

Meaning
A different task attempted to create the code pool. The UDS/SQL modules have been loaded, but installation time has exceeded the limit.

Response
Terminate the other task and restart UDS/SQL; dump.

UNLOD RC

Meaning
Module unload failed.

Response
Take dump.

UDS0386 UDS SESSION CONTINUES (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDS/SQL session is continued regardless of the situation described in the preceding message.

Response
If the situation described in the preceding message is not desired by the administrator he or she has to terminated the session, correct the error and restart the session.

UDS0387 UDSCODE COMMAND ACCEPTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The SEND-MESSAGE command entered was accepted.
(&00) contains the file name defined with LINK-NAME=UDSCODE.

UDS0388 FILE (&00) INDICATES WARMSTART POSSIBLE FOR FOLLOWING DB(S) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The indicated RLOG file still contains the entries of databases for which a warm start can be performed.

UDS0389 UDS WARNING: INFORMATION IN STATUS FILE WILL POSSIBLY BE LOST (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Information which may be required for a warm start may be lost in the status file. The information refers to the RLOG files output under (&00) in the format '*RLOG.*time*.*'.

Response
If the RLOG files indicated under (&00) still exist, a warm start should be performed for them.

UDS0390 UDS WARNING: PP (&00) NOT SUITABLE FOR THIS SESSION;
WILL BE CHANGED BY UDS (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The load parameter indicated in (&00) contains a value which cannot be used in the current session. In some cases continuation message U307 indicates the value substituted by UDS/SQL. Otherwise the value used can be displayed using DISPLAY PP.

Response
The UDS/SQL session is continued with a default value substituted by UDS/SQL. If the administrator wishes to use a value which is closer to the one previously entered, this can be done by trial and error or by increasing the virtual address space or reducing PP TRANSACTION.

UDS0391 UDS ERROR ENABLING TRANSFER POOL FOR UDS-D (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL was not able to connect to the transfer pool for UDS-D. (&00) gives the name of the transfer pool. An additional return code originates from ENAMP-SVC. Otherwise, there is probably an internal UDS/SQL error.

Response
If the ENAMP-SVC return code indicates that the size of the virtual address is too small to hold the pool, the space must either be increased or UDS/SQL restarted with smaller values defined for PP BUFFER, PP SERVERTASK and PP TRANSACTION. If not, there is probably an internal UDS/SQL error in which case a dump is required.

UDS0392 UDS-D NOT AVAILABLE DURING THIS SESSION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Distributed processing is not possible in this session, due either to PP DISTRIBUTION=NO or an error during initialization of distribution or processing, leading to termination of the distributed function.

Response
Terminate UDS/SQL session and restart with correct PP DISTRIBUTION entry if applicable.

(&00) contains the following value:

ENTR, *cpu-limit*, *job-class*

Meaning
CPU limit is too small for the job class. The enter job for the UDSCT cannot be started.

NDIP

Meaning
A UDS-D-specific DAL command cannot be processed, since UDS-D is not available.

UDS0393 UDS ROLLS BACK ALL TRANSACTIONS CONCERNED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
All transactions impeding operations required by the administrator or the system are rolled back.

UDS0394 UDS TABLES INCONSISTENT DUE TO ABNORMAL TERMINATION OF A USERTASK (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDS/SQL tables have become inconsistent due to uncontrolled termination of a user task. The UDS/SQL session cannot be continued.

Response
Restart UDS/SQL. If the warm start is rejected for one (or more) database(s) due to open transactions which have been put in the PTC state by UTM, warm start the corresponding UTM application first, then repeat warm start for the rejected database(s).

UDS0395 UDS ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Internal error detected by the component for communication between the master task and UDSCT. (&00) contains diagnostic information relevant for further processing. UDS-D can no longer be administered.

Response
If UDS-D is to be administered, terminate and restart UDS/SQL session.

UDS0396 FOLLOWING RLOG FILE IS RETAINED FOR POSSIBLE STATUS QUERIES FROM UDS-D (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The RLOG file may be required for UDS-D status queries and is therefore not deleted.

Response
The RLOG file can be deleted once no transactions in the entire UDS-D network are in the PTC state.

UDS0397 UDS USER ERROR: LOADED DBH DOES NOT PROCESS SQL-DML (&00) (&01) (&02).
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The loaded DBH cannot process SQL DML.

Response
Terminate the DBH and load an SQL-compatible DBH.

UDS0398 UDS WARNING: ENTRY USERSTIX NOT SUPPORTED IN FUTURE VERSIONS OF UDS (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The option of using the UDS/SQL STXIT handling routine to call a user STXIT routine named USERSTIX in the user task is not available in future version of UDS/SQL. Instead, the options available under the STXIT parallelism concept of BS2000 should be used.

UDS0399 CHANGING OF AMODE IN A LINKEDIN-SESSION IS NOT ALLOWED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
All DML orders within a LINKEDIN session must be sent to the DBH in the same addressing mode.

UDS0400 UDS ADMINISTRATION ERROR: MASTER TASK NOT BATCH TASK (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The master task was not started as a batch task although the security level is ’F2’ or ’F2-EXCEPT’.

Response
Start master task as batch, or change security level to ’NO’.

UDS0402 UDS ADMINISTRATION ERROR: SECOS NOT AVAILABLE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The SECOS subsystem is not available in BS2000 although the security level is ’F2’ or ’F2-EXCEPT’.
(&00) missing SECOS function

Response
Make available SECOS subsystem, or change security level to ’NO’.

UDS0403 UDS WARNING: UDS-D NOT PERMITTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
PP DISTRIBUTION=STANDBY/START and UDS-D is not permitted under the current security level. PP DISTRIBUTION=NO is assumed.

UDS0404 UDS ERROR: (&00) ON SAT CALL (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
(&00): SAT return code, or ’PRIV’ if BS2000 user ID has no SECOLTP privilege

Response
If (&00)=PRIV, start master task under BS2000 user ID with SECOLTP privilege, or change security level to ’NO’. Otherwise, notify BS2000 security officer.

UDS0405 UDS USER ERROR: TIAM APPLICATIONS NOT PERMITTED IN THIS CONFIGURATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A TIAM application with SECOLTP privilege is trying to connect to this configuration, although it runs under security level ’F2’ or ’F2-EXCEPT’ without TIAM.

Response
Notify UDS/SQL administrator.

UDS0407 UDS WARNING: LOCAL ADMINISTRATION NOT PERMITTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
PP ADM=LOCAL and security level ’F2’ or ’F2-EXCEPT’ are not compatible.
PPADM=REMOTE is assumed.

Response
Administration via UDSADM.

UDS0408 UDS ADMINISTRATION ERROR: DAL COMMAND (&00) VIA /SEND-MSG NOT PERMITTED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The current security level is ’F2’ or ’F2-EXCEPT’. The DAL command entered via /SEND-MSG failed to terminate the session or UDS-D.

Response
Enter DAL command via administration program, or terminate session.

UDS0409 UDS SYSTEM ERROR: TRANSFER CONTAINER MANAGEMENT ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The session is terminated.

Response
Take Dump. Restart UDS/SQL.

UDS0410 UDS-APPLICATION TERMINATED WITH (&00) DMLS (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The application program ended.
(&00): Number of executed DMLs in the application program

UDS0500 UDSMON COMMAND ACCEPTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0501 UDSMON ENTER START PARAMETER OR ’HELP’ (&00) (&01) (&02)

UDS0502 UDSMON NORMAL TERMINATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0503 UDSMON INVALID CONFIGURATION NAME OR UDS NOT LOADED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An incorrect configuration name has been entered or no UDS/SQL has been loaded with this configuration. In batch mode, the monitor terminates with dump.

Response
Enter configuration name again; wait for UDS/SQL loading, if necessary.

UDS0504 UDSMON SYSTEM ERROR: CONNECTING TO DISTRIBUTION POOL UNSUCCESSFUL (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An error occurred during connection to the distribution pool. The monitor terminates.

Response
Take dump.

UDS0505 UDSMON NO LONGER WAITS FOR UDS INITIALIZATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The monitor has been waiting for the end of UDS/SQL initialization for five minutes. The monitor terminates with dump.

Response
Wait for SYSTEM READY then restart UDS/SQL monitor.

UDS0506 UDSMON UDS-D NOT LOADED. NO UDS-D MASKS WILL BE DISPLAYED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0507 UDSMON ENTER ANY CHARACTER TO CONTINUE PROGRAM (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Enter any character and DUE to continue monitor processing.

UDS0508 UDSMON OUTPUT MEDIUM INCORRECT. OUTPUT MEDIUM CHANGED TO LIST (L) (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An illegal output medium was selected in batch mode. The output medium has been changed to LIST (output to printer).

UDS0509 UDSMON CONFNAME COMMAND MISSING (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The CONFNAME=*conf-name* command must be entered before the START command. In batch mode, the monitor terminates.

Response
Enter CONFNAM and repeat START.

UDS0510 UDSMON SEND-MSG COMMAND NOT POSSIBLE AT PRESENT. RETRY COMMAND LATER (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An SEND-MSG command is already awaiting processing.

UDS0511 UDSMON COMMAND NOT ALLOWED IN PREDIALOG (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
If monitor terminates if the command is entered in batch mode.

UDS0512 UDSMON COMMAND ONLY ALLOWED IN PREDIALOG (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0513 UDSMON COMMAND NOT ALLOWED FROM CONSOLE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0514 UDSMON OPEN ERROR ON MONITOR FILE (&00) (&01) (&02).
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The indicated error occurred during opening of the monitor file. Output to the file has been terminated.
(&00): file name
(&02): DMS error code.

Response
Check file and restart output to the file.

UDS0515 UDSMON CLOSE ERROR ON MONITOR FILE (&00) (&01) (&02).
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An error occurred during closing of the monitor file.
(&00): file name
(&02): DMS error code.

Response
Check file and repair if necessary with the BS2000 /VERIFY command or the SDF command /REPAIR-DISK-FILES.

UDS0516 UDSMON WRITE ERROR ON MONITOR FILE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The indicated error occurred during writing to the monitor file. Output to the file has been terminated.
(&00): file name
(&02): DMS error code.

Response
Check file; restart output to the file.

UDS0517 UDSMON ERROR WHEN CREATING MONITOR FILE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The indicated error occurred during cataloging of the monitor file. No output is made to the file.
(&00): file name
(&02): DMS error code.

Response
Check file and correct, if necessary; restart output of file.

UDS0518 UDSMON USER ERROR: UNKNOWN COMMAND. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The character string entered is not a monitor command. If the error occurred in the predialog in batch mode, the monitor terminates.

Response
Correct and repeat command.

UDS0519 UDSMON USER ERROR: INTERVAL FOR OUTPUT MEDIUM NOT CORRECT (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Illegal monitor time interval. If the error occurs in the predialog in batch mode, the monitor terminates.

Response
Repeat entry with corrected parameters.

UDS0520 UDSMON USER ERROR: ILLEGAL MONITOR OUTPUT MEDIUM (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
If the error occurs in the predialog in batch mode, the monitor terminates.

Response
Repeat entry with corrected parameters.

UDS0521 UDSMON USER ERROR: MASK TYPE NOT CORRECT (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
If the error occurs in the predialog in batch mode, the monitor terminates.

Response
Repeat entry with corrected parameters.

UDS0522 UDSMON MACRO ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An error occurred during macro call (&00). The monitor terminates.
(&00): macro name
(&02): DMS error code.

UDS0523 UDSMON SYSTEM ERROR: STCK NOT SUCCESSFUL, NO TIMER INTERVAL POSSIBLE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
No interval could be formed because the timer is not available. The monitor terminates.

UDS0524 UDSMON SYSTEM ERROR: PROGRAM ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Program error in the monitor. The monitor terminates.
(&00): error weight
(&02): error address.

Response
Take dump.

UDS0525 UDSMON ABNORMALLY TERMINATED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The monitor has terminated due to an error.

Response
Restart monitor.

UDS0526 UDS NORMALLY TERMINATED. UDSMON TERMINATION INITIATED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0527 UDS ABNORMALLY TERMINATED. UDSMON TERMINATION INITIATED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL has been terminated due to an error - monitor termination has been initiated.

UDS0528 UDSMON NO TRACE ACTIVE, COMMAND IGNORED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
No UDS/SQL trace is active. The command used to terminate the trace has been ignored.

UDS0529 UDSMON CLOSE OF TRACE FILES STILL ACTIVE. COMMAND REJECTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The trace files are already being closed.

UDS0530 UDSMON SAMPLING STARTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0531 UDSMON NOT PERMITTED UNDER CURRENT SECURITY LEVEL (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDS/SQL monitor cannot run under the current security level. UDSMON terminates.

UDS0532 UDSMON VERSION DOES NOT MATCH UDS VERSION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDS/SQL version differs from the UDS/SQL monitor version. UDSMON terminates.

UDS0533 UDSMON USER ERROR: RUNTIME PARAMETER OUTSIDE PERMITTED RANGE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An invalid value was specified for the RUNTIME parameter. In batch mode, UDSMON terminates.

Response
Correct and repeat RUNTIME command.

UDS0534 UDSMON INTERNAL OVERFLOW IN COUNTER (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An internal overflow occurred in counter (&00). The value given by the counter does not correspond to the actual value.

UDS0535 UDSMON THE BS2000 VERSION USED DOESN’T SUPPORT THE TRANSFER OF MONITOR DATA TO OPENSM2 (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The BS2000 version used doesn’t support the transfer of monitor data to openSM2. As of BS2000 V8, this transfer is supported.

UDS0536 UDSMON UDS-SQL MEASUREMENT PROGRAM IN SM2 NOT YET STARTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDS-SQL measurement program in SM2 is not yet started.

Response
Start measurement program with SM2 command START-MEASUREMENT-PROGRAM TYPE=*UDS-SQL.

UDS0537 UDSMON SM2 GATHERER TASK NOT ACTIVE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The SM2 gatherer task is not active.

Response
Activate gatherer task in SM2; execute ADD MEDIUM S,... in UDS/SQL monitor

UDS0538 UDSMON SUBSYSTEM SM2 NOT ACTIVE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The subsystem SM2 is not active.

Response
Start subsystem SM2 and start measurement program UDS/SQL; execute ADD MEDIUM S,... in UDS/SQL monitor.

UDS0600 FASTPAM NON RESIDENT MEMORY (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 50

Meaning
A resident memory could not be used. The user system can continue to operate. However, FASTPAM performance is affected adversely. A more detailed specification is contained in (&00).

Response
Depends on (&00).

(&00) may contain the following values:

FASTPAM-PRIVILEGE-MISSING

Meaning
The user ID under which UDS/SQL was started does not have FASTPAM privileges.

Response
Ensure that the corresponding user ID is granted FASTPAM privileges.
See the manual “Database Operation“ for details.

REAL-MEMORY-SHORTAGE

Meaning
The main memory of the system is insufficient to make the memory resident.

Response
Expand the main memory of the system.

USER LIMIT EXCEEDED

Meaning
The amount of resident main memory allocated at program startup is exhausted.

Response
Increase the allocation for resident main memory. See the manual “Database Operation“ for details.

UDS0700 UDS RESOURCE ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An error occurred in one of the UDS/SQL resources (e.g. UDS/SQL file, main memory). (&00) (&01) (&02) identifies the error. A more detailed specification may be contained in

- a symbolic error code
- a DMS return code or a secondary return code
- the name of the file involved
- the PAM block number of the file block concerned.

The possible reactions of UDS/SQL to this error which are relevant for the user are described below.

Response
Depends on error code (&00).

(&00) may contain the following values:

ACS_ERROR

Meaning
When the indicated file was opened, the file name in the FCB was changed. The file name has probably been defined as an alias by means of the ACS (Alias Catalog Service).

Response
Cancel ACS definition.

ALOG_OVERFLOW

Meaning
DMS could not extend the indicated ALOG file due to a “hard” overflow which prevents further action involving the ALOG file. The space in the ALOG file was insufficient for reaching a consistency point for the database concerned. The DBH deactivates the database concerned in an inconsistent state.

Response
Ensure that the ALOG file can be extended. Then perform a warm start.

`BLOCK_FORMAT_ERROR`

Meaning

(1) The block size of the DBDIR is not 2 KB, 4 KB or 8 KB
or

(2) The block size of a realm is not the same as of the DBDIR
(in these two cases the cause is usually an operator error while converting the database or the user has changed something)
or

(3) a shared user buffer pool that already exists was specified for a database and it has a different page size than the converted database.

Response

(1) and (2): Correct the database conversion, possibly using DIAG.

(3): Specify an appropriate user buffer pool when activating the DB or assign the system buffer pool to the database.

`BLOCK_NOT_EXISTING`

Meaning
Accessing the indicated page (PAMBNR) on the indicated file was not possible as the page does not exist. It is either outside the file limits or does not logically belong to the file (see “coded file-id”). This is due to a programming error or illegal user manipulation in the file.

Response
Reverse user manipulation or DIAG.

`BOT_PAGE_ERROR`

Meaning
The contents of the bottom page (see PAMBNR) of the indicated file are invalid. The file can thus not be processed.
Exception: DBSTAT file:The DBSTAT file has previously been

- incompletely initialized or
- marked as defective and not repaired yet.

Response
Reverse illegal user manipulation, otherwise DIAG.
Exception: DBSTAT file:
Replace indicated DBSTAT file with copy of the duplicate DBSTAT file.

BUFFER_NOT_AVAILABLE

Meaning
The database to be connected requires a system buffer pool with an 8-Kbyte page format, but no such pool has been created.

Response
Repeat the attempt to connect the database, this time specifying an exclusive buffer pool for it, or set up a system buffer pool with an 8-Kbyte page format at session startup.

CMS_ERROR

Meaning
An error is reported for the indicated file by the CMS (Catalog Management System). This error can only occur when ascertaining the availability unit for and RLOG file pair.

Response
Analyse the cause of the error using CMS error code; DIAG if required.

COMMAND_ERROR

Meaning
Above error occurred when the PASSWORD command for BS2000 was entered.

Response
Analyze and remove error using indicated DMS error code. DIAG if required.

DB_FORMAT_ERROR

Meaning
The physical file format of a database file is incompatible with the length of the database pages. This is usually due to a handling error during database conversion or user manipulation.

Response
Correct the database conversion; DIAG if required.

DMS_ERROR

Meaning
DMS or FASTPAM has reported an error for the indicated file that is probably dependent on time and/or environment and has thus not (yet) caused an irrecoverable corruption of the file contents. In general, the UDS/SQL reaction to this type of error differs from that to HW_ERROR.

Response
Analyze cause of error using DMS or FASTPAM error code; DIAG if required.
If the first four digits of the error code (dddd) are not 0000, then a DMS error is the cause. Analyze the cause of DMS errors using HELP-MSG MSG-ID=DMSdddd, e.g. for error code 054D 00000000 enter HELP-MSG MSG-ID=DMS054D.
If the first four digits of the error code are 0000, then a FASTPAM error is the cause. Analyze the cause of FASTPAM errors based on the last 4 digits (ffff) using
HELP-MSG MSG-ID=DFPffff, e.g. for error code 0000 01400142 enter
HELP-MSG MSG-ID=DFP0142.

A UDS/SQL pubset declaration which does not specify all required pubsets may also cause this message.

FILE_DID_NOT_EXIST

Meaning
From the point of view of the DBH, the indicated file (including its duplicate) does not exist (or is empty).
The following situations are possible:

(1) The file should exist but does not, and the DBH is not able to create it (e.g. permanent realm).

(2) The non-existent file does not need to exist because the DBH would normally be able to create it. In reality, this is not possible because the file would have to be created under a user ID other than the configuration user ID, which is not allowed in BS2000 (e.g. a new ALOG file or a DB that is not located under the configuration user ID).

(3) The file exists, but under a user ID other than the configuration user ID, and is affected by a DMS lock due to a previous session abort. When this file is opened again UDS/SQL can only use the VERIFY function to cancel such locks in its own (i.e. theconfiguration) ID, not in any other ID (e.g. current ALOG file for a database which is notlocated under the configuration user ID).

(4) The file exists but is not located under the configuration user ID and is not shareable.

(5) The file exists on a pubset which was not specified in the UDS/SQL pubset declaration.

Response

(1) Make file (and duplicate) with appropriate contents available again.

(2) Create file (and duplicate) beforehand in the appropriate user ID.

(3) Remove lock on file (and duplicate) under the appropriate user ID using the /VERIFY command with specification REPAIR=ABS.

(4) Use the BS2000 command /MODIFY-FILE-ATTRIBUTES to make the file under the user ID involved shareable.

(5) Add the pubset concerned to the UDS/SQL pubset declaration, or create the file on a pubset specified in the UDS/SQL pubset declaration.

`FILE_ERROR`

Meaning

The contents of the indicated file have been corrupted either due to programming error or illegal user manipulation.

Response

Reverse user manipulation or DIAG.

`FILE_INCONSISTENT`

Meaning

As far as the DBH is concerned, the file pair is inconsistent because the files differ. The following cases are possible:
(1) One file of the indicated file pair exists and the other does not.
(2) One file is not empty while the other file is.
This is either due to illegal user manipulation or a session interrupt during the creation of a file pair.

Response

Reverse user manipulation or replace the missing/empty file with a copy of the non-empty file or make the non-accessible copy shareable, as appropriate.

`FILE_INOP`

Meaning

An INOP state has been reported for the indicated file (following unsuccessful DMS/operator interaction). The file can thus be assumed to (still) be recoverable but not available at the moment. In general, the UDS/SQL reaction to this type of error differs from that to HW_ERROR.

Response

Remove INOP state with the aid of operating functions.

FILE_LOCKED

Meaning
The indicated file cannot be opened by the DBH because

(1) it has been opened by other BS2000 tasks and is therefore locked for UDS/SQL.

(2) it is still affected by a DMS lock (from previous abortion) which cannot be removed by the DBH using the VERIFY command.

(3) the disk containing the file cannot be accessed at the moment.

Possible causes:

- device error
- the file is on a private disk which is processed exclusively by another task (BS2000 SETUP SYSTEM or SET DISC command missing).

Response

(1) Either terminate locking tasks or wait for their normal termination.

(2) Remove DMS lock with the aid of BS2000 commands.

(3) Remedy device error or enter missing BS2000 command.

FILE_NOT_SHARED

Meaning
The indicated file has not been made shareable although it is not under the configuration user identification. It can thus not be opened by the DBH.

Response
Make file shareable using BS2000 command /MODIFY-FILE-ATTRIBUTES.

FILE_OVERFLOW

Meaning
The DMS was unable to extend the indicated file, possibly due to insufficient free space in the volume.
Note on the file type ALOG file:
When this return code occurs, the DBH attempts to write a consistency point for the database concerned and to change the ALOG file. In most cases, there is sufficient space in the ALOG file for writing the log record required to reach a consistency point. If it is not possible to reach a consistency point, the return code ALOG_OVERFLOW is subsequently issued.

Response
Take sufficient secondary allocation into account when creating files.

FILENAME_AMBIGUOUS

Meaning

(1) The name of the indicated file is not unique within the current MPVS environment, i.e. (at least) two files of this name exist in the online public volume sets.

(2) Too many RLOG files with the indicated time stamp exist for the current warm start (due to illegal user manipulation). In both cases UDS/SQL is unable to determine which othese files is to be used.

Response

(1) Rename excessive files or disconnect excessive public volume sets.

(2) Reverse user manipulation.

HW_ERROR

Meaning

An irrecoverable hardware error (e.g. parity error) has been detected in the indicated file, i.e. the file is probably technically defective.

Response

Try to locate the defective part on volume and avoid using it.

INCONSISTENT_ACTKEY

Meaning

The indicated page (see PAMBNR) of the indicated file contains an inconsistent act-key, i.e. the act-key of the page does not match the position of the page in the file. This may be due to a programming error or user manipulation.

Response

DIAG.
RESET-DB if required.

INCONSISTENT_ONLINE-COPY-BIT

Meaning

The online copy bit that is set internally by UDS/SQL for a file (for online recovery) does not match the actual attribute of the file.

Response

The desired online recovery capability for database files may only be changed with the BMEND utility routine. Reverse the bypassing of BMEND.

JOBV_NO_SHARED_JV

Meaning

All 10 job variables have already been created for a shared retrieval DB and have been assigned configuration names which are not suitable for the current DBH. The database variable is not supplied by the current DBH.

JOBV_PERMANENT_ERROR

Meaning
A permanent error in the job variable subsystem was detected.
The session is continued.

JOBV_SYSTEM_ERROR

Meaning
A recoverable error occurred when an attempt was made to assign values to a job variable. Return information (SEC-RC) is also output in the insert.
The first four characters identify the job variable function (e.g. CATJV (X'0004'), SETJV (X'0001'), GETJV (X'0000')). The next four characters contain the return code of the relevant JV SVC. The cause can then be determined and possibly corrected using HELP-MSG MSG-ID=JVSxxxx (xxxx=5th through 8th characters of SEC-RC).
In the case of database and session job variables the session is continued. After the problem has been solved, the session job variable is assigned a value again the next time an event occurs which results in the content of the job variable being changed. After an error has occurred, database job variables are supplied with values again only if the database is attached again.
If a corresponding error occurs during initialization while the pubset declaration variable is being read, the session is terminated as the usage of the job variable which is clearly intended is not possible.

LAST_MAINREF_BLOCKED

Meaning
The last main reference of the DBH has become invalid due to the last error reported. The number of transactions which can be open at the same time (PP TRANSACTION) has been reduced to 0, and continuation of the session is not feasible.

Response
Remove cause of error and restart session.

LM_BS_ERROR

Meaning
The operating system reported an error for the database involved on requesting/releasing the file lock that is used for coordinating database access throughout the configuration. Note that this does not refer to the usual “file locked“ state (cause: The BS2000 function ENQAR or DEQAR responded with an unexpected return code).

Response
Reconnect the database if required, possibly in a new session. If read-only access on the database is sufficient, connect the database with the option SHARED-RETRIEVAL.
If these measures are unsuccessful: DIAG; contact the system administrator, since a BS2000 error is probably involved.

LM_LACK_OF_BS_RESOURCE

Meaning
The operating system reported an internal resource bottleneck for the database involved on requesting/releasing the file lock that is used for coordinating database access throughout the configuration (BS2000 function ENQAR and DEQAR). Note that this does not refer to the usual “file locked“ state.

Response
Reconnect the database if required, possibly in a new session. If read-only access on the database is sufficient, connect the database with the option SHARED-RETRIEVAL.
If these measures are unsuccessful: DIAG; contact the system administrator, since a BS2000 error is probably involved.

LOCK_TIMEOUT

Meaning
The DBH attempted to make the DMS lock the indicated CATALOG file for ten seconds in order to have exclusive access. Another UDS/SQL access system must be locking the CATALOG for an excessively long period.

Response
Find and remove cause of excessively long locking.

MEMORY_OVERFLOW

Meaning
The main memory available for the DBH is not sufficient.
Independent DBH: no further common memory pool can be generated.
Linked-in DBH: class 6 memory exhausted.

Response
Find and remove cause of the lack of memory (e.g. high load parameter values).

NO_BUFFER_FREE

Meaning
The number of buffers required by the DBH exceeds that available in the buffer pool (PP BUFFER-SIZE).

Response
No action is required if the error occurs only sporadically. UDS/SQL counteracts the lack of buffer by terminating the transaction concerned. If the error occurs frequently, the value of load parameter PP BUFFER-SIZE should be increased at the next opportunity.

PASSWORD_ERROR

Meaning
The indicated file is protected by a password which is not known to the DBH. It can thus not be opened.

Response
Submit password to the DBH via load parameter or DAL. Exception: An SLF password other than C'UDS_' is not transferred to the DBH (for technical reasons) but to BS2000 via ADD-PASSWORD command.

PP_DMS_ERROR

Meaning
A DMS error occurred when reading DBH load parameters.

Response
Analyze and remove error using DMS error codes.

REALM_OCCUPIED_BY_UTILITY

Meaning
The BMEND utility routine is currently performing recovery measures on the realm.

Response
Wait for the recovery measures to end and then connect the realm, possibly via DAL.

RESTART_CONFLICT

Meaning
The contents of the indicated backout file do not match the current session restart. Continuation would render the file inconsistent.

Response
Either assign correct backout file (processed prior to session abort) and repeat restart, or do without the restart by beginning a new session. Starting a new session would, however, result in a gap in the backout logging.

SAME_AVAILABILITY_UNIT

Meaning
When an RLOG file pair was opened, it was discovered that both the original and the duplicate are to be buffered using the same availability unit of the GS (Global Store).

Response
Modify the GS buffering for one of the public volume sets on which the RLOG original and duplicate are to be stored so that a different availability unit of the GS is used.

UNALLOWED_ROLLBACK

Meaning
The rollback of a user transaction was unsuccessful because not all logging data required was still available. This is due to total failure of the RLOG file or to omission of logging (PP LOG=NO). The databases rendered inconsistent by this error are indicated in a continuation message.

Response
Consider PP LOG=RLOG-2 as preventative measure and place RLOG files on separate disks.

UDS0701 UDS SUBSYSTEM ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A programming error has occurred at the interface of the UDS/SQL DBH with the subsystem SUBCONTROL or DSA. In addition to a dump, short diagnostic information is output containing the address and the first 12 bytes of the parameter list.

Response
DIAG.

UDS0702 UDS PARTIAL FAILURE OF FILE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL cannot access the indicated file due to the previously reported error. No more updates are performed on this file. UDS/SQL, however, continues working with the existing unimpaired duplicate. The file failure is not (yet) critical because no data has been lost.

Response
Take repair measures according to file type.

(&00) contains a file name. The file may be one of the following types:

CATALOG file

Meaning
UDS/SQL immediately disconnects the database involved in order to give the user an opportunity to repair the failed CATALOG file.

Response
Replace the failed CATALOG version with an intact copy of the CATALOG **before**(!) reconnecting this database to a UDS/SQL access system (including a session restart!).

`DBSTAT file`

Meaning

The following two scenarios are possible:

(1) The message refers to the current DBSTAT file of the running session: UDS/SQL continues the session using non-failed file of the DBSTAT file pair.

(2) The message refers to a DBSTAT file other than the current one: UDS/SQL continues the current operation (warm start or updating of the DBSTAT file) using the non-failed file of the DBSTAT file pair.

Response

(1) Repair the failed file by replacing it with a copy of the non-failed file **before** starting or restarting a session under the current configuration name.

(2) The failed file has to be repaired as under (1) as soon as the DBH has completed the current operation.

`RLOG file`

Meaning

The following two scenarios are possible:

(1) The message refers to the current RLOG file of the running session:

As soon as all the update transactions have been completed, UDS/SQL has the databases of the configuration marked consistent and switches to another RLOG file inorder to give the user the opportunity to raise the value for the restart logging to thedesired number (PP LOG).

(2) The message refers to an RLOG file that is not the current one:

UDS/SQL continues the current operation (warm start or updating of a DBSTAT file) using the non-failed RLOG file.

Response

(1) If UDS/SQL succeeds in disconnecting the old (obsolete) RLOG file, it is not necessary to repair the failed file. In any case, the user should erase it with ERASE-RLOG. If, however, a session is aborted or a database disconnected in an inconsistent state (an the RLG file may possibly still be required), the failed RLOG file has to be repaired priorto continuing the session or warm starting the database involved. This is accomplishedby replacing the failed file with a copy of the non-failed file. (Original file: without suffix“.SAVE”; duplicate: with suffix “.SAVE”)

(2) If the RLOG file still exists after this operation, i.e. it has not been invalidated by UDS/SQL (i.e. deleted or returned to the RLOG pool), the failed RLOG file has to berepaired as under (1).

UDS0703 UDS TOTAL FAILURE OF FILE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS/SQL cannot access the indicated file due to the recently reported error. An unimpaired duplicate of this file does not exist (any longer). The file failure must therefore be considered critical.

Response
Take recovery measures (depending on the file type).

(&00) contains a file name. The file may be one of the following types:

ALOG file

Meaning
UDS/SQL tries to keep the damage resulting from the failure of the ALOG file to a minimum (depending on the conditions under which the error occurred).

Response
The appropriate user action can be obtained from the continuation messages which give details on the UDS/SQL reaction.

Backout file

Meaning
UDS/SQL ceases backout logging and closes the backout file, but continues the session.

Response
Take into account the gap resulting in the backout logging of all databases involved.

CATALOG file

Meaning
UDS/SQL can no longer update the CATALOG of the database from this point on.

Response
A failed CATALOG pair can be reverted to a defined state only by using RESET-DB.

DBSTAT file

Meaning
(Cannot refer to the current DBSTAT file of the running session.) UDS/SQL aborts the current operation (DB warm start or updating of a DBSTAT file).

Response
Try to remove cause of failure and repeat operation. This may require communication with the openUTM and/or UDS-D partner system.
Failing this, erase both DBSTAT files and repeat creation.
Warning:
This total loss of status information can result in the output of incorrect status information to the partner systems (openUTM/UDS-D) and thus impair the integrity of data resources.

`Permanent realm`

Meaning
UDS/SQL disconnects the realm to give the user the opportunity to take repair measures, at the same time trying to keep damages resulting from the realm failure to a minimum (depending on the conditions under which the error occurred).

Response
The appropriate user action can be obtained from the continuation messages which give details on the UDS/SQL reaction.

`RLOG file`

Meaning
The following two scenarios are possible:

(1) The message refers to the current RLOG file of the running session:

As soon as all update transactions are completed, UDS/SQL has all databases of theconfiguration marked consistent and switches to another RLOG file to give the user theopportunity to raise the value for the restart logging to the desired number (PP LOG).

(2) The message refers to an RLOG file that is not the current one: UDS/SQL aborts the current operation (warm start or updating of a DBSTAT file).

Response

(1) If UDS/SQL succeeds in disconnecting the old (obsolete) RLOG file without any rollbacks, the data resources are not impaired and the failure of the RLOG file has noeffect. In the case of session abort, rollback or disconnection of databases in an inconsistent state, however, damage to the databases concerned cannot be prevented.

(2) Try to remove cause of failure and repeat operation. This may require communication with the openUTM and/or UDS-D partner system. Failing this, RESET-DB for alldatabases for which warm start is not possible, and ERASE-RLOG.

`SLF`

Meaning
Following this message, UDS/SQL will cease SLF logging of any changes of database configuration and/or in the load parameters for the restart. The session is continued if DBH initialization has already been completed.

Response
The SLF concerned has to be invalidated before starting or restarting a session under the current configuration name; its contents are obsolete.

`Temporary realm`

Meaning
UDS/SQL ceases working with the indicated realm until session end or until session abort, resuming it at the next session start or restart under the same configuration name. For this period, the number of transactions that can be processed in parallel (PP TRANSACTION) is reduced by one.

Response
Remove error causing file failure after session end or during next session interrupt.

UDS0704 UDS DATABASE (&00) IS MARKED DEFECTIVE (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The indicated database has become irrecoverably due to the preceding error.

Response
RESET-DB.

UDS0705 UDS USER ERROR: RESTART WITH UDS VERSION (&00) ONLY. (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDS/SQL version used for restart must be identical to that used for session start.

Response
Repeat restart with UDS/SQL version indicated.

UDS0706 UDS USER ERROR: RESTART IN (&00)-SESSION ONLY. (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The session type specified for restart (user/utility session) must be identical to that specified for session start.

Response
Repeat restart with session type indicated.

UDS0707 UDS USER ERROR: RESTART WITH (&00)-UDS ONLY. (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The DBH type (independent/linked-in) specified for restart must be identical to that specified for session start.

Response
Repeat restart with DBH type indicated.

UDS0708 UDS USER ERROR: RESTART WITH UDS/SQL-(&00) ONLY. (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDS/SQL variant (Master/Entry) specified for restart must be identical to that specified for session start.

Response
Repeat restart with UDS/SQL variant indicated.

UDS0709 UDS SESSION RESTART: PROGRAM PARAMETERS WILL BE SKIPPED. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The indicated load parameters are ignored as they are not required for restart.

Response
Only PP END must be specified as the PPs saved in the SLF file are used.

UDS0710 UDS PROGRAM PARAMETER '(&00)' (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The load parameter indicated is invalid. (Passwords are given as 'S'). The cause of the error is given in the continuation message.

Response
See continuation message.

UDS0711 UDS PROGRAM PARAMETER REJECTED: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The load parameter indicated is invalid.

Response
Repeat entry with correct parameters.
Exceptions:
The insert PROGRAM-PARAMETER UNKNOWN is used as a hint for such load parameters, which were valid in earlier UDS/SQL versions, but have been withdrawn in the current version. No correction is required in these cases.
If PP is missing or PP DBNAME is incorrect, the entire initialization must be repeated using correct load parameters.

(&00) may contain the following values:

CATID NOT WITHIN SCOPE OF CURRENT UDS PUBSET DECLARATION.

Meaning
The DBH cannot be started because one of the RLOG logging entries PP LOG, PP LOG-2, or PP RESERVE is outside the pubset space of the current UDS/SQL pubset declaration.The program parameter involved is displayed in a previous message.

DB-NAME IS AMBIGUOUS WITHIN CONFIGURATION

Meaning
The specified DB name is not unique in the configuration.

DIFFERENT VOLSETS FOR SAME LOGFILE ARE FORBIDDEN.

Meaning
Volumes from different volume sets of an SM pubset were specified to create one of the RLOG files.

```
ERROR IN SYNTAX OF DB-NAME
```

Meaning
The specified DB name contains a syntax error.

```
ERROR IN SYNTAX OF PASSWORD
```

Meaning
The specified password contains a syntax error.

```
ERROR IN SYNTAX OF PROGRAM-PARAMETER
```

Meaning
The load parameter contains a syntax error.

```
ILLEGAL PROGRAM-PARAMETER
```

Meaning
The specified load parameter is not permitted.

```
ILLEGAL VALUE OF PROGRAM-PARAMETER
```

Meaning
An invalid value was specified for this load parameter.

```
LOC FOR LOG AND LOC FOR LOG-2 ARE NOT DIFFERENT.
```

Meaning
The same volume was specified for both examples of the RLOG file.

```
MORE DB'S THAN SPECIFIED
```

Meaning
The highest possible number of databases has already been specified.

```
MORE PASSWORDS THAN ALLOWED
```

Meaning
More passwords were specified than allowed.

```
OWN-BUFFER-SIZE CONFLICT
```

Meaning
The specified shared user buffer pool already exists and has a size different from the size specified in this load parameter.

```
OWN-BUFFER-SIZE MISSING
```

Meaning
The specified shared user buffer pool is not yet defined for another database, and no buffer pool size (or n = 0) was specified.

```
PASSWORD IS STILL EXISTING
```

Meaning
This password was already specified for an earlier load parameter.

PROGRAM-PARAMETER UNKNOWN

Meaning
The load parameter is unknown.

PROGRAM-PARAMETER WAS ALREADY PROCESSED

Meaning
The specified load parameter has already been specified.

PROGRAM-PARAMETER WAS TRUNCATED

Meaning
The specified load parameter is too long and has therefore been truncated.

SECOND ADD-DB-ORDER

Meaning
This database was already specified for an earlier load parameter.

VSNS IN LOC FOR LOG/LOG-2/RESERVE ARE NOT DIFFERENT

Meaning
The same volume was specified for both versions of the RLOG file or the same volume was specified for one version and the reserve assignment.

UDS0712 UDS WARMSTART WITH RLOG FILE (&00) SUCCESSFUL FOR FOLLOWING DATABASE(S): (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A successful warm start has been performed using the indicated RLOG file on databases listed. This means that any open transactions (including any distributed transactions) have been completed and the databases concerned have been marked consistent (in keeping with the consistency aspect).

UDS0713 UDS WARMSTART WITH RLOG FILE (&00) LEAVES FOLLOWING PTC TRANSACTIONS (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The listed (distributed) transactions could not be released (for reasons of consistency) from the PTC state by means of a database warm start using the indicated RLOG file because information required from the partner configurations was not available.
(&00): name of the RLOG file.

Response
See continuation messages.
UDS/SQL indicates which part is in control of the distribution.

(1) If control is at another UDS/SQL configuration:
make this configuration accessible for consistency purposes.

(2) If control is at UTM:
warm start the UTM application involved.

The two scenarios are not mutually exclusive. In fact, several UDS/SQL configurations and UTM applications may be involved. The database can be reconnected using the DAL command once all the required configurations and applications have been made accessible.

`UDS0714` `UDS: UTM (&00) PTC FOR FOLLOWING TA (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A transaction distributed by UTM (also) is in the PTC state. The UTM identification comprising DC application name, UTM user name and terminal name is output.

Response
Wait for UTM to resolve the PTC or take action to this effect.

`UDS0715` `UDS TA (&00) IN STATE PTC (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The (sub-)transaction with the local TA-ID (processor name, configuration name, RLOG-ID, TA-ID) is in the PTC state.

Response
Try to terminate the subtransactions involved in the same way. To this end, UDS/SQL indicates its reaction and the subtransactions involved in subsequent messages; or the state can be influenced by the administrator via a primary subtransaction, in which case, the TA-ID of the primary subtransaction is indicated in the following message.

`UDS0716` `UDS THIS TRANSACTION IS STILL IN PTC DUE TO (&00) (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
This message gives the reason (using a short code) why the indicated distributed transaction could not be released from the PTC state.

Response
Depends on information in (&00).

(&00) may contain the following values:

`DISTRIBUTION_DISARRANGED`

Meaning
Although UDS-D has been loaded, the state of the transaction cannot be determined due to preceding errors.

Response
Terminate the local UDS/SQL session and repeat with PP DISTRIBUTION=START.

`DISTRIBUTION_MISSING`

Meaning
The state of the transaction cannot be determined because UDS/SQL has been started without distribution option, i.e. PP DISTRIBUTION=NO.

Response
Connect the database to a UDS/SQL which has been started with distribution option.

`DISTRIBUTION_VIA_UTM`

Meaning
UTM is part of the distribution of this transaction; it is thus responsible for the resolution of the present state.

Response
Start appropriate openUTM-D application.
If the transaction **remains** in the PTC state due to the UDS/SQL reaction indicated in the subsequent message (and the databases concerned are disconnected again), connection of the database can be retried after removing the cause of the error. Interconfiguration consistency remains unaffected.
If the cause of the error cannot be removed, the user can effect a forced termination of the transaction with the next database addition and warm start attempt by changing the warm start PTCSYNCH value (see DAL command MODIFY). This may, however, impair interconfiguration consistency of the data resources.

`LIFETIME_OVERFLOW`

Meaning
The state of the transaction could not be resolved within the time limit with UDS/SQL unable to determine the reason.
Possible causes:

- The connection to the remote UDS/SQL is down and cannot be reestablished.
- The remote UDS/SQL configuration has terminated.
- The remote UDSCT task has terminated.
- The line speed is lower than assumed by UDS/SQL.

Response
Determine and remove cause of error.

`LOCAL_UDSCT_ABSENT`

Meaning
The UDSCT task of the home UDS/SQL configuration is missing, i.e. it has not been started or it has already been terminated.

Response
Start UDSCT task of home UDS/SQL configuration.

LOCAL_UDSCT_DOWN

Meaning
The UDSCT task of the home UDS/SQL configuration has been terminated abnormally during the attempt to resolve the state of the transaction.

Response
Restart UDSCT task of home UDS/SQL configuration.

PTC_IN_PROCESS

Meaning
The transaction concerned is in the end phase, i.e. its state will be resolved without further action.

Response
Retry database addition and warm start after a short pause.

REMOTE_DMS_ERROR

Meaning
DMS error in partner UDS/SQL configuration prevents resolution of the state of the transaction. The DMS error code is output as secondary return code (SEC-RC).

Response
Remove DMS error in the partner UDS/SQL configuration.

REMOTE_FATAL_ERROR

Meaning
Irrecoverable error in the partner UDS/SQL configuration during the attempt to resolve the state of the transaction.

Response
DIAG.

REMOTE_STATUS_DEADLOCK

Meaning
A deadlock in the partner UDS/SQL configuration has (temporarily) prevented resolution of the state of the transaction.

Response
Retry database addition and warm start.

REMOTE_UDS_DOWN

Meaning
The partner UDS/SQL configuration terminated abnormally during the attempt to resolve the state of the transaction.

Response
START-UDS for the partner UDS/SQL configuration.

REMOTE_UDSCT_ABSENT

Meaning
The UDSCT task of the partner UDS/SQL configuration is missing, i.e. it has not been started, has already been terminated or the entire partner UDS/SQL configuration is missing.

Response
Start UDSCT task of the partner UDS/SQL configuration or start entire partner UDS/SQL configuration.

STATUS_MEMORY_OVERFLOW

Meaning
Memory overflow during the attempt to resolve the state of the transaction. The output secondary return code (SEC-RC) specifies the location:
X'0003': in the partner UDS/SQL configuration
X'0004': in the UDSCT task of the home configuration
X'0005': in the master task of the UDS/SQL configuration.

Response
Retry database addition and warm start after a short pause. Determine cause of memory bottleneck.

UDS0717 UDS REACTION FOR THIS PTC TRANSACTION: (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
This message describes (via symbolic code) the UDS/SQL reaction to the previously indicated PTC transaction.

Response
Depends on information in (&00).

(&00) may contain the following values:

PTCSYNCH-ABORT or PTCSYNCH-COMMIT

Meaning
UDS/SQL terminates the indicated transaction of the current UDS/SQL configuration with (ABORT) or without (COMMIT) CANCEL (according to the current PTCSYNCH value). The consistency of the data resources is only retained for the home UDS/SQL configuration while it may be impaired within the partner's configuration. The potential effects of this inconsistency are described in the subsequent messages.

Response
Ensure that analogous action is taken in the partner UDS/SQL configurations for the subtransactions involved. Remove any inconsistencies arising between the UDS/SQL configurations involved by means of a correct transaction.

PTCSYNCH-WAIT

Meaning
Addition of any database on which updating accesses are to be performed by the indicated transaction is rejected by UDS/SQL (according to the current PTCSYNCH value).
UDS/SQL thus prevents new transactions from working with (temporarily) inconsistent data resources.

Response
Remove cause of PTC (see preceding message) or change PTCSYNCH value, and repeat database addition.

UDS-FORCED-WAIT

Meaning
Regardless of the current PTCSUNCH value, UDS/SQL reacts as under PTCSYNCH-WAIT.
Reason: UDS/SQL expects the status of the PTC transaction to be resolved shortly without intervention (timer-controlled).

Response
Retry database addition after short pause.

UDS0718 UDS: TA (&00) CONCERNED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The subtransaction with the indicated global TA-ID (processor name, configuration name, RLOG-ID, TA-ID) is affected by the preceding reaction.

Response
Try to terminate the affected transaction in the same way using DAL. Inform the transaction user.

UDS0719 UDS ENFORCES (&00) FOR ERROR HANDLING (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The preceding error forces UDS/SQL error handling to initiate disconnection or reassignment of files. (&00) give additional information on the UDS/SQL reaction in DAL syntax. All transactions which would delay the disconnection or reassignment are aborted.

Response
If a database or realm is disconnected: Reconnect, if desired, via DAL once the cause of the disconnection has been removed.

(&00) may contain the following values:

CHECKPOINT DB=*dbname*

Meaning
AFIM checkpoint for database *dbname* written.

`DROP DB=`*`dbname`*

Meaning
Database *dbname* disconnected.

`DROP RN=`*`realmname`*`, DB=`*`dbname`*

Meaning
Realm *realmname* or database *dbname* disconnected.

`NEW RLOG`

Meaning
Changeover to new RLOG file.

`UDS0720 UDS ADD ORDER REJECTED: (&00) (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The addition of a database or file to the current session was unsuccessful. The cause of the rejection is given in the symbolic code.

Response
Remove cause of the rejection and retry addition.

(&00) may contain the following values:

`ALOG-SUPPORT NOT WITHIN SCOPE OF UDS PUBSET DECLARATION`

Meaning
A DB cannot be added because one of the ALOG logging entries made with the DEFAULT-SUPPORT or RESERVE-SUPPORT parameter of the BMEND statement START-LOG is outside the pubset space of the current UDS/SQL pubset declaration.
More precise details on the cause were provided in a previous message, for example with UDS0755.

`BACKOUT_CONFIGURATION_CHANGED`

Meaning
During restart of an aborted (linked-in) session, UDS/SQL was not able to reconnect the complete database configuration required. It therefore aborts the restart to prevent a gap in the backout logging for the databases involved.

Response
Remove cause of restart prevention in the corresponding databases.

`BACKOUT_REALM_LIMIT`

Meaning
If backout logging is used, the current database configuration must not exceed 254 realms. UDS/SQL aborts session start as this limit has been exceeded.

Response
Reduce number of realms in the database configuration.

BUFFER_NOT_AVAILABLE

Meaning
The database to be connected requires a system buffer pool with an 8-Kbyte page format. No such buffer pool was created.

Response
Repeat the connection attempt by specifying an exclusive buffer pool for the database or create a system buffer pool with an 8-Kbyte page format when starting the session.

BUFFER_TOO_LARGE

Meaning
No buffer pool of the requested size can be created for the database to be connected.

Response
Repeat the connection attempt by specifying a much smaller exclusive buffer pool for the database or leave out the exclusive buffer pool entirely. It is not advisable to use up all the address space for buffer pools.

DB_ACCESS_CONFLICT

Meaning
Other UDS/SQL DBHs/utility routines have been given access right to the indicated database, thus preventing access rights from being granted which are required for the current addition.

Response
Wait for interfering access rights to be withdrawn.

DB_BFORMAT_MISSING

Meaning
The indicated file has not yet been formatted by means of the BFORMAT utility routine or a restructuring or renaming cycle has not yet been terminated properly.

Response
Initiate BFORMAT run or terminate restructuring or renaming cycle.

DB_DBDIR_MISSING

Meaning
The DBDIR of the indicated database has been disconnected. Without the DBDIR, no database can be added.

Response
REPAIR-RLM for DBDIR.

DB_DEFECTIVE

Meaning
The indicated database has been marked defective due to irrecoverable errors and thus cannot be processed by UDS/SQL.

Response
RESET DB.

DB_FORMAT_ERROR

Meaning
The physical file format of a database file is incompatible with the length of the database pages. This is usually due to a handling error during database conversion or user manipulation.

Response
Correct the database conversion; DIAG if required.

DB_OCCUPIED_BY_UTILITY

Meaning
The indicated database is exclusively accessed by a utility routine and cannot be processed by the DBH while this access right is in force.

Response
Either normal termination of the utility routine (after restart as the case may be) or RESET DB.

DB_REALM_LIMIT

Meaning
The indicated database has more realms than allowed (125 for 2-Kbyte databases and 245 for 4 or 8-Kbyte databases).

Response
Reduce the number of realms for this database.

DB_SCHEMA_DEFECTIVE

Meaning
The schema of the indicated database is defective or a restructuring or renaming cycle has not yet been terminated properly.

Response
DIAG or terminate restructuring or renaming cycle; RESET-DB, if necessary.

DB_SCHEMA_MISSING

Meaning
The schema of the indicated database is missing.

Response
DIAG; RESET-DB, if necessary.

REALM_OCCUPIED_BY_UTILITY

Meaning
The utility routine BMEND is currently performing recovery measures on the realm.

Response
Wait for the recovery measures to terminate.

REALM_RECOVER_BUSY

Meaning
The BSECURE utility routine is performing recovery measures on the added realm.
(Only relevant for versions < UDS/SQL V1.2)

Response
Wait until realm recovery measures have been completed.

REALM_RECOVER_OUTSTANDING

Meaning
The added realm has been marked defective and thus cannot be processed. (Only relevant for versions < UDS/SQL V1.2)

Response
Initiate recovery measures for this realm (BSECURE).

RLOG_FILE_MISSING

Meaning
Due to previously indicated errors, UDS/SQL is not able to provide a new RLOG file. It therefore rejects all updates on databases of the current configuration as well as the opening of any distributed transactions to prevent the loss of any restart logging data.

Response
Remove cause preventing provision of the RLOG file and repeat RLOG file addition using
/SEND-MSG TO=PROGRAM,MSG=C'NEW RLOG' and
/SEND-MSG TO=PROGRAM,MSG=C'PERFORM'.

UDS0721 FILE (&00) IS MARKED DEFECTIVE (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 99

Meaning
Due to a previously indicated failure that has resulted in a loss of data, UDS/SQL has marked the indicated file defective. As long as the defect marker is in effect, UDS/SQL cannot use this file.

Response
Repair defective realm/DBSTAT file or take into account the possible effects of a gap in RLOG/AFIM or backout logging.

The following data types may be involved:

ALOG file

Meaning
The defect marker remains in effect during the entire life of the ALOG file. This results in a gap in AFIM logging for the database concerned, i.e. all "previous" realm copies can no longer be used for REPAIR-RLM measures.

Response
Produce new realm copies for the database concerned as soon as possible (even in parallel to the running session); they are indispensable for any RLM-REPAIR measures based in the ALOG log pool.

`Backout file`

Meaning
Normally, the defect marker remains in effect until session end. If the user provides a new backout file as part of a session restart, backout logging is resumed and the defect marker removed.

Response
In the case of a session abortion, provide a new backout file for restart. This allows backout logging to be resumed in the current session.

`DBSTAT file`

Meaning
The defect marker remains in effect until the DBSTAT file has been repaired.

`Permanent realm`

Meaning
The defect marker remains in effect until the user has repaired the realm.

Response
REPAIR-RLM.

`RLOG file`

Meaning
(Can only refer to the current RLOG file of the running session.) The defect marker for the failed RLOG file remains in effect in the databases involved until they have become independent from this file (without rollback), i.e. they have been marked consistent.

Response
ERASE-RLOG, if necessary.

`UDS0722` `UDS ORDER (&00) IN EXECUTION (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Execution of the indicated request has been completed or in case of an ADD request has been commenced.

(&00) may contain the following values:

`ACT INCR,RR=`*`realmref`*`,DB=`*`dbname`*

Meaning
Online extensibility has been successfully activated for the realm.

ACT DBTT-INCR,RECR=*recordref*,DB=*dbname*

Meaning
Online DBTT extensibility has been successfully activated for the record type.

ACT DBTT-INCR,DB=*dbname*

Meaning
The request for the activation of online DBTT extensibility for all the record types in the DB has been executed. The current state of DBTT extensibility can be displayed using DIS DBTT-INCR,DB=*dbname*.

ADD DB=*dbname*

Meaning
The ADD DB request (including warm start, if required) has commenced.

ADD RN=*realmname*, DB=*dbname*

Meaning
The ADD realm request has commenced.

ADD RLOG *rlog-timestamp*

Meaning
The ADD RLOG request has commenced.

DEACT INCR,RR=*realmref*,DB=*dbname*

Meaning
Online extensibility has been successfully deactivated for the realm.

DEACT DBTT-INCR,RECR=*recordref*,DB=*dbname*

Meaning
Online DBTT extensibility has been successfully deactivated for the record type.

DEACT DBTT-INCR,DB=*dbname*

Meaning
The request for the deactivation of online DBTT extensibility for all the record types in the DB has been executed. The current state of DBTT extensibility can be displayed using DIS DBTT-INCR,DB=*dbname*.

DROP DB=*dbname*

Meaning
The DROP DB request has been completed successfully. The database is consistent, i.e. it does not require a warm start.

DROP DB=*dbname* (ABNORMAL)

Meaning
The DROP DB request has been completed successfully. The database was disconnected in the state it had when the DROP request was given. It may thus be inconsistent (require a warm start) or even irrecoverably defective.

DROP RN=*realmname*, DB=*dbname*

Meaning
The DROP realm request has been completed successfully. The realm has been dropped **permanently**, i.e. it can be reconnected by UDS/SQL if its disconnection is revoked **specifically** by means of DAL command or BMEND operation.

DROP RN=*realmname*, DB=*dbname* (TEMPORARY)

Meaning
The DROP realm request has been completed successfully. The realm has been dropped **temporarily**, i.e. it is reconnected **without** user intervention as soon as its database is reconnected.

DROP RLOG *rlog-timestamp*

Meaning
The DROP RLOG request has been completed.

UDS0723 UDS WARMSTART REJECTED FOR DATABASE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A warm start for the indicated database was rejected. The cause of the rejection is given in the symbolic code in the continuation line of this message.

Response
Remove indicated cause of warm start rejection.

The continuation line may contain the following values:

CODED FILE ID INCONSISTENT

Meaning
The coded file id of some of the DB files differs from the entry in the database. Therefore, an attempt is made to perform an online backup or to warm start an inconsistent database, which is not permitted.

Response
Apply BMEND to the current database (UPDATE-DATABASE,DEADLINE=BREAK-POINT). Then repeat warm start.

NO RLOG-FILE

Meaning
The indicated database has become inconsistent in a session without restart logging (PP LOG=NO or utility session). The logging data required for warm start is missing.

Response
RESET-DB.

`RETRIEVAL-OPTION`

Meaning
The retrieval option was specified for the addition of the indicated database although it is not consistent. The retrieval option prevents any type of update, including warm start.

Response
Add database without retrieval option, thus allowing warm start to be performed. Then disconnect database and reconnect with retrieval option, if required.

`UDS-VERSION Vx.y`

Meaning
The indicated database has become inconsistent under UDS/SQL Vx.y, warm start was attempted under another UDS/SQL version however.

Response
Repeat database warm start under UDS/SQL Vx.y. Change of version is only possible with consistent databases.

`USER-SESSION`

Meaning
The indicated database has become inconsistent in a user session; however, a warm start was attempted in a utility session.

Response
Make the database consistent by means of a warm start in a user session, then repeat the utility routine.

`UTILITY-SESSION`

Meaning
The indicated database has become inconsistent in a utility session; however, a warm start was attempted in a user session.

Response
Make the database consistent by means of a warm start in a utility session, then connect to the user session.

`UTILITY` *`utility`*

Meaning

The indicated database has been rendered inconsistent by utility routine *utility*. The required warm start cannot be performed by the DBH, but by the indicated utility only.

Response
Check if restart is possible for utility *utility*. If this is the case: Make database consistent again by means of utility restart and normal utility termination. Otherwise: RESET DB.

UDS0724 UDS INTERRUPTED ERROR HANDLING IS RESUMED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Error handling for a failed realm or AFIM file was interrupted due to a session abort (or an abnormal database disconnection). It is now resumed as part of the connection procedure for this database and completed.
See following UDS/SQL messages.

UDS0725 UDS USER HASH ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An error occurred at loading (LINK) or unloading (UNLOAD) of the indicated hash module for the indicated database.

- LINK error: Database is disconnected.
- UNLOAD-UDSHASH error: Session is aborted.
- UNLOAD user hash module error: Error is ignored.

Response

- LINK error: Remove cause, reconnect database.
- UNLOAD-UDSHASH error: DIAG, START-UDS.
- UNLOAD user hash module error: Avoid addition of a database whose user hash module has the same name but different contents until session end or abort.

UDS0726 UDS OPPOSITE ORDER IS CANCELLED. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

UDS0727 UDS: PRIMARY TA CONCERNED :(&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
This message refers to a previous message; it gives the global TA-ID of the corresponding primary subtransaction for a subtransaction in the PTC state.

Response
Remove the cause indicated previously or change PP PTCSYNCH.

UDS0728 LOAD PARAMETER PP LOG NOT CORRECTLY SPECIFIED. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The PP LOG load parameter has not been specified or has been incorrectly specified. UDS/SQL aborts the DBH run.

Response
Enter the PP LOG load parameter correctly in the load parameter file; repeat UDS/SQL start.

UDS0729 PP LOG AND PP LOG-2 IN CONFLICT. (&00) (&01) (&02)

(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
There is no point entering the load parameter PP LOG-2 if PP LOG=NO has been set. UDS/SQL aborts the DBH run.

Response
Change PP LOG load parameter or PP LOG-2. Restart UDS/SQL start.

UDS0730 PP LOG AND PP LOG-2 MUST BE DIFFERENT. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The data volumes specified for the RLOG file (PP LOG) and the duplicate RLOG file (PP LOG-2) are not different. If an error occurs with the RLOG file or the duplicate RLOG file and the reserve volume (PP RESERVE) has to be used the volume specifications for PP RESERVE and the RLOG file not affected by the error must differ.

Response
Change load parameter PP LOG, PP LOG-2 or PP RESERVE. Restart UDS/SQL if necessary or select new RLOG files (DAL command NEW RLOG).

UDS0731 RESTART MUST USE (&00). (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
(&00): DBH WITH SQL or DBH WITHOUT SQL. The same DBH variant (with SQL/without SQL) must be used at restart as at session start.

Response
Repeat restart with the indicated DBH variant.

UDS0732 END OF TA (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The indicated transaction in PTC state has been forcibly terminated. Interconfiguration consistency in distributed processing may now be compromised.
(&00): global TA-ID (processor name, configuration name, RLOG-ID, TA-ID) as well as type of termination (COMMIT or ABORT).

UDS0733 UDS ADMINISTRATION ERROR: DB (&00) CANNOT BE ATTACHED DUE TO HASH MODULE (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A database with a user-defined hash module is to be attached to this configuration although it runs under the security level of ’F2’ or ’F2-EXCEPT’ without hash.
(&00): DB name

Response
If necessary, restart UDS/SQL session and change security level to ’F2-EXCEPT’ with hash.

UDS0734 ALOG RESERVE BEING USED FOR DB (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Due to the previous error, UDS/SQL changes the ALOG file for database (&00) to the reserve medium.

Response
Remove error.

UDS0735 GAP IN LOGGING FOR DB (&00) CAN BE PREVENTED BY WARM START (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The previous ALOG overflow caused a gap in the logging for database (&00); the gap can be remedied using a warm start.

Response
Accommodate ALOG file expansion. If DMS code 0946 has been returned, reorganize ALOG file (by copying). Then initiate DB warm start.

UDS0736 UDS USER ERROR: RESTART ONLY POSSIBLE WITH UNCHANGED SECOLTP PRIVILEGE (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 99

Meaning
The setting of the SECOLTP privileges (assigned /not assigned) must be the same for the restart of UDS/SQL tasks as for session start.

Response
Correct setting of SECOLTP privileges and repeat restart.

UDS0737 REALM HAS BEEN EXTENDED: (&00) DATABASE-PAGES (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 50

Meaning
(&00): *dbname.realmname* +*nr-pages*. The realm *realmname* in the database *dbname* has been extended by *nr-pages* database-pages.

UDS0738 ONLINE EXTENSIBILITY FOR REALM (&00) CANNOT BE DEACTIVATED AS FOR SOME DBTTS EXTENSIBILITY IS ACTIVATED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 50

Meaning
The deactivation of online extensibility of realm *dbname.realname* is not possible because DBTTs in this realm are still online extendible.

Response
Deactivate online extensibility for all DBTTs in this realm which are still extendible and repeat deactivation of online realm extensibility.

UDS0739 REALM (&00) CANNOT BE EXTENDED. MAXIMUM SIZE ALREADY REACHED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The realm *dbname.realmname* shown in (&00) cannot be extended as it has already reached its maximum size.

Response
Release unused space within the realm (e.g. using BPGSIZE offline with unchanged pagesize to reclaim free space in all realms of the database), or erase records no longer required.

UDS0740 ONLINE EXTENSIBILITY FOR REALM (&00) SUSPENDED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The realm *dbname.realmname* shown in (&00) cannot be extended. In the present situation no further attempts to extend the realm will be made.
The cause is indicated by a previous message, e.g.
UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0922 xxxxxxxx or
UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0000 xxxx0140 if Secondary-Allocation = 0.
UDS0700...DMS ERROR...054D xxxxxxxx or
UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0000 xxxx0142 if user ID exhausted.
UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0541 xxxxxxxx or
UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0000 xxxx0141 if no disc space available.

Response
Depending on the cause of the problem (see previous message) the Administrator can proceed as follows:
If the cause can be eliminated without dropping the realm (e.g. if there was not enough diskspace available to the user ID) the DAL-Command "REACT INCR" can be used to enable further extension attempts. If it is necessary to drop the realm, (e.g. because the primary space allocation for the realm-file is too small and the secondary allocation is zero), to drop the database, or to terminate the session the next attachment of the realm to a session will enable further extension attempts.

UDS0741 DBTT HAS BEEN EXTENDED: (&00) DBTT ENTRIES (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 50

Meaning
(&00): *dbname.recordname* + *nr-entries*.
The DBTT of record *recordname* in the database *dbname* has been extended by *nr-entries* entries.

Response
None

UDS0742 DBTT OF RECORD (&00) CANNOT BE EXTENDED. MAXIMUM SIZE ALREADY REACHED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 50

Meaning
The DBTT of record *dbname.recordname* shown in (&00) cannot be extended as it has already reached its maximum size.

Response
None

UDS0743 DBTT OF RECORD (&00) CANNOT BE EXTENDED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 50

Meaning
The DBTT of record *dbname.recordname* shown in (&00) cannot be extended. For the reason see preceding or following messages.

Response
Remove cause of error and repeat order to extend DBTT.

UDS0744 ONLINE DBTT EXTENSIBILITY IN REALM (&00) IMPOSSIBLE AS REALM IS NOT EXTENDIBLE. (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 50

Meaning
The online DBTT extensibility of the DBTTs in realm (&00) cannot be activated or executed because the realm is not online extendible.

Response
Activate online realm extensibility and repeat the order for the DBTTs concerned.

UDS0745 ONLINE DBTT EXTENSIBILITY IN REALM (&00) CANNOT BE PROCESSED AS REALM IS NOT AVAILABLE. (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 50

Meaning
The online DBTT extensibility of DBTTs in realm (&00) cannot be activated, deactivated or executed because the realm is not available.

Response
Repeat the order for the DBTTs concerned when the realm has been added.

UDS0746 UDS PUBSET DECLARATION (&00) FOLLOWS (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 50

Meaning
The contents of the current or new UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration are shown in the following message lines.
Insert (&00) distinguishes between the two cases:
(CURRENT): The contents of the currently effective UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration are shown.

(PENDING): The contents of the new UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration which will become effective at the next DAL PERFORM are shown.

UDS0747 UDS PUBSET DECLARATION NOT PRESENT, DEFAULT IS CATID * (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 50

Meaning
As no UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration is present Catid * is used.
Insert (&00) distinguishes between the two cases:
(CURRENT): The message concerns the currently effective UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration.
(PENDING): The message concerns the UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration which will become effective at the next DAL PERFORM.

UDS0748 UDS USER ERROR IN UDS PUBSET DECLARATION (SYNTAX): (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 50

Meaning
The analysis of the UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration (identification of Catid Groups) detected the error specified in (&00):
CATID GROUP TOO LONG:

A Catid Group exceeds the maximum length of 26 Characters.

TOO MANY CATID GROUPS: More than 100 Catid Groups have been defined.
EXCLUDE CATID GROUP NOT ALONE:

The definition of a Catid Group to be excluded is combined with the definition of Catid Groups to be included.

The contents of the UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration are shown in following message lines.

Response
Correct the UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration.
If the error was detected when starting the DBH restart the DBH.
If the error was detected when executing DAL NEW PUBSETS repeat the DAL.

UDS0749 UDS USER ERROR IN UDS PUBSET DECLARATION (SYNTAX) (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 50

Meaning
The syntax check of each Catid Group of the UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration detected the error specified in (&00):
CATID GROUP REJECTED BY FSTAT: Syntax error reported by FSTAT using Catid Group.
CATID GROUP REJECTED BY CMDWCC:

Syntax error reported by SDF-macro CMDWCC for Catid Group.

Following message lines show with
UDS-PUBSET-JV: the name of the JV concerned,
PUBSETS: the Catid Group concerned, and
FSTAT-DMS-RC: the FSTAT Returncode (only for CATID GROUP REJECTED BY FSTAT).
No more than 10 Errors are shown.
The test file name used for FSTAT is UDS-PUBSET-DECLARATION-TEST-NAME.

Response
Correct the UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration.
If the error was detected when starting the DBH restart the DBH.
If the error was detected when executing DAL NEW PUBSETS repeat the DAL.

UDS0750 UDS WARNING: PHYSICAL ALLOCATION RIGHT MISSING FOR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 50

Meaning
(&00): <catid>, DB: <dbname>
The physical allocation right, which would be necessary for the the allocation of new ALOG files of the database <dbname>, is missing on the pubset <catid> for the current userid.

Response
Allocate the ALOG files by yourself, before they are needed by the database handler or get the required right granted by the bs2000 administrator.

UDS0751 UDS WARNING: PUBSET/VOLUMESET (&00) NOT ACCESSIBLE (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 50

Meaning
(&00): <catid>
The pubset or volumeset, which is specified for the allocation of new RLOG files, is not accessible.

Response
Make the pubset or volumeset accessible or specify another location for the RLOG files.

UDS0752 UDS USER ERROR: ACCESS TO UDS-PUBSET-JV VIA JV-LINKNAME (&00) FAILED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 50

Meaning
The analysis of the UDS Pubset Declaration found an allocation for the JV-Linkname specified in (&00), but access to the JV was not possible, perhaps due to non existence of the JV (or length 0) or to access restrictions.

Response
Correct the allocation for the JV-Linkname or modify the attributes of the JV.
If the error was detected when starting the DBH restart the DBH.
If the error was detected when executing DAL NEW PUBSETS repeat the DAL.

UDS0753 UDS SUPPRESSES FURTHER ERROR MESSAGES FOR DB JV (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 50

Meaning
The limit for the number of similar error messages concerning DB JV was reached. Further error messages are suppressed.

UDS0754 UDS SWITCHES TO NEW PUBSET DECLARATION NOW (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 50

Meaning
The UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration announced with DAL NEW PUBSETS is now effective as a result of a possibly internal PERFORM.

UDS0755 UDS USER ERROR: CATID MISSING IN UDS PUBSET DECLARATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 50

Meaning
A Catid previously specified in connection with ALOG- or RLOG-Logging is missing from the UDS/SQL Pubset Declaration.
(&00) gives information about Catid and the logging object concerned.

UDS0756 UDS WARMSTART WITH RLOG FILE (&00) STARTED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS has started to perform a warmstart for one or more databases with the RLOG file (&00). The end of this action will be noted by further messages.

UDS0757 EXTEND REALM FOR REALM (&00) DATABASE PAGES FAILED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 70

Meaning
(&00) contains: *<dbname>.<realmname> <nr-pages>*.
The realm *<dbname>.<realmname>* specified in (&00) cannot be extended by *<nr-pages> database pages*.
The cause is indicated by a previous message, e.g.
UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0922 xxxxxxxx or
UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0000 xxxx0140 if Secondary-Allocation = 0.
UDS0700...DMS ERROR...054D xxxxxxxx or
UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0000 xxxx0142 if User Id exhausted.
UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0541 xxxxxxxx or
UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0000 xxxx0141 if no disc space available.

Response
After fixing the problem (indicated by the previous message) try again DAL EXTEND REALM.

UDS0758 NUMBER OF DML-STATEMENTS AND I/O COUNTERS PER DATABASE
(B) Routing code: BOTH Weight: 70

Meaning
After the message UDS0758 the number of DML statements and logical and physical read and write orders is shown in a table including internal I/O orders that occur when opening and closing the database.

UDS0800 UDS-D SYSTEM ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A serious error occurred in UDS-D. UDS-D is terminated with a dump.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department. Restart UDSCT with
&START DISTRIBUTION. If the error recurs, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

(&01) may contain the following internal message numbers (see “Explanation of themessage text format”):

358

Meaning
STXIT event “P error” or “program monitoring” in UDSCT.
(&00) contains the interrupt weight and address.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.

359

Meaning
TERM in UDSCT causes emergency halt initialization.
(&00) contains the interrupt weight and address.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION. If the error recurs, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

360

Meaning
Second STXIT activation in UDSCT (error in error handling).
(&00) contains the interrupt weight and address.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.

361

Meaning
System error in the UDSCT storage management.
(&00) contains the identification of the originator and the pool.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION. If the error recurs, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

363

Meaning
An error occurred in the storage management of the UDS-D component in the master task.
UDS-D administration is locked. The UDSCT task has to be terminated using operating system command /CANCEL-JOB *tsn* in order to deactivate distribution.

Response
If UDS-D commands are to be used, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

365

Meaning
Module with invalid parameters has been activated in UDSCT.
(&00) contains the module identification.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.

366

Meaning
An error has been detected in a service routine of the UDS-D component in the master task.
(&00) contains the module identification, operation code, return code.

Response
Output dump.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.
If error recurs, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

367

Meaning
Error in message of the UDS-D component in the master task to UDSCT.
(&00) contains the module identification and the return code.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
If distribution functions are required, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

369

Meaning
Error during SVC execution.
(&00) contains the module identification and the SVC.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.

370

Meaning
Inconsistency in message from DCS partner to UDS-D task.
UDSCT continues following dump.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.

371

Meaning
Error at close of STXIT handling in UDSCT.
(&00) contains the module identification and the return code.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.

373

Meaning
An error occurred during calling of the UDS/SQL connection module UDSCONCT.
(&00) contains the module identification, operation code and return code.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.
If the error recurs, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

374

Meaning
An error occurred in the table generation during UDSCT initialization.
(&00) contains the module and table identification.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

375

Meaning
Error in the UDSCT/master task communication.
(&00) contains the module identification and the return code.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.
If the error recurs, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

376

Meaning
System error in the UDSCT connection management.
(&00) contains module identification and the return code of the logical connection control block (CHATX,CONN_RC).

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.

390

Meaning
Error in event control.
(&00) contains module and event identification, and return code.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION. If the error recurs, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

391

Meaning
A control error occurred during processing of a secondary subtransaction. (&00) contains the module identification and the internal number of the transaction concerned. The transaction is rolled back.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION. If the error recurs, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

UDS0801 UDS-D STARTING (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS-D task UDSCT has been initialized.
(&00): (version,date).

UDS0802 UDS-D INITIALIZATION DELAYED. PLEASE CHECK BATCHLIMIT. (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS-D initialization has not yet been completed because the UDSCT task cannot start (due to low batch limit) or cannot complete initialization due to errors. This message also applies of relinking with UDSCT.

Response
Check if batch limit is high enough or if the C.UDSCT phase exists. If the UDSCT task does not exist any more, analyze error messages on SYSLST log. Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.

UDS0803 UDS-D NOT YET STARTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The DAL command entered has been rejected because UDS-D has not been started yet.

Response
Start UDS-D using &START DISTRIBUTION. Repeat rejected DAL command.

UDS0804 UDS-D ALREADY STARTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS-D has already been started. The DAL command &START DISTRIBUTION is rejected.

UDS0805 UDS-D READY (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Distributed transactions can be started.

UDS0806 UDS-D: ADMINISTRATION CLOSED DUE TO ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS-D administration is no longer possible. Distributed transactions are not affected.

Response
For subsequent deactivation of the distribution, terminate the UDSCT task using the operating system command /CANCEL-JOB *tsn*. If administration is required, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

UDS0807 UDS-D: TERMINATION INITIATED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

UDS0808 UDS-D TERMINATING (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS-D is being terminated; the DAL command indicated is rejected.

Response
Start UDS-D using &START DISTRIBUTION. Repeat DAL command.

UDS0809 UDS-D NORMAL TERMINATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Message indicated normal end.

UDS0810 UDS-D ABNORMAL TERMINATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Abnormal termination of UDSCT.
(&00): number of rolled back secondary transactions that are still open.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department. Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.

(&01) may contain the following internal message numbers (see “Explanation of themessage text format”):

354

Meaning
Abnormal termination during UDSCT initialization.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.

355

Meaning
Abnormal termination of UDSCT during the session.
(&00) gives the number of rolled back secondary transactions that are still open.

Response
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.

UDS0811 `UDS-D: TASK PROGRAM TIME RUN OUT (&00) (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
STXIT event: The maximum runtime for the UDSCT task has elapsed.

Response
(1) check join entry for CPU time
(2) activate UDS-D using DAL command &START DISTRIBUTION.

UDS0812 `UDS-D: TASK ABNORMALLY ENDED (&00) (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
STXIT event ABEND for UDSCT:
UDSCT has been terminated with LOGOFF, START-EXECUTABLE-PROGRAM, LOAD-EXECUTABLE-PROGRAM, ABEND or CANCEL-JOB.

Response
Restart UDS-D with DAL command &START DISTRIBUTION.

UDS0813 `UDS-D WARNING: MEMORY OVERFLOW (&00) (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS-D memory request could not be honored.

Response
If the error recurs regularly, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart with increased value for PP TRANSACTION.

(&01) may contain the following internal message numbers (see “Explanation of themessage text format”):

362

Meaning
UDSCT memory request could temporarily not be honored.
(&00) contains the module and pool identification.

Response
If this message is issued during the processing of a DAL command, repeat entry. If the error recurs or occurs independent of DAL commands, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart with increased values for PP TRANSACTION.

364

Meaning
Memory request of the UDS-D component in the master task could temporarily not be honored. Distributed transaction processing is not affected.

Response
If this message is issued during processing of a DAL command, repeat command entry. If the error recurs or occurs independent of DAL commands, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart with increased values for PP TRANSACTION.

UDS0814 `UDS-D: INVALID PARAMETERS IN UDSCT ENTER FILE. (&00) (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Invalid parameters were detected during reading of the UDSCT enter file UDS.ENTER.*master task tsn*.CT000.

Response
Check the enter file. Terminate and restart UDS/SQL session in order to create a new enter file.

UDS0815 `UDS-D ERROR READING INPUT FILE FOR DISTRIBUTION TABLE (&00) (&01) (&02) (&01) (&02)`
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 99

Meaning
The input file for the distribution table could not be read.
(&00) contains

a) SSM return code: SSMCODE= *ssmcode*

b) RDATA return code: RDATA= *returncode*.

Response
Check existence, contents, type and access right of input file for distribution table. Fetch the DMS code by using the BS2000 command /ASSIGN-SYSDTA for the input file.

UDS0816 UDS-D ERROR WRITING OUTPUT FILE FOR DISTRIBUTION TABLE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Error during saving of distribution table (using DAL '&SAVE DISTRIBUTION').
(&00) contains

a) DMS return code: DMSCODE= *dmscode*

b) SVC-WRLST return code: WRLST= *returncode*.

Response
Check existence, type and access right of output file.

UDS0817 UDS-D USER ERROR: INPUT FILE FOR DISTRIBUTION TABLE CONTAINS TOO MANY INVALID RECORDS (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Response
Check contents of the input file for the distribution table. Check specification for PP DISTABLE or file name entered with &ADD DISTRIBUTION. Reread input file using DAL command &ADD DISTRIBUTION.

UDS0818 UDS-D ERROR: WRONG DCAM VERSION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The DCAM version is not allowed for UDS-D.

Response
Make appropriate DCAM available.

UDS0819 UDS-D DISTRIBUTION TABLE CANNOT BE CHANGED AT THE MOMENT (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The distribution table cannot be updated at the moment because other tasks have read access.

Response
Repeat DAL command later.

UDS0820 UDS-D WARNING: THE DISTRIBUTION TABLE FILE CONTAINS DATABASE ENTRIES WITHOUT REFERENCES TO A CONFIGURATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The input file for the distribution task contains database entries without any reference to a configuration or processor. These entries are taken up into the distribution table, but the associated databases cannot take part in the distribution.

Response
Effect assignment to configuration or processor using DAL command &ADD DISTRIBUTION.

UDS0821 UDS-D WARNING: RECORD FROM DISTRIBUTION TABLE FILE REJECTED AS NAMES ALREADY EXISTING (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Identical names in the distribution table are not allowed. Names have to be unique in the entire network.

Example: existing record: SS A to DB B

new record: SS A to DB C

The new record is rejected.
(&00): name of the rejected record.

Response
Check network-wide uniqueness of specifications in distribution table. Remove duplicates.

UDS0822 UDS-D WARNING: INPUT FILE FOR DISTRIBUTION TABLE CONTAINS (&00) INVALID RECORDS (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Invalid records in the input file for the distribution table.
(&00): number of invalid records.

Response
Check input file for distribution table and correct invalid records. Repeat reading of distribution table using &ADD DISTRIBUTION, if necessary.

UDS0823 UDS-D: INPUT FILE FOR DISTRIBUTION TABLE (&00) READ (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The input file (&00) for the distribution table has been read.

UDS0824 UDS-D: ONLY PASSIVE PARTICIPATION POSSIBLE AS NO DISTRIBUTION TABLE FILE DEFINED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
No distribution table exists because no specifications were entered in PP DISTABLE at UDS/SQL start. The configuration is thus restricted to passive participation in the distribution, i.e. it can process DML statements from remote configurations, but cannot have its own DML statements processed in remote configurations.

Response
If active participation in the distribution is desired, set up distribution table using DAL command &ADD DISTRIBUTION.

UDS0825 UDS-D USER ERROR: NAME (&00) UNKNOWN IN DISTRIBUTION TABLE (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The name indicated under (&00) does not exist in the distribution table.

Response
Correct and repeat DAL command.

UDS0826 UDS-D USER ERROR: SPECIFIED DISTRIBUTION DEFINITION UNKNOWN (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The assignment indicated under (&00) does not exist in the distribution table.

Response
Correct distribution table using a DAL command.

UDS0827 UDS-D DCS ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Error in the UDS-D/DCAM interoperation.
(&00) contains module identification and DCAM return codes (FDBK):

- if output is in master task or UDSCT:
  UDSCT module identification and DCAM return codes (FDBK)
- if output is in the user task:
  4 bytes hex. diagnostic info from UDSNET and DCAM return codes (FDBK).

FDBK=0C5C means that the partner rejected the connection request. Possible causes for this rejection are: wrong password, incompatibility of versions.
If the partner UDSCT rejected the connection request because of a wrong password or because of incompatibility of versions, the partner UDSCT outputs the message UDS0840.

Response
If none of the above mentioned causes apply:
Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCT if necessary using &START DISTRIBUTION .

UDS0828 UDS-D: DCS CLOSED, RECONNECTION TRIED PERIODICALLY (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Connection of UDSCT to the DCS component has been terminated. UDSCT periodically attempts reconnection.

Response
Check DCS generation.

UDS0829 UDS-D: STATUS OF PRIMARY SUBTRANSACTION IS UNKNOWN, BECAUSE PARTNER CONFIGURATION (&00) COULD NOT BE REACHED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Secondary subtransactions in PTC state cannot be terminated as the state of associated primary transactions cannot be determined. The required partner configuration cannot be reached.
(&00): partner processor and configuration name.

Response
Check state of the connection and the partner configuration.

UDS0830 UDS-D: PARTNER CONFIGURATION (&00) COULD NOT BE REACHED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The secondary subtransaction in the indicated partner configuration cannot be informed of the transaction end effected for the associated primary transaction due to a warm start because it cannot be reached.
(&00): partner processor and configuration name.

Response
Check state of the connection and the partner configuration.

UDS0831 UDS-D: (&00) SECONDARY SUBTRANSACTIONS REMAIN IN PTC STATE (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDS-D terminates although secondary subtransactions are still in the PTC state.
(&00): number of remaining secondary transactions.

Response

1. Leave secondary transactions in the PTC state:
   - The databases concerned cannot be disconnected from the UDS/SQL configuration.
   - The UDS/SQL session can no longer be terminated using CLOSE CALLS,CLOSE RUN-UNITS, but only using %TERM.
   - The secondary subtransactions in the PTC state occupy entries in the UDS/SQL tables and thus reduce the number of transactions that can be serviced in parallel. Furthermore, they impede UDS/SQL operation by means of locks and block the RLOG file.
2. Determine the transaction ID using DAL command DISPLAY and terminate the secondary subtransaction using COMMIT or ABORT OPTION=PTC.
   (Warning: Affects interconfiguration consistency)
3. Restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION. UDS-D makes another attempt to terminate the secondary subtransactions in a consistent state. This operation is successful only if the configurations of the associated primary subtransactions can be reached.

UDS0832 UDS-D: COMMAND EXECUTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An UDS-D DAL command has been executed.

UDS0833 UDS-D ERROR FOR ENTER-JOB UDSCT (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Execution of the ENTER macro for the start of UDSCT was not successful.
(&00): return code.

Response
Check if the enter file UDS.ENTER *mastertask tsn*.CT000 exists and if at least 32000 CPU seconds are available for the userid under which UDS/SQL is running. Then restart UDSCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.

UDS0834 UDS-D WARNING: THE DISTRIBUTION TABLE FILE CONTAINS ONLY COMMENTS (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The input file for the distribution table contains only commands.

Response
Check contents of input file for distribution table. Check entry for PP DISTABLE or file name for &ADD DISTRIBUTION. Reread file using &ADD DISTRIBUTION.

UDS0835 UDS-D: MORE MESSAGES IN SYSOUT PROTOCOL OF UDS-D TASK UDSCT (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Not all the messages on the administration task could be output during reading of the distribution table file.

Response
Check distribution table file.

UDS0836 UDS-D WARNING: SHORTAGE OF BCAM RESOURCES (&00) (&01) (&02).
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
There are frequent BCAM buffer bottlenecks during communication with the partner. This leads to relatively long UDS/SQL response times.
(&00): processor and application concerned.

Response
Check DCS generation. Ensure that the number/length of the BCAM buffers correspond to the size of the subschemas.

UDS0837 UDS-D WARNING: DCAM-APPLICATION (&00) CAN TEMPORARILY NOT BE OPENED. OPENING WILL BE TRIED PERIODICALLY (&01) (&02).
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The DCAM-application could not be opened.
If this situation occurs except during initialization of UDSCT, UDSCT will try periodically to open this application.
(&00): module code/application concerned/DCAM feedback.

Response
Check state of DCS.

UDS0839 UDS-D ERROR: DCAM-APPLICATIONS CANNOT BE OPENED (&00) (&01) (&02).
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The DCAM-application could not be opened due to DCS-problems or some control blocks could not be created in the necessary size. The problems occurred during the initialization of UDSCT or the problems are not temporary DCS-problems. UDSCT is terminated.

Response
Check state of DCS or reduce number server tasks.

UDS0840 UDS-D: CONNECTION REQUEST REJECTED
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A partner's connection request was rejected.
(&00): module code/application concerned/processor concerned/reason
If "VERSION" is given as reason, the partner's UDS/SQL version is not supported.
If "PASSWORD" is given as reason, the local configuration is protected by a password which the partner did not communicate when requesting a connection.

Response
If "VERSION" is given as reason, the partner has to use a higher UDS/SQL version.
If "PASSWORD" is given as reason and a connection to the partner should be allowed, the partner's distribution table or the local distribution table has to be changed as far as the password protection for the local configuration is concerned.

UDS0841 UDS-D: PREVIOUS OUTPUT OF DISPLAY DISTRIBUTION INCOMPLETE (&00) (&01) (&02).
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The output of the distribution table is incomplete because it is too large.

Response
Repeat DAL with restricting conditions or produce output of the whole distribution table in a file with SAVE DISTRIBUTION.

UDS0901 UDSADM STARTS (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0902 UDSADM READY (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDSADM initialization has completed.

UDS0904 WRONG SDF COMMAND (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
Wrong usage of SDF command.

UDS0905 UDSADM TERMINATED NORMALLY (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0906 UDSADM TERMINATED ABNORMALLY (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Response
Take Dump.
Restart UDSADM, if required.

UDS0907 UDSADM GENERATES DUMP (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
An error situation results in a UDSADM dump call.

UDS0908 UDSADM: SDF SUBSYSTEM NOT AVAILABLE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Response
Make SDF available.

UDS0909 UDSADM: INVALID SDF SYNTAX FILE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The currently assigned syntax file is invalid.

Response
Assign SDF syntax file for UDSADM.

UDS0910 UDSADM: DCAM SUBSYSTEM NOT AVAILABLE (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Response
Make DCAM available.

UDS0917 UDSADM: DCAM APPLICATION ALREADY OPEN (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Response
Terminate task and start UDSADM with another task.

UDS0920 UDSADM: UDS CONFIGURATION (&00) CONNECTED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDS/SQL configuration has been connected.
(&00): name of UDS/SQL configuration

UDS0921 UDSADM: CONFIGURATION ALREADY CONNECTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDS/SQL configuration has already been connected to UDSADM.

UDS0922 UDSADM: UNKNOWN CONFIGURATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDS/SQL configuration has not been opened or DCAM administration is forbidden (PP ADM=LOCAL).

UDS0923 UDSADM: CONNECTION REJECTED BY UDS (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The connection to the UDS/SQL configuration has been rejected
Possible reasons:

- incorrect connection password (ADMPASS).
- UDS/SQL is connected to another administration program.
- security privilege of the administrator is not sufficient

Response
Remove the reason of rejection.

UDS0924 UDSADM: VIOLATION OF SECURITY REQUIREMENTS (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDSADM has been started under a user ID with SECOLTP privilege. The security specifications for the UDS/SQL configuration do not match.

Response
Check the security parameters defined for the UDS/SQL configuration.

UDS0930 UDSADM: UDS CONFIGURATION (&00) DISCONNECTED (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0940 UDSADM: RECEIVE MODE STARTED (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDSADM has been switched to receive mode. It waits for messages from the connected UDS/SQL configuration.

UDS0942 UDSADM: RECEIVE MODE INTERRUPTED BY ADMINISTRATOR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0943 UDSADM: RECEIVE MODE INTERRUPTED BY LOSCON (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0950 UDSADM: NO OUTSTANDING MESSAGES (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
There are no messages from the connected UDS/SQL configuration.

UDS0971 UDSADM: CONNECTION TO UDS CONFIGURATION STILL EXISTS (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A DCAM connection between UDSADM and the UDS/SQL configuration still exists.

UDS0980 UDSADM: UNKNOWN CONFIGURATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The connection to the UDS/SQL configuration has failed.

Response
Check security aspects of the UDS/SQL configuration.

UDS0981 UDSADM: NO CONNECTION TO UDS CONFIGURATION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
The UDSADM statement has been rejected because there is no connection to a UDS/SQL configuration.

Response
Set up connection and repeat statement.

UDS0985 UDSADM: CONNECTION TO UDS CONFIGURATION LOST (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Response
Repeat CONNECT-CONFIGURATION.

UDS0990 UDSADM: INVALID BS2000 VERSION (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
UDSADM was started under a BS2000 version which has not yet been released.

UDS0999 UDSADM: FATAL ERROR (&00) (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning
A fatal error occurred in UDSADM.
(&02): additional diagnostic information.

Response
Take dump.

3 Utility routine messages

The following message codes are assigned to the utility routines:

Utility	Message codes
General utility messages	00, 50
BALTER/BCHANGE/BRENAME	10, 60, 91
BCALLSI	13
BCHECK	36, 86
BCREATE	19, 41, 69, 91
BFORMAT	21, 41, 71, 91
BGSIA	20
BGSSIA	20, 23
BINILOAD	06, 07, 08, 09, 58
BMEND	29
BMODTT	24, 26
BOUTLOAD	39, 89
BPGSIZE	30
BPRECORD	25, 75
BPRIVACY	22
BPSIA	24
BPSQLSIA	24, 40
BREORG	01, 03, 04, 05
BSTATUS	14, 64
BTRANS24	32, 39

Table 4: Message codes

Message format

The following types of messages are output by the utility routines:

- warnings
- messages relating to user errors
- messages relating to system errors
- general execution messages without message numbers

Example

```
+++++ WARNING 0043 USER-HASH-ROUTINE NOT LOADED: hashname

+++++ ERROR 0017: FILE filename ALREADY EXISTING

+++++ SYSTEM ERROR 5024: KEY-LIST NOT INITIALIZED

***** TRANSACTION CONTINUES WITHOUT LOGGING
```

In the following only the messages numbers and the message text are included.

Certain data areas are output for diagnostic purposes before the ABNORMAL END message in some utility routines.

Job switches

The utility routines evaluate job switch 29 (set by the user). Job switches 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31 are set by the utility routines under certain circumstances.

Job switch 26:	BCHECK: EASY LOCAL CONSISTENCY ERRORS were detected
Job switch 27:	BCHECK: FATAL LOCAL CONSISTENCY ERRORS were detected
Job switch 28:	BCHECK: GLOBAL CONSISTENCY ERRORS were detected
Job switch 29	is evaluated by the UDS/SQL utility routines when logging is activated/deactivated and when errors involving the log file are interpreted. If this job switch is set, console messages are issued.
Job switch 30	job switch 30 is set if a warning is issued during the execution of a utility routine. This job switch remains set after the utility routine has terminated.
Job switch 31	job switch 31 is set if an ERROR or SYSTEM ERROR occurs during execution of a utility routine. This switch remains set after the utility routine has terminated.

3.1 General utility messages

The messages listed in this section are common to all utility routines.

Error messages relating to general utilities have the same format for all the utility routines. These messages indicate the cause of the error and the execution module of the utility routine and have the following format:

```
+++++ ERROR 00xx: ERROR AT ,module' IN ,operation'
      RETURN CODE: retcode
     (DMS ERROR  : dmscode)
```

module	Execution module of the utility routine
operation	General utility operation
retcode	Error situation
dmscode	Return value of a DMS macro

`ALOG FILE CREATED ACCORDING TO DEFAULT-SUPPORT`

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

`BALTER/BPRIVACY IS NECESSARY`

Meaning
The BCHANGE utility routine has completed; it is now necessary to run BALTER or BPRIVACY.

`BUFFERSIZE n MBYTE ASSUMED`

Meaning
A buffer size of *n* Mbytes was assumed for creation of the buffer pool.

`DIFFERENCE OF AK0 AND AKN IN REALM realmname`

Meaning
Act-key-0 and act-key-N of the realm indicated differ, i.e. the database is not consistent.

`DIFFERENCE OF BACKUP DATA BETWEEN REALM realmname AND CONSISTENCY RECORD`

Meaning
The indicated realm and the consistency record in DBDIR differ, i.e. the database is not consistent.

`DIFFERENCE OF CREATION DATA BETWEEN REALM realmname AND DBDIR`

Meaning
The indicated realm and database directory differ, i.e. the database is not consistent.

`DIFFERENCE OF VERSION BETWEEN REALM realmname AND VERSION RECORD`

Meaning
The indicated realm and the version record in DBDIR differ, i.e. the database is not consistent.

EXCLUSIVE UTILITY OCCURRED IN REALM *realmname*

Meaning
EXCL_UTILITY occurred in the indicated realm, i.e. the database is not consistent, it has just been modified by a utility routine.

OCCURRED IN *module* AT *operation*

Meaning
More details on an error message.

REALM NAME : *realmname*

Meaning
The message relates to the indicated realm.

SYSTEM_BREAK OCCURRED IN REALM *realmname*

Meaning
SYSTEM_BREAK occurred in the indicated realm, i.e. the database is not consistent.

TRANSACTION CONTINUES WITHOUT LOGGING

Meaning
An error occurred during logging. The utility routine attempts to continue to the end without logging.

Response
Depends on the previous error message.

TRANSACTION FOR ORIGINAL DB NORMALLY ENDED

Meaning
The transaction updating the database was terminated normally.

UTILITY ENDS ABNORMALLY ONLY DUE TO PREVIOUS LOGGING ERROR

Meaning
The utility routine terminated abnormally due to a previous logging error.

Response
Depends on the previous error (see information pertaining to the error).

0006 ERROR AT *module* IN *operation*

0006 WARNING AT *module* IN *operation*

0006 At *module* IN *operation*

Meaning
Error in module *module* or warning or note on *module* while executing *operation*.

The next message contains a more detailed explanation of the 0006 messages. One of the following messages may be issued:

`AMBIGUOUS FILE NAME`

Meaning
The file name is not unique.

Response
Make sure the file name is unique.

`BGSIA IS MISSING`

Meaning
BGSIA must be run before processing can continue.

`BLOCK INDEX NOT FOUND`

Meaning
No page index entry was found for a record in the database page.

Response
Generate error documentation.

`BLOCK NOT EXISTING`

Meaning
The requested database page does not exist.

Response
Generate error documentation.

`BLOCK NOT READ`

Meaning
The database page was not read.

Response
Generate error documentation.

`BUFFERSIZE OUT OF RANGE`

Meaning
The buffer size specified is either too big or too small and has been set to STD.

Response
Observe limitations the next time the program is run.

`COMMAND ERROR`

Meaning
A certain order for calling general utilities has not been observed.

Response
Generate error documentation.

CKPT_LEAVE_TIME IN DBDIR IS GREATER THAN UNIVERSAL TIME

Meaning
Before the current utility routine run there was probably another run (utility routine or DBH) on the database with a different universal time setting. This previous run led to a CKPT_LEAVE_TIME time stamp in the AK0 of the DBDIR which is greater than the current time stamp obtained by the computer (UNIVERSAL TIME). The current run terminates before SYSTEM_BREAK is set.

DATABASE IS EXCLUSIVE LOCKED

Meaning
The database is locked.

Response
Avoid concurrent access to the database.

DATABASE NOT OPENED

Meaning
The database could not be opened.

Response
Analyze subsequent messages.

DATABASE-KEY ERROR

Meaning
The desired database key could not be found, possibly because no SIA/SSIA is present.

Response
Generate error documentation.

DBTT1 IS FULL

Response
Increase the population of the record type SSIA-RECORD.

DMS ERROR , DMS CODE : *dmscode*

Meaning
Error during file processing.

Response
Analyze *dmscode*.

ERROR IN SORTU

Meaning
Error in SORT.

Response
Generate error documentation.

`ERROR ON SVC`

Meaning
Error during an SVC call.

Response
Analyze subsequent messages.

`FILE ALREADY OPENED`

Meaning
The file may already have been opened with other attributes.

Response
Generate error documentation.

`FILE NOT OPENED`

Response
Analyze subsequent messages.

`FIXING ERROR`

Meaning
Error occurred when processing a database page.

Response
Generate error documentation.

`FORBIDDEN CALL`

Meaning
The desired general utility is not permitted.

Response
Generate error documentation.

`FUNCTION NOT SUPPORTED`

Meaning
The desired general utility function has not been implemented in the current version or has been supplied with incorrect values.

Response
Generate error documentation.

`INCONSISTENT ACTKEY`

Meaning
The requested act-key differs from the one actually received.

Response
Generate error documentation.

`INCORRECT OR NO DATABASE-NAME SPECIFIED`

Meaning
The database name is missing or incorrect.

Response
Enter a valid database name.

`IO ERROR ON ACT-KEY-0`

Meaning
Error while accessing act-key-0 of a database realm.

Response
Generate error documentation.

`IO ERROR ON DATABASE`

Meaning
Error while accessing the database.

Response
Generate error documentation.

`IO ERROR ON LOG FILE`

Meaning
Error while accessing the ALOG file.

Response
Analyze subsequent messages.

`JOB VARIABLE NOT AVAILABLE`

Meaning
The JV cannot be accessed.

`LINK NOT IN TASK FILE TABLE`

Meaning
The link name does not exist.

Response
Issue the SET-FILE-LINK command.

`LOG FILE EOF`

Meaning
The end of the ALOG file was reached.

`LOG FILE IS NOT AVAILABLE`

Meaning
The ALOG file the ALOG file cannot be accessed.

Response
Analyze subsequent messages.

`LOG FILE IS ON TAPE`

Meaning
The ALOG file is not located on hard disk.

Response
Transfer the ALOG file from tape to disk.

`NO ACCESS PERMISSION`

Meaning
The database may not be accessed because

- the program is not permitted in the current database state
- the program is attempting to access the database in an illegal access mode
- the database and program versions are incompatible
- the access mode of the program is incompatible with the open database
- the assigned file is not present

Response
Check the compatibility of the database (state) and the utility routine (version).

`NO ADDITIONAL MEMORY AVAILABLE`

Meaning
Memory bottleneck.

Response
Analyze subsequent messages.

`NO AUTOMATIC EXTENSION FOR FPA`

Meaning
Error during automatic extension of a realm.

Response
Remove the cause which is preventing the file from being extended; if necessary, execute utility routine again.

`NO CODING DONE`

Meaning
Error while coding the validation date.

Response
Generate error documentation.

`NO DECODING DONE`

Meaning
Error while decoding the validation date.

Response
Generate error documentation.

NO FREE BUFFER AVAILABLE

Meaning
The internal buffer is full.

Response
Increase the buffer specification for program execution.

NO SPACE FOR LOG BUFFER AVAILABLE

Meaning
The buffer required for logging could not be created.

Response
Reduce the requested buffer size.

NO SPANNED RECORD

Meaning
The page index for a spanned record contains an incorrect record type.

Response
Generate error documentation.

NO STCK TIME

Meaning
The STCK call on the system did not return a value.

Response
Inform the system administrator, compile error documentation.

NOT ALL REALMS OPENED

Response
Check whether all realms must be opened for the desired operation.

NOT ALL TRANSACTIONS CLOSED

Meaning
Logging should be deactivated although transactions are still open.

Response
Generate error documentation.

NOT ENOUGH EMPTY OR EMPTY CONTIGUOUS PAGES

Meaning
The realm cannot provide the space required.

Response
Enlarge the realm.

PARAMETER ERROR

Meaning
Error while supplying the internal interface to the operation indicated in the previous message with values.

Response
Generate error documentation.

PARAMETER MISSING

Meaning
Not all the transfer parameters in the internal interface were supplied with values.

Response
Generate error documentation.

PROGRAM IS NOT USED BY ADMINISTRATOR

Meaning
The utility routine is not running under the database user ID.

Response
Run the utility routine under the database user ID.

RELEASE MEMORY ERROR

Meaning
Error while releasing buffers.

Response
Generate error documentation.

REQUEST MEMORY ERROR

Meaning
Error occurred while creating buffers.

Response
If there is insufficient storage space, reduce the buffer sized requested.

SECOLTP-PRIVILEGE DON'T ALLOW SHAREABLE FILE *filename*

Meaning
The indicated file is shareable under the SECOLTP user ID.

Response
Set the file to SHARE=NO.

SECOND SCAN

Meaning
The search for available space in the database was not successful until the second scan.

Response
Enlarge the file if necessary, especially if contiguous free space is required.

SOME RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE

Meaning
Some resources required by the general utility function could not be initialized.

Response
Generate error documentation.

SPANNED RECORD LENGTH DIFFERENCE

Meaning
The length of the spanned record to be written back has been changed.

Response
Generate error documentation.

SPANNED RECORD NAME NOT FOUND

Meaning
A spanned record with the indicated name cannot be found.

SUMMER SEASON ASSUMED

Meaning
Daylight saving time is assumed for the time stamp.

SYSTEM BREAK PENDING

Meaning
The consistency point for a database that is already inconsistent is to be left (set SYSTEM BREAK).

Response
Make the database consistent.

SYSTEM ERROR

Meaning
Fatal error

TOO MANY FILES OPENED

Meaning
More than 255 files are to be opened.

Response
Reduce the number of files to be opened.

UNALLOWED FREE

Meaning
Error while releasing a database page.

Response
Generate error documentation.

WRONG OR MISSING LOGFILE

Meaning
The ALOG file is incorrect or does not exist.

Response
Make the correct ALOG file available or create the ALOG file with BMEND.

WRONG RECORD LENGTH IN ALOG FILE

Meaning
The length of a record in the ALOG file is incorrect.

Response
Generate error documentation.

0007 INTERNAL ERROR IN *utility* AT *internal-error*

Meaning
Internal error in the indicated utility at the *internal-error* location.

Response
Generate error documentation.

0008 MODIFICATION OF JOB SWITCH NOT POSSIBLE

Meaning
A job switch cannot be set.

Response
Generate error documentation.

0009 SCRATCHFILE *filename* MUST HAVE BLKSIZE =(STD,*nr*)

Meaning
The scratch file specified by the user has a BLKSIZE that does not match the database page size.

Response
Set the BLKSIZE file attribute correctly when creating the file.

0012 UDS-DBH RETURNS WITH DATABASE-STATUS *'dbstatus'*

Meaning
Error in the linked-in utility routines due to a DML statement that has not been executed.

Response
Remove error situation or compile error documentation, if necessary.

0015 AMBIGUOUS FILE WITHIN USERID

Meaning
USD/SQL file exists under several catalog identifiers (*:catid:*) within one userid.

Response
Make sure that the UDS/SQL file exists only once within the userid.

0017 FILE *filename* ALREADY EXISTING

Meaning
An attempt was made to create a database (BCREATE), but a DBDIR already exists.

Response
First delete the file.

0019 WRONG PARAMETER IN *modulename*

Meaning
The specified module was referenced with invalid parameters.

Response
Generate error documentation.

0020 INVALID CHARACTER *char* READ ON PARAMETER CARD

Meaning
The character specified is invalid.

Response
Enter valid character.

0021 CHARACTER CONSTANT OVERFLOW

Meaning
Too many characters in a literal (>63).

Response
Limit literal to a maximum of 63 characters.

0022 NONCONVERTABLE CHARACTER *char*

Meaning
Character cannot be interpreted.

Response
Enter correct character.

0023 INTEGER CONSTANT OVERFLOW

Meaning
The number is too large (>= 214748364).

Response
Limit character to 214748363, maximum.

0025 ODD NUMBER OF HALF BYTES FOR A HEX LITERAL

Meaning
The hexadecimal literal specified by the user contains an uneven number of hexadecimal characters.

Response
Reenter the hexadecimal literal with an even number of hexadecimal characters e.g. by adding a zero.

0027 FILE WITH LINK-NAME = 'SCRTCH1' NOT ERASED

Meaning
The file with the link name specified could not be deleted.

Response
Delete the file with the appropriate BS2000 command.

0042 NO USER-HASH-ROUTINES LOADED

Response
None.

0043 USER-HASH-ROUTINE NOT LOADED: *hashname*

Meaning
The user hash routine specified by *hashname* could not be loaded.

Response
Enter hash routine *hashname* in the hashlib.

0044 WRONG AMODE OF THE USER-HASH-ROUTINE *hashname*

Meaning
The user hash routine was compiled with an incorrect AMODE.

Response
Adjust the AMODE in the source and recompile.

0045 ERROR IN UDS PUBSET DECLARATION: *reason* JV CONCERNED IS: *jv-name*

Meaning
In the syntax check of the UDS/SQL pubset declaration (separation into catid groups) an error which is described in detail in *reason* was detected in the *jv-name* job variable:

ELEMENT TOO LONG:

A catid group exceeds the maximum length of 26 characters.

TOO MANY ELEMENTS:

More than 100 catid groups were defined.

EXCLUDE ELEMENT NOT ALONE:

The specification of a catid group which is to be excluded has been combined with other catid groups.

The utility routine is terminated abnormally.

Response
Correct the UDS/SQL pubset declaration.

0048 ERROR ACCESSING JV USING JV-LINKNAME *jv-linkname*

Meaning
In the syntax check of the UDS/SQL pubset declaration an error was detected when checking whether an assignment exists for the JV link name specified in *jv-linkname*.
A subsequent message will provide further information relating to diagnosis.
The utility routine is terminated abnormally.

Response
Correct the assignment for the JV link name or property of the JV.

0049 ERROR ACCESSING JV *jv-name*

Meaning
In the syntax check of the UDS/SQL pubset declaration it was not possible to access the assigned UDS-PUBSET-JV *jv-name*, for example because the JV does not exist (or has a length of 0) or is not accessible.
A subsequent message will provide further information relating to diagnosis.
The utility routine is terminated abnormally.

Response
Correct the assignment for the JV link name or property of the JV.

0050 CLOSE OF CSV OUTPUT FILE FAILED.

Meaning
The CSV output file could not be closed without error.

Response
Check and, if required, correct the file properties.

0051 OPEN OF CSV OUTPUT FILE FAILED.

Meaning
The CSV output file could not be opened without error.

Response
Check and, if required, correct the file properties.

0052 CSV OUTPUT STOPPED BECAUSE OF PUT FAILURE.

Meaning
The CSV output file could not be written to without error. No further attempts to write to it are made in this program run.

Response
Check and, if required, correct the file properties.

0053 DATABASE-DIRECTORY DEFECT

Meaning
The file DBDIR has been destroyed or cannot be used.

Response
Reconstruct the DBDIR file from a backup copy (by applying ALOG files if required).

0054 BLKSIZE DIFFERS FROM DATABASE-SIZE

Meaning
DBDIR does not have a 2-Kbyte, 4-Kbyte or 8-Kbyte size. The BLKSIZE of the DBDIR does not match the database page size.

Response
Create the DBDIR file appropriately or check if the wrong DBDIR file was used.

0055 ERROR IN UDS PUBSET DECLARATION: CATID(S) REJECTED BY FSTAT DMS-CODE *dms-code*
RECEIVED FROM FSTAT USING CATID *catid-group* JV CONCERNED IS: *jv-name*

Meaning
An error was detected in the syntax check of the UDS/SQL pubset declaration
(trial FSTAT for a test file name with each catid group).
dms-code is the DMS-CODE of the FSTAT.
catid-group is the catid group causing the error.
jv-name is the name of the JV.
UDS-PUBSET-DECLARATION-TEST-NAME is used as the test file name.
The utility routine is terminated abnormally.

Response
Correct the UDS/SQL pubset declaration.

0063 VERSION DIFFERENCE BETWEEN UTILITY AND LOAD LIBRARY

Meaning
The utility and the library from which the UDS/SQL modules are loaded are from different versions.

0064 SUPPLY OF DATABASE JV FAILED *action*

Meaning
The DB job variable could not be processed without error in the *action* action. No further attempt to process is made in this program run.

Response
Check and, if required, correct the properties of the DB job variable.

0065 FILE *filename* NOT FOUND, POSSIBLY OUTSIDE SCOPE OF UDS PUBSET DECLARATION

Meaning
The *filename* file was not found by an FSTAT taking into account any UDS/SQL pubset declaration which may exist. The file was possibly created outside the pubset space of the UDS/SQL pubset declaration.
The utility routine is terminated abnormally or, in the case of an ALOG file, the utility routine is continued without updating ALOG logging.

Response
Check whether the user specifications for the *filename* file are incompatible with the UDS/SQL pubset declaration; if required, correct the specifications or the UDS/SQL pubset declaration.
In the case of an ALOG file, remove the logging gap.

0066 PART OF THE LINK NAMES CANNOT BE RELEASED

Meaning

Some link names for utility work files are still present in TFT table

Response

Delete TFT entries for unused link names with REMOVE-FILE-LINK command

0073 AUTOMATIC EXTENSION BY *number* DATABASE-PAGES NOT POSSIBLE FOR REALM *realmname*

Meaning
The attempt to extend the *realmname* realm automatically by the specified number of database pages failed.

Response
Ask the system administrator to increase the SPACE limit or delete files which are no longer needed.

0074 REALM *realmname* HAS BEEN DYNAMICALLY EXTENDED BY *number*

Meaning
The *realmname* realm has automatically been extended by the specified number of database pages. The new realm size will be displayed in a subsequent message.

Response
Check the realm size and extend the specified realm again later, if necessary.

0081 NO CREATION OF ALOG FILE POSSIBLE

Response
Remove the cause indicated by other messages or warnings.

0082 NO ACCESS TO OLD ALOG FILE POSSIBLE

Response
None.

0083 ALOG FILE CREATED ACCORDING TO RESERVE-SUPPORT

Response
Enter new volumes using the START-LOG command provided by BMEND.

0084 NEW ALOG FILE *filename* CREATED ACCORDING TO DEFAULT- OR RESERVE-SUPPORT SUBSEQUENTLY NOT FOUND, POSSIBLY OUTSIDE SCOPE OF UDS PUBSET DECLARATION

Meaning
The new ALOG file *filename* was created in accordance with the specification in the BMEND statement START-LOG for DEFAULT-SUPPORT or RESERVE-SUPPORT, but it was then not found by an FSTAT taking into account any UDS/SQL pubset declaration which may exist.
The file was probably created outside the pubset space of the UDS/SQL pubset declaration.
As it is unusable, it is deleted again.

If this problem is also encountered with RESERVE-SUPPORT, depending on the reason for creating the new ALOG file the utility routine will be continued without updating ALOG logging or terminated abnormally.

Response
Check whether the specifications of the BMEND statement START-LOG for DEFAULT-SUPPORT or RESERVE-SUPPORT are compatible with the UDS/SQL pubset declaration.
If necessary, correct the specifications or the UDS/SQL pubset declaration.
If necessary, remove any logging gap which exists.

0091 FSTAT-ERROR AT *filename*

Meaning
FSTAT error involving the indicated file.

Response
Analyze subsequent messages.

0092 THE FILE WITH LINK-NAME=*linkname* HAS A WRONG *fileattribute*

Meaning
The file created by the user has an invalid format.

Response
Omit the RECORD-FORMAT entries in the SET-FILE-LINK command.

0097 ERROR AT FUNCTION *sam-operation*

DMS-CODE : *dmscode*

FILE IN PROCESS: *filename*

Meaning
sam-operation is the module entry in which the error occurred.

Response
Respond according to *dmscode*.

0098 RESET SYSDTA IMPOSSIBLE, SYSDTA REMAINS ON OLD STATUS

Meaning
SYSDTA cannot be reset to the old status.

Response
Inform system administrator.

0099 SYSDTA-CHANGE NOT POSSIBLE
FILE=*filename*

Meaning

Assignment of SYSDTA to the indicated file was not possible.

Response
Respond according to *mnote* for the SYSFL macro.

5001 UTILITY DOESN'T RUN WITH THIS VERSION (*version*) OF THE OPERATING SYSTEM

Meaning
The utility routine cannot run with the indicated version of the operating system.

Response
Change the operating system or UDS/SQL version.

5002 SDF - SYSTEM ERROR WITH SDF RETURN CODE *retcode*

Meaning
SDF error with the indicated return code.

Response
Analyze the return code using the SDF manual.

5003 SDF - SYNTAX FILE DEFECT: *internal-error*

Meaning
The SDF syntax file is not compatible with the program.

Response
Update the SDF syntax file.

5004 PROGRAM *utility* NOT IN SYNTAX FILE OR SDF NOT LOADED

Meaning
The indicated utility routine is not in the assigned SDF syntax file or SDF is not loaded.

Response
Assign the correct SDF syntax file or load SDF, as appropriate.

5005 PLEASE CORRECT THE INCORRECT OPERAND(S)

Meaning
Input could not be analyzed.

Response
Correct input.

5006 ERROR IN STATEMENT DETECTED BY SDF

Meaning
SDF has reported an error, and the spin-off has branched to //END or //STEP.

Response
See SDF error message.

5009 FORBIDDEN PRINT CONTROL CHARACTER *char* IN SYSLST-LINE:

Meaning
The indicated line contains an illegal control character *char*.

Response
Generate error documentation.

5011 UTILITY DOESN'T RUN WITH THIS DATABASE-LAYOUT-VERSION = *version*

Meaning
The utility routine cannot process the database with database version *version* that was specified by the user.

Response
Choose a suitable database version or utility routine version.

5024 KEY LIST NOT INITIALIZED

Meaning
The list of symbols for decoding the parameters has not been initialized; (utility routine error).

Response
Generate diagnostic documentation and write error report.

Return codes of the utility routines

Return codes are part of an error message if the utility routine receiving the return code cannot correct the error.
If the cause of the error cannot be determined with the aid of the return code, starting of a retrieving UDS/SQL utility routine (e.g. BSTATUS) or DPAGE should be attempted. In the event of a read error the page in question as well as its environment should be printed and the act-key checked. The return code consists of a 4-byte item, where the first 2 bytes indicate its origin.

0000 NO ERROR

0002 *database* ACC

0003 CHAIN ACC

0005 SCRATCH

0006 SORT

0106 SORT

The second 2 bytes in the messages indicate the hexadecimal value, and the following number shows the decimal value of the return code.

In the case of some error messages, return codes are output without a breakdown. This is not required due to the accompanying plaintext.

00020001 1 NO INIT

Meaning
The I/O routines were not yet initialized or they are initialized for the second time (utility routine error).

00020003 3 READ ERROR

Meaning
The act-key of the page that was read does not match the (explicitly or implicitly) transferred buffer (error in the database or utility routine).

0002000B 11 PAGNR TOO BIG

Meaning
Reading or writing would exceed end of file (or file end + secondary allocation); (DMS-CODE = ..22 or 0C77)

0002000D 13 PAMLIMIT

Meaning
Because the storage space allocation in the JOIN entry of the userid is insufficient, the size of the file cannot be increased; (DMS-CODE = ..4D).

0002000F 15 AMBIGUOUS FILENAME

Meaning
The file name is not unique.

00020013 19 OTHER ERROR

Meaning
Usually an I/O error (further information from the DMS code output) or invalid suffix to the database name with configurationuser ID.

00030001 1 NO REC

Meaning
A spanned record to be read/deleted does not exist.

00050001 1 NUM OF FIL ERR

Meaning
Input parameter NR OF SUBFILES incorrect. Must be a value between 1 and 4.

00050002 2 FILE NUMB ERR

Meaning
Input parameter SUBFILE NUMBER incorrect. Must be a value between 1 and 4.

00050013 19 OTHER ERROR

Meaning
The page size of the SCRATCH file is not suitable.

`00060003 3 READ ERROR`

Meaning
The act-key of the page read in does not match the one transferred (explicitly or in the transferred buffer).

`0006000D 13 PAMLIMIT`

Meaning
A file cannot be enlarged due to insufficient storage space allocation in the JOIN entry of the userid; (DMS-CODE = ..4D).

`00060013 19 OTHER ERROR`

Meaning
Usually an I/O error (for more information cf. DMS code output) or invalid suffix to the database name with configurationuser ID.

`00060015 21 ILLEGAL CALL`

Meaning
Invalid sort parameter input (utility routine error).

`0006001E 30 INSUFFICIENT DISC MEMORY`

Meaning
Insufficient disk space.

`0006`*srt*

Meaning
srt sort error code (see “**SORT (BS2000)**“ manual).

3.2 BALTER/BCHANGE/BRENAME

`DUPLICATE KEYS FOUND`

`SEE PRINTER OUTPUT`

Meaning
Any illegal (duplicated) key values found are also listed on SYSLST in decimal and hexadecimal format under the heading 'FOR OWNER DBKEY: *dbkey*' or the heading 'DUPLICATE KEY LIST FOR CALC', with up to the first 60 bytes of the key shown in character representation and up to the first 30 bytes of the key in hexadecimal form. If BALTER recognizes that illegal (duplicate) key values may exist, it informs the user of this fact in the report phase (with REPORT IS YES).
If BALTER actually finds illegal key values during restructuring (EXECUTION IS YES), it reports them as described above, but it executes the requested update regardless of the warning.

Note
Illegal key values are not reported by BALTER for any records which need not be accessed in the BALTER run, even if DUPLICATES ARE NOT ALLOWED has been newly specified.

Response
Make appropriate corrections.

`DBKEY VALUES WILL BE CUT`

`SEE PRINTER OUTPUT`

Meaning
The following lines are output to SYSLST with hexadecimal values:
FOR RECORD DBKEY: *dbkey*
DBKEY TO BE CUT: *item-contents*
If data is lost for a record type on converting a TYPE IS DATABASE-KEY-LONG item to a TYPE IS DATABASE-KEY item due to the necessary truncation of the REC-REF item from 2 bytes to 1 byte or the necessary truncation of the RSQ item from 4 to 3 bytes, this data loss is reported. FOR RECORD DBKEY indicates the database key of the record in which the data loss occurred. DBKEY TO BE CUT indicates the values of an item to be truncated.

`1001` `UNKNOWN STATEMENT`

Meaning
A statement which has been input to BALTER does not begin with

`EXECUTION|REPORT|RUN|SORT|CORE|FILLING|END.`

Response
Enter correct statement.

`1002` `EXECUTION STATEMENT INCORRECT`

Meaning
The statement

`EXECUTION IS { YES | NO }`

was entered incorrectly.

Response
Enter correct statement.

1003 REPORT STATEMENT INCORRECT

Meaning
The statement

```
REPORT IS { YES | NO }
```

was entered incorrectly.

Response
Enter correct statement.

1004 INCORRECT STATEMENT

Meaning
The statement contains illegal keywords.

Response
Correct statement; restart cycle.

1005 RENAMING SUCCESSFULLY INITIATED

Meaning
A renaming cycle has been initiated.

Response
None

1006 RESTRUCTURING SUCCESSFULLY INITIATED

Meaning
A restructuring cycle has been initiated.

Response
None

1007 STATEMENT NOT ALLOWED FOR RENAMING

Meaning
The statement is not permitted in the renaming cycle.

Response
Correct statement; restart BALTER.

1008 AFTER-IMAGE-LOGGING HAS BEEN SPECIFIED

Meaning
Writing of after-images has been specified for the database.
When restructuring or renaming a database, however, no after-images are written.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy, and terminate the writing of after-images (BMEND Statement STOP-LOG).

1009 BPRIVACY-SIGN IS MISSING

Meaning
The BCHANGE utility routine reports that the indicator that a BPRIVACY run is to be performed after a BALTER run is missing (e.g. because of an incorrect BALTER or BPRIVACY run).

Response
Generate diagnostic documentation.

1010 SCHEMA CHANGES HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED WHICH ARE NOT ALLOWED
SET: *setname*
IF RECORDS OF MEMBER TYPE ARE PRESENT THE RESTRUCTURING PROCESS WILL END ABNORMALLY.

Meaning
This message is output only if the indicated set has been specified in the new schema using one of the following set order specifications:
NOT SORTED:= FIRST|LAST|NEXT|PRIOR|IMMATERIAL

If member records exist, this is only permitted if the structure for this set (chain, array, list) does not have to be newly set up.

1. This warning appears when an existing set is updated,

1.1 if the set mode was altered,

1.2 when no change is made to the set mode for
CHAIN -> CHAIN,

if the owner and/or member SCD's increase in size

POINTER ARRAY -> POINTER ARRAY,

in the case of SET-ORDER SORTED INDEX in the old schema,

LIST -> LIST,

in the case of SET-ORDER SORTED INDEXED in the old schema,
or LIST RECORD increases in size or LIST table is transferred to another realm
(in the case of SET-ORDER SORTED INDEXED in the new schema, lists may also not be stored in another realm).

See "Creation and Restructuring" manual.

2. This warning is output when a set is added, in case the set
(with SET-ORDER NOT SORTED) is singular and was specified as
MANDATORY AUTOMATIC.

Response
The BSTATUS utility routine can be used to determine whether member records are present in the database, to do so, however, the database must be restored from a backup copy
(see "Creation and Restructuring" manual), existing member records must be removed prior to restructuring.

1010 SCHEMA CHANGES HAVE BEEN SPECIFIED WHICH ARE NOT ALLOWED
RECORD: *recordname*

Meaning
BALTER was started by entering EXECUTION IS YES.
This message is output only if the set in which the indicated record is a member has been specified in the new schema using one of the following set order specifications:

```
SET-ORDER NOT SORTED:= FIRST|LAST|NEXT|PRIOR|IMMATERIAL
```

If member records exist, this is permitted only if the structure for this set (chain, array, list) does not have to be newly set up. Set occurrences for the record type in question do exist.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual), existing member records must be removed prior to restructuring.

1011 BCHANGE ALREADY EXECUTED

Meaning
BCHANGE has already been executed for restructuring.

Response
Continuation of restructuring with DDL (compilation of the new schema).

1012 BFORMAT NOT EXECUTED

Meaning
When setting up the original database, BFORMAT was either not executed at all or not executed for all the user realms.

Response
In case BFORMAT was not executed at all, newly create the database using the correct schema instead of restructuring it; otherwise format the unformatted realms with BFORMAT prior to restructuring.

1013 NO EXECUTION STATEMENT SUPPLIED

Meaning
The statement

```
EXECUTION IS { YES | NO }
```

was not input. BALTER immediately terminates abnormally.

Response
Restart BALTER and enter statement correctly.

1014 NO REPORT STATEMENT SUPPLIED

Meaning
The statement

```
REPORT IS { YES | NO }
```

was not input. BALTER immediately terminates abnormally.

Response
Restart BALTER and enter statement correctly.

1015 FILE IN USE OR ACCESS IS READ *realmname*

Meaning
The indicated realm is currently locked and therefore cannot be opened.

Response
Find reason for the lock, if necessary postpone restructuring or renaming to a later point in time.

1016 PASSWORD NOT GIVEN *realmname*

Meaning
The specified realm has been assigned a password; since this was not specified, this file cannot be opened.

Response
Enter password.

1017 FILE DOES NOT EXIST *realmname*

Meaning
The specified realm does not exist, it is possible that an incorrect *dbname*.CATALOG is being used for restructuring the database.

Response
Check configuration for the existing database.

1018 FILE NOT SHARABLE *realmname*

Meaning
The indicated realm is not shareable. This message can only occur if processing does not take place under the user ID under which the database is cataloged.
This is, however, not permitted for restructuring or renaming.

Response
Start BALTER/BCHANGE under the user ID under which the database is cataloged.

1019 FILE IS EMPTY *realmname*

Meaning
The indicated realm is empty.

Response
Check configuration for the existing database and if it is found to be a *dbname*.CATALOG file, an incorrect database name has been specified. First open the database using
/SET-FILE-LINK LINK-NAME=DATABASE,FILE-NAME=*dbname*.DBDIR
and then restart BCHANGE or BALTER.

1020 *programname* HAS NOT BEEN EXECUTED

Meaning
Execution of the *programname* utility was omitted when preparing the BALTER run.

Response
Incorporate the appropriate utility routine in the preparation for restructuring or renaming.

1022 NO DATABASE DECLARED OR CATALOG-FILE NOT CORRECT

Meaning
When starting BCHANGE or when (separately) starting BALTER, no *dbname*.CATALOG file of a database had been created with LINK-NAME=DATABASE.

Response
First specify the database using
/SET-FILE-LINK LINK-NAME=DATABASE,FILE-NAME=*dbname*.DBDIR
and then restart BCHANGE or BALTER.

1023 DATABASE IS LOCKED WITH RESPECT TO WANTED ACCESS RIGHT

Meaning
The *dbname*.DBDIR file belonging to the database is locked and can thus not be opened. The probable reason is that the DBH or another utility routine (which is not required to start under the user ID under which the database is cataloged) is processing the database.

Response
Find reason for locked state. Postpone restructuring or renaming if necessary.

1025 DATABASE ALREADY IN USE

Meaning
The database is locked against access.

Response
Find reason for locked state. Postpone restructuring or renaming if necessary.

1026 FILL STATEMENT INCORRECT

Meaning
FILL statement was specified incorrectly

Response
Check and correct FILL statement and rerun BALTER

1029 NO FILE FOR REALM *realmname*

Meaning
No file has been set up on operating system level for the realm.

Response
In the event that the realm is a user realm to be added, the database must be reset to the state existing before restructuring or renaming was begun. The new files have to be created; then repeat restructuring or renaming.

1030 FILE CONTAINS NO OR ONLY ONE PAGE *realmname*

Meaning
The indicated realm does not contain a page or contains only one page, error probably occurred during creation.

Response
If the realm is a user realm to be added, the database must be reset to the state existing before restructuring, the new files have to be created and restructuring repeated.

1031 AREA NOT OPENED *realmname*

Meaning
The indicated realm could not be opened.

Response
Check whether the realm has already been opened, if necessary use VERIFY.

1032 AREA NOT FORMATED
REALM-NAME: *realmname*

Meaning
The indicated realm of the old schema is temporary and/or not formatted.

Response
In the event that BFORMAT has not been performed at all, recreate the database using the correct schema instead of restructuring;
otherwise format the unformatted realms using BFORMAT prior to restructuring.

1033 A CHANGE OF THE TEMPORARY SITUATION HAS BEEN SPECIFIED

Meaning
Specification of the indicated realm was changed from permanent to temporary, or vice versa; such an alteration of the schema is, however, not permitted.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual) and repeat restructuring using the corrected schema.

1034 UNKNOWN ITEM TYPE IN OLD/NEW SCHEMA. RECORD NAME: *recname*. ITEM NAME: *itemname*

Meaning
BALTER cannot process the data type of the specified item which was generated by the DDL compiler in the old or new DBCOM.

Response
Use the BALTER of the UDS/SQL version which matches the database.

1035 SAME SET HAS GOT ANOTHER OWNER OR MEMBER *setname*

Meaning
A different owner or member record was defined for the indicated set whose name was not changed; this is, however, not permitted.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual) and repeat restructuring using the corrected schema.

1036 A CHANGE OF THE DYNAMIC SITUATION HAS BEEN SPECIFIED

Meaning
Specification of the indicated set was changed from normal to DYNAMIC or vice versa; such an alteration of the schema is, however, not permitted.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual) and repeat restructuring using the corrected schema.

1037 WRONG DBCOM (OLD)

Meaning
The original database to be restructured contains an invalid compiler realm (backup data, version no.).l The database is inconsistent.

Response
Find reason for inconsistency.
In the event that this message is not output until the BALTER run, copy the old DBCOM to DBCOM.O, if necessary using a backup copy, and restart BALTER.

1039 REALM NOT CONSISTENT *realmname*

Meaning
In the indicated realm the system break bit is set, the database is inconsistent.

Response
Find reason for inconsistency.
Either restore the database from a backup copy or retry SSL.

1040 REALM FULL *realmname*

Meaning
Not enough free blocks in indicated realm.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual).
Enlarge the size of the realm by the number of pages required using the utility routine BREORG, repeat restructuring.

1041 RECORD PRESENT IN AREA (DELETED FROM RECORD-WITHIN-CLAUSE)

Meaning
For the indicated record type the WITHIN clause (DDL) of the new schema is at least one realm short as compared to the old schema. The omitted realms must not contain any records.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual), existing member records must be removed prior to restructuring.

1042 CYCLIC SET RELATION BETWEEN RECORDS *LIST OF RECORD TYPES*

Meaning
A cyclic set structure exists for which the intended updates cannot be performed (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual).

Response
If necessary carry out restructuring in several steps.

1044 NON PARTICIPATING MEMBERS FOR A SET WITH MODE IS LIST

Meaning
For a set defined with MODE IS LIST (and thus MANDATORY AUTOMATIC) in the new schema, member records exist in the database which are not assigned to an owner.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual), existing member records must be removed prior to restructuring.
Instead of removing existing member records without owner, the records can also be inserted into the set occurrences.

Note
BALTER aborts with this message only if the set *setname* must be processed for another reason, otherwise BALTER terminates normally with the database in an inconsistent state.

1045 NON PARTICIPATING MEMBERS FOR A MATCHING AUTOMATIC SET

Meaning
In the database there are member records without assignment to an owner and belonging to a set defined as MANDATORY AUTOMATIC in the new schema.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual), existing member records must be removed prior to restructuring.
Instead of removing existing member records without owner, these records can be inserted into the set occurrences.

Note
BALTER aborts with this message only if the set *setname* must be processed for another reason, otherwise BALTER terminates normally with the database in an inconsistent state.

1046 NEW AUTOMATIC NON-SINGULAR SET: MEMBER INSERTION IMPOSSIBLE
RECORD: *recordname*
IF RECORDS OF MEMBER TYPE ARE PRESENT THE RESTRUCTURING PROCESS WILL END ABNORMALLY.

Meaning
In the new schema, the indicated record type is a member record type of a new non-singular set defined as MANDATORY AUTOMATIC. If member records exist, they cannot be inserted, since selection of the owner is not possible.

Response
The utility routine BSTATUS can be used to detect whether member records exist in the database, to do so, however, the database must be restored from a backup copy (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual), existing member records must be removed prior to restructuring.

1048 COMPRESSED INFORMATION OR VARIABLE LENGTH FOR RECNAME: *recordname*

Meaning
The indicated record type was defined using the SSL clause COMPRESSION FOR ALL ITEMS in the old schema or contains a variable item in the old and/or new DDL. If existing records include COMPRESS information in the user section, they cannot be processed by BALTER. In the case of COMPRESSION this applies for records which are actually compressed (CALL DML), and it always applies for records with a variable item.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual), existing member records must be removed prior to restructuring.

1050 BFORMAT EXECUTED WHILE RESTRUCTURING

Meaning
The utility routine BFORMAT was used during restructuring; this is, however, not permitted; BALTER should be used instead.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy (DBDIR, DBCOM, COSSD, HASHLIB) and correctly execute restructuring.

1051 SORTCORE STATEMENT INCORRECT

Meaning
The statement SORTCORE IS *nnn* was entered incorrectly.

Response
If neither the default value *nnn* = 150 nor the last setting specified is desired, enter a correct statement.

1052 INCORRECT VALUE FOR SORTCORE

Meaning
The specified value for *nnn* is outside the range of permitted values, which is 24 ... 255.

Response
Enter correct value.

1053 RUN STATEMENT INCORRECT

Meaning
The statement

```
RUN { WITH | WITHOUT } EFFICIENT IO
```

was entered incorrectly.

Response
If neither the default value WITH nor the last setting specified is desired, enter a correct statement.

1055 FILLING STATEMENT INCORRECT

Meaning
The FILLING statement was entered incorrectly.

Response
If neither the default value for the occupancy level nor the last setting specified is desired, enter a correct statement.

1056 INCORRECT VALUE FOR FILLING

Meaning
The value specified for *nnn* is outside the permitted range of values, which is 1 ... 100

Response
Enter an acceptable value.

1057 WRONG NAME SET : *setname*

Meaning
There is no such set name in the new SIA.

Response
Enter the FILLING statement with the set name corrected. Correctly specified set names will then be processed. In batch mode the entire statement has to be repeated.

1059 BRENAME ALREADY EXECUTED

Meaning
A renaming cycle has already been initiated. Renewed initiation is only possible if the previous save status is restored.

1060 DECLARATION CONFLICT OF MEMBER AREAS IN DDL AND SSL

Meaning
The owner's realm is determined for a LIST set by the DETACHED statement without a WITHIN clause. However, this realm is missing in the DDL declaration of the member record types.

Response
Specify the realm explicitly in the DETACHED statement or add the realm to the declaration of the member record types in DDL or SSL; repeat cycle.

1058 FILLING STATEMENT FOR THIS CHAIN IS IGNORED
SET : *setname*

Meaning
There are no tables for the set specified.

1061 MODULE NAME: *modulename*; DBTT_ADMIN MISSING FOR RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
A runtime error occurred during the processing of the DBTT tables.

Response
Create the diagnostic documents and submit error report.

1062 MODULE NAME: *modulename*; DBTT_BASE_PTR MISSING

Meaning
A runtime error occurred during the processing of the DBTT tables.

Response
Create the diagnostic documents and submit error report.

1063 MODULE NAME: *modulname*; PAGE *pagenr* IS NO DBTT PAGE

Meaning
A further DBTT page should be read in the procedure, but the page actually read is of a different type.

Response
Create diagnostic documentation and write error message.

1064 MODULE NAME: *modulname*; SELECTED DBTT EXTENT DOES NOT EXIST

Meaning
Too high a value was calculated for the DBTT EXTENT INDEX when the DBTT was processed to supply PHYSICAL LINKs.

Response
Create diagnostic documentation and write error message.

1075 RECORD WITH RSQ *rsq* EXISTING
RESTRUCTURING NOT POSSIBLE

Meaning
An occupied DBTT entry *rsq* that is not permitted in owner record types was found during the modification of a pure member record type to an owner record type in a database in 2-Kbyte page format.

Response
Delete or change the storage location of records with an excessively large *rsq* or convert the database to 4-Kbyte or 8-Kbyte page format.

1076 COPY WITH ERROR
FILE : COSSD
ERRORCODE: *dmscode*

Meaning

When copying COSSD to COSSD.O an error occurred. The DMS code is output.

Response
The copy *dbname*.COSSD.O is not required for the actual restructuring procedure, it is, however, required for the transfer of the compatible subschemas subsequent to restructuring. If BCHANGE was started separately, copying can be repeated directly following it (that is prior to compilation of the new DDL schema), otherwise (i.e. after restructuring has been completed) only a backup copy of the COSSD can be used prior to restructuring.

If the error occurred because the COSSD did not exist at all, a COSSD must be created prior to compilation of the new DDL schema.

1076 COPY WITH ERROR, FILE: DBCOM

Meaning
When copying DBCOM to DBCOM.O an error occurred. The DMS code is output.

Response
Restart after resetting the DBDIR BCHANGE.

1077 REALM NOT CLOSED
FILE : *realmname*
DMS-CODE : *dmscode*

Meaning
When terminating restructuring, the realm *realmname* could not be closed.

Response
Check output DMS code.

1079 "COMPRESSION FOR ALL ITEMS" SPECIFIED FOR RECORD: *recordname*
IF COMPRESSED INFORMATION WILL BE FOUND OR VARIABLE LENGTH MUST BE TREATED THE RESTRUCTURING PROCESS WILL END ABNORMALLY.

Meaning
The indicated record type was defined using the SSL clause COMPRESSION FOR ALL ITEMS in the old schema or contains a variable item in the old and/or new DDL. If existing records contain COMPRESS information in the user section, they cannot be processed by BALTER. This applies in the case of COMPRESSION for records which have actually been compressed (CALL DML), and always applies for records with a variable item. BALTER cannot change records with a fixed length into records with a variable length.

Response
The utility routine BSTATUS can be used to detect whether member records exist in the database, to do so, however, the database must be restored from a backup copy (see "Creation and Restructuring" manual), existing member records must be removed prior to restructuring.

1080 MANDATORY AUTOMATIC HAS BEEN SPECIFIED
SET: *setname*
IF NON PARTICIPATING MEMBERS ARE PRESENT THE DATABASE WILL BE INCONSISTENT AFTER RESTRUCTURING.

Meaning
The given set has been specified as MANDATORY AUTOMATIC in the new schema, however, but was not specified at all in the old schema. If existing records have not been inserted, this cannot be done at a later date by BALTER. This also applies to singular sets.

Response
The utility routine BSTATUS can be used to detect whether member records exist in the database, to do so, however, the database must be restored from a backup copy (see "Creation and Restructuring" manual), member records that are not included in the given set must be removed prior to restructuring. Instead of removing member sets without owner, these records can also be inserted in set occurrences.

Note
If BALTER was started with EXECUTION IS YES, one of the following three cases occurs:

1. “MANDATORY AUTOMATIC” HAS BEEN SPECIFIED

   SET: *setname*
   PARTITION-CHECK HAS BEEN DONE.

   Meaning
   MANDATORY AUTOMATIC has been newly entered in the specified set; BALTER has run a positive set membership check.

2. “MANDATORY AUTOMATIC” HAS BEEN SPECIFIED

   SET: *setname*
   NO PARTITION-CHECK HAS BEEN DONE.

   Meaning
   MANDATORY AUTOMATIC has been newly entered in the specified set and BALTER has not run a set membership check. If the specified set contains member records that have not been inserted, the database is inconsistent.

3. 1044/1045

   Meaning
   BALTER aborts with message 1044 or 1045 if the specified set that has just been made MANDATORY AUTOMATIC has to be processed for another reason and records that have not been inserted exist. The database is then inconsistent.

1081 AREAS DELETED FROM RECORD-WITHIN-CLAUSE RECORD: *recordname*
IF RECORD OCCURRENCES ARE PRESENT IN AREAS WHICH ARE DELETED FROM RECORD-WITHIN-CLAUSE THE RESTRUCTURING PROCESS WILL END ABNORMALLY.

Meaning
For the indicated record type, the WITHIN clause (DDL) of the new schema is at least one record short as compared to the old schema. The omitted realms must not contain any records.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual), existing member records must be removed prior to restructuring.

1083 MODULE *module*: DATABASE IS INCONSISTENT

Meaning
The system break bit is located in an AK0 of the open realm (DBDIR or user area). The database is inconsistent.

Response
Roll back database. Check with BCHECK.

1084 BALTER-SIGN IS MISSING. NAME OF MODULE: *module*

Meaning
The BCHANGE utility routine reports that the indicator that a BPRIVACY run is to be performed after a BALTER run is missing (e.g. because of an incorrect BALTER or BPRIVACY run).

Response
Generate diagnostic documentation.

1085 RECORD OF VARIABLE LENGTH: AN INTERNAL ERROR OCCURRED
RECORD:*recordname*

Meaning
An internal error occurred while restructuring a variable length record type. BALTER will terminate abnormally.

Response
Check database backups with BCHECK. They are possibly already inconsistent. Restore the database from a consistent backup copy.

1091 *number* CHANGE(S) OF FIELD TYPE

Meaning
The item type has been changed in the number of items specified.

Response
You must check very carefully that the data stored in these items in the database is compatible with the type change and use in the application programs.

1092 *number* CHANGE(S) OF REPEATING GROUP

Meaning
The number of repeating groups specified is affected by the change.

Response
You must check very carefully that the data stored in these items in the database is compatible with the change and use of the repeating groups in the application programs.

1093 *number* CHANGE(S) OF DATABASE KEY FIELD

Meaning
The number of items of the type database key specified is involved in changes.

Response
You must check very carefully that the data stored in these items in the database is compatible with the type change and use in the application programs.

1094 *number* CHANGE(S) OF INDEX IN VECTOR OR REPEATING GROUP

Meaning
The number of indexes of vectors and repeating groups specified has been changed.

Response
You must check very carefully that the data stored in these items in the database is compatible with the change and use in the application programs.

1095 *number* CHANGE(S) WITH CONCATENATION OF FIELDS

Meaning
The number of items specified has been formed by concatenation of existing items.

Response
You must check very carefully that the data stored in these items in the database is compatible with the grouping and use in the application programs.

1096 *number* CHANGE(S) WITH SPLIT OF FIELDS

Meaning
The number of items specified has been split.

Response
You must check very carefully that the data stored in these items in the database is compatible with the splitting and use in the application programs.

1097 UNKNOWN ITEM IN NEW SCHEMA. RECORD NAME: *recordname*. ITEM NAME: *itemname*

Meaning
Item or record, entered in FILL statement, wasn't found in schema.

Response
You must check very carefully that the data you entered compatible with DB schema.

1098 INCORRECT FILL VALUE FOR ITEM: *itemname*. ERROR TYPE : *errortype*

Meaning
Value of item itemname can't be stored in DB, because of errortype.

Response
Analyze errortype, if "TOO BIG FRACTIONAL PART" error occurred, it means, that value, you tried to store, has too many digits in fractional part (second number in decimal items declarations), try to increase that amount or change entered value.
If "TOO BIG INTEGER PART" error occurred, it means that you entered too many digits before comma. Try to increase overage length of item in DB schema or enter smaller value.
If "SIZE EXCEED" error occurred, it means that you entered too long character or hexadecimal value, try to increase item in DB schema or enter shorter value.
If "ILLEGAL COMMA IN BINARY TYPE" error occurred, it means that you entered comma in binary type, enter value without comma.
If "TOO MANY SIGNIFICANT DIGITS" error occurred, it means that numeric value contains more significant digits than allowed by data type.
If "CANNOT CONVERT DBKEY" error occurred, it means that specified value in FILL statement is not in hexadecimal representation.
If "VALUE CANNOT BE CONVERTED TO UTF16. XHCS RETURN CODE: *return-code*" error occurred, check XHCS return error code, by entering /HELP-MSG in system mode or see the XHCS manual.

1099 STRING IS TOO LONG

Meaning
Too long character sequence was entered as a new default value.

Response
You must enter character sequence not more than 255 bytes.

1100 ITEM ALREADY EXISTS IN OLD SCHEMA. RECORD NAME: *recordname*. ITEM NAME: *itemname*. FILL STATEMENT WILL BE IGNORED.

Meaning
Item of record, entered in FILL statement, exists in old DB schema.

Response
You must check the data you entered in FILL statement; it must not contain items from old DB schema.

1101 NATIONAL VALUE IS SPECIFIED IN UNSUPPORTED FORMAT

Meaning
BALTER supports three formats for specifying value for national type in FILL statement: C-string, X-string and unpacked numeric.

Response
Please verify the value and correct the statement

1102 USER CODED CHARACTER SET CANNOT BE DETERMINED: SRMUINFI RETURN CODE: *return-code*

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

1103 THERE ARE NO RECORDS FOR RECORD TYPE. FILL STATEMENTS WILL BE IGNORED

Meaning
Warning
The record type is empty, all FILL statements for this record type are ignored

1104 WRONG FIELD NAME IS SPECIFIED IN *statementname* STATEMENT. RECORD NAME: *recordname*.ITEM NAME: *itemname*.

Meaning
recordname or *itemname* is wrong.

Response
In case of FILL statement, you should check that you didn't specify a field with repetition factor.

1105 BUFFER OVERFLOW *buffertype* DURING GENERATION OF MOVE ROUTINE.

Meaning
Buffer overflow in internal routine.
Analyze *buffertype*:
If *buffertype* is “FOR VARIABLES OF FILL STATEMENTS”, too many FILL statements are specified. BALTER allows only 62 FILL statements.
If *buffertype* is empty, buffer overflow for binary values or space occurred.

Response
Split the restructuring in several runs.

2100 *realmname* IS TOO SMALL

Meaning
The realm cannot be formatted as it has been configured too small and is not extensible. This has no influence on the formatting of other realms.

Response
Enlarge *realmname* at least to the size specified by BGSIA-ESTIMATE-REPORT or permit extension by defining a secondary allocation > 0 and start restructuring again.

2113 *realmname* IS NOT PRESENT

Meaning
Specified realm does not exist or cannot be processed.

Response
Make the realm available and start restructuring again.

4120 SPECIFIED PAGE SIZE FOR DATABASE REALMS IS NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
The DB page size specified is not permissible.

Response
Specify permissible page size (DATABASE-PAGE-LENGTH) or generate diagnostic documentation and write error report.

6001-6098 RETURNCODE:*retcode*
DMS-CODE :*dmscode*/' '
FUNCTION :*operation*
<DECLARATION>/' '
IN MODULE :*module*

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Check return code and DMS code; if necessary compile diagnostic documentation and write error report.

6005 INCONSISTENCE IN DBTT
DATABASE KEY : *key*
ACTUAL KEY : *key*
DBTT COLUMN NUMBER : *number*
MODULE : *module*

Meaning
The logical record type belonging to a DBTT entry cannot be found during program runtime.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy, then check the consistency of the database with the aid of the utility routine BCHECK. If the database is consistent, a system error has occurred.

6005 INCONSISTENCE IN TABLE
DATABASE KEY : *key*
ACTUAL KEY : *key*
LAST ACTUAL KEY : *key* O. *page-number*
DBTT COLUMN NUMBER : *number*
MODULE : *module*

Meaning
A table record belonging to a table occurrence cannot be found during program runtime.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy, then check the consistency of the database with the aid of the utility routine BCHECK. If the database is consistent, a system error has occurred.

The following system error messages are possibly the result of user errors:

6090 FUNCTION: SORTCRT RETURN CODE: 00060013 DMS-CODE: 054D

Meaning
The sort file with LINK-NAME=SORTWK has not been set up by the user, public volume was not sufficient when setting up the sort file by means of BALTER with SPACE = (120, 120).

Response
Create enough space on public volume or set up the sort file on private volume, then restart BALTER.

6091-6093 FUNCTION: SORTPEN/SORT_OUT/SORT_IN RETURN CODE: 0106*srt*

Meaning
An error was detected by the SORT. *srt* is the return code of the SORT

Response
See the manual "**SORT (BS2000)**".

6091 FUNCTION: SORTPEN RETURN CODE: 0106001E

Meaning
The sort file with LINK-NAME=SORTWK has been set up by the user, the primary allocation is however insufficient with regard to the SORTCORE parameter selected.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy, recreate sort file, then repeat restructuring.

6092 FUNCTION: SORT_IN RETURN CODE: 0106000D

Meaning
The sort file is correctly dimensioned with regard to the SORTCORE parameter, proves, however, to be too small and can no longer be expanded. (This error usually occurs when sorting existing records of a record type which must be relocated).

Response
Calculate size of data volume for sort file, restore the database from a backup copy, recreate sort file, then repeat restructuring.

6093 FUNCTION: SORTOUT RETURN CODE: 0106000D

Meaning
The sort file is correctly dimensioned with regard to the SORTCORE parameter, proves, however, to be too small and can no longer be expanded. (This error usually occurs when sorting existing records of a record type which must be relocated).

Response
Calculate size of data volume for sort file, restore the database from a backup copy, recreate sort file, then repeat restructuring.

6095 FUNCTION: FILECRT RETURN CODE: 0002000D

Meaning
The scratch file with LINK-NAME=SCRTCH1 has not been previously set up by the user, but storage space was not sufficient for creating the scratch file by means of BALTER with SPACE = (9,9) or (135,135) with high-efficiency input/output.

Response
Create enough space on public volume or set up scratch file on private volume, then restart BALTER.

6098 FUNCTION: WRITILE RETURN CODE: 0002000B

Meaning
The scratch file with LINK-NAME=SCRTCH1 has been set up by the user, the primary or secondary ALLOCATION is not a multiple of 9 or 135 in the case of high-efficiency I/O.

Response
Recreate scratch file and restore the database from a backup copy, then repeat restructuring.

6098 FUNCTION: WRITILE RETURN CODE: 0002000D

Meaning
The scratch file with LINK-NAME=SCRTCH1 proves to be too small and is no longer expandable.

Response
Calculate size of data volume for sort file, recreate sort file and restore the database from a backup copy, then repeat restructuring.

9112 FSTAT-ERROR
DMS-CODE = *dmscode*
ERRORBYTE = *errbyte*
FILE = *filename*

Meaning
A runtime error occurred with respect to the specified file when a SHOW-FILE-ATTRIBUTES command was executed. The message is followed by a dump of the SHOW-FILE-ATTRIBUTES command’s parameter block for diagnostic purposes.

Response
Write down error message and add it, plus documents related to the file concerned, to the runtime log.

3.3 BCALLSI

1301 CHECKTABLE TOO BIG

Meaning
The subschema name table (SSITAB) and the check table combined are longer than an internally reserved work area (SSIAREA).

Response
Reduce size of subschema.

1302 CLOSEERROR ON COSSD

Meaning
Error when closing the COSSD.

Response
Restore database with a COSSD backup copy, recompile subschema.

1303 DISK-OR FILE ERROR ON COSSD

Meaning
Error on accessing file *dbname*.COSSD.

Response
Check COSSD.

1304 ERROR DURING REQM

Meaning
Error when requesting storage space for the EAM buffer.

Response
Repeat BCALLSI run.

1305 NO MEMORY AVAILABLE

Meaning
No storage space available for the EAM buffer.

Response
Repeat BCALLSI run when storage is available.

1306 EAM-*eam-retcode*

Meaning
EAM access error (see the manual “Executive Macros“).

Response
Delete EAM space; repeat BCALLSI run.

1307 ERROR READING RECORD FROM SYSDTA

Meaning
Error when reading the control statement.

Response
Check SYSDTA assignment.

1308 INPUT SYNTAX ERROR

Meaning
BCALLSI control statement is not correct.

Response
Repeat BCALLSI run using correct statement.

1309 OPENERROR COSSD OR SUBSCHEMA ERROR

Meaning
The schema or subschema information in the COSSD could not be read.
The *dbname*.COSSD file is possibly not accessible, or the database name, the schema name or the subschema name is incorrect (see also further message).

Response
Check the file name in the SET-FILE-LINK command using LINK-NAME=DATABASE;
check the schema name and subschema name in the BCALLSI statement. If necessary, restore the COSSD backup and recompile the subschema.

1310 READERROR TSS/CHECKTAB

Meaning
Error when reading the subschema source/CHECK-TABLE..

Response
Restore the database from COSSD backup copy, recompile subschema.

1311 SUBSCHEMA NOT FOUND

Meaning
The subschema or schema not found in the COSSD.

Response
Check subschema or schema name, or reduce size of subschema.

1312 SUBSCHEMA TOO BIG

Meaning
The subschema name table (SSITAB) is larger than an internally reserved work area (SSIAREA).

Response
Reduce size of subschema.

1313 SYSTEMERROR

Meaning
System error.

Response
Generate diagnostic documentation and write error report.

1314 THIRD ITEMLINE IS NOT THE LAST

Meaning
The item definition in the subschema source exceeds 3 lines.

Response
Correct and recompile subschema.

1315 UNKNOWN ERROR IN REALM SECTION/SET SECTION/ITEMLEVEL

Meaning
Error in the transformed subschema source.

Response
Erase subschema and recompile (DDL compiler).

1316 WRITE ERROR SSITAB

Meaning
Error when writing the SSITAB module to the EAM space.

Response
Delete EAM space, repeat BCALLSI run.

1317 ERROR WRONG SUBSCHEMA FORMAT

Meaning
BCALLSI cannot process the subschema version generated by the DDL compiler.

Response
Use the BCALLSI of the UDS/SQL version which matches the COSSD.

3.4 BCHECK

- Execution messages
- Error messages

3.4.1 Execution messages

Execution messages provide information on the execution of BCHECK and are output to SYSOUT and SYSLST.

Consistency error messages provide information on inconsistent data or structures which are detected by BCHECK (local consistency error messages) and on inconsistent relationships between objects (global consistency error messages). They are output to SYSLST.

The global consistency error messages point, among other things, to the following consistency criteria:

type-no	**Consistency criterion**
1	Correct referencing of record or top/first table page by act-key in DBTT column
2	Correct chaining of records, including owner record, in a MODE IS CHAIN set
3	Correct chaining of records, including owner record, in a MODE IS CHAIN LINKED TO PRIOR set
4	Correct chaining between first and last table pages at level 0
5	Correct chaining of table pages between levels
6	Correct chaining of table pages between levels in terms of index values
7	Correct chaining of table pages within one level
8	Correct referencing of records by level-0 table entries
9	Correct referencing of records by indirect CALC table entries
10	Correct chaining in CALC table overflow chain
11	Correct chaining in duplicates table overflow chain

Table 5: BCHECK consistency criteria

Detailled information on consistency error messages can be found in the manual “Recovery, Information and Reorganization“.

number| NO EASY LOCAL CONSISTENCY ERRORS

Meaning
Small inconsistency, i.e. local error that does not impede database operation

Response
Error recovery is not essential.

number| NO FATAL LOCAL CONSISTENCY ERRORS

Meaning
Fatal inconsistency, i.e. local error that prevents correct database operation.

Response
Error recovery is essential in such cases.

number| NO GLOBAL CONSISTENCY ERRORS

Meaning
Number of global inconsistencies with respect to the consistency criteria 1-11 listed in table 5.

GLOBAL CONSISTENCY ERRORS IN TYPE-NR *type-no*| REF-NR *ref-no...*

Meaning
Reports the results of the summation check for consistency errors.
type-no identifies the consistency criteria for which BCHECK has detected inconsistencies (see table 5)
ref-no indicates the invalid record types for consistency criteria 1-8 (see table 5).

Response
Error recovery is essential in such cases.

NO GLOBAL CHECK HAS BEEN DONE
NO GLOBAL CONSISTENCY ERRORS
GLOBAL CONSISTENCY ERRORS. DO A SORTING CHECK

Meaning
These messages are with reference to consistency criteria 1-5 and 7-11 (see table 5).

NO GLOBAL INDEX-CHECK HAS BEEN DONE
number| NO GLOBAL CONSISTENCY ERRORS IN INDEX-CHECK

Meaning
These messages are with reference to consistency criterion 6; see table 5.

3.4.2 Error messages

3600 INDIRECT CALC-RECORD *recordname* FOR A DISTRIBUTABLE SYSTEM LIST SET CANNOT BE CHECKED IN REALM *realmname* AS SOME KEYS WITH THE SAME KEYLENGTH ARE NOT SPECIFIED

Meaning

The indirect CALC-KEY of the specified record type is to be checked, this being the member record type of a distributable SYSTEM-LIST set. This is not possible, however, because not all indirect CALC-KEYs and CALC-SEARCHKEYs which reside on the REALM concerned and have the same length are specified.

Response
Specify all indirect CALC-KEYs and CALC-SEARCHKEYs which reside on the REALM concerned and have the same length.

3601 INDIRECT CALC-RECORD *recref* CANNOT BE CHECKED IN REALM *realm-ref* AS SOME KEYS WITH THE SAME KEYLENGTH ARE NOT SPECIFIED

Meaning
The indirect CALC-KEY of the specified record type is to be checked. This is, however, only possible if all indirect CALC-KEYs and CALC-SEARCH-KEYs are specified which reside on the REALM concerned and have the same length.

Response
Extend RECORD or KEY selection.

CALC-SEARCH-KEY *keyref* CANNOT BE CHECKED IN REALM *realm-ref* AS SOME KEYS WITH THE SAME KEYLENGTH ARE NOT SPECIFIED

Meaning
The specified CALC-SEARCH-KEY is to be checked.
This is, however, only possible if all CALC-SEARCH-KEYs and indirect CALC-KEYs are specified which reside on the REALM concerned and have the same length.

Response
Extend RECORD or KEY selection.

3602 CHECK OF {SET/KEY} *setref/keyref* MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE. SOME REALMS WHICH MAY CONTAIN {OWNER-RECORD/MEMBER-RECORD/RECORD/TABLE}-OCCURRENCES ARE NOT SPECIFIED
- IF THIS LEADS TO AN ERROR FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN
- IF THIS LEADS TO AN ERROR IT CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED FROM A REAL CONSISTENCY ERROR

Meaning
A set or key is to be checked, but at least one member, owner, record or table is within realms which have not been selected by the user. The detected inconsistency cannot be diagnosed as consistency error at this point in time.

Response
Increase realm selection so that a complete set or key check can be executed.

3603 IT CANNOT BE CHECKED IF THE TABLE OF {SET/KEY} IS ANCHORED IN THE SYSTEM-RECORD/DBTT. REALM *realmname* WITH THE SYSTEM-RECORD/DBTT IS NOT SPECIFIED

Meaning
A set or key is to be checked whose table is anchored in a realm which has not been selected by the user.

Response
Enter appropriate realm names in the REALM statement and restart BCHECK.

3604 LOCATION CHECK OF RECORD *recordname* MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE. SOME REALMS WHICH MAY CONTAIN RECORDS ARE NOT SPECIFIED
- IF THIS LEADS TO AN ERROR IT CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED FROM A REAL CONSISTENCY ERROR

Meaning
The realm with the DBTT of the record type has been specified but not all the realms of the WITHIN clause.

Response
Increase realm selection so that a complete record check can be executed.

3605 CHECK OF {INDIRECT CALC-KEY/CALC-OVERFLOW-CHAIN} FOR RECORD *recordname* IS IMPOSSIBLE, BECAUSE ALL REALMS WITH [INDIRECT] CALC BUCKETS ARE NOT SPECIFIED

Meaning
The CALC areas of the specified record type that are to be checked cannot be found in the realm selection.

Response
Specify the realms required for the desired check.

3606 CHECK OF {INDIRECT CALC-KEY/CALC-OVERFLOW-CHAIN} FOR RECORD *recordname* MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE. SOME REALMS WHICH MAY CONTAIN [INDIRECT] CALC-BUCKETS ARE NOT SPECIFIED
- IF THIS LEADS TO AN ERROR IT CANNOT BE DISTINGUISHED FROM A REAL CONSISTENCY ERROR

Meaning
The realm selection means that the indirect CALC area or overflow chaining cannot be fully checked.

Response
Increase realm selection for a complete check.

3607 CHECK OF INDICES IS IMPOSSIBLE, BECAUSE NO TOTAL CHECK IS SPECIFIED OR TYPE-CLAUSE-RESTRICTION IS GIVEN: THE INDEX-CLAUSE WITHIN {SET/KEY}-STATEMENT IS IGNORED

Meaning
The index space of tables cannot be checked within an incremental check or index checking is impossible due to the TYPE statement.

Response
Execute complete check or do without index check.

3608 NOT ENOUGH SPACE AVAILABLE FOR SORTFILE SORTWK

Meaning
Sort file has become too large.

3609 GLOBAL CONSISTENCY CHECK SUPPRESSED

Meaning
The global consistency check has been completely suppressed due to the omission of certain statements or specifications within a statement.
The message may also be output if there is nothing to check because the database is empty and not because statements have been omitted. In the latter case, ignore the instructions under “response”

Response
The global consistency check is an important part of the overall consistency verification operation. Please determine whether global checks have been intentionally disabled.

3612 LINKNAME *linkname* CANNOT BE FOUND

Meaning
LINK-NAME entry DATABASE does not exist in the task file table.

Response
Assign database name via LINK-NAME=DATABASE and restart BCHECK.

3616 CHECK-STATEMENT IS MISSING

Meaning
A realm, record, set or key selection has been made without the check mode being specified in the control statements.

Response
Control statements can be entered interactively; the missing CHECK statement can be entered retrospectively. In batch mode, the statement should be inserted and BCHECK restarted.

3619 ACT-KEY-0 OR ACT-KEY-N OF SOME DBDIR CANNOT BE READ

Meaning
The first or last page of the DBDIR cannot be read.

Response
Inform system administrator; possible hardware error.

3620 BFORMAT NOT EXECUTED OR RESTRUCTURING IN PROCESS

Meaning
Record 00-09 has not been entered in DBTT1.

Response
Apply BFORMAT, or wait for BCHANGE/BALTER run to terminate, then restart BCHECK.

3622 A {VERSION-RECORD/CONSISTENCY-RECORD} IN THE {OLD/NEW} DBDIR CANNOT BE READ

Meaning
Error on reading the version or consistency record.

Response
Inconsistent DBDIR; roll back database to most recent version with consistent DBDIR.

3623 SORT-FILE SORTWK CANNOT BE OPENED

Meaning

1. A sort file created by the user cannot be opened or closed.
2. A sort file to be created by BCHECK cannot be created.

Response
Delete any existing sort file, increase PAM limit for this userid and restart BCHECK.

3624 ERROR IN CHECK-STATEMENT. [CHECK-STATEMENT IGNORED]

Meaning
Syntax error in the CHECK statement.

Response
The statement can be corrected interactively. In batch mode, the statement should be corrected and BCHECK restarted.

3625 ERROR IN SCHEMA-STATEMENT. [SCHEMA-STATEMENT IGNORED]

Meaning
Syntax error in the SCHEMA statement.

Response
The statement can be corrected interactively. In batch mode, the statement should be corrected and BCHECK restarted.

3626 THE ASSIGNED INTERNAL FILE (LINK=BCHECK) GENERATED BY A PREVIOUS SUMMING-CHECK {IS OLDER THAN/DOESN'T CORRESPOND TO} THE ASSIGNED {OLD/NEW} DATABASE

Meaning

1. The result file is based on a previous error situation (earlier database version).
2. The assigned result file contains errors or does not belong to the assigned database.

Response
Assign correct result file or database, or generate new result file.

3627 ERROR IN {REALM/SET/KEY/RECORD}-STATEMENT
THE {REALM/SET/KEY/RECORD}-STATEMENT CONCERNED AND ALL INPUT UNTIL KEYWORD 'REALM', 'RECORD', 'SET', OR 'KEY' IS IGNORED

Meaning
Syntax error in the REALM/SET/KEY/RECORD statement.

Response
Enter correct statement in interactive mode, or correct statement and restart BCHECK.

3629 THE ASSIGNED {OLD/NEW} DATABASE
{IS OLDER/HAS A DIFFERENT SYSTEM-BREAK-BYTE} THAN THE INTERNAL FILE (LINK=BCHECK) GENERATED BY A PREVIOUS SUMMING-CHECK

Meaning
The assigned database (or copy) has a different updating level. Updates have been performed in the meantime.

Response
Check if the database has been restructured or recreated in the meantime. If differing record references are found, the BCHECK error messages are no longer reliable and a new result file must be generated by means of a new summing run.

3630 ERROR IN TYPE-STATEMENT (TYPE-NR *type-number* NOT ALLOWED). [TYPE-STATEMENT IGNORED]

Meaning
Syntax error in the TYPE statement.

Response
The statement can be corrected interactively. In batch mode, the statement should be corrected and BCHECK restarted.

3631 NO REALM TO CHECK

Meaning
The intersection of the specified realms and the realms permitted according to the CATALOG entry is empty.

Response
Specify realms to be checked or check CATALOG entries.

3632 SCHEMA-NAME IS MISSING OR DIFFERENT FROM DBDIR.
USER-SCHEMA IS ASSUMED

Meaning
The user schema is used if the SCHEMA statement is illegal or missing.

3633 REALM *realmname* IS NOT DECLARED IN SCHEMA THE REALM-STATEMENT CONCERNED AND ALL INPUT UNTIL KEYWORD 'REALM', 'RECORD', 'SET', OR 'KEY' IS IGNORED

Meaning
The indicated realm name cannot be found in the SIA.

Response
Enter correct statement in interactive mode, or correct statement and restart BCHECK.

3634 RECORD *recordname* IS NOT DECLARED IN SCHEMA
THE RECORD-STATEMENT CONCERNED AND ALL INPUT UNTIL KEYWORD
'REALM', 'RECORD', 'SET', OR 'KEY' IS IGNORED

Meaning
The indicated record name cannot be found in the SIA.

Response
Enter correct statement in interactive mode, or correct statement and restart BCHECK.

3635 SET *setname* IS NOT DECLARED IN SCHEMA
THE SET-STATEMENT CONCERNED AND ALL INPUT UNTIL KEYWORD
'REALM', 'RECORD', 'SET', OR 'KEY' IS IGNORED

Meaning
The indicated set name cannot be found in the SIA.

Response
Enter correct statement in interactive mode, or correct statement and restart BCHECK.

3636 KEY *keyname* IS NOT DECLARED IN SCHEMA
THE KEY-STATEMENT CONCERNED AND ALL INPUT UNTIL KEYWORD
'REALM', 'RECORD', 'SET', OR 'KEY' IS IGNORED

Meaning
The indicated key name cannot be found in the SIA.

Response
Enter correct statement in interactive mode, or correct statement and restart BCHECK.

3637 REALM *realmname* IS MARKED {AS TEMPORARY/AS NOT PRESENT/AS SWITCHED OFF
/WITH HW-ERROR/AS NOT EXISTENT}
THE REALM STATEMENT CONCERNED AND ALL INPUT UNTIL KEYWORD
'REALM', 'RECORD', 'SET', OR 'KEY' IS IGNORED

Meaning
The realm to be checked has been marked in the catalog as temporary / switched off / with hardware error / not existent in the SIA.

Response
Enter correct statement in interactive mode, or correct statement and restart BCHECK.

3638 SOME {RECORD/REALM/SET/KEY} APPEARS IN MORE THAN ONE STATEMENT
THE {REALM/SET/KEY/RECORD}-STATEMENT CONCERNED AND ALL INPUT UNTIL KEYWORD
'REALM', 'RECORD', 'SET', OR 'KEY' IS IGNORED

Meaning
A record, realm, set, or key name occurs at least twice.

Meaning
Enter correct statement in interactive mode, or correct statement and restart BCHECK.

3639 NO KEYWORD FOUND WHEN 'REALM', 'RECORD', 'SET' OR 'KEY' EXPECTED
ALL INPUT IS IGNORED UNTIL THE NEXT KEYWORD
'REALM', 'RECORD', 'SET', OR 'KEY'

Meaning
The REALM, RECORD, SET, or KEY statement is expected to follow the SCHEMA statement.

Response
Enter correct statement in interactive mode, or correct statement and restart BCHECK.

3640 SET *setname* IS IMPLICIT OR DYNAMIC
THE SET-STATEMENT CONCERNED AND ALL INPUT UNTIL KEYWORD
'REALM', 'RECORD', 'SET', OR 'KEY' IS IGNORED

Meaning
The specified set has been defined as implicit or dynamic set in the SIA.

Response
Enter correct statement in interactive mode, or correct statement and restart BCHECK.

3641 ONLY IN THE PRIVACY-AND-IQF-SCHEMA DBDIR CAN BE CHECKED

Meaning
DATABASE-DIRECTORY has been specified in the REALM statement whereas the schema name is not PRIVACY-AND-IQF-SCHEMA

Response
Enter correct statement in interactive mode, or correct statement and restart BCHECK.

3642 KEY *keyref* IS NO SEARCH-KEY AND MUST BE CHECKED WITH THE SET-STATEMENT

Meaning
A key is to be checked whose set has not been selected by the user.

Response
Enter correct SET or KEY statement in interactive mode, or correct statement and restart BCHECK.

3643 INCOHERENT FILE *filename* FOR {OLD/NEW} REALM *realmname*:

- BACKUP-DATA DIFFER FROM DBDIR

Meaning
The backup data in the new/old realm and in the DBDIR do not match.

Response
Check if the databases (original or copy) to be checked are internally consistent and also consistent with each other. Otherwise, restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

- CREATION DATA DON’T MATCH WITH THE DATABASE

  Meaning
  The CREATION data in the old realm and in the DBDIR do not match.

  Response
  Check if the databases (original or copy) to be checked are internally consistent and also consistent with each other. Otherwise, restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

- DB-LAYOUT-VERSION OF REALM AND DBDIR NOT CONSISTENT

  Meaning
  The layout version of the realm and the layout version of the database are inconsistent.

  Response
  Check if the databases (original or copy) to be checked are internally consistent and also consistent with each other. Otherwise restore the last consistent state of the database from a backup.

- NUMBER OF PAGES IN AK0 NOT CONSISTENT

  Meaning
  Administration information on the realm size and on the free space administration (FPA) are inconsistent.

  Response
  Check if the databases (original or copy) to be checked are internally consistent and also consistent with each other. Otherwise restore the last consistent state of the database from a backup.

- VERSION-NR DIFFERS FROM DBDIR

  Meaning
  The database version numbers in the old/new realm and in the DBDIR do not match.

  Response
  Check if the databases (original or copy) to be checked are internally consistent and also consistent with each other. Otherwise, restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

- VERSION-NR DIFFERS FROM THAT OF THE OLD REALM

  Meaning
  The version numbers in the old realm and in the new realm do not match.

  Response
  Check if the databases (original or copy) to be checked are internally consistent and also consistent with each other. Otherwise, restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3645 KEYVALUE CHECK NOT POSSIBLE, BECAUSE RECORD <recordname> / SET <setname> IS NOT PART OF ANY SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
A key value check is not possible because the specified record type or the specified set does not occur in any subschema.

3649 CHAIN OF FORMER AKN-PAGES BEGINNING AT PAGE *p* WITH *n* ENTRIES DOES NOT END WITH AKN-PAGE IN REALM *realmname*

Meaning
The chain of the former AKN pages does not end with the current AKN page.

For the realm no more checks are done.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3650 CHECK OF DISTRIBUTABLE SYSTEM LIST SET *setname* IS IMPOSSIBLE, BECAUSE NOT ALL REALMS OF RECORD *recordname* ARE SPECIFIED

Meaning
Not all realms of the specified record type which is a member of a distributable SYSTEM-LIST set are specified. The specified distributable SYSTEM-LIST set can therefore not be checked.

Response
When a distributable SYSTEM-LIST set is checked, all realms on which the member record set can reside must be specified.

3651 NOT CONSISTENT ACT-KEY-0 OR ACT-KEY-N ON REALM *realmname*:

Meaning
Error in the ALOG file.

Response
Check if the databases (original or copy) to be checked are internally consistent. Otherwise, restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

- BNR OF ACT-KEY-0/N IS WRONG

Meaning
The page number in the act-key-0 page is not equal to 0, or the page number in the act-key-N page is not equal to *n*.

Response
Check if the databases (original or copy) to be checked are internally consistent. Otherwise, restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

- FPA BEGIN DIFFERS FROM SIA

Meaning
The page numbers of the first FPA page in the act-key-0 page and in the SIA do not match.

Response
Check if the databases (original or copy) to be checked are internally consistent. Otherwise, restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

- PAGE LENGTH DIFFERS FROM SIA

Meaning
Page lengths in the act-key-0 page and in the SIA do not match.

Response
Check if the databases (original or copy) to be checked are internally consistent. Otherwise, restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

- PAGE-TYPE IS WRONG

Meaning
The page type does not match that of the act-key-0.

Response
Check if the databases (original or copy) to be checked are internally consistent. Otherwise, restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

- REALM-REF IS WRONG

Meaning
The realm references in the act-key-0 block and in the SIA do not match.

Response
Check if each database configuration to be checked is internally consistent. Otherwise, restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3652 NOT CONSISTENT FPA ON FILE *filename* FOR REALM *realmname*, PAGE *page-number*

Meaning
Act-key of FPA page invalid.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3653 LOCATION CHECK OF RECORD *recordname* IS IMPOSSIBLE, BECAUSE REALM *realmname* WITH THE DBTT OF THE RECORD IS NOT SPECIFIED

Meaning
A LOCATION CHECK is to be performed on a record whose DBTT is in a realm which has not been selected by the user.

Response
Include indicated realm name in REALM statement and restart BCHECK.

3654 LOCATION CHECK OF RECORD *recordname* IS IMPOSSIBLE, BECAUSE NOT ALL REALMS WITH RECORD OCCURRENCES ARE SPECIFIED

Meaning
A LOCATION CHECK is to be performed on a record type for which not all the realms it is part of have been selected by the user.

Response
Correct RECORD statement and restart BCHECK.

3655 CHECK OF {SET/KEY} *setref/keyref* IS IMPOSSIBLE, BECAUSE NOT ALL REALMS WITH {OWNER-RECORD/MEMBER-RECORD/RECORD/TABLE}-OCCURRENCES ARE SPECIFIED

Meaning
A check is to be performed on a set/key whose member/owner/record/table are within realms which are not specified in the realm statement.

Response
Correct SET/KEY statement and restart BCHECK.

3656 TABLE CHECK OF {SET/KEY} *setref/keyref* IS IMPOSSIBLE, BECAUSE REALM *realmname* WITH THE TABLE IS NOT SPECIFIED

Meaning

1. A check is to be performed on a key whose duplicates table is part of a realm which has not been selected by the user.
2. A check is to be performed on a set/key whose table is part of a realm which has not been selected by the user.

Response
Correct SET, KEY or REALM statement and restart BCHECK.

3657 CHECK OF SET *setname* IS IMPOSSIBLE, BECAUSE REALM *realmname* WITH THE SYSTEM-RECORD IS NOT SPECIFIED

Meaning
A check is to be performed on a singular set whose anchor record is part of a realm which has not been selected by the user.

Response
Correct statement and restart BCHECK.

3658 ERROR IN SORTCORE-STATEMENT. [SORTCORE-STATEMENT IGNORED]

Meaning
Syntax error in the SORTCORE statement.

Response
The statement can be corrected interactively. In batch mode, the statement should be corrected and BCHECK restarted.

3659 CHECK OF RECORD *recordname* IS IMPOSSIBLE, BECAUSE NOT ALL REALMS ARE SPECIFIED

Meaning
Not all realms are specified for the specified record type. Consequently no check can be made.

Response
When a record type which is a member of a distributable SYSTEM-LIST set is checked, all realms must be specified on which the record type can reside.

3660 WRONG REALM-REF IN ACT-KEY-0 OR ACT-KEY-N OF DATASET *filename*

Meaning
Realm reference is smaller than 0, exceeds the maximum permissible value, or does not match the realm reference for the realm name specified by the user in the SIA.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3661 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: NR BUCKETS FOR {CALC-RECORD/CALC-KEY} *recref/keyref* IS ZERO

Meaning
The number of CALC buckets for the CALC record/CALC key is 0.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3662 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: KEYLENGTH FOR {CALC/RECORD/CALC-KEY} *recref/keyref* IS ZERO

Meaning
The key length for the CALC record/CALC key in the SIA is 0.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3663 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: REALM-REF FOR {CALC-RECORD/CALC-KEY} *recref/keyref* TOO BIG, MAXIMUM REALM-REF IS *max*

Meaning
The realm reference for the primary bucket in the SIA exceeds the maximum permitted value.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3664 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: BNR OF {FIRST/LAST} BUCKET FOR {CALC-RECORD/CALC-KEY} *recref/keyref* TOO BIG OR ZERO, MAXIMUM BNR IS *max*

Meaning
The page number of the first/last bucket of the CALC record/CALC key in the SIA is 0 or exceeds the maximum permissible value.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3665 NOT CONSISTENT SIA OR WRONG HASHLIB.
HASHREF *hashref* FOR {CALC-RECORD/CALC-KEY}*recref/keyref* DOES NOT EXIST

Meaning
The hash reference of the CALC record/CALC key entered in the SIA does not exist.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3666 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: THE CALC-BLOCK(S) *page-number* - *page-number* ARE NOT SEPARATED FROM THE PREVIOUS ONE(S), REALM IS *realmname*

Meaning
The CALC areas overlap.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3667 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: VALUE content OF FIELD itemname IS WRONG, RECORD IS *recordname*

Meaning
The field *itemname* in the SIA-RECORD-DESCRIPTION for the record type *recordname* contains an incorrect value *content*.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3669 OLD {SORTCORE/CHECK/TYPE/SCHEMA}-STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
The statement entered has been repeated. The most recent entry is valid.

Response
None.

3670 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: ERROR IN CHAIN OF SYSTEM SETS

Meaning
The chain of SYSTEM sets in the SIA is faulty.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3671 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: RECORD *recordname* IS NOT A MEMBER OF A DISTRIBUTABLE SYSTEM LIST SET

Meaning
The specified record type does not contain the indicator in the SIA that it is a member of a distributable SYSTEM-LIST set.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3672 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: SET *setname* NOT WITH MODE IS LIST

Meaning
The specified set does not contain the indicator in the SIA that it is defined with MODE IS LIST.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3673 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: RECORD *recordname* IS NO LIST RECORD

Meaning
The specified record type does not contain the indicator in the SIA that it is organized as a list.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3674 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: KEY *keyref* DOES NOT BELONG TO A LIST SET, IS NOT INDEXED OR IS A SEARCH KEY

Meaning
According to the SIA the specified key belongs to a set which is not defined with MODE IS LIST, has no index or is a SEARCH-KEY although it is the sort key of a distributable SYSTEM-LIST set.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3675 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: KEY *keyref* DOES BELONG TO A LIST SET OR IS NOT A SEARCH KEY

Meaning
According to the SIA the specified key belongs to a set which is defined with MODE IS LIST or is not a SEARCH-KEY although it is not the sort key of a distributable SYSTEM-LIST set.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3676 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: {TABLE/PREFERRED} REALM IS NOT SPECIFIED FOR SET *setname*

Meaning
No table realm/preferred realm is specified for the specified set in the SIA.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3677 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: BUCKETS FOR CALC KEY *keyref* IS NOT ON THE TABLE REALM *realmname*

Meaning
The specified CALC key does not reside in the table realm.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3678 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: RECORD *recordname* IS MEMBER OF A DISTRIBUTABLE SYSTEM LIST SET, BUT HAS A DIRECT CALC KEY

Meaning
Although the specified record type is a member of a distributable SYSTEM-LIST set, it has no direct CALC key.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3679 INPUT *input* READ WHEN KEYWORD EXPECTED

Meaning
A requested entry has not been made in a control statement.

Response
The statement can be corrected interactively. In batch mode, the statement should be corrected and BCHECK restarted.

3680 REALM *realmname* ON TAPE IS NOT PROCESSABLE

Meaning
The indicated realm is located on tape and can therefore not be processed.

Response
Transfer realm from tape to hard disk.

3682 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: BUCKETS OF CALC KEY *keyref* ARE ON MORE THAN ONE AREA

Meaning
Hash areas exist on more than one realm for the specified CALC key of a distributable SYSTEM-LIST set.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3683 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: {MORE THAN ONE/NO} DISTRIBUTABLE SYSTEM LIST SET FOR RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
There is more than one/no distributable SYSTEM-LIST set for the specified record type.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3684 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: MEMBER RECORD *recordname* OF THE DISTRIBUTABLE SYSTEM LIST SET *setname* IS NOT ON SEVERAL REALMS

Meaning
The specified member record type of a distributable SYSTEM-LIST set cannot reside on more than one realm.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3685 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: RECORD *recordname* NOT ON THE {TABLE/PREFERRED} REALM *realmname*

Meaning

The specified record type does not reside in the table realm/preferred realm.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3686 SIA NOT CONSISTENT: ONLY A SYSTEM SET CAN BE A DISTRIBUTABLE SYSTEM LIST SET: *setname*

Meaning
The specified regular set cannot be a distributable SYSTEM-LIST set.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3687 REALM-LAYOUT-VERSION OF *realmname* IS WRONG: *version*; EXPECTED IS {004.00}

Meaning
The specified realm has layout version 005.00 although it contains no distributable SYSTEM-LIST sets.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

REALM-LAYOUT-VERSION OF *realmname* IS WRONG: *version*; EXPECTED IS {005.00}

Meaning
The specified realm has layout version 004.00 although it contains distributable SYSTEM-LIST sets.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

3688 DB-LAYOUT-VERSION IS WRONG: *version*; EXPECTED IS {004.00}

Meaning
The database has layout version 005.00 although it contains no distributable SYSTEM-LIST sets.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

DB-LAYOUT-VERSION IS WRONG: *version*; EXPECTED IS {005.00}

Meaning
The database has layout version 004.00 although it contains distributable SYSTEM-LIST sets.

Response
Restore the database from a backup copy with the most recent consistent status.

8695 ERROR AT SORT-OPEN, R-CODE = *retcode*

Meaning
The primary allocation specified for the sort file is too small regarding the SORTCORE parameter.

Response
Correct SORTCORE statement or increase primary allocation for sort file; then restart BCHECK.

8696 ERROR AT SORT-IN, R-CODE = *retcode* - DMS-CODE = *dmscode*

Meaning
The primary or secondary allocation specified for the sort file is too small regarding the SORTCORE parameter.

Response
Correct SORTCORE statement or increase primary allocation for sort file; then restart BCHECK.

8697 ERROR AT SORT-OUT, R-CODE = *retcode*

Meaning

The sort file has been dimensioned correctly as far as the SORTCORE parameter is concerned, but is too small and cannot be further expanded.

Response

Increase primary or secondary allocation for sort file; then restart BCHECK.

8699 INTERNAL ERROR IN modul (...)

Meaning

An internal error has occurred.

Response

Submit error report for diagnosis.

3.5 BCREATE

1902 FILE IS NOT PRESENT
FILE = *realmname*

Meaning
The indicated realm does not exist or cannot be processed.

Response
Make realm available and restart BCREATE.

1905 FSTAT-ERROR: DMS-CODE = *dmscode*
FILE = *filename*

Meaning
The indicated file does not exist.

Response
Analyze DMS code.

1908 *realmname* IS NOT PRESENT OR NOT WRITEABLE OR PASSWORD IS NOT SPECIFIED
DMS-CODE=*dmscode*, FILE=*realmname* or RET-CODE=*retcode*, FILE=*realmname*

Meaning
The indicated realm cannot be processed for one of the reasons listed. For details refer to the DMS code that is output subsequent to this message and the continuation lines.

Response
Determine cause, remove, and repeat BCREATE call.

Possible continuation lines

PASSWORD IS NOT SUPPLIED
FILE IS NOT PRESENT
FILE IS NOT SHAREABLE
FILE IS EMPTY
FILE IS NOT WRITEABLE
FILE IS NOT EXISTING
ACT_KEY_ZERO IS NOT CORRECT
FILE EXISTS IN MORE THAN ONE PVS

1911 FILE IS TOO SMALL
FILE=*realmname*

Meaning
The indicated realm is too small and therefore cannot be processed by BCREATE.

Response
Increase size of *realmname* and repeat BCREATE.

1917 BLOCK LENGTH SET TO 4KB

Meaning
There is no statement DATABASE-PAGE-LENGTH IS 2KB/4KB/8KB. When setting up the database, BCREATE selects 4-Kbyte pages.

Response
None, or repeat BCREATE specifying the desired page size.

1918 INVALID SYNTAX IN SOURCE-STATEMENT

Meaning
The user entry is incorrect.

Response
Correct entry and restart BCREATE.

4111 CATALOG-FILE COULD NOT BE READ

Meaning
The *dbname*.CATALOG file of the database cannot be processed.

Response
Analyse and correct read error using the DMS code output if possible. restart BCREATE.
If the error recurs, compile diagnostic documentation.

4121 NO CATALOG-FILE HAS BEEN FORMATTED, CATCOPY-FILE IS TOO SMALL

Meaning
The *dbname*.CATALOG.SAVE file cannot be processed, since it is too small.

Response
Increase size of the *dbname*.CATALOG.SAVE file and repeat BCREATE.

6900 OPERATION = *operation* ON AREA-REF = *realmref*
RETCODE = *retcode*, ACT-KEY = *last-page-number*

Meaning
An error, the cause of which cannot be determined, occurred in the *operation* module when processing the realm *realmref*. If there is a DMS code, it is output subsequent to this message.

Response
If the error is a read/write error, restart BCREATE.
If the error recurs, prepare an error report with runtime log and dump.

9110 *operation* - ERROR, RETCODE = *retcode*,
DMS-CODE = *dmscode*, [FILE = *filename*]

Meaning
Read/write error

Response
If the error is a read/write error, restart BCREATE.
If the error occurs repeatedly, prepare an error report with runtime log and dump.

9112 FSTAT-ERROR
DMS-CODE = *dmscode*
ERRORBYTE = *errbyte*
FILE = *filename*

Meaning
A runtime error occurred during execution of an FSTAT command, i.e. in respect to the indicated file. The message is followed by a dump of the parameter block of the FSTAT command for diagnostic purposes.

Response
Write error report and include a runtime log as well as documentation on the file in question.

9120 *operation* - ERROR, RETCODE = *retcode*,
DMS-CODE = *dmscode*, FILENAME = *filename*, BNR = *page-number*

Meaning
Read/write error when processing the indicated file at the corresponding page number.

Response
If the error is a read/write error, restart BCREATE. If the error recurs, prepare an error report with runtime log and dump.

9130 *operation* - ERROR, RETCODE = *retcode*,
DMS-CODE = *dmscode*, FILENAME = *filename*, BNR = *page-number*

Meaning
Read/write error when processing the indicated file at the corresponding page number.

Response
If the error is a read/write error, restart BCREATE. If the error recurs, prepare an error report with runtime log and dump.

9131 WRITLES-ERROR, NUMBER OF BLOCKS TO WRITE = *number* < = 0

Meaning
Error when writing DBTTs and CALC tables.

Response
Generate diagnostic documentation and write error report.

3.6 BFORMAT

2100 *realmname* IS TOO SMALL

Meaning
The realm cannot be formatted because it was configured too small and is not extensible.
This does not, however, affect formatting of the other realms.

Response
Enlarge *realmname* to at least the size specified by BGSIA-ESTIMATE-REPORT or permit it to be extended by defining a secondary assignment > 0 and restart BFORMAT
(possibly only for *realmname*).

2105 DATABASE DIRECTORY IS NOT RELIABLE

Meaning
During DBDIR processing by the DBH or by another UDS/SQL utility routine, an error occurred. The database is thus inconsistent and cannot be processed by BFORMAT.

Response
Determine cause of inconsistency, eliminate it and restart BFORMAT.

2108 *realmname* IS NOT PRESENT OR NOT WRITEABLE OR PASSWORD IS NOT SPECIFIED
DMS-CODE = *dmscode*, FILE = *realmname* bzw.
RET-CODE = *retcode*, FILE = *realmname*

Meaning
The indicated realm cannot be processed for one of the reasons listed. For details refer to the DMS code output subsequent to this message and the continuation lines.

Response
Determine cause, remove, and repeat BFORMAT call for the realm concerned.

Possible continuation lines

PASSWORD IS NOT SUPPLIED
FILE IS NOT PRESENT
FILE IS NOT SHAREABLE
FILE IS EMPTY
FILE IS NOT WRITEABLE
FILE IS NOT EXISTING
ACT_KEY_ZERO IS NOT CORRECT
FILE EXISTS IN MORE THAN ONE PVS

2113 *realmname* IS NOT PRESENT

Meaning
The indicated realm does not exist or cannot be processed.

Response
Make realm available and restart BFORMAT for this realm.

2115 INPUT STATEMENT SYNTACTICALLY WRONG, PLEASE REPEAT STATEMENT

Meaning
The user entry does not begin with the keyword REALM or does not end with the keyword END. Entering END results in termination of BFORMAT in any event, correct input of the REALM statement results in continuation of the program run.

Response
Enter the correct statement, or END in order to terminate the BFORMAT run.

2116 WRONG NAME IN REALM LIST: *realmname*

Meaning
realmname is not contained in the schema and therefore cannot be processed. The database either does not contain a realm of this name or the SIA is erroneous.

Response
Correct entry depending on the cause of the error and restart BFORMAT for this realm.

2117 FOR DBDIR AI-LOGGING IS WANTED, BUT BFORMAT CAN NOT DO SO.
SWITCH OFF AI-LOGGING BY INCREASING THE VERSION BEFORE RESTARTING BFORMAT.

Meaning
AFIM logging was activated for the database.
Since BFORMAT does not perform logging, this run is aborted.

Response
Logging must be switched off by means of BMEND. Restart of BFORMAT can then be effected using the same entry.

4111 CATALOG-FILE HAS NOT BEEN FORMATTED OR COULD NOT BE READ

Meaning
The *dbname*.CATALOG file of the database cannot be processed, i.e. BCREATE was not performed for the database.

Response
Increase size of *dbname*.CATALOG file, if necessary, and recreate the database by means of BCREATE.

4120 SPECIFIED PAGE SIZE FOR DATABASE REALMS IS NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
The specified DB page size is not permissible.

Response
Specify permissible page size (DATABASE-PAGE-LENGTH) or generate diagnostic documentation and write error report.

7100 OPERATION = *operation*, AREA-REF = *realmref*
RETCODE = *retcode*, ACT-KEY = *last-page-number*

Meaning
An error, the cause of which cannot be determined, occurred in the *operation* module when processing the realm *realmref*. If there is a DMS code, it is output subsequent to this message.

Response
If the error is a read/write error, BFORMAT must be restarted. If the error recurs, prepare an error report with runtime log and dump.

9110 *operation* - ERROR, RETCODE = *retcode*,
DMS-CODE = *dmscode*, [FILE = *filename*]

Meaning
Read/write error.

Response
If the error is a read/write error, BFORMAT must be restarted. If the error recurs, prepare an error report with runtime log and dump.

9112 FSTAT-ERROR
DMS-CODE = *dmscode*
ERRORBYTE = *errbyte*
FILE = *filename*

Meaning
A runtime error occurred when an SHOW-FILE-ATTRIBUTES command pertaining to the indicated file was executed. The message is followed by a dump of the parameter block of the SHOW-FILE-ATTRIBUTES command for diagnostic purposes.

Response
Write error report and include runtime log as well as documentation on the file in question.

9120 *operation* - ERROR, RETCODE = *retcode*,
DMS-CODE = *dmscode*, FILENAME = *filename*, BNR = *page-number*

Meaning
Read/write error on processing the indicated file at the corresponding page number.

Response
If the error is a read/write error, BFORMAT must be restarted. If the error recurs, prepare an error report with runtime log and dump.

9130 *operation* - ERROR, RETCODE = *retcode*,
DMS-CODE = *dmscode*, FILENAME = *filename*, BNR = *page-number*

Meaning
Read/write error on processing the indicated file at the corresponding page number.

Response
If the error is a read/write error, BFORMAT must be restarted. If the error recurs, prepare an error report with runtime log and dump.

9131 WRITLES-ERROR, NUMBER OF BLOCKS TO WRITE = *number* < = 0

Meaning

Error occurred when writing DBTTs and CALC tables.

Response

Generate diagnostic documentation and write error report.

3.7 BGSIA

2001 INVALID SYNTAX IN SOURCE STATEMENT

Meaning
A string which could not be interpreted was used as the name.
The next valid begin keyword is searched for.

Response
Enter the correct statement.

2002 STATEMENT BEGINNING WITHOUT CORRECT PRIMARY KEYWORD

Meaning
A statement does not begin with a permissible begin keyword. The next valid begin keyword is searched for.

Response
Enter the correct statement.

2003 NO VALID STATEMENT INPUT

Meaning
No statement which can be interpreted has been input. BGSIA terminates.

Response
Restart BGSIA using the correct statement.

2004 DATABASE COULD NOT BE OPENED. DB-STATUS = NNNNN

Meaning
Error occurring when entering the READY statement to the linked-in DBH.

Response
According to the DB status.

2005 SCHEMA-NAME MISSING, NAME OF USERSCHEMA IS ASSUMED

Meaning
The schema name has not been specified in any statement. The name of the user schema is taken from the compiler database.

Response
None.

2006 NO [AREA|RECORD|SET] WITH NAME *oldname* FOUND IN OLD SIA

Meaning
No suitable object with the name *oldname* exists in the old SIA. The names and structures of the old and new SIA do not satisfy the conditions for renaming.

Response
Correct DDL/SSL source or RENAME statement; repeat cycle or BGSIA.

2010 DISPLAY/ESTIMATE CLAUSE WITHOUT GENERATE CLAUSE

Meaning
The DISPLAY statement can only be used in conjunction with the GENERATE statement.
BGSIA terminates.

Response
Restart either BPSIA or BGSIA using the correct statement.

2011 DIFFERENT NAMES IN THE DISPLAY AND GENERATE CLAUSE

Meaning
Warning:
The schema names in the DISPLAY and GENERATE statements do not match. The statement last entered is ignored completely and the next valid begin keyword is searched for.

Response
Specify schema names within one statement only.

2015 NO MEDIA SPACE AVAILABLE ON DBDIR

Meaning
DBDIR overflow when storing the user SIA.

Response
Increase size of DBDIR, repeat BGSIA.

2016 NO SPACE FOUND FOR SIA/SSIA

Meaning
The SIA/SSIA is too large and cannot be internally stored.

Response
Reduce the schema and recreate.

2018 WRONG SYNTAX OF RENAME STATEMENT

Meaning
The RENAME statement was specified with incorrect syntax.

Response
Correct RENAME statement; repeat BGSIA.

2020 NO CORRECT OUTPUT OF THE SCHEMA-COMPILATION

Meaning
There is no user schema definition in the compiler database;
DDL compilation has not run correctly.

Response
Repeat schema compilation.

2021 THE SCHEMA NAME IS DIFFERENT FROM THE COMPILED SCHEMA

Meaning
The specified schema name does not match that of the DDL compilation.

Response
Either no action or specify correct name and repeat BGSIA.

2022 BGSIA ALREADY EXECUTED

Meaning

1. BGSIA has already been executed.
2. The BGSIA of a UDS/SQL version lower than V2.0B30 has been executed and the schema of the database involved contains YEAR or REFERENCE-YEAR specifications.

Response

1. None.
2. Use the correct UDS/SQL version (>= V2.0B30).

2023 ONE SPECIFIED KEY IS TOO LONG FOR THE PAGE-LENGTH

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Reduce length of key, repeat definition.

2024 RECORD *recordname* DOES NOT FIT WITHIN ONE PAGE

Meaning
The indicated record type exceeds the usable page length (in the case of direct CALC, take account of the additional space required for the key).

Response
Reduce length of record type, repeat definition.

2025 *recordname* : MIN 2 REC. MUST FIT WITHIN ONE PAGE

Meaning
At least two records must fit on one page for this record type which is a member in a set with MODE IS LIST.

Response
Reduce length of record type or select set mode other than LIST, repeat definition.

2026 NO AREAS IN SCHEMA

Meaning
Error when reading the first realm definition from the compiler database.

Response
Repeat definition.

2027 NO RECORDS IN SCHEMA

Meaning
Error when reading the first record type definition from the compiler database.

Response
Repeat definition.

2028 RECORD *recordname* HAS NO WITHIN-AREA-CLAUSE

Meaning
Error when reading the first AREA WITHIN definition of the indicated record type from the compiler database.

Response
Repeat definition.

2029 SET *setname* HAS NO USER KEYS

Meaning
Error when reading the first USER-KEY-CLAUSE definition of the set indicated from the compiler database.

Response
Repeat definition.

2030 INCONSISTENT USER-SIA FOUND

Meaning
When estimating the realm sizes (output in the Estimate Report) BGSIA found discrepancies in the SIA which has just been generated. No Estimate Report is output.

Response
Repeat definition; if reproduction is possible, compile diagnostic documentation and write error report.

2037 DURING DB CREATION RENAME STATEMENTS ARE IGNORED

Meaning
RENAME statements are ignored while a database is being created.

Response
Remove RENAME statement from creation procedures; if necessary, repeat BGSIA.

2038 SOME RENAME STATEMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN USED

Meaning
One or more renaming statements could not be executed because the old name specified was not found in the old schema.

Response
Check RENAME statement; if necessary, repeat BGSIA.

2039 WHILE RESTRUCTURING RENAME STATEMENTS ARE IGNORED

Meaning
RENAME statements are ignored during restructuring.

Response
Remove RENAME statement from restructuring procedures; if necessary, repeat BGSIA.

2040 THE OLD USER-SIA COULD NOT BE READ

Meaning
The SIA of the old schema could not be read in.

2040 WHILE RESTRUCTURING, THE OLD USER-SIA COULD NOT BE READ

Meaning
During DB restructuring the SIA of the old schema, from which the old references were to be taken, could not be read.

Response
Repeat restructuring.

2041 NOT ENOUGH FREE REC-REFS AVAILABLE

Meaning
The database contains too many record types (> 254 for 2-Kbyte database, > 32766 for 4/8-Kbyte database). During restructuring, both the retained old and the new record types count.

Response
Repeat with fewer (new) record types, or convert 2-Kbyte database to 4-Kbyte or 8-Kbyte database.

2042 NOT ENOUGH FREE SET-REFS AVAILABLE

Meaning
The database contains too many sets (>32766). During restructuring, both the old and the new sets count.

Response
Repeat definition.

2043 NOT ENOUGH FREE AREA-REFS AVAILABLE

Meaning
The database contains too many realms (>125 for 2-Kbyte records, >247 for 4/8-Kbyte records). During restructuring, both the old and the new realms count.

Response
Repeat definition.

2044 NOT ENOUGH FREE KEY-REFS AVAILABLE

Meaning
The database contains to many keys (>32676)

Response
Correct schema ; restart BGSIA.

2099 NUMBER KEYS OF SET *setname* EXCEEDS 255

Meaning

A maximum number of 255 keys may be defined for an owner record type.

Response

Correct schema ; restart BGSIA.

3.8 BGSSIA

2016 NO SPACE FOUND FOR SIA/SSIA

Meaning
The SIA/SSIA is too large and cannot be internally stored.

Response
Reduce length of subschema, repeat definition.

2301 INVALID SYNTAX IN SOURCE STATEMENT

Meaning
The keyword SUBSCHEMA is followed by a string which cannot be interpreted as a name. The next valid begin keyword is searched for.

Response
Enter correct statement.

2302 STATEMENT BEGINNING WITHOUT CORRECT PRIMARY KEYWORD

Meaning
A statement does not begin with a permissible begin keyword. The next valid keyword is searched for.

Response
Enter correct statement.

2303 NO VALID STATEMENT INPUT

Meaning
No statement which can be interpreted has been input.
BGSSIA terminates.

Response
Restart BGSSIA using correct statement.

2304 DATABASE COULD NOT BE OPENED. DB-STATUS = NNNNN

Meaning
Error when entering the READY statements to the linked-in DBH. If OPENED is followed by a (2), then the error occurred during the second READY for entering the name table and the item table.

Response
According to the DB status.

2305 SCHEMA-NAME MISSING, NAME OF USERSCHEMA IS ASSUMED

Meaning
No schema name follows the keyword OF. The name of the user schema is used.

Response
None.

2306 KEYWORD OF MISSING, NAME OF USERSCHEMA IS ASSUMED

Meaning
The subschema names are followed by the mandatory keyword OF. The name of the user schema is used as the schema name.

Response
None.

2310 DISPLAY CLAUSE WITHOUT GENERATE CLAUSE

Meaning
The DISPLAY statement can only be executed in conjunction with the GENERATE statement. BGSSIA terminates after having performed a DELETE statement.

Response
Restart with either BPSIA or BGSSIA using correct statements.

2311 DIFFERENT NAME IN THE DISPLAY AND GENERATE CLAUSE

Meaning
The subschema names in the DISPLAY and GENERATE statements do not match. The entire DISPLAY statement is ignored and the next valid begin keyword is searched for.

Response
Enter DISPLAY statement without subschema names etc.

2312 THE SCHEMANAME MUST BE THE SAME AS IN THE GENERATE CLAUSE

Meaning
The schema name specified in the DISPLAY or DELETE statement does not match that of the GENERATE statement. The entire DISPLAY or DELETE statement is ignored and the next valid begin keyword is searched.

Response
Specify correct schema name or omit.

2315 NO MEDIA SPACE AVAILABLE ON DBDIR

Meaning
DBDIR overflow when storing the generated SSIA or creating the NAME and ITEM records.

Response

1. Use BREORG to increase size of DBDIR.
2. If there is no space available for the NAME and ITEM records, it will BE necessary to use BGSSIA to delete the generated SSIA from the DBDIR.
3. Rerun BGSSIA.

2316 NO DBKEY FOR NAME-/ITEM-RECORD AVAILABLE

Meaning
The DBTT for the specified record type in the PRIVACY-AND-IQF-SCHEMA is too small.

Response

1. Use BREORG to increase the size of the DBTT.
2. Use BGSSIA to delete the generated SSIA from the DBDIR.

2320 NO CORRECT OUTPUT OF THE SCHEMA-COMPILATION

Meaning
No user schema definition exists in the compiler database.

Response
Repeat database definition.

2321 THE SCHEMA-NAME IS DIFFERENT FROM THE COMPILED SCHEMA

Meaning
The specified schema name does not match that in the DDL schema compilation.

Response
None, or specify correct schema name and repeat BGSSIA.

2330 SUBSCHEMA *subschemaname* NOT FOUND

Meaning
There is no subschema definition with the indicated name in the compiler database.

Response
Specify correct subschema name or first compile subschema with DDL, then repeat BGSSIA.

2331 SSIA OF SUBSCHEMA *subschemaname* NOT FOUND

Meaning
The SSIA of the indicated subschema which is to be deleted does not exist.

Response
None.

2332 SSIA OF SUBSCHEMA *subschemaname* EXISTS ALREADY

Meaning
An SSIA for the indicated subschema exists already.

Response
Use REGENERATE or DELETE statement.

2334 NO AREAS IN SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
Error when reading the first realm definition, belonging to the subschema, from the compiler database.

Response
Correct subschema, repeat DDL and BGSSIA; if the error is reproducible, compile diagnostic documentation and write error report.

2335 NO RECORDS IN SUBSCHEMA FOUND

Meaning
Error when reading the first record type definition, belonging to the subschema, from the compiler database.

Response
Correct subschema, repeat DDL and BGSSIA; if the error is reproducible, compile diagnostic documentation and write error report.

2336 REC NAME HAS NOT WITHIN-DESCRIPTORS

Meaning
For the AREA-WITHIN-LIST in the SSIA there are no entries within the compiler database.

Response
Correct subschema, repeat DDL and BGSSIA; if the error is reproducible, compile diagnostic documentation and write error report.

2337 REC *recordname* HAS INCORR. NR. CALC-ITEMS

Meaning
In the compiler database, the number of CALC key item definitions for the indicated record type on subschema level deviates from that on schema level. (CALC key items omitted in the subschema must still be defined in the compiler database for the subschema).

Response
Correct subschema, repeat DDL and BGSSIA; if the error is reproducible, compile diagnostic documentation and write error report.

2338 NO ITEM-TABLE, NAME-TABLE INCOMPLETE GENERATED

Meaning
When reading from the scratch file, end of file was reported prematurely.

Response
Repeat BGSSIA using the REGENERATE statement.

2339 I/O ERROR DURING HANDLING OF SCRATCH-FILE NO ITEM-TABLE OR NAME-TABLE IS STORED

Meaning
When writing or reading in the scratch file, an I/O error occurred. The scratch file is required for buffer storage when generating the name and item tables. The generated SSIA is retained.

Response
Repeat BGSSIA using the REGENERATE statement.

3.9 BINILOAD

```
DUPLICATE KEYS OR DB-KEYS FOUND / REC REF‘S OR RSQ’S OUT OF RANGE

   SEE PRINTER OUTPUT
```

Meaning
All duplicated key values or database keys, any illegal database keys and RSQs found in the input records are also output under the header
“LIST OF DUPLICATE KEYS OR DBKEYS / LIST OF REC REF‘S OR RSQ’S OUT OF RANGE”.
Database keys are only output if the user has declared them externally.

The following cases can be distinguished:

1. The duplicated key values which are found are output to SYSLST in decimal or hexadecimal format, preceded by “DUPL KEY: ”.

   This is the case with CALC keys or set keys for which DUPLICATES NOT has been defined in the DDL. For set keys this clause applies only within each individual set occurrence. Key values which already exist in the database are also covered by the check.

   Response for case 1
   Take the following steps to determine which input records correspond to the duplicate keys found.

   a. Determine the CALC keys or set keys in question. If the BINILOAD run has been started from a terminal with option MSG = FH, SYSLST printouts are logically incorporated into the BINILOAD runtime log; if the routine has been started as an ENTER job, the messages on SYSLST as a whole follow those on SYSOUT, in which case assignment is more difficult. The first key can be determined from the WARNING on SYSOUT and further keys from the DUPLICATES NOT clauses and the key lengths.
   b. Combine the key from the individual key items and determine their individual positions in the DB record (RECORD-DISPL, LENGTH) using the key information in the SSI (BPSIA log).
   c. Determine, using the RECORD-DISPL statements for this BINILOAD run, how these key items have been filled with the strings (DISPL,LENGTH) of the input record.
   d. Locate the input record belonging to a duplicated output key value by means of the EDT (if an input record belonging to a duplicated key value has been found, all input records of the same set occurrence can be found via the key for OWNER selection). After determining the respective input records, correct input file and reset the database (if required), then repeat BINILOAD.

2. The database key or the RSQ has been declared externally by the user in the input record. For clarification, a further distinction must be made:

2.1. If an invalid key has been marked as “DUPL KEY: ” on SYSLST, one of the two cases 2.1.1. or 2.1.2. applies, otherwise 2.2.

2.1.1. The listed key value is a duplicated CALC key or set key for which DUPLICATES NOT has been defined in the DDL: 1. applies.

2.1.2. The listed key value is a duplicated database key or RSQ. The indicated database key or RSQ had already been assigned within the database or declared for one of the input records.

Using the listed key values, the user must determine whether case 2.1.1 or 2.1.2 applies. The database keys and RSQs shown in hexadecimal form must have been defined in at least one of the input records. The hexadecimal database key begins with the REC-REF number of the record to be stored (see BPSIA log). The record to which the duplicated database key has been assigned in the input file can be determined via the field defined for the database key entry in the input record.

Response for case 2.1
After determining the input record concerned, correct the input file in accordance with the meaning of the duplicated database key or RSQ, reset the database if required, and restart BINILOAD.

2.2. If an illegal key listed on SYSLST is marked by the header “REC REF OR RSQ OUT OF RANGE”, the REC-REF or record sequence number of the database key or RSQ that was declared for the input record is not in the permissible value range.
The permitted ranges are determined by the database type (2-Kbyte or 4/8-Kbyte) and by the DBTT size of the existing database.
After 1000 occurrences of header “REC REF OR RSQ OUT OF RANGE” in SYSLST the following message is listed:
“FOR ALL OTHER RECORDS RSQ OUT OF RANGE OCCURED”.

Response for case 2.2
Reset the database if required, select values suitable for the database type (2-Kbyte or 4/8-Kbyte), increase the DBTT with BREORG to allow for the highest record sequence number defined in the input records, and restart BINILOAD.

`NO USER-HASH-ROUTINES LOADED`

Meaning

The module library *dbname*. HASHLIB either does not exist at all or does not contain all user-own hash routines defined in the DDL, including the connection module UDSHASH (from BGSIA). The names of the missing modules are output. If no user-own hash routines are required within the specific load run, BINILOAD continues the load run normally. If, however, a private hash routine is required, BINILOAD terminates, the database is not yet destroyed. In other words if no private hash routine is required then they do not have to be available; if, however, only one routine is required, then all the routines must be available.

Response
In the event the BINILOAD run is aborted, enter the missing hash routines in the module library *dbname*. HASHLIB, then restart BINILOAD.

Note
If the module library *dbname*. HASHLIB contains a connection module UDSHASH which does not originate from the BGSIA run for setting up this database, but was copied from another HASHLIB, it cannot be taken for granted that all user-own hash routines defined in the DDL are really loaded, even if the above message fails to appear. In such a case the calling of a non-existent user-own hash routine would result in an uncontrolled abortion of the BINILOAD run with paging error.

0607 NO IS BEFORE INT. OR CHAR. CONSTANT

Meaning
Instead of IS or *integer* the statement contains an incorrect keyword in this place.

Response
None.
(It can be expected that a further error message will be given with regard to the same statement).

0609 EXPECTED RESERVED WORD IS NOT *keyword*
DEFAULT VALUE IS ASSUMED

Relevant statement:
```
EXECUTION { WITH | WITHOUT } CHECK
or
RUN { WITH | WITHOUT } EFFICIENT IO
```

Meaning
The mandatory keyword *keyword* was expected here.
The *keyword* may contain the following values:
CHECK
EFFICIENT
IO
WITH
WITHOUT

Response
WITH is the default value. If the default value is not desired, the statement must be corrected.
In the interactive mode, the statement can be immediately corrected by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally.
If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0611 SORTCORE INTEGER VALUE IS INVALID
DEFAULT VALUE = 150 IS ASSUMED

Relevant statement:
SORTCORE IS *integer*

Meaning
The number specified was outside the permissible range of values.

Response
If the default value of 150 is not desired, the statement must be corrected.
In the interactive mode, the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally.
If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0612 LENGTH FIELD IS INVALID IN LINE *line-number*

Meaning
Length field of variable-length item has incorrect value in the line *line-number* and the line will be skipped.

Response
None.

0613 LENGTH FIELD IS INVALID IN LINE *line-number*, FIELD NAME: *field-name*, VALUE: *value*

Meaning
Length field of variable-length item in the CSV input file has incorrect value in the line *line-number* and the line will be skipped.

Response
None.

0614 ITEM *item-name* OF UNKNOWN ITEM TYPE IN RECORD *record-name*

Meaning
Warning:
Self-explanatory

0615 INCORRECT VALUE. LINE NUMBER *line-number*, FIELD-NAME: *field-name*. ERROR TYPE: *error-type*

Meaning

Warning:

Value for the specified item isn't correct. Value will be modified (truncated) according to the data type of the field.

- if value is of BINARY15 / 31 / 63 and contains a decimal point, the part after the decimal point will be truncated;
- if value is of decimal/unpacked numeric data type and contains too many fractional digits, value will be truncated according to the datatype of the field.
- if value is of alphanumeric data type and bigger then maximum length, value will be truncated to the maximum length defined for the field.

Response
None.

0701 NON-EXISTING SCHEMA SPECIFIED

Relevant statement:
SCHEMA *schemaname*

Meaning
The statement was syntactically correct, but an invalid schema name was entered.

Response
BINILOAD terminates abnormally immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.
Restart BINILOAD and then enter correct statement.

0702 NO SUBSCHEMA SPECIFIED

Relevant statement:
SUBSCHEMA *subschemaname*

Meaning
The statement was either not entered at all or its syntax was incorrect.

Response
BINILOAD terminates abnormally immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.
Restart BINILOAD and then enter correct statement.

0703 NON-EXISTING SUBSCHEMA SPECIFIED

Relevant statement:
SUBSCHEMA *subschemaname*

Meaning
The statement was entered with the correct syntax but an invalid subschema name was given.

Response
BINILOAD terminates abnormally immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.
Restart BINILOAD and then enter correct statement.

0705 AREA *realmname* INVOLVED IN UTILITYLOCK

Meaning
A previous BMEND run involving this realm was interrupted.

Response
Ensure that the realm is in the correct closed state and then restart BINILOAD.

0706 AREA *realmname* INVOLVED IN SYSTEMBREAK

Meaning
In the indicated user realm, the system break bit was already set prior to this BINILOAD run (while the system break bit was not set in the database directory).
The affected database is inconsistent.

Response
Determine reason for inconsistency with the aid of logs taken during previous processing.
Make state of database consistent; then restart BINILOAD.

0707 DATABASE INCONSISTENT;
AREA: *realmname*

Meaning
In the indicated user realm, the backup data or the version number does not match the associated entry in the database directory, or the indicated user realm is not compatible with the allocated database directory, or AK0 and AKN differ.

Response
Determine reason for inconsistency of database with the aid of logs taken during previous processing.
Make state of database consistent; then restart BINILOAD.

0711 NOT ENOUGH SPACE ON PUBLIC VOLUMES
FOR FILE LINK = SORTWK

Meaning
No sort file with LINK-NAME=SORTWK was opened; there was not enough space on public disk for the sort file to be set up internally by BINILOAD with SPACE = (120,120).

Response
Either create space by deleting other files or set up the sort file on private disk; then restart BINILOAD (the database is still undestroyed).

0712 NOT ENOUGH SPACE ON PUBLIC VOLUMES FOR
FILE LINK = SCRTCH1

Meaning
No scratch file with LINK-NAME=SCRTCH1 was opened. There was not enough space on the public disk for the scratch file to be set up internally by BINILOAD with SPACE = (9,9) or SPACE = (135,135) when using high-efficiency I/O.

Response
Either create space by deleting other files or set up the sort file on private disk; then restart BINILOAD (the database is still unchanged).

0715 INPUT FILE NAME EXPECTED AS LITERAL

Relevant statement:
INPUT FILE *'input-filename'*

Meaning
The input file name must be enclosed in apostrophes. If this name contains one or more periods, message 0809 is output as a continuation error.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be immediately corrected by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally.
If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0716 INPUT-FILENAME NOT GIVEN

Relevant statement:
INPUT FILE *'input-filename'*

Meaning
The statement was either not entered at all or its syntax was incorrect.

Response
BINILOAD terminates abnormally immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.
Restart BINILOAD and then enter correct statement.

0717 OPEN OF INPUT-FILE IMPOSSIBLE WITH DMS-CODE *dmscode FOR FILE input-filename*

Relevant statements:
INPUT FILE *'input-filename'*
USER FILE RECORD LENGTH IS *integer*

Meaning
The specified input file cannot be opened; the file name and the specific DMS code are output.

Response
Look up DMS code or request it using the /HELP-MSG command; eliminate error; then restart BINILOAD (the database remains unchanged).

0718 USER-INPUT-RECORD CANNOT BE READ, DMS-CODE = *dmscode*

Relevant statements:
INPUT FILE *'input-filename'*
USER FILE RECORD LENGTH IS *integer*

Meaning
When reading a record from the input file an error occurred; the specific DMS code is output.

Response
If the error has not occurred during the check run, the database is destroyed and must be reset; after correction of the input file restart BINILOAD.

0720 FSTAT-ERROR AT *filename*
ERR-CODE: *errcode* ERRBYTE: *errbyte*

Meaning
FSTAT error. The cause of the error can be obtained from the indicated error code and error byte. BINILOAD is terminated abnormally.

Response
Restart BINILOAD using correct input file.

0721 EMPTY INPUT FILE *filename*

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
BINILOAD terminates abnormally. The database is unaffected. Restart BINILOAD using correct input file.

0722 *line-name* LINE IS NOT FOUND IN CSV FILE

Meaning
Header line or content lines is not found in CSV file.

Response
Check and correct the CSV file and rerun BINILOAD.

0723 ERROR DURING READ OF CSV LINE: *line-number* , ERROR: *error-type*

Meaning

CSV line has incorrect syntax**.**

Possible error types:

- DOUBLE QUOTE CHARACTER IS NOT DUPLICATED

Response

Check and correct the value in the line where error occurred, delete all records of the specified record types from the database using BOUTLOAD (REMOVE-RECORD statement) and rerun BINILOAD.

0724 CSV INPUT FILE WITH FIXED-LENGTH RECORDS IS NOT SUPPORTED. CSV FILE NAME *file-name*

Meaning

CSV input file should variable-length file with maximal length of 32752 bytes

Response

Check and correct the input CSV file format

0801 FILLING INTEGER INVALID

Relevant statement:
FILLING IS *integer*

Meaning
For *integer* a 0 or a value > 100 was specified. If the default value of 100 is not desired, the statement must be corrected.

Response
In interactive mode, the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0804 NO NAME SPECIFIED

Meaning
This statement contains a syntactical error; the *name* to be specified cannot be interpreted.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0805 NO RESERVED WORD SPECIFIED AFTER *keyword*

Meaning
A further keyword was expected after the input of *keyword*.

Response
In the interactive mode, the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

keyword may contain the following values:

,

Meaning
A keyword is expected after the comma.

INSERT

Relevant statement:
INSERT INTO SET *setname*

Meaning
SET is a mandatory keyword in the statement, but no keyword was specified after INSERT.

INTO

Relevant statement:
INSERT INTO SET *setname*

Meaning
SET is a mandatory keyword in the statement, but no keyword was specified after INTO.

ORDER

Relevant statement:
SET ORDER ...

Meaning
USING or VIA is expected here.

RECORD-DBKEY

Relevant statement:
RECORD-DBKEY IS DISPL IS *integer*

Meaning
IS or DISPL is expected after RECORD-DBKEY.

RECORD-RSQ

Relevant statement:
RECORD-RSQ IS DISPL IS *integer*

Meaning
IS or DISPL is expected after RECORD-RSQ.

STORE

Relevant statement:
STORE RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
No keyword was entered after STORE.

0807 EXPECTED RESERVED WORD IS NOT *keyword*

Meaning
Input of the mandatory keyword *keyword* is expected here.

Response
In the interactive mode, the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

keyword may contain the following values:

AREA

Relevant statement:
OWNER CALCKEY ..., AREA *realmname*

Meaning
Only the mandatory keyword AREA is permitted here.

CALCKEY, DBKEY, RSQ, SEARCHKEY OR KEY

Meaning
An invalid keyword was entered for the type of OWNER selection.

`COLUMN-NR OR ORDER-NR`

Relevant statement:
`OWNER SEARCHKEY ...`

Meaning
The input of either COLUMN-NR or ORDER-NR is expected here.

`DISPL OR VALUE`

Meaning
The input of either DISPL or VALUE is expected here.

`DISPL`

Relevant statements:
`SET ORDER USING DISPL IS integer, LENGTH IS integer`
`OWNER KEY DISPL IS integer, LENGTH IS 1`

Meaning
Only the mandatory keyword DISPL is permitted here.

`FILE OR RECORDNUMBER`

Relevant statements:
`INPUT FILE 'input-filename'`
`INPUT RECORDNUMBER IS integer`

Meaning
Only the keywords FILE or RECORDNUMBER are permitted after the initial keyword INPUT.

`FILE`

Relevant statement:
`SET ORDER VIA USER FILE SEQUENCE`

Meaning
Only the mandatory keyword FILE is permitted here.

`LENGTH`

Meaning
Input of the mandatory keyword LENGTH is expected here.

`ORDER`

Relevant statement:
`SET ORDER ...`

Meaning
Only the keyword ORDER is permitted after the initial keyword SET.

RECORD

Relevant statement:
STORE RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
RECORD is a mandatory keyword in the statement, but no keyword was specified after STORE.

SEQUENCE

Relevant statement:
SET ORDER VIA USER FILE SEQUENCE

Meaning
Only the mandatory keyword SEQUENCE is permitted here.

SET

Relevant statement:
INSERT INTO SET *setname*

Meaning
SET is a mandatory keyword in the statement, but no keyword was specified after INSERT or INTO.

USER

Relevant statement:
SET ORDER VIA USER FILE SEQUENCE

Meaning
Only the mandatory keyword USER is permitted here.

VIA OR USING

Relevant statement:
SET ORDER ...

Meaning
Input of either VIA or USING is expected here.

VIA, COLUMN-NR OR ORDER-NR

Relevant statement:
OWNER SEARCHKEY ...

Meaning
If the set for the OWNER selection is an explicit singular set, the mandatory keyword VIA is required here. If the set is an implicit set, either the mandatory keyword COLUMN-NR or ORDER-NR is required, since the VIA SET... specification is not allowed in this case.

0809 MAJOR KEYWORD NOT DETECTED

Meaning
At this point the entry of a new statement beginning with a begin keyword is expected. This message can under certain circumstances result from a continuation error originating in a previous incorrect statement (cf. 0715, for example).

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run continues normally. If the error occurs in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0810 NO IS BEFORE INTEGER OR CHAR. CONSTANT

Meaning
After the keyword VALUE, an identifier was specified which is, however, not equal to the only option possible at this point, namely the keyword IS; possibly the apostrophes required for the specification of the literal have been omitted.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be immediately corrected by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0811 DELIMITER EXPECTED

Meaning
Input of a delimiter (comma or colon) must be entered here.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be immediately corrected by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0812 THE EXPECTED DELIMITER IS NOT A COMMA

Meaning
Input of a comma was expected as a delimiter here.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0816 NO LITERAL AFTER VALUE SPECIFIED

Relevant statement:
RECORD-DISPL *integer*, VALUE *literal*

Meaning
After the mandatory keyword VALUE, input of a literal (character constant or hexadecimal constant) was expected.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0817 NO TYPE AFTER OWNER SPECIFIED

Meaning
After the keyword OWNER a further keyword for the type of OWNER selection was expected (CALCKEY, SEARCHKEY, DBKEY, KEY).

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0819 NO RESERVED WORD AFTER OWNER TYPE

Meaning
After the correct specification of the type of owner selection, a further mandatory keyword is expected (DISPL or VALUE).

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0821 NO INTEGER OR CHAR. CONSTANT SPECIFIED

Meaning
At this point a figure is expected.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0830 RECORD-DBKEY LENGTH IS INVALID

Relevant statement:
RECORD-DBKEY IS DISPL IS *integer*,[LENGTH IS 4].

Meaning
The specified DB key length is incorrect.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run continues normally. If the error occurs in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0833 COLUMN-NR *integer* INVALID (< 1 OR > 255)

Relevant statement:
OWNER SEARCHKEY ..., COLUMN-NR *integer*

Meaning
The DBTT-COLUMN-NR specified for the sort key/search key table for owner selection is outside its normal range of values.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0834 SPEC. LENGTH OR LITER LENGTH IS INVALID

Relevant statement:
Statement with specification
DISPL *integer*, LENTH *integer*
or
VALUE '*literal*'

Meaning
The length specified for the item from the input record is invalid, or the literal has the length 0.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued.
If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0835 INCORRECT RECORD REFERENCE NUMBER

Relevant statement:
OWNER DBKEY VALUE *recref*:*page-number*

Meaning
The *recref* specified for *dbkey* is either

1. syntactically incorrect (< 1 or > number of records of the SIA) or
2. not the REC-REF of the OWNER record type of the set to be inserted.

Response

1. In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.
2. BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged. Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0836 THE EXPECTED DELIMITER IS NOT :

Relevant statement:
OWNER DBKEY VALUE *recref*:*page-number*

Meaning
At this point a colon is expected as a delimiter between *recref* and *page-number* (RSQ) in *dbkey*.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0837 NO INTEGER HAS BEEN SPECIFIED AFTER :

Relevant statement:
OWNER DBKEY VALUE *recref*:*page-number*

Meaning
No number was entered for *page-number* (RSQ) after the colon.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0838 NO PREVIOUS INSERT STATEMENT SPECIFIED

Relevant statements:
SET ORDER ...
OWNER ...

Meaning
No INSERT statement for the associated set was entered prior to the indicated statement.

Response
Enter INSERT statement first, followed by indicated statements.

0839 AREA IN WHICH RECORD MUST BE STORED NOT SPEC.

Relevant statement:
RECORD -AREA *realmname*

Meaning
The WITHIN clause (DDL) for the record type to be stored contains more than one realm name. However no RECORD-AREA statement has been entered.

Response
BINILOAD terminates abnormally immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged. Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0840 OWNER SEARCHKEY NOT IN SINGULAR SET
SING SET: *setname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER SEARCHKEY ..., VIA SET *setname*

Meaning
The set specified for owner selection in the VIA clause is not singular. The specified set name is output.

Response
BINILOAD terminates abnormally directly thereafter. The database remains unchanged. Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0841 OWNER CALCKEY NOT FOUND
KEY: *key*

Relevant statement:
OWNER CALCKEY ...

Meaning
The item specified as the owner CALC key in a record of the input file or in the VALUE clause contains a CALC KEY which is not found in the database. The erroneous CALC KEY is output.
The message appears only once for every incorrect key value, even if it recurs in the input file for owner selection.
The name of the associated set to be inserted is output in the BINILOAD runtime log immediately before this.
If the check run is selected, all incorrect owner keys are detected and the run is aborted, the database remaining unchanged.
If the check run was not selected, the run is cancelled right after the first incorrect owner key and the database is destroyed.

Response
The column area for the item in the input record is taken from the owner statement.
If this area has been defined correctly, the corresponding input records can be determined with the aid of the incorrect key value which is output (the easiest way to do this is by using EDT, if possible).
The input file or the literal in the VALUE clause must be corrected.
If the check run is not selected, the database must be reset to a consistent state existing prior to this BINILOAD run.

0842 OWNER SEARCHKEY NOT FOUND
KEY: *key*

Relevant statement:
OWNER SEARCHKEY ...

Meaning
The item specified as the owner search key in a record of the input file or in the VALUE clause contains a search key which is not found in the database. The erroneous search key is output.
The message appears only once for every incorrect key value, even if it recurs in the input file.
The name of the associated set to be inserted is output in the BINILOAD runtime log immediately before this.
If the check run is selected, all incorrect owner keys are detected and the run is aborted, the database remaining unchanged.
If the check run was not selected, the run is cancelled right after the first incorrect owner key and the database is destroyed.

Response
The column area for the item in the input record is taken from the owner statement.
If this area has been defined correctly, the corresponding input records can be determined with the aid of the incorrect key value which is output (the easiest way to do this is by using EDT, if possible).
The input file or the literal in the VALUE clause must be corrected.
If the check run is not selected, the database must be reset to a consistent state prior to this BINILOAD run.

0843 TOO MANY USER RECORDS (DBTT FULL)

Meaning
The existing DBTT is too small for the number of input records.
This message appears only if the check run has not been selected; BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter and the database is destroyed.

Response
The database must be reset, after which the still existing empty DBTT entries can be determined with the aid of the utility routine BSTATUS. The DBTT is then enlarged using BREORG, according to the number of input records; then restart BINILOAD.

0845 NO STORE RECORD STATEMENT INCLUDED

Relevant statement:
STORE RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
The statement was either not entered at all or its syntax is incorrect.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0846 RECORD NAME DOES NOT EXIST IN SCHEMA
RECORD NAME: *recordname*

Relevant statement:
STORE RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
The specified record name is not found in the schema of the database.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0847 SET NAME DOES NOT EXIST IN SCHEMA
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT INTO SET *setname*
OWNER SEARCHKEY ...,
VIA SET *setname*, ...

Meaning
The specified set name is not found in the schema of the database.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0848 AREA NAME DOES NOT EXIST IN SCHEMA
AREA NAME: *realmname*

Relevant statements:
RECORD-AREA *realmname*
OWNER CALKEY ..., AREA *realmname*

Meaning
The specified realm name is not found in the schema of the database.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0849 SET DOES NOT EXIST IN SUBSCHEMA
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT INTO SET *setname*
OWNER SEARCHKEY ...,
VIA SET *setname*, ...

Meaning
The specified set name is not found in the specified subschema.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0850 INPUT RECORD LENGTH NOT EQUAL DATABASE RECORD LENGTH PERHAPS: RECORD-DISPL STATEMENT MISSING

Relevant statements:
USER FILE RECORD LENGTH *integer*
RECORD-DISPL *integer*, DISPL *integer*, LENGTH *integer*

Meaning
No RECORD-DISPL statement was given. BINILOAD assumes that the length of the input record and the length of the user part of the database record are the same - this is, however, not the case.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0851 RECORD DOES NOT EXIST WITHIN SPECIFIED AREA

Relevant statements:
STORE RECORD *recordname*
RECORD AREA *realmname*

Meaning
The specified realm is not contained in the WITHIN clause (DDL) for the record type to be stored.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0852 RECORD NOT MEMBER OF SPECIFIED SET

Relevant statements:
STORE RECORD *recordname*
INSERT SET *setname*

Meaning
The record type to be stored is not a member of the specified set to be inserted.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0853 DATABASE IS INCONSISTENT

Meaning
The specified database is inconsistent.

Response
Determine reason for the inconsistency using the logs taken during previous processing.
Make state of database consistent; then restart BINILOAD.

0854 INVALID DISPL OR LENGTH FIELD IN RECORD-DISPL STATEMENT
RECORD-DISPL NR. *displ-number*

Relevant statements:
USER FILE RECORD LENGTH *integer*
RECORD-DISPL *integer*, DISPL *integer*, LENGTH *integer*

Meaning
The receive item (RECORD-DISPL, LENGTH) does not fit into the DB record or the send item (DISPL, LENGTH) does not fit into the input record.
The *displ-number* output indicates the specific RECORD-DISPL statement.

Response
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0855 OWNER DBKEY INVALID
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statement:
OWNER DBKEY IS VALUE *dbkey*

Meaning
The RSQ specified in *dbkey* is too high (i.e. not contained in the existing DBTT).

Response
Correct indicated database key.

0855 OWNER DBKEY INVALID
OWNER DATABASE KEY: *dbkey*

Relevant statement:
OWNER DBKEY ...

Meaning
The item specified as the owner DB key in a record of the input file or in the VALUE clause contains a DB key which is not found in the database. The erroneous DB KEY is output.
The message appears only once for every incorrect key value for owner selection, even if it recurs in several records of the input file.
The name of the associated set to be inserted is output in the BINILOAD runtime log immediately before this.
If the check run is selected, all incorrect owner keys are detected and the run is aborted, the database remaining unchanged.
If the check run is not selected, the run is aborted following the first incorrect owner key and the database is destroyed.

Response
The column area for the item in the input record is taken from the owner statement.
If this area has been defined correctly, the corresponding input records can be determined with the aid of the incorrect key value which is output (the easiest way to do this is by using EDT, if possible).
The input file or the literal in the VALUE clause must be corrected.
If the check run is not selected, the database must be reset to a consistent state existing prior to this BINILOAD run.

0856 FILLING PERCENTAGE TOO SMALL

Relevant statement:
FILLING IS *integer* PERCENT

Meaning
If *integer* < 100, even pages for which LIST RECORDS has been defined are only partially filled (as level-0 pages of a table); the indicated value of *integer* is so low that even a single LIST RECORD no longer fits in a page.

Response
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged. Restart BINILOAD, then enter the correct statement.

0857 OWNER OF INSERT SET NOT MEMBER OF SPEC. SINGULAR SET
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER SEARCHKEY ..., VIA SET *setname*

Meaning
The owner record of the set to be inserted is not a member record of the singular set specified for owner selection.

Response
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0858 COLUMN-NR NOT PRESENT IN SCHEMA
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER SEARCHKEY ..., VIA SET *setname*

Meaning
The specified DBTT-COLUMN-NR belonging to the sort key/search key table in the specified singular set is not found in the schema.

Response
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0859 OWNER SEARCHKEY LENGTH INVALID

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER SEARCHKEY ..., VIA SET *setname*

Meaning
The specified length of the item to be used for owner selection does not match the length of the key as defined in the schema.

Response
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0861 AUTOMATIC SET NOT PRESENT
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statement:
INSERT SET *setname*

Meaning
No INSERT statement was specified for the AUTOMATIC set which was output.

Response
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.
Restart BINILOAD, then enter the correct statement.

0862 SET ORDER STATEMENT SPECIFIED FOR A SORTED SET
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
SET ORDER ...

Meaning
The SET ORDER statement is only permitted for the set to be inserted together with the ORDER clause (DDL): ORDER IS FIRST/LAST/NEXT/PRIOR/IMMATERIAL BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0863 OWNER SYMBOLIC OUTSIDE BOUNDS OF USER RECORD
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
OWNER { CALCKEY | SEARCHKEY | DBKEY | KEY } DISPL integer, LENGTH integer, ...

Meaning
The specified item (DISPL, LENGTH) to be used for owner selection is outside of the input record. BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0864 OWNER SYMBOLIC SPECIFIED FOR A SINGULAR SET
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER { CALCKEY | SEARCHKEY | DBKEY }...

Meaning
Owner selection in this way is only useful in the case of non-singular sets, the specified set to be inserted, is, however, singular.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0865 OWNER CALCKEY SPEC., BUT OWNER NOT LOCATED BY CALC

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER CALCKEY ...

Meaning
The owner record type of the set to be inserted does not have the LOCATION MODE IS CALC clause in the DDL, for that reason owner selection via a CALC key is not possible, only the specification DBKEY or SEARCHKEY can be used, the latter only if the owner
record type is a member in a singular set. BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0866 OWNER CALCKEY NOT WITHIN SPECIFIED AREA
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER CALCKEY ..., AREA *realmname*

Meaning
The specified realm does not contain any CALC blocks, i.e. the realm is not referred in the POPULATION clause (SSL) and not in the WITHIN clause (DDL) for the owner record type.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0867 AREA NAME IN OWNER CALCKEY STATEMENT NOT SPECIFIED
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER CALCKEY ..., AREA *realmname*

Meaning
For the statement OWNER CALCKEY...,AREA *realmname* the realm entry is missing and the CALC blocks for the owner record type are spread over more than one realm. For this reason one of these realms must be specified in this case.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0868 OWNER CALCKEY ITEM LENGTH INVALID
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER CALCKEY ..., AREA *realmname*

Meaning
The specified length of the item to be used for owner selection does not match the length of the key as defined in the schema.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0869 SET ORDER ITEM OUTSIDE BOUNDS OF USER RECORD
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
USER FILE RECORD LENGTH *integer*
INSERT SET *setname*
SET ORDER USING DISPL *integer*, LENGTH *integer*

Meaning
The item defined as the sort criterion (DISPL, LENGTH) is located outside of the input record.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0870 OWNER KEY SPECIFICATION NOT ALLOWED FOR AUTOMATIC SING.
SET SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER KEY DISPL *integer*, LENGTH 1

Meaning
The owner statement with the KEY specification is only permitted for a singular MANUAL set or an OPTIONAL set and in that case sets a flag byte in the input record for inserting or not inserting the associated DB record. A singular MANDATORY AUTOMATIC set is specified using an INSERT statement without subsequent owner statement.
BINILOAD aborts immediately afterwards. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0871 OWNER OF SET IS NOT SYSTEM
SET NAME: *setname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER { CALCKEY | SEARCHKEY | DBKEY }...

Meaning
The set to be inserted is not singular, however no statement for owner selection was specified.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0872 USER FILE RECORD LENGTH NOT SPECIFIED

Relevant statement:
USER FILE RECORD LENGTH *integer*

Meaning
This statement was either not entered at all or its syntax is incorrect.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0873 USER FILE BUFFER LENGTH NOT SPECIFIED

Relevant statement:
USER FILE BUFFER LENGTH *integer*

Meaning
This statement was either not entered at all or its syntax is incorrect.

Note
The specified buffer length is not evaluated in BS2000; the statement is nevertheless mandatory (compatibility with BS1000).
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0874 USER FILE BUFFER LENGTH IS NOT A MULTIPLE OF RECORD LENGTH

Relevant statements:
USER FILE RECORD LENGTH *integer*
USER FILE BUFFER LENGTH *integer*

Meaning
In BS1000 the buffer length must be a multiple of the length of the input record, a check on this is also performed in BS2000.

Note
The specified buffer length is not evaluated in BS2000; the statement is nevertheless mandatory (compatibility to BS1000).
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0876 RECORD DOES NOT EXIST IN SUBSCHEMA
RECORD NAME: *recordname*

Relevant statements:
SUBSCHEMA *subschemaname*
STORE RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
The record type to be stored is not found in the specified subschema, the record name or the subschema name must be corrected.
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.

Response
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0877 WRONG RECORD REFERENCE NUMBER
RECORD-DBKEY:*dbkey*

Relevant statement:
RECORD-DBKEY ...

Meaning
The item specified for the RECORD-DBKEY in a record of the input file contains a DB key with an incorrect REC-REF. The incorrect DB key is output.

Response
Correct the input file. If no test run has been specified, the database must be reset to its consistent state prior to the BINILOAD run.

0879 DBTT TOO SMALL. REORGANIZE DATABASE. MODIFY-RECORD-POPULATION *recordname*, DIFFERENCE = *n*

Meaning
The existing DBTT is too small for the number of input records; *n* indicates the number of required empty DBTT entries. This message is output only if the check run was selected.

Response
After the check run the database is still unchanged. The size of the DBTT can be increased immediately using the utility routine BREORG.

0880 AREA TOO SMALL. REORGANIZE DATABASE. MODIFY-REALM-SIZE *realmname*, DIFFERENCE = *n*

Meaning
In the realm *realmname*, *n* more empty pages are required for accommodating the records and/or tables. This message is output only if the check run was selected.

Response
If SECONDARY_ALLOCATION = 0 is set for the realm concerned, the BINILOAD run is aborted with an unchanged database after the test run has been completed. Realm extension can be performed immediately with the BREORG utility routine.
(Note: If the DBTT also needs to be extended, the associated realm must also be extended by the pages required for this purpose.)
If SECONDARY_ALLOCATION > 0 is set for the realm concerned, the BINILOAD run is not aborted after the test run owing to a lack of free space required for this urpose.
Instead, the free space required is obtained automatically by means of automatic realm extension as the procedure continues.

0881 LIST TABLE NOT EMPTY
OWNER KEY : *key* (IF PRESENT)
OWNER DATABASE KEY : *dbkey*
OWNER ACTUAL KEY : *actkey*

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER ..

Meaning
The set to be inserted is a LIST set and the set occurrence, selected via the owner for inserting the new DB record(s) is not empty. However, to LIST sets only completely new set occurrences can be added with BINILOAD. If new DB records are to be inserted into an existing set occurrence which is not empty, this must be performed by way of an application program with the DBH.
The message appears only once for every incorrect key value for owner selection even if it recurs in several records of the input file.
The name of the associated set to be inserted is output in the BINILOAD runtime log immediately before this.
If the check run is selected, all incorrect owner keys are determined and the run is aborted, the database remaining unchanged.
If the check run is not selected, the run is aborted following the first incorrect owner key and the database is destroyed.

Response
The column area for the item in the input record is taken from the owner statement.
If this area has been defined correctly, the corresponding input records can be determined with the aid of the incorrect key value which is output (the easiest way to do this is by using EDT, if possible).
The input file or the literal in the VALUE clause must be corrected.
If the check run is not selected, the database must be reset to a consistent state existing prior to this BINILOAD run.
Note
This error can also occur in the case of a singular LIST set.

0882 A KEY-ITEM IS NOT DECLARED IN SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
A key item of the combined record key has not been declared in the subschema.

Response
Declare key item in the subschema; restart BINILOAD.

0884 DBKEY / RSQ FOR OWNER ISN'T SPECIFIED IN CSV FILE, SET_NAME: set-name

Meaning
DBKEY or RSQ for Owner is missed in CSV file

Response
Correct CSV file and rerun BINILOAD.

0890 SPECIFIED AREA IS TEMPORARY

Relevant statements:
RECORD-AREA *realmname*
OWNER CALCKEY ..., AREA *realmname*

Meaning
The realm specified is temporary.

Response
BINILOAD terminates abnormally immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement.

0891 MORE THAN 5 RECORD-DISPL STATEMENTS WITH VALUE SPECIFIED

Relevant statement:
RECORD-DISPL *integer*, VALUE *literal*

Meaning
While BINILOAD can process any number of RECORD-DISPL statements with the specification (DISPL, LENGTH), it can only process up to 5 statements with the specification VALUE.

Response
BINILOAD aborts immediately thereafter. The database remains unchanged.
Restart BINILOAD, then enter correct statement, trying to reduce the number of statements affected by combining them.

0892 OWNER RECORD HAS NO SEARCHKEY
RECORD NAME: *recordname*

Relevant statements:
INSERT *setname*
OWNER SEARCHKEY ...

Meaning
The OWNER SEARCHKEY statement has been entered without specifying an explicitly singular set VIA SET *setname* ; in this case BINILOAD assumes that owner selection is to be via an implicit set (search key of owner record); no search key has been defined on record level for the owner record type in the DDL however.

Response
Repeat OWNER SEARCHKEY statement using the entry VIA SET...

0893 ORDER-NR *integer* INVALID (< 1 or > 255)

Relevant statement:
OWNER SEARCHKEY ..., ORDER-NR *integer*

Meaning
The ORDER NR. specified for the sort key/search key table to be used for owner selection is not within the permitted range of values.

Response
In the interactive mode the statement can be corrected immediately by reentering the complete statement, after which the BINILOAD run is continued normally. If the error occurred in batch mode, BINILOAD must be restarted using the correct statement.

0894 ORDER-NR IS NOT POSSIBLE FOR SET
SET NAME *setname*

Relevant statement:
OWNER SEARCHKEY ..., ORDER-NR *integer*

Meaning
The ORDER-NR. for a set counts all keys in this set definition (DDL), inclusive of the CALC keys. Too large an ORDER-NR was entered in the specified singular set to be used for owner selection.

Response
Correct the ORDER-NR.

0895 OWNER KEY NOT LOW-VALUE OR HIGH-VALUE
KEY: *key*

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER KEY DISPL *integer*, LENGTH 1

Meaning
The specified flag byte contains neither X’00’ (LOW-VALUE for insertion) nor X’FF’ (HIGH-VALUE for non-insertion); the contents of the flag byte are output.

Response
The column area for the item in the input record is taken from the OWNER statement.
If the column area was defined correctly, the concerned input records can be determined with the aid of the incorrect key value which is output (the easiest way to do this is by using EDT, if possible).
The input file or the literal in the VALUE clause must be corrected.
If the check run was not selected, the database must be reset to a consistent state existing prior to the BINILOAD run.

0896 OWNER CALC SEARCH KEY NOT FOUND

Relevant statement:
OWNER SEARCHKEY ...

Meaning
The item specified as the owner search key in a record of the input file or in the VALUE clause contains a search key which is not found in the database. The erroneous search key is output.
The message appears only once for every incorrect key value for owner selection even if it recurs in several records of the input file.
The name of the associated set to be inserted is output in the BINILOAD runtime log immediately before this.
If the check run is selected, all incorrect owner keys are detected and the run is aborted, the database remaining unchanged.
If the check run is not selected, the run is aborted following the first incorrect owner key and the database is destroyed.

Response

The column area for the item in the input record is taken from the owner statement.

If this area has been defined correctly, the corresponding input records can be determined with the aid of the incorrect key value which is output (the easiest way to do this is by using EDT, if possible).

The input file or the literal in the VALUE clause must be corrected.

If the check run is not selected, the database must be reset to a consistent state existing prior to this BINILOAD run.

0897 OWNER OF LIST SET NOT IN RECORD-AREA
OWNER KEY : *key* (IF PRESENT)
OWNER DATABASE KEY : *dbkey*
OWNER ACTUAL KEY : *actkey*

Relevant statements:
RECORD-AREA *realmname*
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER ...

Meaning
The INSERT set is a LIST set which was specified differently in the SSL than with DETACHED WITHIN *realmname*. The AREA lists for the owner and member record types in the DDL (the two must then be identical) contain more than one realm. In this case all owner occurrences which have been selected must also be in the specified record area of the specific BINILOAD run.

Response
The column area for the item in the input record is taken from the OWNER statement.
If the column area has been defined correctly, the concerned input records can be determined with the aid of the incorrect key value which is output (the easiest way to do this is by using EDT, if possible).
The input file or the literal in the VALUE clause must be corrected.
If the check run was not selected, the database must be reset to a consistent state existing prior to this BINILOAD run.

0898 OWNER OF PLOP SET NOT IN RECORD-AREA
OWNER KEY : *key* (IF PRESENT)
OWNER DATABASE KEY : *dbkey*
OWNER ACTUAL KEY : *actkey*

Relevant statements:
RECORD-AREA *realmname* l
INSERT SET *setname*

Meaning
For a set with PLACEMENT OPTIMIZATION, the same applies as for 0897.

Response
The column area for the item in the input record is taken from the OWNER statement.
If the column area has been defined correctly, the concerned input records can be determined with the aid of the incorrect key value which is output (the easiest way to do this is by using EDT, if possible).
The input file or the literal in the VALUE clause must be corrected.
If the check run was not selected, the database must be reset to a consistent state existing prior to this BINILOAD run.

0899 OWNER KEY HIGH VALUE FOR A MANDATORY AUTOMATIC SET

Relevant statements:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER { CALCKEY | SEARCHKEY | DBKEY }...

Meaning
The indicated set is a non-singular MANDATORY AUTOMATIC set and the item in the input record to be used for owner selection contains X'FF...FF' (HIGH-VALUE for non-insertion);
this is, however, only possible in the case of a MANUAL or an OPTIONAL set.
The name of the associated set to be inserted is output in the BINILOAD runtime log immediately before this.
If the check run is selected, the run is aborted with the database unchanged.
If the check run is not selected, the run is aborted and the database destroyed.

Response
The column area for the item in the input record is taken from the owner statement.
If this area has been defined correctly, the corresponding input records can be determined with the aid of the owner selection item which is output (the easiest way to do this is by using EDT, if possible).
The input file must be corrected.
If the check run is not selected, the database must then be reset to a consistent state existing prior to this BINILOAD run.

0900 OWNER DBKEY POSSIBLY INVALID, SIA NOT UP TO DATE
OSET NAME : setname

Relevant statements:
OWNER DBKEY IS VALUE *dbkey*

Meaning
The RSQ specified in *dbkey* is too large (i.e. not present in the available DBTT). However, since the SIA used for validation may be out-of-date, the problem may very occasionally be due to the fact that a completed online DBTT extension has not yet been recorded in the SIA.

Response
Correct the input or make sure the SIA is updated (connect the DB in an update DBH session).

0901 LISTREALM OF A DISTRIBUTABLE LISTSET NOT SPECIFIED
RECORD NAME: *recordname*

Meaning
The record type *recordname* is a member of a distributable LIST set.
Not all list realms are defined in the specified subschema.
BINILOAD terminates abnormally and the database is unchanged.

Response
Correct the subschema and rerun BINILOAD.

0902 OWNER RECORD NOT SPECIFIED
RECORD NAME: *recordname*

Meaning
The record type to be loaded must be inserted in a set (INSERT statement). The associated owner record type is not defined in the specified subschema. BINILOAD terminates abnormally and the database is unchanged.

Response
Correct the subschema and rerun BINILOAD.

0903 SPECIFIED REALM UNEQUAL TO TABLE AREA OF A DISTRUBUTABLE LISTSET

Statements affected:
RECORD-AREA *realmname*

Meaning
The record type to be loaded is the member record type of a distributable list. The realm specified is not the table realm. BINILOAD terminates abnormally and the database is unchanged.

Response
Specify the table realm of the distributable LIST set in the RECORD-AREA statement.

0904 WRONG AREA IN OWNER CALCKEY STATEMENT

Statements affected:
INSERT SET *setname*
OWNER CALCKEY ...

Meaning
The record type to be loaded is inserted in a set whose owner is selected by means of a CALC key. The owner record type is the member record type of a distributable list. In the OWNER CALCKEY statement the table realm is not specified under AREA NAME.
BINILOAD terminates abnormally and the database is unchanged.

Response
Correct the OWNER CALCKEY statement and rerun BINILOAD.

0905 DISTRIBUTABLE LISTSET MISSING

Meaning
The record type to be loaded belongs to a distributable list. However, no appropriate set is specified for the record type. The associated INSERT statement is missing. BINILOAD terminates abnormally and the database is unchanged.

Response
Add the INSERT statement and rerun BINILOAD.

0906 STATEMENT *statement-name* IS NOT ALLOWED WHEN FORMAT CSV IS SPECIFIED

Meaning
Statements RECORD-DISPL, RECORD-DBKEY, RECORD-RSQ, USER BUFFER LENGTH, USER FILE RECORD LENGTH, OWNER KEY, OWNER SEARCHKEY, OWNER CALCKEY, OWNER DBKEY and OWNER RSQ are not allowed if FORMAT IS CSV is specified.
BINILOAD terminates abnormally and the database is unchanged.

Response
Check and correct the statements and rerun BINILOAD.

0907 OPTION <DISPL IS n, LENGTH IS m> IN STATEMENT *statement-name* IS NOT ALLOWED WHEN FORMAT CSV IS SPECIFIED

Meaning
OPTION <DISPL IS n, LENGTH IS m> is not allowed in statement SET ORDER if FORMAT IS CSV is specified.
BINILOAD terminates abnormally and the database is unchanged.

Response
Check and correct the statements and rerun BINILOAD.

0908 ERROR DURING VALUE CONVERSION. LINE NUMBER: *line-number*, FIELD NAME: *field-name*, ERROR TYPE: *error-type*

Meaning
Value can't be converted to database item type.
The specified line was skipped when storing to the database.

Possible error types:

- INVALID SYMBOL (X)
- MORE SIGNIFICANT DIGITS THAN ALLOWED
- INCORRECT FORMAT OF DECIMAL NUMBER
- INCORRECT VALUE
- VALUE IS BIGGER THAN ALLOWED
- VALUE CANNOT BE CONVERTED TO UTF16. XHCS RETURN CODE: *return-code*
  return-code - XHCS error code. For more detailed information about the XHCS error code enter /HELP-MSG in system mode or see the XHCS manual.
- ALPHANUMERIC VALUE IS NOT IN DOUBLE QUOTES

Response
Check and correct the value in the field where error occurred, delete all records of the specified record types from the database using BOUTLOAD (REMOVE-RECORD statement) and rerun BINILOAD.

0909 ERROR DURING FIELDS NAMES PARSING. LINE NUMBER: *line-number*, FIELD NAME: *field-name*, ERROR TYPE: *error-type*

Meaning
Name of the field doesn't correspond to any field name in the database.

Possible error types:

- NO FIELD WITH RSQ FOUND
- INVALID FIELD NAME

Response
Check and correct the name in the field for which error occurred and rerun BINILOAD.

0910 SOME VALUES ARE MISSED IN CSV LINE: *line-number*

Meaning
Number of values in the specified CSV line doesn't correspond to number of field names in the header line.

Response
Check and correct the values in the line for which error occurred.

0911 OPTION <USING FIELD NAME IS> IN <SET ORDER> STATEMENT IS ALLOWED ONLY WHEN FORMAT CSV IS SPECIFIED

Meaning
OPTION <USING FIELD NAME IS> is allowed in statement SET ORDER statement only if FORMAT IS CSV is specified.
BINILOAD terminates abnormally and the database is unchanged.

Response
Check and correct the statements and rerun BINILOAD

0912 FIELD NAME SPECIFIED IN <SET ORDER> IS NOT CORRECT

Meaning
Field name specified in SET ORDER USING FIELD NAME IS statement is not correct.
BINILOAD terminates abnormally and the database is unchanged.

Response
Check and correct the statement and rerun BINILOAD

5889 DATABASE INCONSISTENCE: WRONG FORMAT OF TABLE RECORD

Meaning
BINILOAD has discovered a table node in ACT-KEY format in the database although none may exist in ACT-KEY format with respect to the table. BINILOAD terminates abnormally.

Meaning
Check the database with BCHECK.

5890 ERROR IN SIA ACCORDING TO A DISTRIBUTABLE LISTSET
RECORD NAME: *recordname* oder
SET NAME: *setname*

Meaning
An inconsistency exists in the SIA with respect to distributable LIST sets, for instance the distribution attribute with respect to the record and set do not match or only one realm is specified for the record type. The name of the object concerned is displayed.

Response
Check the consistency of the database before the BINILOAD run. If no inconsistency is detected, a system error exists.

5891 DATABASE INCONSISTENCE: TABLE RECORD NOT FOUND
DBKEY: *dbkey*
COLUMN NR: *column-number*

Meaning
In the course of the internal program run (owner selection, erasing tables) a table occurrence, which should already have been in the database prior to the BINILOAD run, cannot be found.

Response
If the message was not output during the check run, the database must now be reset. The consistency of the database prior to the BINILOAD run must be checked. If the database proves to be consistent prior to the BINILOAD run, a system error has occurred.

5892 DATABASE INCONSISTENCE: RECORD NOT FOUND
DBKEY: *dbkey*

Meaning
In the course of the internal program run (owner selection, erasing tables) a record occurrence, which should already have been in the database prior to the BINILOAD run, cannot be found.

Response
If the message was not output during the check run, the database must now be reset. The consistency of the database prior to the BINILOAD run must be checked. If the database proves to be consistent prior to the BINILOAD run, a system error has occurred.

5894 DB_KEY IN SCD OF CHAIN INVALID
OWNER DB_KEY: *owner dbkey*
DB_KEY: *member dbkey*

Meaning
BINILOAD is processing the specified owner. BINILOAD fetches the specified member DB key (of the first or last member in the chain) from the owner's SCD.
BINILOAD searches for act-key for this member DB key via the member DBTT. However, none was found.

Response
If the message was not output during the check run, the database must now be reset. The consistency of the database prior to the BINILOAD run must be checked. If the database proves to be consistent prior to the BINILOAD run, a system error has occurred.

5895 USER CODED CHARACTER SET CANNOT BE DETERMINED: SRMUINFI RETURN CODE: *returncode*

Meaning
User coded character set can't be determined by SRMUINFI macro (see the return code) and loading data from the file in CSV format is not possible now. BINILOAD terminates abnormally.

Response
Data can be loaded from the input file not in CSV format.

5899 IN MODULE: *module*
AT OPERATION: *operation*
RETCODE: *retcode*

Meaning
In some cases the buffer for the database page last read or last written to SYSLST is printed in addition to the above message.

Response
Generate diagnostic documentation and write error report.
If the system error does not occur during the check run, the database has been destroyed and must be reset.

5899 OPERATION = WRITIL1/WRITIL2/WRITIL3
RETCODE = X’0002000B’

Meaning
An attempt is made to write to the scratch file with LINK-NAME=SCRTCH1, the return code corresponds to the DMS code: 0922
The scratch file was set up with SPACE = (*primary*, *secondary*), which were not multiples of 9 or 135 (in the case of high-efficiency I/O).

Response
Set up new scratch file.

5899 OPERATION = WRITIL1/WRITIL2/WRITIL3
RETCODE = X’0002000D’

Meaning
At attempt was made to write to the scratch file with LINK-NAME:SCRTCH1, the return code corresponds to the DMS-CODE: 054D
The scratch file is too small and cannot be expanded any further.

Response
Calculate data quantity to be stored in the scratch file (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual) and set up new scratch file.

5899 OPERATION = SORTPEN
RETCODE = X’0106001E’

Meaning
The primary allocation for the sort file with LINK-NAME=SORTWK is too low in respect to the SORTCORE parameter which has been selected.

Response
Set up new scratch file.

5899 OPERATION = SORT-IN/SORTOUT
RETCODE = X’0106000D’

Meaning
In respect to the SORTCORE parameter the sort file is correctly dimensioned, proves, however, to be too small and cannot be expanded any further. (This error usually occurs when sorting the records in the STORE phase).

Response
Calculate data quantity for the sort file (see “Creation and Restructuring“ manual) and set up new sort file.

3.10 BMEND

{ABNORMAL/NORMAL} END FUNCTION *operation* AT *timestamp*

Meaning
Execution of the specified function was terminated abnormally/normally.

ALOG-FILE *:catid:$userid.dbname*.A.*alog-seq-number* ERASED

Meaning
The specified ALOG file was deleted.

ALOG-FILE *':catid:$userid.dbname.A.alog-seq-number'* NOT USED FOR MENDING

Meaning
The specified ALOG file was not needed during update.

BEGIN FUNCTION *operation* AT *timestamp*

Meaning
Execution of the specified function is starting.

{CONSISTENT/INCONSISTENT} DATABASE DIRECTORY

Meaning
The realm DBDIR is consistent or the database is inconsistent.

DATABASE CURRENTLY IN USE

Meaning
The database is currently being used by a different utility routine or by UDS/SQL DBH.

DATABASE ORIGINAL WITHOUT AFIM LOGGING

Meaning
Logging has not been activated for the original database.

DEADLINE FOR ALL SPECIFIED REALMS ALREADY REACHED

Meaning
No realm needs to be updated.

FUNCTION *operation* {AVAILABLE FROM NOW ON/NOT AVAILABLE}

Meaning
The specified function is now available/no longer available.

LOGGING FOR DATABASE *$userid.dbname*[*.copyname*] STOPPED, NAME OF LAST USED ALOG FILE IS *:catid:*$*userid.dbname*.A.*alog-seq-number*

Meaning
Logging has been deactivated for the indicated database. The ALOG file last used is specified.

LOGGING WILL BE {ACTIVATED/SUPPRESSED}

Meaning
Logging is now activated/deactivated.

MENDING WITH ALOG FILE *':catid:$userid.dbname.A.alog-seq-number'* {STARTED /FINISHED)

Meaning
The indicated ALOG file is needed/not needed during update.

ONLINE COPY FOR DATABASE *$userid.dbname*[.*copyname*] {ALLOWED/REFUSED}

Meaning
Creation of an online backup copy is permitted/not permitted for the database indicated.

PRINT OF ALOG HISTORY NOT POSSIBLE

Meaning
The history cannot be output.

PROCESSING OF DATABASE COPY

Meaning
A shadow database is being processed.

REALM *realmname* OF DATABASE *$userid.dbname*[.*copyname*] MARKED AS SWITCHED {OFF /ON}

Meaning
The specified realm has been connected/disconnected.

STATEMENT SKIPPED

Meaning
The statement is skipped.

STD UPDATE FOR ALL REALMS SPECIFIED

Meaning
The (inconsistent) database is consistent once this function has been completed.

UNDO FOR FUNCTION *operation*

Meaning

The indicated function was cancelled.

2901 FUNCTION CODE IN PARAMETER BLOCK INVALID

Meaning
A statement that is not permitted for this program is to be analyzed.

Response
Enter a different statement.

2902 FUNCTION NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
The statement analyzed is not permitted.

Response
Enter a different statement.

2903 TYPE OF REALM LIST IN PARAMETER BLOCK INVALID

Meaning
The list of realms to be processed is incorrect.

Response
Correct the list.

2904 REALM *realmname* NOT AVAILABLE FOR FUNCTION: OPEN MODE NOT WRITE

Meaning
The indicated realm cannot be processed by the specified function since it cannot be opened for a write operation.

Response
Do not process the database simultaneously with the DBH and/or utility routines.

2905 REALM *realmname* NOT AVAILABLE FOR FUNCTION: OPEN MODE NOT READ

Meaning
The indicated realm cannot be processed by the specified function since it cannot be opened for a write operation.

Response
Do not process the database simultaneously with the DBH and/or utility routines.
Alternatively, verify that the file name for the realm is present.

2906 REALM *realmname* NOT FOUND IN SCHEMA

Meaning
The indicated realm could not be found in the schema.

Response
Only realms belonging to the database specified can be processed.

2907 REALM DBDIR MAY NOT BE SWITCHED OFF/ON

Meaning
The database directory may not be connected/disconnected.

Response
Specify a different realm.

2908 REALM *realmname* DEFECTIVE IN ACT-KEY-0 AND ACT-KEY-N

Meaning
The indicated realm is inconsistent and cannot be processed.

Response
Use a different copy (backup) of the realm.

2909 REALM *realmname* TEMPORARY

Meaning
The indicated realm is temporary and therefore cannot be processed.

Response
Omit the realm.

2910 REALM *realmname* NOT AVAILABLE BECAUSE OF I/O ERROR

Meaning
The indicated realm could not be processed due to an I/O error.

Response
Analyze the I/O error.

2911 IO-ERROR OCCURRED ON ACT-KEY-0 OF DBDIR

Meaning
An I/O error occurred when the database directory was accessed.

Response
Analyze the I/O error.

2912 NO REALMS TO PROCESS FOR FUNCTION

Meaning
There are no realms that can be processed by the current function.

Response
The function is superfluous or specify a different realm.

2914 TYPE OF DEADLINE IN PARAMETER BLOCK INVALID

Meaning
Specification of the deadline was incorrect.

Response
Correct input.

2915 DEADLINE OUT OF RANGE FOR REALM *realmname*

Meaning
The indicated realm cannot be updated with the specified deadline because, for example, the deadline has already been reached or exceeded.

Response
Change deadline or do not use it to update the realm.

2916 DEADLINE = BREAK-POINT IS NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
This deadline specification is not permitted in the current context.

Response
Specify a different deadline.

2917 DEADLINE = STD IS NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
This deadline specification is not permitted in the current context.

Response
Specify a different deadline.

2918 REALM DBCOM MAY NOT BE SWITCHED OFF/ON

Meaning
The database compiler realm may not be connected/disconnected.

Response
Specify different realms.

2921 TYPE OF LOG MODE IN PARAMETER BLOCK INVALID

Meaning
The indicated logging type is invalid.

Response
Specify a different logging type.

2922 DEFAULT-SUPPORT = UNCHANGED NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
Specification of UNCHANGED is not permitted because no logging information has yet been entered in the database.

Response
Correct DEFAULT-SUPPORT specification.

2923 DEFAULT ALOG LOCATION IN PARAMETER BLOCK INVALID

Meaning
Specification of ALOG LOCATION was incorrect.

Response
Correct input.

2924 DEFAULT DEVICE TYPE *device* NOT FOUND

Meaning
The indicated device (type) could not be found or has not been defined.

Response
Specify a different device (type).

2925 DEFAULT VOLUME(S) ON TAPE NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
Tapes cannot be used.

Response
Specify hard disks.

2926 DEFAULT-SUPPORT: VOLUMES IN DIFFERENT VOLUMESETS NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
All the volumes of a PSV which are specified for the default allocation must belong to the same volume set, i.e. the VSNs must contain the same CATID.

Response
Correct input.

2927 DEFAULT-SUPPORT: MORE THAN ONE VALUE UNEQUAL *STD NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
If a value not equal to *STD is specified in DEFAULT-SUPPORT=*PUBLIC (...) for one of the parameters CATID, VOLUME-SET or VOLUME, the only specification permitted for the other two parameters is *STD.

Response
Correct input.

2930 RESERVE-SUPPORT = UNCHANGED NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
Specification of UNCHANGED is not permitted because no logging specification has yet been entered in the database.

Response
Correct RESERVE-SUPPORT specification.

2931 RESERVE ALOG LOCATION IN PARAMETER BLOCK INVALID

Meaning
Specification of ALOG LOCATION was incorrect.

Response
Correct input.

2932 RESERVE DEVICE TYPE *device* NOT FOUND

Meaning
The indicated device (type) could not be found or has not been defined.

Response
Specify a different device (type).

2933 RESERVE VOLUME(S) ON TAPE NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
Tapes cannot be used.

Response
Specify hard disks.

2934 RESERVE-SUPPORT: VOLUMES IN DIFFERENT VOLUMESETS NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
All the volumes of a PSV which are specified for the reserve allocation must belong to the same volume set, i.e. the VSNs must contain the same CATID.

Response
Correct input.

2935 RESERVE-SUPPORT: MORE THAN ONE VALUE UNEQUAL *STD NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
If a value not equal to *STD is specified in RESERVE-SUPPORT=*PUBLIC (...) for one of the parameters CATID, VOLUME-SET or VOLUME, the only specification permitted for the other two parameters is *STD.

Response
Correct input.

2937 SPACE = UNCHANGED IS NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
Specification of UNCHANGED is not permitted because no logging information has yet been entered in the database.

Response
Correct SPACE specification.

2938 PRIMARY SPACE VALUE OUT OF RANGE

Meaning
Value specified for SPACE is too big or too small.

Response
Enter a valid value.

2939 SECONDARY SPACE VALUE OUT OF RANGE

Meaning
Value specified for SPACE is too big or too small.

Response
Enter a valid value.

2940 FATAL ERROR IN SEMANTIC CHECK. BMEND TERMINATED

Meaning
Internal BMEND error.

Response
Generate error documentation.

2951 REALM *realmname* OF DATABASE *dbname* CANNOT BE MARKED AS SWITCHED {ON | OFF}

Meaning
The indicated realm cannot be connected/disconnected because, for example, it is inconsistent or not available.

Response
Remove the cause of the error using the information supplied by the other messages or warnings.

2952 REALMS OF DATABASE *dbname* CANNOT BE MARKED AS SWITCHED 'ON' OR 'OFF'

Meaning
Realms in the indicated database cannot be connected/disconnected because, for example, the database directory is not available.

Response
Remove the cause of the error using the information supplied by the other messages or warnings.

2955 REALM *realmname* NOT PROCESSABLE

Meaning
The indicated realm cannot be processed.

Response
Remove the cause of the error using the information supplied by the other messages or warnings.

2956 NO PRINT OF DBDIR-INFORMATIONS

Meaning
The database directory could not be accessed.

Response
Remove the cause of the error using the information supplied by the other messages or warnings.

2957 PRINT OF ALOG HISTORY NOT POSSIBLE

Meaning
The ALOG file could not be accessed.

Response
Remove the cause of the error using the information supplied by the other messages or warnings.

2958 INITIALISATION OF JOBVAR UNSUCCESSFUL

Meaning
The job variable could not be supplied with a value.

Response
Remove the cause of the error using the information supplied by the other messages or arnings.

2961 ONLINE COPIES NOT ALLOWED WITHOUT AFIM LOGGING

Meaning
Creation of online copies is only permitted if logging is active.

Response
Activate logging first.

2962 *operation* NOT POSSIBLE, FILE *filename* IS IN USE

Meaning
The indicated function cannot be executed because the specified file is being used by a different task.

Response
Avoid concurrent access to the indicated file.

2963 *operation* NOT (COMPLETELY) EXECUTED

Meaning
The indicated function could not be completely executed.

Response
Remove the cause of the error using the information supplied by the other messages or warnings.

2965 WRONG LOG RECORD TYPE IN ALOG FILE *filename*

Meaning
The indicated ALOG file contains a log record with an incorrect type.

Response
Generate error documentation.

2970 UPDATE DATABASE NOT POSSIBLE

Meaning
The database cannot be updated.

Response
Remove the cause of the error using the information supplied by the other messages or warnings.

2971 ALOG FILE *filename* NOT PROCESSABLE

Meaning
The indicated ALOG file cannot be processed.

Response
Remove the cause of the error using the information supplied by the other messages or warnings.

2977 INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN REALM *realmname* AND ALOG FILE *filename*

Meaning
The realm is not compatible with the ALOG file.

Response
Change realm or ALOG file.

2978 PHYSICAL ALLOCATION RIGHT UNKNOWN FOR *catid*

Meaning
For the pubset *catid* it is not possible to ascertain whether the right to physical allocation which would be necessary to create new ALOG files of the current database is available for the current user ID.

Response
Create new ALOG files yourself before these are required by the DBH or utility routines or ensure that the required right has been granted.

2979 PHYSICAL ALLOCATION RIGHT MISSING FOR *catid*

Meaning
The right for physical allocation which is required to create new ALOG files for the current database is not available on the pubset *catid* for the current user ID.

Response
Create new ALOG files yourself before these are required by the DBH or by utility routines or have the required right assigned by the BS2000 system administrator.

2980 WRONG RESTART INFORMATION

Meaning
The current restart information is incorrect or incomplete.

Response
Bring the interrupted update operation to an end (recreate the same environment with regard to the database and ALOG file as when BMEND was interrupted).

2981 MORE THAN FIFTEEN VOLUMES SPECIFIED. ONLY THE LAST FIFTEEN ONES HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

2982 DELETE = NO ASSUMED (DUE TO PREVIOUS ERRORS)

Meaning
The processed ALOG files were not deleted because an error occurred.

Response
If necessary, ALOG files can be subsequently deleted with the appropriate BS2000 command.

2983 ALOG FILE *filename* IS INCONSISTENT, BUT IS NOT THE LAST ONE

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
The inconsistent ALOG file can only be applied with DEADLINE=BREAKPOINT (database must then be warm started).

2984 ALOG FILE *filename* CANNOT BE ERASED

Meaning
The indicated ALOG file cannot be deleted.

Response
Delete the ALOG file with the appropriate BS2000 command.

2985 UPDATE OF JOBVARIABLE NOT SUCCESSFUL

Meaning
The job variable cannot be modified.

Response
Remove the cause of the error using the information supplied by the other messages or warnings.

2986 ALOG FILE *filename* AND ITS PREDECESSOR DON'T FIT

Meaning
The indicated ALOG file is not compatible with the previous ALOG file.

Response
Find a compatible ALOG file.

2987 DEADLINE FOR REALM *realmname* NOT REACHED

Meaning
The deadline for the indicated realm was not reached.

Response
None.

2988 NO AFIMS IN ALOG FILE

Meaning
The ALOG file does not contain any after-images.

Response
Use the correct ALOG file.

2989 REALM *realmname* NOT OPENED

Meaning
The indicated realm could not be opened.

Response
If this realm is needed, it should not be accessed simultaneously by the DBH or utility routines.

2990 BUFFER-SIZE REDUCED

Meaning
The specified buffer size is out of the permitted range and has been reduced.

Response
None.

2991 DEADLINE FOR REALM *realmname* ALREADY REACHED

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

2992 ALOG FILES *filename-1* AND *filename-2* DON'T FIT

Meaning
The two indicated ALOG files are not compatible.

Response
None.

2993 DEADLINE = BREAK-POINT NOT ALLOWED FOR COPY, STD ASSUMED

Meaning
The specified deadline is not permitted; it has been set to STD.

Response
None.

2994 TIME *timestamp* NOT UNIQUE. SUMMER SEASON WILL BE ASSUMED.

Meaning
The specified local time stamp cannot be uniquely mapped to UTC. Daylight saving time is assumed.

Response
None.

2995 *operation* ALREADY EXECUTED

Meaning
The desired function has already been executed.

Response
None.

2996 WRITING OF LOG RECORDS FOR DATABASE *dbname* ALREADY {STARTED | STOPPED}

Meaning
Logging has already been activated/deactivated.

Response
None.

2998 REALM *realmname* OF DATABASE *dbname* ALREADY MARKED AS SWITCHED {ON | OFF}

Meaning
The indicated realm has already been connected/disconnected.

Response
None.

2999 RESTART WILL BE EXECUTED

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

3.11 BMODTT

2401 INVALID SYNTAX IN SOURCE STATEMENT

Meaning
One of the keywords REUSE, KEEP, REMOVE, SET or RESET is not followed by DBKEY, OF, REUSE-FREE-SPACE or RECORD, nor by *ALL, *ALL EXCEPT or a record type or realm name.

Response
Enter correct statement.

2601 STATEMENT BEGINNING WITHOUT CORRECT PRIMARY KEYWORD

Meaning
The first keyword is not REUSE, KEEP, REMOVE or SET/RESET.

Response
Enter correct statement.

2602 RECORD : *recordname* IN SCHEMA NOT FOUND

Meaning
Specified record type does not exist in schema.

Response
Specify correct record name and restart BMODTT.

2603 REALM : *realmname* IN SCHEMA NOT FOUND

Meaning
Specified realm does not exist in schema.

Response
Specify correct realm name and restart BMODTT.

2607 INCONSISTENT ACT-KEY0-PAGE ON REALM *realmname*
- NUMBER OF PAGES DIFFERS FROM SIA
- REALM-NAME DIFFERS FROM SIA
- FPA-BEGIN DIFFERS FROM SIA
- BACKUP-DATA DIFFERS FROM SIA

Meaning
The indicated inconsistencies have been found.

Response
Remove inconsistencies and restart BMODTT.

2608 WRONG FPA-VALUE OF DBTT *recref*

Meaning
For the indicated record type no DBTT page has been marked as reserved in the central FPA.

Response
Generate consistent database status, or submit documentation to system administrator if necessary.

2609 WRONG DBTT-VALUE OF DBTT *recref*

Meaning

The DBTT columns for 1 to *n* deleted records contain values other than 0, i.e. they are not consistent.

Response

Generate consistent status, or submit documentation to the system administrator if necessary.

3.12 BOUTLOAD

3901 USER IS NOT ADMINISTRATOR, THEN ONLY THE “COPY” STATEMENT IS ALLOWED

Relevant statement:

OPEN-DATABASE or
/SET-FILE-LINK command with LINK-NAME=DATABASE

Meaning
The message informs the user that only “COPY” is allowed as subsequent statement as the userid of the BOUTLOAD user is not identical to that of the database administrator.

Response
Enter “COPY” or “END” statement.

3902 AFTER “RECORD-NAME =*ALL” ONLY THE “END” STATEMENT IS ALLOWED

Relevant statement:
COPY or REMOVE or EXPORT with RECORD-NAME =*ALL

Meaning
The message informs the user that only “END” is allowed as subsequent statement because the current statement contains “RECORD-NAME = *ALL”, thus this statement must be the only executable statement.

Response
Enter “END” statement.

3903 AFTER “REALM-NAME=*realmname*” ONLY THE “END” STATEMENT IS ALLOWED

Relevant statement:
COPY with REALM-NAME=*realmname*

Meaning
The message informs the user that only “END” is allowed as subsequent statement because the current statement contains “REALM-NAME=*realmname*”, thus this statement must be the only executable statement.

Response
Enter “END” statement.

3910 NO EXECUTABLE STATEMENT POSSIBLE

Meaning
No COPY-RECORD, EXPORT-RECORD or REMOVE-RECORD statement is permitted.
The existing database is inconsistent and cannot be processed, since the database directory is incompatible with its administration data.

Response
Make the database consistent or address it under the database user ID.

3911 NO CORRECT EXECUTABLE STATEMENT SPECIFIED

Relevant statement:
COPY or REMOVE or EXPORT

Meaning
Entry of any of these statements was incorrect.

Response
Restart BOUTLOAD and enter correct executable statements.

3921 REALM *realmname* NOT FOUND IN THE SCHEMA

Relevant statement:
COPY with REALM-NAME=*realmname*

Meaning
The specified realm does not exist in the schema of the opened database.

Response
Check schema (using a BPSIA REPORT if available), correct realm name.

3922 REALM *realmname* CONTAINS NO RECORDS

Relevant statement:
COPY with REALM-NAME=*realmname*

Meaning
The specified realm contains no record types according to the definition in the schema.

Response
Check schema (using a BPSIA REPORT if available), correct realm name.

3923 RECORD *recordname* NOT FOUND IN THE SCHEMA

Relevant statement:
COPY with RECORD-NAME=*recordname*

Meaning
The specified record type does not exist in the schema of the opened database.

Response
Check schema (using a BPSIA REPORT if available), correct record name.

3924 RECORD *recordname* NOT FOUND IN THE SPECIFIED REALM

Relevant statement:
COPY with RECORD-NAME=*recordname* and REALM-NAME=*realmname*

Meaning
The specified realm is not contained in the WITHIN clause (DDL) of the specified record type.

Response
Check schema (using a BPSIA REPORT if available), correct realm or record name.

3925 “RECORD-NAME=*ALL” IS NOT ALLOWED AT THIS TIME

Relevant statement:
COPY or REMOVE or EXPORT
with RECORD-NAME= *ALL

Meaning
The indicated statement has not been entered as the first executable statement; it can thus not be the only statement to be executed (as it requires). The statement is ignored.

Response
Enter executable statements with “RECORD-NAME=*recordname*” only or “END”.

3926 ONLY “REALM=NAME=*ALL” ALLOWED AT THIS TIME

Relevant statement:
COPY with REALM-NAME=*realmname*

Meaning
The indicated statement has not been entered as the first executable statement; it can thus not be the only statement to be executed (as it requires). The statement is ignored.

Response
Enter executable statements with “REALM-NAME=*ALL” only or “END”.

3930 THERE ARE NO OCCURRENCES PRESENT FOR RECORD *recordname*
OUTPUT FILE *filename* IS EMPTY

Relevant statement:
COPY or EXPORT

Meaning
No records of the specified record type *recordname* exist in the database. The assigned output file is empty. BOUTLOAD deletes any empty output files which it has created internally.

Response
Delete any other empty output files which have been made available or prevent them from being processed.

3931 SYSTEM BREAK OCCURRED FOR DBDIR -
ONLY ,REMOVE *ALL’ OR ,COPY...SET-INFO=NO‘ POSSIBLE

Meaning
The database is inconsistent.

Response
Specify one of the two indicated statements or reset the database.

3932 STRING CONVERSION WITH SUBSTITUTION BY DEFAULT CHARACTERS PERFORMED FOR RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
Conversion replaces characters of source by a default character because of no equivalent representation in user defined character set.

3933 ITEM *itemname* OF UNKNOWN ITEM TYPE IN RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

3935 NATIONAL CHARACTERS CANNOT BE CONVERTED: XHCS RETURN CODE: *returncode*

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
See description of the return code in the XHCS manual**.**

3936 USER CODED CHARACTER SET CANNOT BE DETERMINED: SRMUINFI RETURN CODE: *returncode*

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

3944 *filename* AMBIGUOUS WITHIN USERID

Meaning
In a multi-public volume set the file is not unique within the userid.

Response
Ensure uniqueness and repeat BOUTLOAD.

3945 AFIM-LOGGING IS SPECIFIED FOR ACTUAL VERSION OF DATABASE, THEREFORE FORMATTING OF USER-REALMS NOT POSSIBLE

Relevant statement:
REMOVE or EXPORT with RECORD-NAME= *ALL

Meaning
All user realms are to be reformatted; this is, however, not possible if AFIM logging has been specified for the database.

Response
Deactivate logging for the database in a BMEND run, then repeat BOUTLOAD run.

3946 MORE THAN ONE LINKNAME FOR *filename*

Meaning
More than one link name exist for the indicated SAM output file.

Response
Assign unique link name for file and repeat BOUTLOAD.

3951 THERE ARE OCCURRENCES STILL PRESENT FOR MEMBER RECORD *recordname*

Relevant statement:
REMOVE or EXPORT with RECORD-NAME=*recordname*

Meaning
Member records of an owner record type to be deleted are still present in the database. The member records have to be deleted with or prior to the owner record however. An error message is output for each member record type concerned.

Response
Restart BOUTLOAD and specify deletion for the member record type (combined with selection if required).

3970 SYSTEM BREAK OCCURRED FOR DBDIR.
AT THIS TIME ONLY ‚REMOVE *ALL' OR ‚COPY...SET-INFO=NO' POSSIBLE

Meaning
A statement other than those shown was entered despite the preceding WARNING 3931.
The database is inconsistent.

Response
Reset the database or specify one of the indicated statements.

3971 SYSTEM BREAK OCCURRED FOR REALM *realmname*

Meaning
The indicated realm has not been closed normally in a previous update transaction. The current state of the database is inconsistent. In the case of a DBDIR realm, the causing transaction and its date can be obtained from the dump of the first page (using DPAGE). If the realm is a user realm (i.e. any realm other than the DBDIR), the realm file is not part of the current database version.

Response
In the case of the DBDIR the database must be reset to the state prior to the update transaction; in the case of a user realm the error must have been caused by an illegal manipulation on the file.

3973 FPA-ENTRY OUT OF RANGE FOR BLOCK-ACTKEY *actkey*

Meaning
The FPA entry for the indicated database page is negative or exceeds the maximum permissible value. When encountering this error, BOUTLOAD aborts immediately.

Response
Check consistency of the database using BCHECK; if the message: “START UPDATE FOR DATABASE” has already been output, the database must be reset to the state prior to BOUTLOAD beforehand.

3974 NR_PAGE_INDICES OUT OF RANGE FOR BLOCK-ACTKEY *actkey*

Meaning
The number of page index entries for the indicated database page is negative or exceeds the maximum permissible value.
When encountering this error, BOUTLOAD aborts immediately.

Response
Check the consistency of the database using BCHECK; if the message: “START UPDATE FOR DATABASE” has already been output, the database must be reset to the state prior to BOUTLOAD beforehand.

3975 DUMMY_ENTRY INVALID FOR BLOCK-ACTKEY *actkey*

Meaning
The indicated database page contains an error in the address of the CALC table in the CALC page or in the end address of the page if it is not a CALC page.

Response
Check consistency of the database using BCHECK; if the message: “START UPDATE FOR DATABASE” has already been output, reset database to the state prior to BOUTLOAD beforehand.

3976 DBTT TOO LARGE FOR RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
A DBTT has been created for the indicated record type with RSQ entries which exceed the maximum permissible value of 2^{24-1} for 2-Kbyte records or 2^{24-1} for 2-Kbyte records or 2^{31-1} for 4/8-Kbyte records.
When this high value range of the DBTT is used for RSQ entries, the associated records are likely not to be accessible.

Response
Reduce size of DBTT using BREORG while high value range is not used. Otherwise reset database to consistent state first.

3978 BFORMAT NOT EXECUTED COMPLETELY

Meaning
Not all user realms of the current database have been formatted. Database creation has not yet been completed.

Response
Start BFORMAT, specifying the missing user realms.

3979 DELETION OF LIST FOR A SINGULAR SET *setname* ANCHORED IN BLOCK WITH ACTKEY *actkey* UNSUCCESSFUL

Meaning
A table node always exists for an empty table of a SYSTEM set. Not enough space was available when this node was created for a list.

Response
Reorganize the list using BREORG, specifying an occupancy level, in order to restructure it.

3986 CLOSE UNSUCCESSFUL FOR *filename* WITH DMS-CODE:*dmscode*

Meaning
Failure to close the indicated file.

Response
According to the indicated DMS code; if the message: “START UPDATE FOR DATABASE” has already been output, reset the database to the state prior to the BOUTLOAD run beforehand.

3992 WRITE INTO OUTPUT FILE UNSUCCESSFUL FOR *filename* WITH DMS-CODE:*dmscode*

Meaning
Failure to write a record to the indicated output file (SAM file, disk or tape).

Response
According to the indicated DMS code; if the message: “START UPDATE FOR DATABASE” has already been output, reset the database to the state prior to BOUTLOAD beforehand.

3993 FILE UNSUCCESSFUL FOR *filename* WITH DMS-CODE:*dmscode*

Meaning
Failure to open a non-existent output file. The database has not yet been updated.

Response
According to the indicated DMS code.

3994 RELEASE UNSUCCESSFUL FOR *linkname* WITH DMS-CODE:*dmscode*

Meaning
Failure to release the link name DATABASE or the link name for an output file.

Response
In the case of DATABASE, terminate task with /LOGOFF as the database has already been closed; for the link name of an output file, refer to message 3986.

3996 RDTFT UNSUCCESSFUL FOR *linkname* WITH DMS-CODE:*dmscode*

Meaning
Failure to read the TFT entry for LINK-NAME=DATABASE.

The database has not yet been updated.

Response
According to the indicated DMS code.

3998 FSTAT UNSUCCESSFUL FOR *filename* WITH DMS-CODE:*dmscode*

Meaning
Failure to read the BS2000 catalog entry for the indicated file. The database has not yet been updated.

Response
According to the indicated DMS code.

3999 ERASE UNSUCCESSFUL FOR *filename* WITH DMS-CODE:*dmscode*

Meaning
The empty output file created internally by BOUTLOAD could not be deleted.

Response
According to the indicated DMS code.

8901 FUNCTION:*operation* R-CODE:*retcode* MODULE:*module*
SUPPLEMENT:*explanation*

Meaning
During the program run a BOUTLOAD error was encountered for the current constellation which has not existed in this form before. Additional information is output on SYSLST.

Response
Retain entire documentation and submit to your system consultant staff. If the message:
“START UPDATE FOR DATABASE” has already been output, reset the database to the state prior to the BOUTLOAD run.

3.13 BPGSIZE

- Execution messages
- Error messages

3.13.1 Execution messages

***** CONVERSION OF REALM *realmname* STARTED/FINISHED

Meaning
Conversion of the realm *realmname* has started or finished.

Response
None

INCONSISTENT DATABASE

Meaning
The database is inconsistent and cannot be processed by BPGSIZE.

Response
Make the database consistent.

STATEMENT SKIPPED

Meaning
The last statement was skipped.

Response
None

REALM *realmname* NOT ACCESSIBLE

Meaning
The specified realm cannot be accessed.

Response
See additional messages.

REALM *realmname* HAS TO BE CONVERTED ONCE MORE

Meaning
The realm *realmname* needs to be converted again.

Response
None

***** BEGIN / NORMAL END / ABNORMAL END FUNCTION *function* AT *timestamp*

Meaning
Start or end of the specified function.

Response
None

PLEASE CREATE THE NEW REALM WITH A GREATER PRIMARY-ALLOCATION

Meaning
The size of the created realm is too small.

Response
The realm must be created by the user with a larger primary allocation using CREATE-FILE.

NUMBER OF CONVERTED PAGES OF REALM *realmname* IS *nr-done* WITH A MAXIMUM OF *nr-to-do* PAGES

Meaning
The BPGSIZE run was aborted. A total of *nr-done* pages of the original database were converted from a maximum of *nr-to-do* pages.

Response
See additional message.

DIFFERENCE IN CONSISTENCY BETWEEN OLD AND NEW DBDIR

Meaning
The consistency point of the original database has changed since the last BPGSIZE run.

Response
Everything must be converted again.

CALC FOR RECORD / SET *name* CONVERTED

Meaning
The specified CALC area has been converted.

Response
Any reorganizations of CALC areas that may be required must be carried out in the order specified here.

***** CONVERSION OF REALM *realmname* WAITING FOR DISTRIBUTABLE LIST PROCESSING

Meaning
When the realm is converted the system waits until all distributable lists have been converted.

Response
None

PROCESSING DISTRIBUTABLE LIST SETS FOR SET REALM *realmname*

Meaning
The distributable lists with the specified realm as table realm are converted.

Response
None

PROCESSING DISTRIBUTABLE LIST WITH SET REF *setref*

Meaning
The distributable list with the specified SET Ref is converted.

Response
None

***** CONVERSION CONTINUES FOR REALM *realmname* AFTER DISTRIBUTABLE LIST PROCESSING

Meaning
After distributable lists have been converted, the conversion of the realm is completed.

Response
None

3.13.2 Error messages

3001 OLD LIST TABLE NOT FOUND

Meaning
A table cannot be found.

Response
Checked (with BCHECK) whether the original database is consistent. If the database is consistent, generate error documentation.

3002 THE NEW DATABASE (DBDIR.NEW) IS ALREADY IN USE

Meaning
The target database is already being written to. No conversion occurs.

Response
None

3003 TYPE OF REALM LIST IN PARAMETER BLOCK INVALID

Meaning
The internal realm list is invalid.

Response
Generate error documentation; specify the realms by some other method.

3005 REALM *realmname* NOT AVAILABLE FOR FUNCTION: OPEN MODE NOT READ

Meaning
The specified realm cannot be accessed at all.

Response
Check who is accessing the realm.

3006 REALM *realmname* NOT FOUND IN SCHEMA

Meaning
The specified realm is not contained in the schema.

Response
None

3007 PAGE *nr* IN REALM *realmname* NOT KONSISTENT

Meaning
An inconsistent page was detected.

Response
Checked with BCHECK whether the original database is consistent and generate error documentation if required.

3008 COPY-NAME ‚NEW‘ CONFLICTS WITH THE TARGET

Meaning
A copy with the copy name NEW is being used as the original database. This is not allowed.

Response
Assign a different copy name to the original database.

3009 REALM *realmname* INCONSISTENT

Meaning
The specified realm is inconsistent.

Response
Create a consistent realm.

3011 REALM *realmname* IS TEMPORARY

Meaning
Temporary realms cannot be converted.

Response
None

3012 NO REALMS TO PROCESS FOR FUNCTION

Meaning
No existing realm names were specified.

Response
Specify existing realms.

3013 WRONG BLOCK_CONTROL_INFO AT *bnr*

Meaning
The indicated page has an invalid structure.

Response
Check the original database with BCHECK.

3015 WRONG BLOCK_INDEX OCCURRED IN PAGE X‘*bnr*‘

Meaning
The indicated page has an invalid structure.

Response
Check the original database with BCHECK.

3016 WRONG FILE *filename* FOR THIS CONVERSION

Meaning
The file is not appropriate for the current conversion.

Response
Supply a suitable file or repeat the conversion process.

3017 NEW DBDIR CAN NOT BE PROCESSED

Meaning
The DBDIR of the target database was changed.

Response
Repeat the conversion.

3018 NEW REALM *realmname* CAN NOT BE PROCESSED

Meaning
The realm does not match the DBDIR.

Response
Repeat the conversion.

3019 DIFFERENCE IN CONVERSION-TIME BETWEEN REALM *realmname* AND DBDIR

Meaning
The realm does not match the DBDIR.

Response
Repeat the conversion.

3020 REALM *realmname* NOT (COMPLETELY) CONVERTED

Meaning
The conversion of this realm was interrupted.

Response
Convert the realm again.

3021 FILE *filename* NOT AVAILABLE

Meaning
The scratch file cannot be accessed.

Response
Convert the appropriate realm again.

3022 ERROR IN READING COSSD. CODE = *dmscode*

3023 ERROR IN OPEN COSSD. CODE = *dmscode*

3024 ERROR IN WRITING COSSD.NEW. CODE = *dmscode*

3025 ERROR IN OPEN COSSD.NEW. CODE = *dmscode*

Meaning
Error on handling of COSSD

Response
Check the DMS code (*dmscode*).

3026 NEW COSSD FILE EXISTS ALREADY WITH WRONG BLOCKSIZE *filename*

Meaning
The new COSSD file *filename* already exists, but the BLKSIZE of this file is not compatible with the new DB page size. The file is not empty.

Response
Delete the file and, if required, create it again with a suitable BLKSIZE specification.

3027 NEW PAGE-LENGTH IS SMALLER

Meaning
The page length of the target database must not be less than the page length of the original database.

Response
Specify a higher value for the page length.

3028 NEW REALM FILE *filename* AMBIGUOUS

Meaning
The file name of the target database is not unique.

Response
Rename the other file.

3030 NEW DBDIR NAME IS AMBIGUOUS

Meaning
The file name of the target database is not unique.

Response
Rename the other file.

3031 NEW DBDIR IN A WRONG CONVERSION-STATE

Meaning
The DBDIR of the target database is the result of an aborted conversion.

Response
Convert the DBDIR again.

3032 BLOCKSIZE OF NEW REALM *realmname* DIFFERS FROM CONVERT

Meaning
The realm file of the target database has different file attributes than those requested in the CONVERT statement.

Response
Change the file attributes as required.

3034 DATABASE CAN NOT BE PROCESSED DUE TO SWITCHED-OFF-REALM *realmname*

Meaning
At least one realm has been switched off.

Response
Switch on all realms.

3037 SCD-ERROR IN SET *setname*

Meaning
The original database is inconsistent.

Response
Check the database with BCHECK.

3038 PRIMARY SPACE FOR NEW REALM *realmname* IS TOO SMALL

Meaning
Insufficient space was allocated for the realm file.

Response
Create the file with a higher primary allocation.

3040 FATAL ERROR IN SEMANTIC CHECK. BPGSIZE TERMINATED

Meaning
Fatal error during analysis.

Response
None

3041 SET-REF *setref* NOT FOUND IN ANY SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
To convert a SET with MODE IS LIST, BPGSIZE needs a description of the SET. If the SET does not occur in any SSIA-RECORD (subschema) then conversion fails with this message. This may be due to the fact that a suitable subschema has not yet been created or because the last suitable subschema has been deleted.

Response
Make a suitable subschema available.

3050 TOO MANY REALMS FOR CONVERSION INCLUDING DISTRIBUTABLE LIST SETS (MAX: 125)

Meaning
Up to 125 realms can be converted in a BPGSIZE run if distributable lists are contained in at least one of the realms to be converted.

Response
Perform multiple BPGSIZE runs.

3051 ILLEGAL MIX OF REALM STATUS FOR DISTRIBUTABLE LIST SETS

Meaning
Before conversion takes place using BPGSIZE, the realms which are involved in a distributable list must either all already have been converted (then no action is required) or none of them may already have been converted (then all are converted). A mixture of these statuses is not permissible. The statuses of the realms are displayed after the message.

Response
Delete realms which have already been converted (*.NEW) in the distributable list.

3052 MISSING REALMS FOR CONVERSION OF DISTRIBUTABLE LIST SETS

Meaning
All realms of a distributable list must be converted in the same BPGSIZE run. The missing realms are displayed after the message.

Response
Include missing realms in the BPGSIZE run.

3083 CHANGE IN PAGE-LENGTH. LAST VALUE ASSUMED

Meaning
The page length was changed in the inputs.

Response
None

3084 NO LOGGING IN THE NEW DATABASE, NAME OF LAST USED ALOG-FILE IS *filename*

Meaning
Logging was still activated.

Response
After conversion, reactivate logging, and possibly also the online extension capability, with BMEND.

3095 REALM *realmname* ALREADY CONVERTED

Meaning
The specified realm was already converted.

Response
None

3096 REALM *realmname* WILL BE CONVERTED AGAIN

Meaning
The realm will be converted again.

Response
None

3097 NOT ALL SCRATCH FILES COULD BE DELETED

Meaning
All scratch files could not be deleted.

Response
Delete the scratch files manually.

3089 REALM *realmname* NOT OPENED

Meaning
The realm could not be opened.

Response
Evaluate the additional information.

3090 BUFFERSIZE OUT OF RANGE

Meaning
A new buffer size was set.

Response
None

3.14 BPRECORD

2507 NEW FILENAME OF CSV FILE BPRECORD IGNORED

Meaning
All CSV output from a BPRECORD run is written to the first specified file. Any other file specifications are ignored.

Response
Correct the input.

2508 SCHEMA NOT FOUND: *schemaname*

Meaning
An incorrect schema name has been specified.

Response
Repeat BPRECORD run and specify correct schema.

2509 WRONG SCHEMA TYPE

Meaning
Internal error.

Response
Use BCHECK to check the database.

2512 NO SCHEMA NAME GIVEN, STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
Syntax error in a SCHEMA statement.

Response
Repeat SCHEMA statement.

2513 SCHEMA STATEMENT ALREADY GIVEN, PREVIOUS STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
A SCHEMA statement has already been issued, the last SCHEMA statement is valid.

Response
If a new schema is desired, a new BPRECORD run must be started. Processing can continue with the schema already specified.

2514 NO REALM NAME GIVEN
STATEMENTS UP TO NEXT REALM STATEMENT OR END IGNORED

Meaning
Syntax error in REALM statement.

Response
Repeat REALM statement.

2515 PRIMARY KEYWORD 'REALM' MISSING
STATEMENTS UP TO NEXT REALM STATEMENT OR END IGNORED

Meaning
A REALM statement is expected.

Response
Enter REALM statement.

2516 REALM NOT FOUND IN SCHEMA: *realmname*
STATEMENTS UP TO NEXT REALM STATEMENT OR END IGNORED

Meaning
Incorrect realm name in REALM statement.

Response
Repeat REALM statement.

2517 REALM *realmname* IS TEMPORARY
STATEMENTS UP TO NEXT REALM STATEMENT OR END IGNORED

Meaning
The realm specified is temporary.

Response
Issue REALM statement for a different realm or terminate BPRECORD run.

2518 NO DISPLAY STATEMENT GIVEN

Meaning
No DISPLAY statement has been issued for a specified realm.

Response
Continue BPRECORD run with new REALM statement or terminate.

2519 NO VALID STATEMENTS FOR BPRECORD GIVEN

Meaning
No valid BPRECORD statements have been issued.

Response
None, the BPRECORD run is aborted.

2520 SCHEMA STATEMENT MUST BE THE FIRST STATEMENT

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Enter SCHEMA statement.

2521 WRONG INPUT STATEMENT STATEMENTS UP TO NEXT VALID STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
Invalid BPRECORD statement.

Response
Enter correct statement.

2522 CORRECT STATEMENT WITH INCORRECT END, REST IGNORED

Meaning
The statement given does not require any further specification (e.g. entry of the owner RSQ for a singular set).

Response
None.

2523 PRINT STATEMENT ALREADY GIVEN, PREVIOUS STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
The PRINT statement has already been issued. The statement which was given last is valid.

Response
None.

2524 SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN PRINT STATEMENT, STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
Syntax error.

Response
Repeat PRINT statement.

2525 SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN DISPLAY STATEMENT, STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
Syntax error.

Response
Repeat DISPLAY statement.

2526 PAGE/RSQ NUMBER EXPECTED (REST OF) STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
Syntax error.

Response
Repeat complete statement.

2527 PAGE/RSQ NUMBERS MUST BE IN ASCENDING SEQUENCE
(REST OF) STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
Incorrect page or RSQ number sequence.

Response
Repeat complete statement.

2528 PAGE/RSQ NUMBER HIGHER THAN THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE VALUE
(REST OF) STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
Invalid page or RSQ area entry.

Response
Repeat statement using valid area entry.

2529 NO RECORD NAME GIVEN, STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
No record name has been entered.

Response
Repeat statement using the correct record name.

2530 THE SPECIFIED RECORD DOES NOT OCCUR IN THE SPECIFIED SCHEMA

Meaning
An incorrect record name has been entered.

Response
Repeat statement using the correct record name.

2531 THE SPECIFIED RECORD DOES NOT OCCUR IN THE SPECIFIED REALM

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Repeat statement using a different record type or continue BPRECORD run for a different realm.

2532 NO DBTT FOR THE SPECIFIED RECORD IN THE SPECIFIED REALM

Meaning
The DBTT for the specified record type is in a different realm.

Response
None.

2533 THE SPECIFIED RECORD IS NO CALC RECORD

Meaning
No CALC blocks belong to the specified record type.

Response
None.

2534 NO CALC BUCKETS FOR THE SPECIF. RECORD IN THE SPECIF. REALM

Meaning
The current realm does not contain any blocks for the specified CALC records.

Response
None

2535 THE SPECIFIED RECORD IS A CALC RECORD, USE 'DISPLAY CALC'

Meaning
Incorrect DISPLAY statement.

Response
Use statement DISPLAY CALC ... .

2536 NO KEY REF GIVEN, STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
No key ref specified for key

Response
Enter correct statement with key ref.

2537 THE SPECIFIED KEY DOES NOT OCCUR IN THE SPECIFIED SCHEMA

Meaning
Incorrect key has been specified.

Response
Repeat statement using the correct key.

2538 THE SPECIFIED KEY IS NO CALC SEARCH KEY

Meaning
No CALC blocks belong to the specified record type.

Response
None.

2539 NO CALC BUCKETS FOR THE SPECIFIED KEY IN THE SPECIFIED REALM

Meaning
The current realm does not contain any CALC blocks for the specified CALC search keys.

Response
None.

2540 THE SPECIFIED KEY IS A CALC KEY, USE 'DISPLAY CALC'

Meaning
Incorrect DISPLAY statement.

Response
Use statement DISPLAY CALC ... .

2541 NO TABLES FOR THE SPECIFIED KEY

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

2542 NO TABLES FOR THE SPECIFIED KEY IN THE SPECIFIED REALM

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

2543 NO TABLES FOR THE SPECIFIED OWNER

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

2544 NO TABLES FOR THE SPECIFIED OWNER IN THE SPECIFIED REALM

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

2545 OWNER 'SYSTEM-RECORD' NOT ALLOWED, USE '...TABLE OF SET...'

Meaning
SYSTEM-RECORD not permitted as owner specification.

Response
Specify table via the set.

2546 NO SET NAME GIVEN, STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Repeat statement using correct set name.

2547 THE SPECIFIED SET DOES NOT OCCUR IN THE SPECIFIED SCHEMA

Meaning
Set name incorrect.

Response
Repeat statement using the correct set name.

2548 NO TABLES FOR THE SPECIFIED SET

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

2549 NO TABLES FOR THE SPECIFIED SET IN THE SPECIFIED REALM

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

2550 NO DBTTS FOR SYSTEM-RECORDS

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

2551 CSV OUTPUT FILE NOT SPECIFIED, STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
A file name for output must be specified for the first requested CSV output.

Response
Correct the input.

2552 WRONG CSV SYNTAX, STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
An error was detected while analyzing the input for the CSV output.

Response
Correct the input.

2553 INVALID RSQ NUMBER IN DISPLAY STATEMENT, STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
Invalid RSQ number.

Response
Repeat statement using the correct RSQ number.

7509 WRONG FPA VALUES IN FPA PAGE WITH ACTKEY *actkey*

Meaning
Incorrect (excessive) values have been detected in the indicated page when reading the FPA of the specified realm. If the statement “DISPLAY FPA OF ...” has been entered, the incorrect FPA values are marked by prefixed “xx”.

Response
Determine cause of incorrect FPA values, correct FPA values.

3.15 ONLINE-PRIVACY/BPRIVACY

2231 FUNCTION CODE IN PARAMETER BLOCK INVALID

Meaning
A statement that is not permitted for the program is to be analyzed.

Response
Enter a different statement.

2241 AREA *realmname* NOT FOUND

Meaning
The realm *realmname* could not be found in the database.

Response
Only realms in the specified database can be processed.

2242 RECORD *recordname* NOT FOUND

Meaning
The record type *recordname* could not be found in the database.

Response
Only record types in the specified database can be processed.

2243 SET *setname* NOT FOUND

Meaning
The set *setname* could not be found in the database.

Response
Only sets in the specified database can be processed.

2244 NO AREA TO PROCESS

Meaning
Rights to realms are to be granted but no realms were specified.

Response
Specify realms.

2245 NO RECORD TO PROCESS

Meaning
Rights to record types are to be granted but no record types were specified.

Response
Specify record types.

2246 NO SET TO PROCESS

Meaning
Rights to sets are to be granted but no sets were specified.

Response
Specify sets.

2247 NO USERGROUP TO PROCESS

Meaning
User groups are to be processed but no user group was specified.

Response
Specify user group.

2248 USERGROUP *usergroup-name* ALREADY EXISTING

Meaning
The indicated user group already exists. It cannot be defined again.

Response
User GRANT/REVOKE to modify rights.

2249 ONLY UTILITY BALTER ALLOWED

Meaning
A previous BCHANGE started the restructuring of a database but restructuring was not ended with BALTER.

Response
Run BALTER for the database.

2255 NO SPACE OR DB-KEY AVAILABLE IN *realmname* | *recordname*

Meaning
The storage space in the realm has been exhausted or there are no more DB keys available. The new user group could not be stored.

Meaning
Enlarge the realm or increase the population of the record type.

2257 DATABASE COULD NOT BE OPENED. DB-STATUS = *dbstatus*

Meaning
The database cannot be processed.

Response
Analyze *dbstatus* and act accordingly.

2258 USER-SCHEMA COULD NOT BE READ

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Enter a schema in the database

2259 DATABASE NOT IN OWN USER-IDENTIFICATION

Meaning
A database which is not located under the user’s own id has been assigned via SET-FILE-LINK.

Response
Call the utility routine under the database id.

2262 USERGROUP *usergroup-name* UNKNOWN

Meaning
The indicated user group does not exist.

Response
Use an existing user group or define the desired user group.

2267 WRONG DATABASE NAME

Meaning
The database name specified is incorrect or a shadow was specified, which is not permitted.

Response
Specify the correct database name.

2270 NO ACCESS-RIGHTS DEFINED FOR USERGROUP *usergroup-name*

Meaning
No rights could be entered for the indicated user group.

Response
Delete user group and redefine.

2281 REALM *realmname* WILL BE IGNORED

Meaning
The indicated realm does not have to be processed.

Response
None.

2282 RECORD *recordname* WILL BE IGNORED

Meaning
The indicated record type does not have to be processed.

Response
None.

3.16 BPSIA

2401 INVALID SYNTAX IN SOURCE STATEMENT

Meaning
The keyword DISPLAY is followed neither by the keyword SCHEMA nor SUBSCHEMA, or no name is entered after SUBSCHEMA.

Response
Enter correct DISPLAY statement.

2402 STATEMENT BEGINS NOT WITH KEYWORD “DISPLAY”

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Correct the input.

2403 WRONG CSV SYNTAX, STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
An error was detected while analyzing the input for the CSV output.

Response
Correct the input.

2404 NEW FILENAME OF CSV FILE IGNORED

Meaning
All CSV output from a BPSIA run is written to the first specified file. Any other file specifications are ignored.

Response
Correct the input.

2405 SCHEMA-NAME MISSING, NAME OF USERSCHEMA IS ASSUMED

Meaning
DISPLAY SCHEMA is followed by a period or END.
The user schema is output.

Response
None.

2406 CSV OUTPUT FILE NOT SPECIFIED, STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
A file name for output must be specified for the first requested CSV output.

Response
Correct the input.

2409 DATABASE IS LOCKED WITH RESPECT TO WANTED ACCESS RIGHT

Meaning
The database is accessed exclusively by the DBH, BMEND or another utility routine.

Response
Restart BPSIA after the exclusive lock on the database has been released.

2414 *schemaname* IS NO SCHEMA-NAME

Meaning
The specified name is not a schema name.

Response
Assign an appropriate name.

2417 SYSTEM BREAK BIT IN DBDIR DETECTED, PROCESSING CONTINUES

Meaning
The status of the DBDIR may be inconsistent. The SIA and SSIA files output need not reflect the current status as they may be modified by the DBH or by executing utility routines.

Response
In interpreting the data you have to allow for the fact that there may be inaccuracies in it as a result of the concurrent transaction.

3.17 BPSQLSIA

2409 DATABASE IS LOCKED WITH RESPECT TO WANTED ACCESS RIGHT

Meaning
The database is exclusively locked by the DBH, BMEND or another utility routine.

Response
Restart BPSQLSIA once the exclusive lock on the database has been released.

2411 NO DATABASE DECLARED

Meaning
The command assigning the link name DATABASE is missing.

Response
Enter a correct command assigning the link name and restart BPSQLSIA.

2416 DATABASE CURRENTLY USED

Meaning
The database is currently in use and BPSQLSIA cannot be run in parallel.

Response
Wait until the database has been released and restart BPSQLSIA.

4001 RECORD IS MEMBER IN AT LEAST ONE SET, WHICH IS NOT IN SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
The record type is a member record type in at least one set that has not been taken over into the subschema.

Response
None.

4002 TEMPORARY REALM NOT IN SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
The temporary realm has not been taken over into the subschema.

Response
None.

4003 ASCENDING/DESCENDING/CALC/SEARCH - KEY NOT COMPLETE IN SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
Not all the elements of a compound key are included in the subschema.

Response
None.

4004 RECORD *recordname* CONTAINS VARIABLE ITEM

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

4010 RECORD *recordname* WITHIN MORE THAN ONE REALM

Meaning
The record type *recordname* is distributed over more than one realm.

Response
None.

4011 SET *setname* HAS TYPE PRIOR/NEXT

Meaning
The set *setname* has been defined with PRIOR or NEXT.

Response
None.

4012 COMPRESSION DEFINED FOR RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

4013 LOCATION MODE IS DIRECT IN RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
LOCATION MODE IS DIRECT or DIRECT-LONG has been entered for the record type *recordname*.

Response
None.

4014 NEGATIVE SCALE DETECTED AT ITEM *itemname*

Meaning
The item *itemname* has been defined with a negative scale factor.

Response
None.

4015 NUMBER DIGITS > 15 AT ITEM *itemname*

Meaning
The item *itemname* has more than 15 relevant digits.

Response
None.

4016 SCALE GREATER THAN NUMBER DIGITS AT ITEM *itemname*

Meaning
The item *itemname* has a scale factor greater than its relevant digits.

Response
None.

4017 INDEX CANNOT BE USED IN SQL (DESCENDING-KEY)

Meaning
The printed index cannot be used in SQL in its present format since a DESCENDING KEY is involved.

Response
If possible, define a group in the subschema for the fields of the compound key.

4018 INDEX CAN BE USED ONLY WITHIN 'IN PREDICATE' OR WITHIN ' COMPARISON PREDICATE' WITH 'EQUALS OPERATOR'

Meaning
The key can only be evaluated by SQL in the indicated cases.

Response
None.

4019 ATTRIBUTE *itemname* IS DEFINED AS DATABASE-KEY-LONG

Meaning
The *itemname* attribute was defined as an item of type DATABASE-KEY-LONG.

Response
None.

4030 NO INSERT ON TABLE *recordname* POSSIBLE

Meaning
An SQL INSERT is not possible for the base table *recordname*.

Response
None.

4031 NO UPDATE ON TABLE *recordname* POSSIBLE

Meaning
An SQL UPDATE is not possible for the base table *recordname*.

Meaning
None.

4032 TABLE *recordname* CANNOT BE PROCESSED WITH SQL

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

4033 RELATIONAL SCHEMA *subschemaname* CANNOT BE PROCESSED WITH SQL

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

4034 ATTRIBUT *itemname* CANNOT BE PROCESSED WITH SQL

Meaning
The item *itemname* cannot be accessed using SQL.

Response
None.

4049 WRONG SUBSCHEMA FORMAT FOR *subschemaname*

Meaning
BPSQLSIA cannot process the subschema version generated by the DDL compiler.

Response
Use the BPSQLSIA of the UDS/SQL version which matches the COSSD.

4050 FILE COSSD COULD NOT BE OPENED DMS-CODE: *dmscode*

Meaning
The COSSD file cannot be accessed.

Response
Remove cause and restart BPSQLSIA.

4051 ERROR BY READING *schema-record/subschema-record/tss* FROM COSSD
DMS-CODE: *dmscode*

Meaning
The schema control record, the subschema control record or the transformed source (TSS) cannot be read from COSSD.

Response
Inform system administrator.

4055 SSIA FOR *subschemaname* NOT FOUND IN DBDIR

Meaning
No SSIA could be found in the DBDIR for the subschema *subschemaname* in the COSSD.

Response
Check database structure and correct, if necessary.

4056 ERROR BY READING SSIA FROM DBDIR

Meaning
An error occurred while the SSIA was being read out of the DBDIR.

Response
Inform system administrator.

4057 SUBSCHEMA *subschemaname* NOT FOUND IN COSSD

Meaning
A subschema specified by the user could not be found in the COSSD.

Response
Enter correct subschema name.

4058 FILE COSSD COULD NOT BE CLOSED
DMS-CODE: *dmscode*

Meaning
An error occurred during the COSSD close.

Response
Inform system administrator.

4060 FOR AT LEAST ONE {SET/AREA/RECORD} OF THE SUBSCHEMA A DESCRIPTION IN SIA CANNOT BE FOUND. COSSD AND DBDIR DONT CORRESPOND

Meaning
No description exists in the SIA for a realm, set or record type belonging to the subschema.
COSSD and DBDIR do not match.

Response
Inform system administrator; compare COSSD and DBDIR.

4070 ONLY 30 SUBSCHEMAS CONSIDERED AND PRINTED, REST IGNORED

Meaning
More than 30 subschemas were entered explicitly in the PRINT statement in a BPSQLSIA run. Only 30 subschemas are processed.

Response
None.

4071 ONLY 30 SUBSCHEMAS CONSIDERED FOR EXCEPT, REST IGNORED

Meaning
More than 30 subschemas were explicitly entered in the PRINT *ALL_EXCEPT statement in a BPSQLSIA run.
Only 30 subschemas are excluded from processing, the others are processed.

Response
None.

3.18 BREORG

Messages 0102-0132 are self-explanatory.

0102 AREA NOT OPENED: *realmname*

0105-0108 *explanation*

0118 STATEMENT WITH SYNTAX/SEMANTIC ERRORS DETECTED

0119 EXECUTION OF STATEMENTS TERMINATED

0122 TESTMODE IS ON

0124 SOME PAGES TO BE REDUCED ARE OCCUPIED

0128 NO DYNAMIC BREORG CALL ALLOWED

0130 SCHEMA NAME IS NOT PRIVACY-AND-IQF-SCHEMA

0131 SCHEMA NAME IS NOT COMPILER-SCHEMA

0132 NO SCHEMA SPECIFIED

0133 NO SUBSCHEMA HAS BEEN READ

Meaning
At least two SPECIFY-SUBSCHEMA statements have been specified, and the last SPECIFY-SUBSCHEMA was cancelled with UNDO. An error occurred when the penultimate subschema was read in again.

Response
Terminate BREORG with an END statement and then restart it.

0134 SUBSCHEMA STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
The last SPECIFY-SUBSCHEMA statement is ignored because an error occurred when this subschema was read in.

Response
Repeat the SPECIFY-SUBSCHEMA statement; restart BREORG if necessary.

0135 SUBSCHEMA STATEMENT NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
An error occurred while BREORG was being initialized. No further SPECIFY-SUBSCHEMA statement can be accepted.

Response
Restart BREORG if subschema is required.

0140 THE OPEN MODE OF AREA *realmname* IS NOT WRITE

Meaning
The realm *realmname* could not be opened for writing during reorganization.

Response
Restart BREORG if the indicated realm is to be made available again exclusively.

0356 NON-EXISTING SCHEMA SPECIFIED

Meaning
An unknown schema name was specified.

Response
Enter the correct schema name.

0357 NON-EXISTING SUBSCHEMA SPECIFIED

Meaning
An unknown subschema name was specified.

Response
Enter the correct subschema name.

0364 BFORMAT NOT YET EXECUTED

Meaning
BFORMAT has not run yet.

Response
A BFORMAT run is necessary before starting processing with BREORG.

0370 THE AREA IS NOT IN THE REFERENCED SCHEMA
AREA-NAME: *realmname*

Meaning
In the preceding statement a realm name was specified which does not exist in the schema.

Response
Enter the correct realm name.

0373 NO SUBSCHEMA SPECIFIED

Meaning
No subschema has been specified for the REORGANIZE SET function. A set for which MODE IS LIST SORTED INDEXED has been defined requires a subschema.

Response
Specify subschema name in a SPECIFY-SUBSCHEMA statement.

0374 THE SET NAME IS NOT IN THE REFERENCED (SUB)SCHEMA

Meaning
In the preceding statement a set name was specified which does not exist in the (sub)schema.

Response
Enter the correct set name.

0375 DYNAMIC SET WILL NOT BE REORGANIZED

Meaning
You have tried to reorganize a dynamic set.

Response
None.

0376 UNEXPECTED PPPS DETECTED IN SET *setname*

Meaning
During processing, BREORG discovered a PPP in an incorrect place. It may not be there because the record to which it refers is not relocatable, for instance.

Response
Execute a PPP update for the specified set again using REORGANIZE SET.

0380 TEMPORARY AREA WILL NOT BE ENLARGED/REDUCED

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
None.

0389 REQUIRED SIZE OF DBTT POSSIBLY OUT OF RANGE, SIA NOT UP TO DATE

Relevant statement:
MODIFY-RECORD-POPULATION

Meaning
The check reveals that the DBTT size obtained from the statement is outside the permitted range. However, since the SIA used for validation may be out-of-date, the problem may very occasionally be due to the fact that a completed online DBTT extension has not yet been recorded in the SIA.

Response
Correct the input or make sure the SIA is updated (connect the DB in an update DBH session).

0390 REQUIRED SIZE OF {FPA | DBTT | CALC} OUT OF RANGE
AREA-NAME: *realmname* , POPULATION: *population-value* or
KEY-REF: *keyref* , POPULATION: *population-value*

Meaning
The required size of the specified area is outside the range possible under UDS/SQL. An additional message is only displayed if the REORGANIZE-CALC statement is entered incorrectly.

Response
Specify another size
(Values between 1 and 16777216 are permitted as the number of FPA entries.
The permitted number of DBTT entries varies:
In the 2KB owner scenario, values between 1 and 16711679 are permitted.
In the 2KB non-owner scenario, values between 1 and 16777215 are permitted.
In the 4KB/8KB scenario, values between 1 and 2147483647 are permitted.
For CALC: the maximum number of CALC pages calculated from the POPULATION specification is 16760797).

0421 THE DECREASE-VALUE IS SMALLER THAN NUMBER OF ENTRIES

Meaning
The intended reduction in the number of entries in the DBTT of the referenced record type results in a number smaller than the highest number of reserved entries.

Response
Restart BREORG and enter a feasible number of occurrences in the MODIFY-RECORD-POPULATION statement. The DBTT information in the SIA-PRINT-REPORT can be useful as a source of information.

0451 REDUCE BY DMS NOT POSSIBLE FOR FILE *filename*

Meaning
An error occurred during execution of the /MODIFY-FILE-ATTRIBUTES command to reduce the file *filename* for a realm, with the result that the realm can only be reduced logically (i.e. the FPA).

Meaning
The message always occurs in conjunction with the general utility message 0097 which describes the error in more detail. After BREORG has been terminated and the cause of the error removed, the user must reduce the file him- or herself using a MODIFY-FILE-ATTRIBUTES command.

0452 ENLARGE NOT POSSIBLE FOR FILE *filename*

Meaning
The realm specified in the MODIFY-REALM-SIZE statement in the file *filename* cannot be enlarged. The error message is always followed by a general utility message.

Response
Analyze error codes and remove error; restart BREORG.

0464 NO POPULATION GIVEN FOR DIRECT CALC RECORDS

Meaning
The record type of the CALC key records to be reorganized is of the type DIRECT-CALC. Specification of a POPULATION is necessary, which was, however omitted. No reorganization was performed.

Response
Restart BREORG with a POPULATION specification other than UNCHANGED in the CALC-RECORD operand.

0501-0513 *explanation*

Meaning
Self-explanatory error message issued during the syntax analysis of the REORGANIZE-CALC and REORGANIZE-SET functions.

0505 RSQ POSSIBLY OUT OF RANGE, SIA NOT UP TO DATE
RSQ: *rsq*

Relevant statement:
REORGANIZE-SET

Meaning
The check reveals that the RSQ *rsq* obtained from the statement is outside the permitted range. However, since the SIA used for validation may be out-of-date, the problem may very occasionally be due to the fact that a completed online DBTT extension has not yet been recorded in the SIA.

Response
Correct the input or make sure the SIA is updated (connect the DB in an update DBH session).

0517 `RECORD DOES NOT EXIST IN SPECIFIED AREA`

Meaning
In the REORGANIZE-CALC statement a record type was specified whose occurrences are not found in the realm specified at the same time.

Response
Enter the correct realm in the REORGANIZE-CALC statement.

0518 `REORGANIZE-FUNCTION RESULTS IN NO PROCESSING`

Meaning
No reorganization was performed because NONE was specified for both the CALC-RECORD and CALC-SEARCHKEY operands in the REORGANIZE-CALC statement.

Response
None.

0519 `NO REORGANISATION CALC SEARCH KEY TABLE`

Meaning
No CALC-SEARCH-KEY table was reorganized since the physical location of the record is fixed, and therefore there are no PPPs.

Response
None.

0520 `NO CALC RECORD TYPE EXISTS IN SCHEMA`

Meaning
The specified record has not been defined in the REORGANIZE-CALC statement with LOCATION MODE IS CALC. The CALC-RECORD operand is ignored.

Response
None.

0521 `NO CALC SEARCH KEY EXISTS IN SCHEMA`

Meaning
No CALC SEARCHKEY has been defined for the specified record in the REORGANIZE-CALC statement. The CALC-SEARCHKEY operand is ignored.

Response
None.

0522 DBDIR OR DBCOM NOT ALLOWED FOR FUNCTION REORGANIZE-POINTERS

Meaning
DBDIR or DBCOM was specified in the REORGANIZE-POINTERS statement as the realm name.

Response
Specify a user realm or delete the statement.

0523 ONLY THE USER-SCHEMA IS ALLOWED FOR FUNCTION REORGANIZE-POINTERS

Meaning
A schema name that is not the same as the user schema name was specified with the REORGANIZE-POINTERS statement in the SPECIFY-SCHEMA statement.

Response
Specify a user schema name or delete the REORGANIZE-POINTERS statement.

0524 THE DATABASE IS INCONSISTENT IN ANCHOR-TABLE / SCD-LENGTH/OWNER / SCD-LENGTH/MEMBER

Meaning
An inconsistency in the specified size was detected while updating all PPPs in a specified realm.

Response
Restore a backup of the database and execute BCHECK.

0530-0538 *explanation*

Meaning
Self-explanatory error message issued during processing of the REORGANIZE function.

Response
Check to see if the database saved before the BREORG run is consistent.

3.19 BSTATUS

1402 SYSTEM BREAK BIT IN *realmname* DETECTED, PROCESSING CONTINUES

Meaning
The status of the realm may be inconsistent. The data output need not reflect the current status as it may be modified by the DBH or by executing utility routines.

Response
In interpreting the data you have to allow for the fact that there may be inaccuracies in it as a result of the concurrent transactions.

1403 NEW FILENAME OF CSV FILE IGNORED

Meaning
All CSV output from a BSTATUS run is written to the first specified file. Any other file specifications are ignored.

Response
Correct the input.

1405 RSQ SELECTION IGNORED FOR SYSTEM OR DYNAMIC SET

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter statement without RSQ selection

1410 ONLY THE DISPLAY OR END STMT IS ALLOWED AT THIS TIME

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statements.

1411 NO RESERVED WORD SPECIFIED AFTER DISPLAY

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1412 KEYWORD SET/OWNER AFTER TABLE MISSING

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1413 NO REALM OR RECORD SPECIFIED AFTER RECORDNUMBER

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1414 NO REALM NAME OR ALL SPECIFIED AFTER REALM

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1415 NO SET NAME OR *ALL SPECIFIED AFTER SET

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1417 NO RECORD NAME OR ALL SPECIFIED AFTER RECORD

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1418 THE RESERVED WORD RECORD/SEARCHKEY AFTER CALC MISSING

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1419 CSV OUTPUT FILE NOT SPECIFIED, STATEMENT IGNORED

Meaning
A file name for output must be specified for the first requested CSV output.

Response
Correct the input.

1420 SET EXPECTED AFTER KEYWORD IN

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1422 THE RESERVED WORD IN NOT SPECIFIED

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1423 NO IDENTIFIER SPECIFIED AFTER COMMA

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Enter correct statement.

1424 WRONG SCHEMA TYPE

Meaning
Internal error.

Response
Use BCHECK to check the database.

1427 NO KEY-REF OR ALL SPECIFIED AFTER SEARCHKEY

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1429 UNEXPECTED SYMBOL

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1431 INVALID RSQ NUMBER IN DISPLAY STATEMENT

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1432 RSQ NUMBER EXPECTED

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1433 RSQ NUMBERS MUST BE IN ASCENDING SEQUENCE

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1440 THE REALM *realmname* DOES NOT OCCUR IN THE SPECIFIED SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1441 THE SET *setname* DOES NOT OCCUR IN THE SPECIFIED SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1442 THE RECORD *recordname* DOES NOT OCCUR IN THE SPECIFIED SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1445 DISPLAY CALC STMT FOR A NON-CALC RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1451 THE FIRST STATEMENT MUST BE THE SUBSCHEMA OR END STATEMENT

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Enter correct statement.

1453 NON EXISTING SUBSCHEMA NAME

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1455 SUBSCHEMA NAME MUST BE ALPHANUMERIC

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1456 NO KEY-REF SPECIFIED AFTER COMMA

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1457 DISPLAY CALC STMT FOR NON-CALC SEARCH KEY WITH KEY-REF *keyref*

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1458 THE KEY-REF *keyref* DOES NOT OCCUR IN THE SPECIFIED SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
Self-explanatory

Response
Enter correct statement.

1461 REALM *realmname* NOT PRESENT

Meaning
The specified file is not available or does not exist.

Response
Make the file available.

1462 REALM *realmname* IS EMPTY

Meaning
The specified file is empty (last page pointer shows zero).

Response
Make the correct file available.

1465 NO PASSWORD GIVEN FOR REALM *realmname*

Meaning
The specified file is password-protected.

Response
Give PASSWORD.

1466 REALM *realmname* IS NOT SHAREABLE

Meaning
The specified file is under a different userid and cannot be accessed.

Response
Either work under the userid of the database or make the database files shareable.

1467 ALL EXPECTED AFTER '*'

Meaning
Syntax error in *ALL option.

Response
Enter correct statement.

1468 SET NAME EXPECTED AFTER KEYWORD EXCEPT/AFTER KOMMA

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Enter correct statement.

1471 SET NAME EXPECTED AFTER KEYWORD SET/AFTER COMMA

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Enter correct statement.

1481 CLOSE OF CSV OUTPUT FILE FAILED

Meaning
An error occurred while closing the CSV output file.

Response
Correct in accordance with DMS code.

6400 INCONSISTENCY IN SCHEMA

Meaning
An inconsistency was detected in the schema.

Response
Check schema.

6406 SAM ERROR WITH RETCODE *retcode* DMS-CODE *dmscode*

Meaning
An error occurred on opening, reading or writing a SAM file.

Response
Analyze the DMS code and return code and correct the cause of the error.

6411 WRONG OPERATOR IN DOUBLE WORD ARITHMETIC

Meaning
Double word arithmetic was called with an incorrect operator.

Response
Generate diagnostic documentation and write error report.

6415 MODULE NAME: *modulename*; DBTT_ADMIN MISSING FOR RECORD *recordname*

Meaning
A runtime error occurred during the processing of the DBTT tables.

Response
Create diagnostic documents and submit error report.

6416 MODULE NAME: *modulename*; DBTT_BASE_ADMIN MISSING

Meaning
A runtime error occurred during the processing of the DBTT tables.

Response
Create diagnostic documents and submit error report.

3.20 BTRANS24

`THERE ARE ENOUGH FREE PAGES IN THE DATABASE`

Meaning
There are enough free pages for transformation by BTRANS24.

Response
None

`STATEMENT SKIPPED`

Meaning
An SDF input statement for BTRANS24 was found to be invalid and skipped. The error may be due to a failure to respect SDF syntax or to an illegal special character in the database name.

Response
Correct the invalid statement.

`3911 NO CORRECT EXECUTABLE STATEMENT SPECIFIED`

Meaning
No CHECK or TRANSFORM statement has been entered.

Response
Enter the correct statement.

`CHECK: TRANSFORM FOR DATABASE` *`dbname`* `POSSIBLE`

Meaning
The checks for the transformation of the database *dbname* have been run. No error was detected.

Response
If the CHECK-DATABASE statement has been processed, the TRANSFORM-DATABASE statement can now be issued. If the TRANSFORM-DATABASE statement has already been processed then no action is necessary since this statement implicitly executes a check run.

`CHECK: TRANSFORM BACK FOR DATABASE` *`dbname`* `POSSIBLE`

Meaning
The checks for the back transformation of the database *dbname* have been run. No error was detected.

Response
If the CHECK-DATABASE statement has been processed, the TRANSFORM-DATABASE statement can now be issued. If the TRANSFORM-DATABASE statement has already been processed then no action is necessary since this statement implicitly executes a check run.

`TRANSFORM FOR DATABASE` *`dbname`* `EXECUTED`

Meaning
BTRANS24 has transformed the database *dbname*. The new database version is 004.00.

Response
None

`TRANSFORM BACK FOR DATABASE` *dbname* `EXECUTED`

Meaning
BTRANS24 has restored the database *dbname* to database version 003.00 or 002.00.

Response
None

`CHECK: TRANSFORM FOR DATABASE` *dbname* `NOT POSSIBLE`

Meaning
The checks for the transformation of the database *dbname* have been run. Errors were detected.

Response
See the preceding messages issued during this BTRANS24 run.

`CHECK: TRANSFORM BACK FOR DATABASE` *dbname* `NOT POSSIBLE`

Meaning
The checks for the back transformation of the database *dbname* have been run. Errors were detected.

Response
See the preceding messages issued during this BTRANS24 run.

`TRANSFORM FOR DATABASE` *dbname* `NOT EXECUTED`

Meaning
BTRANS24 has not transformed the database *dbname*.

Response
See the preceding messages issued during this BTRANS24 run.

`TRANSFORM BACK FOR DATABASE` *dbname* `NOT EXECUTED`

Meaning
BTRANS24 has not back transformed the database *dbname*.

Response
See the preceding messages issued during this BTRANS24 run.

`BTRANS24 BACK SELECTED`

Meaning
The back transformation variant has been selected.

Response
None

`NO DBTT-EXTENTS DETECTED`

Meaning
During the check phase, no DBTT- EXTENTS were detected in the back transformation variant.

Response
None

REC REF : *rec-ref*

Meaning
Accompanies another message. Output of record type number *rec-ref*.

Response
As required for the accompanying message.

REC NAME: *rec-name*

Meaning
Accompanies another message. Output of record type name *rec-name*.

Response
As required for the accompanying message.

ACT-KEY OF DBTT-PAGE: *act-key*

Meaning
Accompanies another message. Output of the act-key *act-key* of a DBTT page.

Response
As required for the accompanying message.

ACT-KEY OF RECORD : *act-key*

Meaning
Accompanies another message. Output of the act-key *act-key* of a record.

Response
As required for the accompanying message.

DBTT DESCR NR ENTRIES: *nr-entries*

Meaning
An illegal value *nr-entries* for the number of records was found in SIA for the DBTT in question as characterized by the accompanying messages.

Response
The database must be repaired.

3232 CHECK REALM *realm-name* NOT POSSIBLE

Meaning
The message indicates the realm to which the preceding message referred.

Response
As indicated in the preceding error message in this BTRANS24 run.

3233 INCONSISTENCY IN DBDIR OR DATABASE

Meaning
BTRANS24 is using CHECK-DATABASE to perform a check in parallel with database operation or BTRANS24 has discovered an error during consistency checking.

Response
If BTRANS24 is not running in parallel to database operation, use BCHECK to check the database and correct any errors.

3234 INCONSISTENCY IN DBDIR OR *realm-identifier*

Meaning
A comparison of the AK0 for the DBDIR and the AK0 for the realm *realm-identifier* detected an error. The DBDIR indicates that the realm in question is extensible but the number of database pages to be added to the realm during an online realm extension is specified as
zero. If possible, the realm name is output as *realm-identifier*. If this is not possible, an attempt is made to output the area ref corresponding to *realm-identifier*.

Response
Correct the error.

3235 REALM *realm-name* SWITCHED OFF

Meaning
The specified realm *realm-name* is switched off. However, this realm is required both for checking purposes and for transformation of the database using BTRANS24.

Response
Attach the specified realm.

3238 OUT OF RANGE NR OWNER RSQS: *number*

Meaning
BTRANS24 has identified that for an owner record type (as characterized by the accompanying message) in a 2KB database there are *number* records for which the record sequence number is too large.
Following this message, the beginning and end numbers of these illegal record sequence numbers are output.

Response
You must either delete the illegal record sequence numbers or convert the database to a larger page format, for example 4KB, in which the record sequence numbers in question are valid.

3240 FIRST TOO BIG RSQ: *rsq*

Meaning
Smallest sequence number of a series of illegal record sequence numbers.

Response
You must either delete the illegal record sequence numbers or convert the database to a larger page format, for example 4KB, in which the record sequence numbers in question are valid.

3241 LAST TOO BIG RSQ: *rsq*

Meaning
Largest sequence number of a series of illegal record sequence numbers.

Response
You must either delete the illegal record sequence numbers or convert the database to a larger page format, for example 4KB, in which the record sequence numbers in question are valid.

3243 IN REALM *realm-name*:*number* MISSING PAGES

Meaning
number pages are missing in the specified realm *realm-name* before BTRANS24 can transform this realm to the new database version.

Response
Make sufficient empty pages available.

3244 IN REALM *realm-name*: *number* PAGES WILL BE FREE AFTER TRANSFORMATION

Meaning
The check has revealed that the realm *realm-name* will possess *number* free pages after transformation.

3245 TRANSFORM REALM *realm-name* NOT SUCCESSFULL

Meaning
A general statement indicating that the realm *realm-name* could not be transformed.

Response
As required for the accompanying messages.

3248 THERE ARE DBTT-EXTENTS IN THE DATABASE. DATABASE HAS TO BE RECOVERED.

Meaning
Severe error on back transformation

Response
You must restore the database from a backup copy.

3262 THERE ARE DBTT-EXTENTS IN THE DATABASE.

Meaning
During the check phase, DBTT- EXTENTS were detected in the back transformation variant.

Response
Use BPGSIZE to remove the DBTT extents.

3258 PARAM ERROR: *module-name*

Meaning
BTRANS24 has encountered errors in the specified module following internal crosschecks.

Response
Please inform the maintenance staff.

3281 DATABASE *dbname* NOT OPENED

Meaning
The database *dbname* could not be opened.

Response
Check whether there is a valid SDF statement for BTRANS24. Check whether the database was locked by another program at the time of the TRANSFORM statement. BTRANS24 requires exclusive access to the database to perform a TRANSFORM.

3282 SYSTEM ERROR: *module-name qualifier*

Meaning
A severe error has been detected in the specified module. This is qualified by *qualifier*.

Response
Please inform the maintenance staff.

3284 PLEASE CONTACT MAINTENANCE

Meaning
This is a general completion message that follows previous detailed error messages.

Response
Please inform the maintenance staff.

4 Compiler messages

The following message codes refer to compiler messages:

Compiler	Message codes
DDL	16, 17, 66
SSL	16, 17, 18

Table 6: Message codes

4.1 Runtime messages from the DDL and SSL compilers

- Messages output by both compilers
- DDL compiler messages
- SSL compiler messages

4.1.1 Messages output by both compilers

1601 OPEN ERROR ON SCRATCH FILE

Meaning
The compiler scratch file cannot be opened.
The scratch file is set up using the EAM method. A system error has occurred. The list of parameters is printed with the error code.

Response
Prepare diagnostic documentation and write error report.

1610 NO SOURCE AVAILABLE

Meaning
The compiler finds no source program for compilation.

Response
Enter valid SOURCE system parameter or omit altogether.

1611 UNEXPECTED END OF SOURCE

Meaning
The input file ends at an unexpected point.

Response
Check end of input file.

1615 NO SCHEMA COMPILED

Meaning
No schema has been found in the DBCOM at subschema compilation.

Response
DBCOM defective or schema deleted. Restart DB generation or reset to backup copy in order to return to a defined situation.

1629 BALTER NOT EXECUTED

Meaning
A preceding BCHANGE run was not followed by a successful BALTER run.

Response
Execute BALTER run correctly.

1633 COSSD NOT PROCESSABLE, NO DELETE POSSIBLE
nr ERROR BYTE: *errbyte*, DMS CODE: *dmscode*

Meaning
The subschema cannot be deleted, as the *dbname*.COSSD file cannot be accessed.

errbyte: internal error byte from the FCB
dmscode: DMS code

Response
Release the lock protecting COSSD in accordance with the output DMS code.

1650-1679 NO STORE POSSIBLE: *record-type*
DATABASE-STATUS = *dbstatus*
LINE-NR : *line-number*

Meaning
The indicated record type which is part of the schema/subschema definition cannot be stored in the DBCOM.

Response
See “Statement codes (DATABASE-STATUS)”.

1681 DML-STATEMENT : READY
DATABASE-STATUS = *dbstatus*

Meaning
The transaction cannot be opened.

Response
See “Statement codes (DATABASE-STATUS)”.

1682 DML-STATEMENT FINISH

DATABASE-STATUS = *dbstatus*

Meaning
The transaction cannot be closed.

Response
See “Statement codes (DATABASE-STATUS)”.

1700 ERROR IN SYSTEM PARAMETER

Meaning
Invalid system parameter input. Input word or character cannot be interpreted.

Response
Correct input.

1701 INPUT NO SYSTEMPARAMETER

Meaning
Input not recognized as system parameter, possibly due to invalid character.

Response
Enter correct system parameter, e.g. SOURCE, PARLIST, SORCLIST, DELETE, etc.

1703 INPUT YES/NO IS MISSING

Meaning
The YES or NO entry is missing in the input.

Response
Correct input, e.g. .
PARLIST YES
SORCLIST NO

1704 INPUT IS WRONG DIGIT

Meaning
Input contains character other than digit.

Response
Correct input, e.g.
TDUMP 128

1705 INPUT IS NOT DOUBLE/SINGLE

Meaning
DOUBLE or SINGLE only can be specified with the QUOTE parameter.

Response
Correct input
QUOTE IS DOUBLE
QUOTE IS SINGLE

1706 WRONG DELIMITER

Meaning
Incorrect comma or semicolon.

Response
Correct system parameter input.

1707 INPUT IS NO STRING

Meaning
Character string is not enclosed in single quotes.

Response
Variables input to the compilers must be enclosed in single quotes. Variables are schema name, subschema name or file name, e.g.
SOURCE IS 'DDLSOURCE'
DELETE SUBSCHEMA 'SUBSCHEMA1' OF SCHEMA 'DDLSCHEMA'

1710 PARAMETER SOURCE IGNORED

Meaning
The specified schema/subschema is not compiled because the CREATE parameter was specified at the same time. The CREATE parameter is being executed. Alternatively, if the DELETE parameter was also specified, CREATE is ignored, and DELETE is executed.

Response
Repeat schema/subschema compilation with appropriate entries.

4.1.2 DDL compiler messages

1605 OPENING COSSD UNSUCCESSFUL
nr ERROR BYTE: *errbyte*, DMS CODE: *dmscode*

Meaning
COSSD file cannot be opened.
errbyte: internal error byte from the FCB
dmscode: DMS code

Response
COSSD either destroyed or not yet created. The appropriate DMS code is output.

1607 SUBSCHEMA NOT ON COSSD

Meaning
The SUBSCHEMA specified in the DELETE parameter is not in the COSSD file.

Response
DBCOM and COSSD are not consistent. The subschema has been deleted from the DBCOM, but is not present in the COSSD. A new subschema compilation can be performed in any case.

1612 SCHEMA EXISTS ALREADY

Meaning
DDL compilation run already completed.

Response
If the schema is to be recompiled, it either has to be deleted first by means of the DELETE parameter, or a new start of the DB creation has to be effected by means of BCREATE.

1613 SUBSCHEMA WITH THIS NAME EXISTS ALREADY

Meaning
A compilation run for this subschema has already been performed.

Response
If this subschema is to be recompiled, it has to be deleted by means of the system parameter DELETE first.

1614 SUBSCHEMA NAME NOT UNIQUE

Meaning
The subschema name must be unique; it must not be used elsewhere.

Response
Change subschema name or its duplicate.

1616 BFORMAT NOT EXECUTED

Meaning
No BFORMAT run has been performed prior to subschema compilation.

Response
Start BFORMAT.

1617 INCORRECT SCHEMA NAME

Meaning
The schema name in the subschema does not match the schema name in the DBCOM.

Response
Specify correct schema name.

1618 INCORRECT SUBSCHEMA NAME

Meaning
Invalid SUBSCHEMA clause.

Response
Correct input.

1619 WRONG DEFINED PRIVACY KEY

Meaning
The specified PRIVACY KEY FOR COPY does not match the PRIVACY LOCK in the schema.

Response
Recompile using correct keyword.

1620 NO PRIVACY KEY SPECIFIED

Meaning
A PRIVACY KEY must be specified for subschema compilation.

Response
Recompile using correct keyword.

1621 SCHEMA SPECIFIED IN THE DELETE-PARAMETER DOES NOT EXIST

Meaning
The schema name specified in the DELETE system parameter is invalid.

Response
Correct schema name.

1622 SUBSCHEMA SPECIFIED IN THE DELETE-PARAMETER DOES NOT EXIST

Meaning
The subschema name specified in the DELETE system parameter is invalid.

Response
Correct subschema name.

1623 OPENING COSSD-OLD UNSUCCESSFUL
nr ERROR BYTE: *errbyte*, DMS CODE: *dmscode*

Meaning
The file COSSD.0 cannot be opened.
errbyte: internal error byte from the FCB
dmscode: DMS code

Response
COSSD.0 does not exist or is defective; analyze DMS code.

1625 READ/WRITE ERROR ON COSSD-OLD
nr ERROR BYTE: *errbyte*, DMS CODE: *dmscode*

Meaning
Access to COSSD.O not possible.
errbyte: internal error byte from the FCB
dmscode: DMS code

Response
COSSD.0 file probably destroyed; analyze DMS code.

1626 FILE NOT COSSD-OLD, TYPE NOT 5

Meaning
COSSD is a file of type 5 within the UDS/SQL database system. COSSD.0 was not recognized as a COSSD file when read.

Response
COSSD.0 must be a COSSD file.

1627 NO SUBSCHEMA ON COSSD-OLD

Meaning
No subschema was found in the COSSD.0 file.

Response
Recompile subschema if necessary.

1628 CHECKTABLE OVERFLOW

Meaning
The space reserved for the check table is overflowing.

Response
The compiled subschema is so long that there is not sufficient space for the check table.
The subschema must be shortened.

1630 ERRORS DETECTED: SCHEMA HAS BEEN ERASED

Meaning
This message is output in the case of an erroneous schema compilation run.

Response
Remove errors and restart compilation run.

1631 ERRORS DETECTED: SUBSCHEMA HAS BEEN ERASED

Meaning
This message is output in the case of an erroneous subschema run.

Response
Remove errors and recompile subschema.

1632 SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN ANALYSE PHASE

Meaning
Error on COMPARE SUBSCHEMA during compilation.

Response
Correct subschema source.

1634 SUBSCHEMA ALREADY IN COSSD, COMPILATION RESET

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Have COSSD corrected by the DB administrator.

1635 COSSD ALREADY FORMATTED, CREATE NOT EXECUTED

Meaning
A CREATE COSSD *schemaname* statement has been entered, and the file *dbname*.COSSD already has valid contents. CREATE COSSD was not executed.

Response
None.

1636 NAME IN CREATE-COMMAND DIFFERS FROM SCHEMANAME IN DBCOM

Meaning
A CREATE COSSD *schemaname* statement has been entered containing a different schema name to the one used in the previous compilation run.

Response
Correct CREATE COSSD statement and reenter.

1637 BPRIVACY RUN IS NECESSARY

Meaning
Subschema compilation rejected after a BALTER run because privacy rights have not been redefined after modifications in the restructuring.

Response
Perform a BPRIVACY run and then repeat subschema compilation.

1640 NO SPACE AVAILABLE FOR SSIA

Meaning
One record is reserved in the DBDIR for each subschema; there is no space available for this purpose.

Response
Extend DBDIR.

1702 INPUT SUBSCHEMAS MISSING

Meaning
The 'SUBSCHEMAS' entry is missing in the COMPARE system parameter.

Response
Correct COMPARE SUBSCHEMA(S) entry.

6605 READ-WRITE-ERROR ON SCRATCHFILE

Meaning
Error on accessing the scratch file.

Response
Generate diagnostic documentation, including SYSLST log (contains EAM list of arameters).

6607 REOPENING COSSD UNSUCCESSFUL
nr ERROR BYTE: *errbyte*, DMS CODE: *dmscode*

Meaning
COSSD cannot be opened.
errbyte: internal error byte from the FCB
dmscode: DMS code

Response
According to DMS code.

6608 CLOSING COSSD UNSUCCESSFUL
nr ERROR BYTE: *errbyte*, DMS CODE: *dmscode*

Meaning
COSSD file cannot be closed.
errbyte: internal error byte from the FCB
dmscode: DMS code

Response
According to DMS code.

6609 READ/WRITE ERROR ON COSSD
nr ERROR BYTE: *errbyte*, DMS CODE: *dmscode*

Meaning
Error on accessing COSSD.
errbyte: internal error byte from the FCB
dmscode: DMS code

Response
According to DMS code.

6610 READ/WRITE ERROR ON COSSD-OLD
nr ERROR BYTE: *errbyte*, DMS CODE: *dmscode*

Meaning
Error on accessing COSSD-OLD.
errbyte: internal error byte from the FCB
dmscode: DMS code

Response
According to DMS code.

6611 CLOSING COSSD-OLD UNSUCCESSFUL
nr ERROR BYTE: *errbyte*, DMS CODE: *dmscode*

Meaning
COSSD-OLD cannot be closed.
errbyte: internal error byte from the FCB
dmscode: DMS code

Response
According to DMS code.

4.1.3 SSL compiler messages

1801 OPEN ERROR ON SCRATCHFILE

Meaning
Compiler scratch file cannot be opened.
The scratch file is set up using the EAM method. A system error has occurred. The list of parameters is printed with the error code.

Response
Generate diagnostic documentation and write error report.

1803 NO STORAGE CLAUSE SPECIFIED

Meaning
The SSL source program does not begin with the STORAGE clause or is not an SSL source program.

Response
Correct STORAGE clause or enter valid SSL source program.

1804 NO SCHEMA COMPILED

Meaning
No DDL run has taken place.

Response
Compile Schema DDL.

1805 INCORRECT SCHEMA NAME

Meaning
The specified schema name does not match the schema name in the DBCOM.

Response
Correct schema name.

1806 BGSIA ALREADY EXECUTED

Meaning

1. A BGSIA run has already been executed.
2. The SSL compiler of a UDS/SQL version lower than V2.0B30 is being executed and the schema of the database involved contains YEAR or REFERENCE-YEAR specifications.

Response

1. Delete the schema with DDL, then recompile it and run SSL.
2. Use the correct UDS/SQL version (>= V2.0B30).

1810 NO SOURCE AVAILABLE

Meaning
The compiler fails to find a source.

Response
Correct system parameter SOURCE.

1850-1879 NO STORE POSSIBLE: *record-type*

DATABASE-STATUS = *dbstatus*
LINE-NR : *line-number*

Meaning
The specified record type of the schema/subschema definition cannot be stored in the DBCOM.

1881 DML-STATEMENT : READY

DATABASE-STATUS = *dbstatus*

Meaning
No transaction can be opened.

Response
See “Statement codes (DATABASE-STATUS)”.

1882 DML-STATEMENT : FINISH

DATABASE-STATUS = *dbstatus*

Meaning
No transaction can be closed.

Response
See “Statement codes (DATABASE-STATUS)”.

4.2 DDL syntax error messages

In addition to its number and text, the message includes the number of the line in the source program in which the error has been detected as well as the sequence number of the entry in the line that was detected as being incorrect.

The line number refers to the line in which the DDL compiler has detected the logical error. This number will not necessarily correspond to the line in which the error may have to be corrected. If the output of the line and entry sequence numbers makes no sense with regard to the message number, this indicates that there is a syntax error in the preceding lines which has only now become apparent; a message may already have been issued for the “actual” error, but not necessarily so.

1 E FIRST WORD OF SOURCE NOT CORRECT

Meaning
The first word of a source must be either SCHEMA or IDENTIFICATION, depending on whether it is a schema or subschema definition.

Response
Start source with “SCHEMA”/“IDENTIFICATION” in column 8.

2 E NO SCHEMA-NAME SPECIFIED

Meaning
The DDL Compiler identifies no schema name.
This error message only refers to the syntactical check of the name.

Response
Specify valid name. The name must not be identical with a reserved word.

3 E ILLEGAL WORD OR CLAUSE IN SCHEMA-ENTRY

Meaning
The schema entry contains a clause which is not permitted.

Response
Correct input.

4 E SAME ITEM IS ALREADY USED IN THIS KEY

Meaning
An item is listed more than once in the list of key items in the definition of a compound key.

Response
Correct definition.

5 E ILLEGAL ENTRY AFTER PERIOD

Meaning
The end of an entry or a data structure is marked by a period. A new entry must start in a defined way. In this case the schema entry is followed by “AREA...”.

Response
Correct input.

6 E UNEXPECTED END OF SOURCE

Meaning
Input is ended at an undefined place.

Response
Probably last line omitted or /SYSFILE SYSDTA = (PRIMARY) not adapted.

7 E NO AREA-NAME SPECIFIED

Meaning
No realm name was identified. The name was checked syntactically only.

Response
Specify name; reserved words must not be used.

8 E AREA-NAME NOT UNIQUE

Meaning
This error message is output following the semantic check. The name must be unique, i.e. it must only occur once in the schema definition.

Response
Change name.

9 E ILLEGAL WORD OR CLAUSE IN AREA-ENTRY

Meaning
The area entry contains an invalid clause.

Response
Correct input.

10 W WRONG TEMPORARY-CLAUSE

Meaning
Invalid specification of a temporary realm.

Response
The correct entry is:
AREA IS TEMPORARY.

11 E NUMBER OF AREAS > 247

Meaning
The total number of realms must not exceed 247.

Response
Limit number of realms to 247.

12 E NO RECORD-NAME SPECIFIED

Meaning
No record name was identified.

Response
Specify record name; it must not be a reserved word.

13 E RECORD-NAME NOT UNIQUE

Meaning
The specified record name must be unique, i.e. it must only occur once in the schema definition.

Response
Change name.

14 E AREA-NAME DOUBLE IN WITHIN-CLAUSE

Meaning
A duplicate realm name has been specified in the WITHIN clause.

Response
Change name.

15 E ILLEGAL WORD OR CLAUSE IN RECORD-ENTRY

Meaning
The record entry contains an invalid clause.

Response
Correct input.

16 E MORE THAN ONE LOCATION-CLAUSE

Meaning
More than one LOCATION clause has been specified for one record type.

Response
Specify LOCATION no more than once per record type.

17 E SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN LOCATION-CLAUSE

Meaning
The structure of the LOCATION clause is invalid.

Response
Correct LOCATION clause.

18 E NO DUPLICATES OPTION IN LOCATION-CALC-CLAUSE

Meaning
The DUPLICATES clause must be specified within the LOCATION clause.

Response
Correct input:
DUPLICATES ARE ALLOWED
or: DUPLICATES ARE NOT ALLOWED

19 E MORE THAN ONE WITHIN-CLAUSE

Meaning
One record entry may contain no more than one WITHIN clause.

Response
Remove excessive WITHIN clauses.

20 E SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN WITHIN-CLAUSE

Meaning
Structure of WITHIN clause invalid.

Response
Correct WITHIN clause.

21 E NO AREA-ID SPECIFIED

Meaning
If more than one realm is specified in a WITHIN clause, an AREA-ID clause must be specified.

Response
AREA-ID IS *identifier*

22 E NAME IN WITHIN-CLAUSE IS NO AREA-NAME

Meaning
The realm name specified in the WITHIN clause has not been defined in the realm entry.

Response
Define appropriate AREA in the realm entry.

24 E NO DATA-NAME SPECIFIED

Meaning
Item name missing.

Response
Check and correct structure of data.

25 E DATA-NAME NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
Item name not allowed at this place.

Response
Check and correct structure of data.

26 E ILLEGAL WORD OR CLAUSE IN DATA-SUB-ENTRY

Meaning
Structure of elementary item invalid. PICTURE/TYPE/OCCURS clause missing.
This message is output also if a variable-length item is followed by a further item name.

Response
Correct definition of elementary item.

27 E MORE THAN ONE TYPE-CLAUSE

Meaning
TYPE is specified more than once in an elementary item definition.

Response
Correct elementary item definition.

28 E ILLEGAL TYPE-CLAUSE

Meaning
Specification of the TYPE clause must be followed by:
BINARY/DECIMAL/FIXED/REAL/CHARACTER/DATABASE-KEY and the appropriate combinations in the case of further specifications.

Response
Correct elementary item definition.

29 E MORE THAN ONE PICTURE-CLAUSE

Meaning
The PICTURE clause has been specified more than once within one elementary item.

Response
Correct elementary item definition.

30 E MORE THAN ONE OCCURS-CLAUSE

Meaning
The OCCURS clause has been specified more than once in the definition of a vector or a repeating group.

Response
Correct definition of data structure.

31 E SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN OCCURS-CLAUSE

Meaning
The OCCURS clause contains no numeric specification.

Response
Correct input:
`OCCURS N (N > 1)`

32 E ELEMENTARY ITEM NOT FOLLOWED BY TYPE- OR PICTURE-CLAUSE

Meaning
Specification of a TYPE or PICTURE clause is missing.
The item name is not interpreted as the name of a group item.

Response
Correct data structure.

33 E LENGTH OF ELEMENTARY ITEM IS 0

Meaning
An elementary item has been defined with a length of 0, i.e. it does not have any valid positions.

Response
Correct definition.

34 E COMBINATION OF TYPE AND PICTURE-CLAUSE NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
PICTURE has been specified within a TYPE clause or vice versa. This is not allowed.

Response
Correct elementary item definition.

35 E ROUP-ITEM MUST HAVE ONLY ONE OCCURS-CLAUSE

Meaning
Only one repeating group is allowed per schema definition. A data structure is not allowed.

Response
Insert an OCCURS clause.

36 E NO SET-NAME SPECIFIED

Meaning
No set name has been specified.

Response
Correct input:
SET NAME IS *setname*

37 E SET-NAME NOT UNIQUE

Meaning
Within one schema definition a set name must be unique; it must not be used more than once.

Response
Change name.

38 E ILLEGAL WORD OR CLAUSE IN SET-ENTRY

Meaning
The ORDER/OWNER/IS/DYNAMIC specification is missing.

Response
Check and correct structure of set definition.

39 E SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN CHECK-CLAUSE

Meaning
VALUE specification is missing, or value is invalid.

Response
Correct input:
VALUE *lit-1* THRU *lit-2*
VALUE IS NOT *lit-1* THRU *lit-2*

40 E WRONG DYNAMIC-CLAUSE

Meaning
The DYNAMIC specification is missing.

Response
Correct input:
SET IS DYNAMIC

41 E MORE THAN ONE DYNAMIC-CLAUSE

Meaning
The DYNAMIC specification occurs more than once within one set definition.

Response
Correct set definition.

42 E MORE THAN ONE ORDER-CLAUSE

Meaning
The ORDER specification occurs more than once in one set definition.

Response
Correct set definition.

43 E ILLEGAL ORDER-CLAUSE

Meaning
One of the following specifications is missing:
FIRST/LAST/NEXT/PRIOR/IMMATERIAL/SORTED.

Response
Complete ORDER clause correctly.

44 E NO INDEX-NAME IN INDEX-OPTION OF ORDER-CLAUSE

Meaning
Index name is missing.

Response
Correct input:
SORTED INDEXED NAME IS *name-1*

45 E OCCURS NUMBER MUST BE > 1

Meaning
The number specified in the OCCURS clause must be greater than 1.

Response
Specify correct number.

46 E MORE THAN ONE OWNER-CLAUSE

Meaning
The OWNER specification occurs more than once within one set definition. This is not allowed.

Response
Correct set definition.

47 E WRONG OWNER-CLAUSE

Meaning
“SYSTEM” is missing in the OWNER specification.

Response
Correct input:
```
OWNER IS { recordname-1 | SYSTEM }.
```

48 E OWNER-RECORD DOES NOT EXIST

Meaning
The record name specified within the OWNER clause has not been defined in the schema definition.

Response
Either the specified record type is invalid, or a record definition must be added.

49 E NO MEMBERS ALLOWED IN DYNAMIC SET

Meaning
No MEMBER clause is allowed in the definition of a dynamic set.

Response
Correct set definition.
Correct input:
```
SET NAME IS setname-1
SET IS DYNAMIC
ORDER IS IMMATERIAL
OWNER IS SYSTEM.
```

50 E NO MEMBER-NAME SPECIFIED

Meaning
Record name missing in MEMBER clause.

Response
MEMBER IS *recordname-1* ...

51 E MEMBER-RECORD DOES NOT EXIST

Meaning
The record name specified in the MEMBER clause has not been defined in the schema definition.

Response
Either the record name is invalid, or a record definition must be added.

52 E SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN MEMBER-SUB-ENTRY

Meaning
Either of the following specifications must follow:
MANDATORY/OPTIONAL or AUTOMATIC/MANUAL

Response
The type of set membership must be correctly specified for member records.

53 E MORE THAN ONE TEMPORARY-CLAUSE

Meaning
The TEMPORARY clause must not be specified more than once.

Response
Correct input:
```
AREA IS TEMPORARY.
```

54 E ONLY SYSTEM ALLOWED FOR DYNAMIC-SET

Meaning
In the case of a dynamic set, SYSTEM is the only possible owner.

Response
Correct input:
```
OWNER IS SYSTEM
```
(see error no. 49).

55 E ILLEGAL WORD OR CLAUSE IN MEMBER-SUB-ENTRY

Meaning
One of the following specifications must follow:
ASCENDING/DESCENDING/SEARCH/SET/OCCURRENCE/SELECTION.

Response
Correct member definition.

56 E NO DATA-NAME IN ASC/DESC-CLAUSE

Meaning
The item name is missing in the ASC/DESC clause.

Response
Insert an item name.

57 E NO DATA-NAME IN SEARCH-CLAUSE

Meaning
The item name is missing in the SEARCH KEY clause.

Response
Insert an item name.

58 E WRONG USING-OPTION IN SEARCH-CLAUSE

Meaning
One of the following specifications is missing:
USING/INDEX/CALC

Response
Correct SEARCH KEY clause.

59 E WRONG INDEX-NAME IN USING-OPTION OF SEARCH-CLAUSE

Meaning
The index name is missing.

Response
Correct SEARCH KEY clause.

60 E NO DUPLICATES-OPTION IN SEARCH-CLAUSE

Meaning
The DUPLICATES specification is missing.

Response
Correct SEARCH KEY clause.

61 E SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN SELECTION-CLAUSE

Meaning
One of the following specifications is missing:
SELECTION/CURRENT/LOCATION/ALIAS

Response
Correct SELECTION clause.

62 E MORE THAN ONE SELECTION-CLAUSE

Meaning
SELECTION must not be specified more than once in one member definition.

Response
Correct SELECTION clause.

63 E ONLY IMMATERIAL ALLOWED FOR DYNAMIC-SET

Meaning
For a dynamic set only IMMATERIAL may be specified in the ORDER clause.

Response
Correct input:
ORDER IS IMMATERIAL
(see error no. 49)

64 E WRONG QUALIFICATION

Meaning
Certain clauses allow qualified item names. The specified qualification is invalid.

Response
Correct input:
itemname { IN | OF } *recordname*

65 E MORE THAN ONE TEMPORARY-AREA

Meaning
A temporary realm must no be specified more than once.

Response
Remove excessive TEMPORARY definitions.

66 E ITEM WITH VARIABLE LENGTH MAY NOT BE USED IN KEY- OR LOCATION-CLAUSE

Meaning
A variable item has been defined as key.

Response
Select other key or define fixed length for item.

67 E INTEGER MUST BE UNSIGNED

Meaning
The specified integer must not be negative.

Response
Correct input, e.g. OCCURS 3

68 E NUMBER OF BITS OF BINARY ITEM MUST BE 15, 31 OR 63

Meaning
A TYPE IS BINARY specification must be followed by 15, 31 or 63.

Response
Correct input:

```
TYPE IS BINARY 15.
TYPE IS BINARY 31.
TYPE IS BINARY 63.
```

```
69 E    NUMBER OF DIGITS OF DECIMAL ITEM MUST BE < 19
```

Meaning
A decimal number must not exceed 18 digits.

Response
Example

correct:
```
TYPE IS DECIMAL 18.
```

invalid:
```
TYPE IS DECIMAL 19.
TYPE IS DECIMAL 9, 112.
TYPE IS DECIMAL 10, -9.
```

```
70 E    DUPLICATES-OPTION IN ORDER IS SORTED BY DEFINED KEYS
```

Meaning
The DUPLICATES specification is missing.

Response
Correct ORDER clause.

```
71 E    TYPE OF SORTING NOT SPECIFIED
```

Meaning
The BY DATABASE-KEY specification is not interpreted if SORTED is specified.

Response
Correct ORDER clause.

```
72 E    DYNAMIC SET SPECIFIED BUT NO TEMPORARY AREA
```

Meaning
The schema definition contains a dynamic set, but no temporary realm.

Response
Insert a temporary realm.

```
76 E    DATABASE-DATANAME NOT UNIQUE.
```

Meaning
An item name is not unique within a record definition.

Response
Change item name.

```
77 E    NO WITHIN-CLAUSE SPECIFIED
```

Meaning
The mandatory WITHIN clause is missing in the record definition.

Response
Insert WITHIN clause.

81 E NO ORDER-CLAUSE IN SET-ENTRY

Meaning
The mandatory ORDER clause is missing in the set definition.

Response
Insert ORDER clause.

82 E NO OWNER-CLAUSE IN SET-ENTRY

Meaning
The mandatory OWNER clause is missing in the set definition.

Response
Insert OWNER clause.

83 E CYCLE OF SETS WITH AUTOMATIC MEMBERS

Meaning
All the members in a cycle of sets are defined as AUTOMATIC.

Response
One set has to be defined as MANUAL, or it will not be possible to write any records from this cycle to the database.

84 E NO MEMBER AFTER SET-ENTRY

Meaning
The mandatory MEMBER clause is missing in the set definition.

Response
If no dynamic set has been defined, the MEMBER clause must be specified; or the SET IS DYNAMIC specification has been omitted.

85 E MORE THAN ONE MEMBER-CLAUSE

Meaning
The MEMBER clause must not be specified more than once in one set definition.

Response
Correct set definition.

86 E MORE THAN ONE ASCENDING AND/OR DESCENDING CLAUSE IN SET-ENTRY

Meaning
The ASC/DESC clause must not be specified more than once in one member definition.

Response
Correct member definition.

87 W CARD SEQUENCE NUMBER MAY ONLY CONTAIN DIGITS

Meaning
The line numbering (column 1-6) contains characters other than digits.

Response
Correct line numbering. The error may be due to an asterisk for comments in column 6.

88 E NONE OF THESE AREAS MAY BE TEMPORARY

Meaning
This set must not refer to temporary realms.

Response
Correct WITHIN clauses for records.

89 E THE OWNER AND MEMBER RECORD OF A SET MUST BE IN THE SAME TYPE OF AREA

Meaning
Owner and member records must not be in different types of realms (normal and temporary).

Response
Correct WITHIN clause.

90 W WRONG SEQUENCE IN CARD-NUMBERING

Meaning
Line numbers are not in ascending order.

Response
Correct line numbers.

91 E WHEN USING THE OPTION CALC OWNER IS SYSTEM MUST BE SPECIFIED

Meaning
IS USING CALC has been specified for the SEARCH KEY clause on set level. In this case specification of OWNER IS SYSTEM is mandatory.

Response
Correct set definition.

97 W WRONG DEFINED QUOTE

Meaning
A literal must be enclosed in either apostrophes or quotation marks. This option is specified by

```
system parameter QUOTE IS { SINGLE | DOUBLE }
```

Response
Either modify system parameter QUOTE, or change apostrophes to quotation marks or vice versa.

101 E COLUMN 7 CONTAINS NO SPACE OR HYPHEN

Meaning
Invalid character in column 7.

Response
Column 7 may contain one of the following characters only:
Blank
/ page feed
* comment
- continuation of the preceding line

102 W CONTINUATION STARTS IN MARGIN A

Meaning
Continuation line must start in field B.

Response
Field B starts at column 12. The entry must be corrected accordingly.

103 E STRING NOT CONTINUED

Meaning
Input of a literal has been started with an apostrophe or quotation mark, but not completed.

Response
Check literal and complete with apostrophe or quotation mark, on new line if necessary.

104 E NO CONTINUATION-QUOTE

Meaning
Final quote or apostrophe expected on new line.

Response
Complete literal with apostrophe or quotation mark.

105 E NO QUOTE AFTER CONTINUATION

Meaning
A further literal is expected.

Response
Check format of literals.

106 E EMPTY STRING

Meaning
There are no characters between a pair of apostrophes/quotation marks.

Response
Correct literal.

107 W ILLEGAL LEFT DELIMITER

Meaning
A comma or semicolon has been entered in the wrong place.

Response
Correct.

108 W INVALID CHARACTER IN UNIT

Meaning
A word contains an invalid character, or illegal symbols are used. The compiler ignores this unit of the schema definition.

Example
HEI/NZ is an illegal name.
* within item A or B is an illegal symbol.

Response
Correct.

109 E LENGTH VIOLATION

Meaning
The number of characters is too high or an X literal consists of an odd number of characters or an NX literal consists of a number of characters which is not a multiple of 4.

Response
Truncate concerned unit to maximum length permitted.

110 E RESERVED WORD NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
A word included in the list of reserved words must not be specified as a name.

Response
Change name.

114 W ILLEGAL DELIMITERS

Meaning
A comma or semicolon was inserted in the wrong place.

Example
RECORD NAME IS *recordname-1*, WITHIN *realmname-1* not permitted
SEARCH KEY *key-1*; USING CALC not permitted

Response
Correct.

115 W MARGIN RESTRICTIONS VIOLATED

Meaning
The entry begins in the wrong field, field A or B.
This message may also be issued when a clause occurs in a place where it is not expected regardless of its column range; the clause is ignored.

Response
Field A starts at column 8, field B at column 12. Start line in correct field.

116 E INVALID NATIONAL PICTURE

Meaning
The character “N” occurs together with other characters in the PICTURE string. The character “L” (variable item) is also not allowed.

Response
Correct.

117 W PICTURE-CLAUSE WITHOUT SIGN

Meaning
A decimal unpacked numeric item has been defined without sign in the schema (PIC 9 without S).

Response
Correct.

118 E NUMERIC PICTURE > 18

Meaning
The number of digits in the PICTURE clause may not exceed 18.

Example
PIC 9 (28) impermissible.
PIC 9 (18) correct.

Response
Correct.

119 E INVALID PICTURE

Meaning
The PICTURE clause cannot be interpreted.

Example
PIC S(6) impermissible.
PIC S9(6) correct.

Response
Correct.

120 E NO DIGIT POSITIONS IN PICTURE

Meaning
No integer is found within the brackets as a repetition factor.

Example
PIC S9(XX) impermissible.
PIC S9(6) correct.

Response
Correct.

121 E PICTURE TOO LARGE

Meaning
The number of characters contained in an item must not exceed 255 (with the exception of variable record length).

The number of “N” characters in the PICTURE string may not exceed 127.

Example
PIC X(756) impermissible.
PIC X(255) correct.

Response
Correct.

122 E INVALID CHARACTER IN PICTURE

Meaning
The PICTURE clause contains an impermissible character or the STRING entry is missing.

Response
Correct PICTURE clause.

123 W NAME IN SCHEMA BEGINS NOT WITH A LETTER

Meaning
In the schema or subschema definition a name must start with a letter.

Response
Correct name.

130 E DML-STORE NOT POSSIBLE

Meaning
The specified schema or subschema definition is stored in the DBCOM with the aid of DML statements (in this case STORE). Execution of the STORE command was not possible. The cause of the error must be obtained from the database status provided.
Also note the outputs to SYSOUT. The most common cause of error is either an incorrect name specification (duplicates, database status = ’14051’) or the DBCOM selected was too small.

Response
Depending on the corresponding analysis.

134 W FIRST 8 CHARACTERS OF PROCEDURE-NAME TAKEN

Meaning
The specified procedure name may consist of up to 8 characters. The remaining characters are ignored.

Response
Shorten name if necessary.

Example
```
LOCATION MODE IS DIRECT PROZEDUR-NAME
```
PROZEDUR-NAME is replaced by PROZEDUR.

135 W LITERAL TOO LONG

Meaning
A literal in the PRIVACY clause may consist of up to 10 characters. The remaining characters are ignored.

Response
Shorten name if necessary.

136 E DOUBLE SPECIFICATION IN FOR-CLAUSE

Meaning

SCHEMA:	Incorrect or repeated entries in the PRIVACY clause.
SUBSCHEMA:	Repeated entry of: LOCKS/DISPLAY/COMPILE

Response

SCHEMA:	Correct entry: PRIVACY LOCK FOR COPY
SUBSCHEMA:	Limit to one entry, then use new PRIVACY clause: PRIVACY LOCK FOR COMPILE IS ... PRIVACY KEY FOR COPY IS ...

137 E SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN PRIVACY CLAUSE

Meaning
Incorrect sequence in the PRIVACY clause.

Response
Correct PRIVACY clause.

139 E NAME NOT UNIQUE

Meaning
Within a clause (e.g. PRIVACY clause, LOCATION clause,...) a name was specified which is not unique within the schema definition, i.e. it has already been used elsewhere.

Response
Change name.

140 E NO MORE THAN 2 COMPILE LOCKS ALLOWED

Meaning
Only 2 literals may be specified within the PRIVACY clause.

Response
Correct PRIVACY clause.

141 E PRIVACY LOCK NOT UNIQUE

Meaning
The specified literal has already been used at least once in the subschema.

Response
Change the literal.

142 E NO MORE THAN 2 COPY LOCKS ALLOWED

Meaning
In the PRIVACY clause no more than 2 literals are permitted.

Response
PRIVACY LOCKS FOR COPY IS *lit-1* OR *lit-2*.

143 E ONLY LITERALS ALLOWED FOR COPY AND COMPILE

Meaning
SCHEMA: Only literals are permitted for the COPY specification in the PRIVACY LOCK.

Response
Change name to a literal.

151 W WRONG IDENTIFICATION DIVISION HEADER

Meaning
Incorrect start of the subschema source.

Response
Correct entry:

```
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
SUB-SCHEMA NAME IS ...
```

152 W MISSING PERIOD AFTER DIVISION OR SECTION HEADER

Meaning
Period after

```
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
DATA DIVISION
AREA SECTION
RECORD SECTION
SET SECTION
```

missing.

Response
Enter period.

153 E SUB-SCHEMA CLAUSE IS NOT THE FIRST CLAUSE

Meaning
No SUBSCHEMA clause has been identified.

Response
The clause is often mistaken for SUBSCHEMA.
Correct entry: “SUB-SCHEMA NAME IS ...”

154 E SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN SUB-SCHEMA CLAUSE

Meaning
Incorrect SUBSCHEMA clause.

Response
Correct entry:
SUB-SCHEMA NAME IS *subschemaname* OF SCHEMA NAME *schemaname*

157 E ILLEGAL CLAUSE IN IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

Meaning
The word PRIVACY was probably entered incorrectly.

Response
Enter PRIVACY or a period.

158 E MORE THAN ONE PRIVACY-KEY-CLAUSE

Meaning
Only one entry is permitted for “PRIVACY KEY FOR COPY”.

Response
Correct entry:
PRIVACY KEY FOR COPY IS *lit-1*.

164 E MISSING AREA SECTION

Meaning
DATA DIVISION. is not followed by AREA SECTION. in the new line starting at column 8.

Response
Add AREA SECTION. .

165 E MISSING AREA AND RECORD SECTION

Meaning
No SECTION entries.

Response
Correct subschema format.

166 W WRONG DATA DIVISION HEADER

Meaning
SUB-SCHEMA clause and PRIVACY clause not followed by “DATA DIVISION.”

Response
Correct entry:
DATA DIVISION.

167 E NO SECTION HEADER AFTER DATA DIVISION

Meaning
After DATA DIVISION., the AREA SECTION. is missing.

Response
Add AREA SECTION. .

169 E ILLEGAL CLAUSE IN AREA SECTION

Meaning
The entry

{ ALL | *realmname* }

is missing.

Response
Correct COPY clause.

170 E SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN COPY ALL CLAUSE

Meaning
A period is probably missing.

Response
Correct entry:
COPY ALL AREAS.

173 E AREA DOES NOT EXIST IN SCHEMA

Response
The realm name specified in COPY *realmname* does not exist in the schema definition; probably invalid name.

Response
Specify correct name.

176 E NO AREAS AND RECORDS ARE INCLUDED IN SUB-SCHEMA

Meaning
The COPY entry is missing.

Response
Correct entry:
COPY ALL AREAS.
COPY *realmname*.
COPY ALL RECORDS.
COPY *recordname*.

178 E AREA NAMED BEFORE

Meaning
A realm name was used twice for the COPY clause within the AREA SECTION.

Response
Correct name.

```
179 W   WRONG RECORD SECTION HEADER
```

Meaning
SECTION or period missing.

Response
Correct entry:
`RECORD SECTION.`

```
180 E   INCORRECT OR MISSING LEVEL-NUMBER
```

Meaning
The entry 01 for RECORD-LEVEL or 02-44 for ITEM is missing.

Response
Specify correct level number.

```
181 E   INCORRECT UNIT AFTER LEVEL-NUMBER
```

Meaning
Entry

```
{ recordname | item-name }
```

is missing.

In the case of *recordname* it could also be the period.

Response
Add the name.

```
182 E   RECORD DOES NOT EXIST IN SCHEMA
```

Meaning
The name specified after level number 01 is not in the schema definition.

Response
Specify record name.

```
183 E   RECORD NOT UNIQUE WITHIN SUB-SCHEMA
```

Meaning
The specified record name has already been assigned elsewhere in the subschema definition.

Response
Enter correct record name.

```
184 E   ILLEGAL CLAUSE IN RECORD-ENTRY
```

Meaning
Probably period missing or PIC/USAGE/GROUP-USAGE/COMP/COMP-3/DISPLAY/DATABASE-KEY /OCCURS specified in the wrong context or STRING in PIC clause is invalid.

Response
Delete clause.

188 E NONE AREA NAMED IN THE WITHIN CLAUSE EXISTS IN THE SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
Copying of the realm to which the WITHIN clause in the schema definition refers has been omitted.

Response
Add “COPY *realmname* .”.

189 E DATA-ITEM NOT UNIQUE WITHIN RECORD-ENTRY

Meaning
An item name must be unique within a record (may however be used within other records).

Response
Change item name.

190 E NEW GROUP-DATA-ITEM NOT UNIQUE

Meaning
The group item name has already been used elsewhere.

Response
Change name.

191 W DATA-ITEM IN SUBSCHEMA NOT FOUND IN SCHEMA

Meaning
The item or group name is not in the schema definition.

Response
Check whether the data structure is correct.

192 E WRONG SEQUENCE IN LEVEL-NUMBERS

Meaning
In a data structure or in a repeating group, the level numbers must be in ascending order.
If an error is detected in this hierarchy, this error message is output. This message is often effected by an error resulting from other errors.

Response
Correct data structure or repeating group.

193 E GROUP-USAGE CLAUSE IN WRONG CONTEXT

Meaning
The GROUP-USAGE clause is not permitted in the schema DDL.
Subschema DDL: the GROUP-USAGE clause occurs together with another clause.

Response
Correct.

194 E DOUBLE USAGE OR GROUP-USAGE CLAUSE

Meaning
Within the definition of an item, vector, data structure or repeating group, a USAGE or GROUP USAGE clause occurs more than once.

Response
Correct.

195 E LEVEL-NR GROUP-ITEM CONTRADICTS WITH ITS SUBORDINATE ITEMS

Meaning
Different level numbers are used in item definitions although there is no data structure or repeating group.

Response
Correct level numbers.

196 E CONTRADICTION BETWEEN GROUP-ITEM AND ITS SUBORDINATE ITEMS

Meaning
In a higher-ranking data structure or a repeating group, clauses are combined in an impermissible way.

Response
Correct data structure or repeating group.

197 E DOUBLE PICTURE CLAUSE

Meaning
Within an item definition, the PICTURE clause is specified several times.

Response
Correct the item definition.

198 E PICTURE FOR GROUP-ITEM NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
A name for the data structure or repeating group was recognized which is related to a PIC clause.

Response
Correct data structure.

199 E PICTURE FOR BINARY, BINARY-H OR DATABASE-KEY ITEM NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
No PIC clause may be specified for items of the type binary-63, binary-31, binary-15, DB-KEY, and DB-KEY-LONG.

Response
Omit PIC clause.

```
200 E  NO PICTURE SPECIFIED FOR DECIMAL ITEM
```

Meaning
No PICTURE clause found with COMP-3 entry of USAGE clause.

Meaning
Add PICTURE clause.

```
201 E  A-N PICTURE SPECIFIED FOR DECIMAL ITEM
```

Meaning
PICTURE clause for “USAGE IS COMP-3” (DECIMAL) invalid. Alphanumeric characters are not permitted.

Response
Correct entry:

```
PIC S9(5)P(2)V USAGE IS COMP-3.
PIC S9(3)C9(2) USAGE IS COMP-3.
```

```
202 E  NO PICTURE SPECIFIED FOR DISPLAY ITEM
```

Meaning
PICTURE clause is either missing or incomplete for the item definition.

Response
Correct entry:

```
PIC X(20).
PIC X(20) USAGE IS DISPLAY.
```

```
203 E  DATABASE-KEY NOT ALLOWED
```

Meaning
Contradiction in conjunction with the PICTURE clause in the item definition, with the result that the USAGE clause with DATABASE-KEY specification is not allowed.

Response
Correct item definition.

```
204 E  DOUBLE OCCURS-CLAUSE
```

Meaning
Within a vector the OCCURS clause was specified more than once.

Response
Correct vector definition.

```
205 E  IMPROPER VALUE OF INTEGER IN OCCURS-CLAUSE
```

Meaning
No number was specified in the OCCURS clause.

Response
Correct OCCURS clause.

206 E OCCURS-CLAUSE NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
This message is output if an impermissible reference to a vector or to a repeating group is made.

Example

impermissible is:

```
SEARCH KEY IS R32
       :
       :
       :
02 R32 TYPE IS CHAR 10 OCCURS 3.
```

This means: subscripting is not permitted in this case.

Response
Correct reference or data structure.

207 W DBKEY-FIELD ALREADY DEFINED IN RECORD-TYPE

Meaning
More than one item was defined as TYPE IS DATABASE-KEY or DATABASE-KEY-LONG in one record type.

Response
Check RECORD clause.

208 E CONTRADICTION BETWEEN PICTURE AND USAGE

Meaning
“NATIONAL” characters in the PICTURE string are not suitable for the USAGE clause.
The “USAGE NATIONAL” clause is not suitable for the PICTURE string.
Error in the GROUP-USAGE clause of the higher-ranking data structure or repeating group.

Response
Correct.

209 E CONDITION-ENTRY NOT AFTER 01 LEVEL

Meaning
A condition name with the level number 88 may not refer to a record.

Response
Check data structure.

210 E CONDITION-ENTRY NOT AFTER DATABASE-KEY ITEM

Meaning
A condition clause with the level number 88 may not follow an elementary item with a database key.

Response
Correct data definition.

211 E IMPROPER LITERAL SPECIFIED IN VALUE-CLAUSE

Meaning
Invalid entry for VALUE.

Response
Check VALUE clause.

212 E IMPROPER LITERAL-2 SPECIFIED VALUE-CLAUSE

Meaning
THRU not followed by STRING.

Response
Correct VALUE clause.

213 E NO RECORDS INCLUDED IN THE SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
No record type has been defined in the subschema.

Response
At least one record type from the schema has to be defined for the subschema.

214 W WRONG SET SECTION HEADER

Meaning
The word “SECTION” or a period is missing.

Response
Correct entry:
`SET SECTION.`

215 E ILLEGAL CLAUSE IN SET SECTION

Meaning
“COPY” or a period is missing.

Response
Correct entry:
`COPY ALL SETS.`
`COPY` *`setname`*`.`

216 E FOR ONE OR MORE SETS DOES NOT EXIST OWNER-RECORD IN SUB-SCHEMA

Meaning
When checking the specified sets the associated owner record was found not to be in the subschema definition.

Response
Probably the wrong name was specified.

217 E SET DOES NOT EXIST IN SCHEMA

Meaning
A set specified in the COPY clause does not exist in the schema.

Response
Correct COPY clause.

218 E SET NAMED BEFORE

Meaning
A set with the same name already exists in the subschema.

Response
Delete set from subschema.

223 W NO SET OR LOCATION MODE IN SCHEMA

Meaning
Note that there is no set in the schema, or no record containing a LOCATION clause.

Response
Check validity of schema.

224 W NO SETS INCLUDED IN SUB-SCHEMA

Meaning
No COPY clause exists in the SET SECTION.

Response
Add COPY clause as necessary.

225 E FOR ONE OR MORE SETS DOES NOT EXIST MEMBER-RECORD IN SUB-SCHEMA

Meaning
A set is copied in the subschema, the member record of which is not a part of the subschema.

Response
Add member record to the subschema.

226 E SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN COPY CLAUSE

Meaning
Entry

```
{ setname | ALL }
```

or realm name or record name missing.

Response
Correct COPY clause.

227 E SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN CONDITIION-ENTRY

Meaning
Syntax error in the condition clause.

Response
Correct.

230 E WRONG DEPENDING ON-CLAUSE

Meaning
The format of the clause for variable record length is invalid.

Response
Refer to 2nd message which is usually output with regard to this error for appropriate action.

231 E DATA-ITEM OF DEPENDING-CLAUSE MUST BE BIN 15

Meaning
The elementary item in which the record length is stored can only be:
TYPE IS BINARY 15.

Response
Correct elementary item.

232 E DATA-ITEM OF DEPENDING-CLAUSE MUST BE DEFINED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE

Meaning
The DEPENDING clause refers to an elementary item which must have been defined immediately.

Response
Define elementary item prior to the variables item.

233 E LEVEL-NR OF DATA-ITEM MUST BE >1

Meaning
In the subschema definition an elementary item may not begin with the level number 01. Level number 01 is reserved for the record name.

Response
Change level number to 02-49.

234 E DATA-ITEM NOT FOUND IN DEPENDING ON-CLAUSE

Meaning
In the DEPENDING clause the reference to an elementary item is missing.

Response
Specify name of the preceding elementary item.

248 E SELECTION LOCATION NOT ALLOWED WHEN OWNER HAS NO LOCATION CLAUSE

Meaning
Owner without a LOCATION clause.

Response
Either specify SELECTION CURRENT for set or LOCATION for owner.

249 E RECORD WITH VARIABLE ITEM MAY NOT BE RESTRUCTURED IN SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
A record type containing a variable-length item may not be restructured in the subschema.

Response
COPY the record type into the subschema.

251 E GROUP-ITEM FOLLOWED BY LOWER LEVEL-NUMBER

Meaning
Incorrect usage of the level numbers for defining a data structure or a repeating group.

Response
Correct level numbers or change definition.

252 E ELEMENTARY ITEM FOLLOWED BY HIGHER LEVEL-NUMBER

Meaning
Elementary items must have the same level number, otherwise a group structure is assumed.

Response
Correct level numbers.

253 E MORE THAN 3 GROUP-LEVELS IN SCHEMA-RECORD

Meaning
The maximum level depth within a repeating group is 3.

Response
Correct format of the repeating group.

254 E MORE THAN 3 OCCURS LEVELS

Meaning
The level depth of the OCCURS clause must not exceed 3.

Response
Make level depth 3.

Example

impermissible is:

```
02 itemname-1 OCCURS N1
   03 itemname-2 OCCURS N2
       04 itemname-3 OCCURS N3
          05 itemname-4 OCCURS N4
```

255 E LAST ITEM OF RECORD IS GROUP-ITEM

Meaning
Invalid definition of the data structure in the subschema. The last item name refers to a group element.

Response
Correct data structure.

256 W ALIGNED, ON BEHALF OF BINARY ITEM

Meaning
The DDL compiler aligns the binary item to ensure its correct position. In the case of a binary item in a repeating group, this may increase the length of the group.

Response
As a rule new data structures should be conceived without gaps. The length of a repeating group should be the multiple of the maximum alignment of the group.

267 E ILLEGAL DATABASE-IDENTIFIER IN LOCATION-CLAUSE

Meaning

- An item name defined in the LOCATION clause refers to a vector or a repeating group. Subscripting is not permitted or
- an item name specified with LOCATION MODE IS CALC is not in the record.

Response
Correct the reference.

269 E USER KEYS SHOULD BE SMALLER THAN 245 OCTADS

Meaning
The length of the CALC key (e.g. in the LOCATION clause, ASCENDING-KEY, etc.) must not exceed 245 bytes.

Response
Reduce the number of bytes or shorten the items.

277 E MEMBER IS THE SAME RECORD AS THE OWNER

Meaning
In the SET definition the same record name is specified for both owner and member. This is not permitted.

Response
Correct the SET definition, e.g. add dummy record type.

280 E ASCENDING KEY ONLY WHEN SET IS SORTED BY DEFINED KEYS

Meaning
Specification of an ASC key is only permitted together with SET IS SORTED ...

Response
Correct.

281 E TWO ALIAS-OPTIONS SPECIFYING THE SAME CALC-KEY

Meaning
There is already an ALIAS clause referring to the same item name.

Response
Change the item name in the ALIAS clause.

283 E DATABASE-IDENTIFIER IN A-D-KEY-CLAUSE DOES NOT EXIST

Meaning
In the ASCENDING/DESCENDING clause the reference to an item name is missing.

Response
Correct or add item name.

285 E TOO MANY ALIAS-OPTIONS IN LOCATION-CLAUSE

Meaning
When LOCATION MODE OF OWNER is specified only one ALIAS clause is permitted.

Response
Delete excessive ALIAS clauses.

286 E SEL. LOCATION CLAUSE NOT ALLOWED WHEN DUPL.
ALLOWED IN LOCATION CALC CLAUSE

Meaning
There may be no duplicates of the owner, since automatic owner selection would then not work.

Response
Define owner without duplicates or use SELECTION CURRENT.

287 E MEMBER OF SET, SORTED BY DEFINED KEYS, MUST HAVE ASC-DESC-KEYS

Meaning
In the SET definition, “ORDER IS SORTED BY DEFINED KEYS” is specified but an ASC/DESC clause is missing in the MEMBER definition.

Response
Insert ASC/DESC clause.

289 E NO SELECTION CLAUSE SPECIFIED

Meaning
The SELECTION clause must always be specified in a member definition except in the case of a singular set.

Response
Specify SOS clause.

290 E SELECTION-CLAUSE IN SINGULAR SET NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
No SELECTION clause is permitted in the specification of a singular set.

Response
Delete SELECTION clause.

291 E ITEM IN ALIAS-OPTION NOT SPECIFIED IN LOCATION-CLAUSE OF OWNER

Meaning
The item name which is specified in the ALIAS clause is missing in the corresponding LOCATION clause for the owner.

Response
Correct corresponding clause.

293 E DATABASE-IDENTIFIER IN SEARCH-KEY DOES NOT EXIST

Meaning
The specified item name does not exist in the schema definition.

Response
Correct or add item name.

295 E NO DUPLICATES SPECIFIED IN SEARCH-KEY-CLAUSE

Meaning
DUPLICATES ARE/ARE NOT ALLOWED must always be specified in the SEARCH-KEY clause.

Response
Correct.

296 E ITEMTYPE NOT ALLOWED IN OLD SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
A field with USAGE DATABASE KEY LONG or USAGE NATIONAL occured when compiling a subschema with FORM IS OLD.

Response
Either omit FORM IS OLD or replace USAGE DATABASE KEY LONG or USAGE NATIONAL. Recompile.

297 E RECORDTYPE TOO LONG FOR OLD SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
A record type with a length of more than 2020 bytes was used when compiling a subschema with FORM IS OLD.

Response
Either omit FORM IS OLD or shorten the record type. Recompile.

298 E RECORD-REF/SET-REF TOO BIG FOR OLD SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
More than 254 record types or sets were added to the subschema when compiling a subschema with FORM IS OLD.

Response
Omit either FORM IS OLD or record types. Recompile.

300 E OCCURS CLAUSE IN SUBSCHEMA OMITTED OR ADDED

Meaning
If vectors or repeating groups are defined an appropriate check of the schema definition is made; the two definitions do not match.

Response
Correct OCCURS clause according to the schema definition.

301 E WRONG HIERARCHY

Meaning
An invalid hierarchy was detected at check of the data structure or repeating group.

Response
Check and correct accordingly.

302 E HIERARCHY OF SUB-SCHEMA CONFLICTS WITH HIERARCHY OF SCHEMA

Meaning
The data structure or repeating group in the subschema definition does not match that in the schema.

Response
Check and correct the corresponding data structure or repeating group.

303 E OCCURS-CLAUSE OF NEW GROUP-ITEM ILLEGAL

Meaning
OCCURS clause is not valid in this place.

Response
Check definition of the repeating group.

304 E IN SUB-SCHEMA MORE OCCURRENCES THAN IN SCHEMA

Meaning
The number of OCCURS entries in the subschema does not match that in the schema definition.

Response
Check and correct the corresponding vectors or repeating groups.

305 E CLASS IN SUB-SCHEMA OTHER THAN IN SCHEMA

Meaning
The definition of an elementary item in the schema and subschema does not match.

Response
Correct the definition of the elementary items in accordance with the subschema definition.

306 E LENGTH IN SUB-SCHEMA OTHER THAN IN SCHEMA

Meaning
The entry in the definition of an elementary item is transformed into byte length. The lengths specified in schema and subschema do not match.

Response
Check PICTURE clause in subschema and correct accordingly.

307 W POINT-LOCATION IN SUB-SCHEMA OTHER THAN IN SCHEMA

Meaning
The location of the decimal point in a number definition for an item in the schema and subschema does not match.

Response
Correct PICTURE clause in subschema definition.

309 E RECORD-LAY-OUT OF SUB-SCHEMA DIFFERS FROM SCHEMA

Meaning
The entire format of the record does not match the format of the schema definition.

Response
Change record format.

310 E LENGTH OF ALL RECORDS > 65535 BYTES

Meaning
A check is made in the subschema to determine whether the total record lengths of this subschema exceeds 65535 bytes.

Response
Delete an appropriate number of records from the subschema so that the total length of 65535 bytes is not exceeded.

311 E LENGTH OF ALL RECORDS > 61328 BYTES

Meaning
A check is made in the subschema to determine whether the total record lengths of this subschema exceeds 61328 bytes (for FORM IS OLD).

Response
Delete an appropriate number of records from the subschema so that the total length of 61328 bytes is not exceeded.

313 E CONDITION-NAME NOT UNIQUE

Meaning
The condition name has already been assigned elsewhere in the subschema. The name must be unique within the subschema definition.

Response
Change name.

315 E DYNAMIC SET BUT NO TEMPORARY AREA IN SUBSCHEMA

Meaning
Dynamic sets have been copied from schema to subschema, but the temporary realm has not.

Response
Copy the temporary realm into the subschema.

319 E SEARCH-TABLE-AREA NOT COPIED FROM SCHEMA

Meaning
When a SEARCH-KEY clause or ASC/DESC clause is used a check is made as to whether the realm containing the corresponding record was also copied from the schema.

Response
Copy realm.

4.3 SSL syntax error messages

In addition to its number and text, the message includes the number of the line in the source program in which the error has been detected as well as the sequence number of the entry in the line that was detected as being incorrect.

The line number refers to the line in which the SSL compiler has detected the logical error.
This number will not necessarily correspond to the line in which the error may have to be corrected. If the output of the line and entry sequence numbers makes no sense with regard to the message number, this indicates that there is a syntax error in the preceding lines which has only now become apparent; a message may already have been issued for the “actual” error, but not necessarily so.

`1 E  WRONG CHARACTER IN COLUMN 7`

Meaning
Wrong character in column 7

Response
Column 7 can contain the following characters only:
Blank
/ Page feed
* Comment
- Continuation of the preceding line

`2 W  CONTINUATION STARTS IN MARGIN A`

Meaning
The continuation line must start in margin B.

Response
Shift entry to margin B (starting in column 12).

`3 W  DOUBLE DELIMITERS`

Meaning
Self-explanatory.

Response
Correct.

`4 W  HYPHEN MAY NOT BE THE FIRST CHARACTER`

Meaning
A name must not begin with “ - ”.

Response
Change name.

5 W INVALID UNIT

Meaning
A word contains an invalid character or symbols which are not permitted. The entire unit is ignored in the SSL schema definition.

Example
HEI/NZ is an impermissible name.
* within field A or B is an impermissible symbol.

Response
Correct.

6 W NAME CONTAINS NO LETTER

Meaning
The name does not start with a letter.

Response
Change name.

7 W HYPHEN MAY NOT BE THE LAST CHARACTER

Meaning
A hyphen must not be the last character of a name.

Response
Change name.

8 W NAME LONGER THAN 30 CHARACTERS. FIRST 30 CHARACTERS TAKEN

Meaning
A name may consist of up to 30 characters. The remainder is ignored.

Response
Shorten name.

9 E NUMBER TOO LARGE

Meaning
The specified number exceeds the permissible range.

Response
Correct number.

10 W MARGIN RESTRICTIONS VIOLATED

Meaning
The entry starts in the wrong margin, A or B.

Response
Field A starts at column 8, margin B at column 12. Start the line in the right place.

11 W ILLEGAL DELIMITER

Meaning
A comma or a semicolon was entered in the wrong place. A comma can be used for adding clauses, a semicolon for separating them.

Response
Delete delimiters or change them.

12 E TEXT STARTS IN FIRST 6 COLUMNS

Meaning
The first 6 columns contain the line numbering.

Response
Shift entry to column 8 or column 12.

13 E NEGATIVE INTEGER NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
In the case of the SSL compiler negative numbers cannot be entered.

Response
Correct number.

20 E SOURCE MUST BEGIN WITH 'STORAGE'

Meaning
The first word of the source program must be STORAGE or the file does not contain an SSL source program.
The syntax parameter SOURCE may have been entered incorrectly.

Response
Assign correct file or correct the file.

21 E RESERVED WORD 'SCHEMA' NOT FOUND

Meaning
An SSL definition does not begin with:
“STORAGE STRUCTURE OF SCHEMA ...”

Response
Add the word “SCHEMA”.

22 E SCHEMA-NAME NOT FOUND

Meaning
No schema name is given after STORAGE STRUCTURE.

Response
Specify schema name of the DDL definition.

23 E PERIOD OMITTED

Meaning
A clause or an entry was not terminated properly with a period.

Response
Add a period.

24 E NO ENTRY AFTER PERIOD

Meaning
No clause follows after a period.

Response
Correct the SSL definition.

25 E UNEXPECTED END-OF-FILE

Meaning
The entry ends at an undefined place.

Response
The last line has probably been omitted or /SYSFILE SYSDTA = (PRIMARY) has not been specified.

26 E AREA-NAME NOT FOUND

Meaning
No realm name specified in the AREA clause.

Response
Add realm name.

27 E YNTACTICAL ERROR IN AREA-ENTRY

Meaning
The format of the AREA entry is incorrect.

Response
Correct entry:

AREA NAME IS *realmname*.[AREA IS TEMPORARY].

29 E RECORD-NAME NOT FOUND

Meaning
The record name is missing.

Response
Add correct record name.

30 E UNKNOWN CLAUSE IN RECORD-ENTRY

Meaning
The clause which was found cannot be interpreted.

Response
Specify correct SSL clause in record entry.

31 E SYNTAX-ERROR IN POPULATION-CLAUSE

Meaning
The POPULATION clause is incorrectly formatted.

Response
Correct POPULATION clause.

32 E SYNTAX-ERROR IN DBTT-CLAUSE

Meaning
The DBTT clause is incorrectly formatted.

Response
Correct DBTT clause.

33 E SYNTAX-ERROR IN PLACEMENT-CLAUSE

Meaning
The PLACEMENT clause is incorrectly formatted.

Response
Correct PLACEMENT clause.

34 E SET-NAME NOT FOUND

Meaning
No set name was found in the SET entry.

Response
Add or correct set name.

35 E UNKNOWN CLAUSE IN SET-ENTRY

Meaning
The clause which was found cannot be interpreted.

Response
Correct SSL clause of SET entry.

36 E SYNTAX-ERROR IN MODE-CLAUSE

Meaning
The MODE clause is incorrectly formatted.

Response
Correct MODE clause.

39 E SYNTAX-ERROR IN MEMBER-CLAUSE

Meaning
The MEMBER clause is incorrectly formatted.

Response
Correct MEMBER clause.

41 E SYNTAX-ERROR IN INDEX-CLAUSE

Meaning
INDEX clause incorrectly formatted.

Response
Correct INDEX clause.

42 E SYNTAX-ERROR IN REORGANIZATION-CLAUSE.

Meaning
REORGANIZATION clause incorrectly formatted.

Response
Correct REORGANIZATION clause.

47 W NUMBER EXCEEDS MAXIMUM, MAXIMUM ASSUMED

Meaning
A number >2^{15-1} (2-Kbyte database) or >2^{31-1} (for 4-/8-Kbyte database) was specified.
The maximum is assumed.

Response
None.

48 W CARD SEQUENCE-NUMBER MAY ONLY CONTAIN DIGITS

Meaning
Characters other than digits in the line numbering (column 1-6).

Response
Correct line numbering.

49 W WRONG SEQUENCE IN CARD NUMBERING

Meaning
Line numbering not in ascending order.

Response
Correct line numbering.

50 E STORAGE-CLAUSE ALREADY SPECIFIED

Meaning
The STORAGE clause was already specified. An SSL run was probably already executed.

Response
Omit clause.

51 E AREA NOT SPECIFIED IN SCHEMA

Meaning
The specified realm name is not in the DDL schema.
Realm name specified probably incorrect.

Response
Either correct the realm name or define an AREA in the DDL definition.

52 E AREA SPECIFIED BEFORE

Meaning
The realm name was already specified.

Response
Enter correct realm name.

54 E RECORD NOT SPECIFIED IN SCHEMA

Meaning
The specified record name is not in the DDL schema.

Response
Correct record name.

55 E RECORD SPECIFIED BEFORE

Meaning
The record name has been entered twice.

Response
Check RECORD entry.

56 E CLAUSE IN RECORD-ENTRY IS SPECIFIED BEFORE

Meaning
A clause in the RECORD entry was defined a second time.

Response
Omit concerned clause.

57 E AREA MUST BE THE TEMPORARY AREA IN THE WITHIN-CLAUSE

Meaning
In the AREA clause of the DDL the realm must be specified as temporary.

Response
Correct AREA clause of the DDL and rerun DDL and SSL or specify the temporary realm in the WITHIN clause.

59 E REORGANIZATION ONLY ALLOWED FOR NOT DYNAMIC NOT SORTED POINTER-ARRAY OR LISTS

Meaning
The MODE clause (POINTER-ARRAY LIST) must be checked using the REORGANIZATION clause to determine whether at least 2 AREAS are provided for the member definition.

Response
Change DDL definition.

60 E NOT ALL AREAS OF WITHIN-CLAUSE SPECIFIED

Meaning
If a POPULATION clause has been specified for a record a check is made as to whether all realms in the WITHIN clause are provided.

Response
A realm name may have been specified incorrectly. Otherwise check the AREA clauses in the DDL definition.

61 E RECORD IS NOT MEMBER IN SPECIFIED SET

Meaning
The record is not a member of the set specified in the PLACEMENT clause.

Response
Change SET definition in the DDL definition.

63 E WITHIN-CLAUSES OF OWNER AND MEMBER NOT THE SAME

Meaning
The same entry must have been made in the WITHIN clause of the DDL for the owner record and the member record.

Response
Correct WITHIN clause in the DDL definition.

64 E INDEX-NAME NOT SPECIFIED IN SCHEMA

Meaning
The index name specified in the index clause of a record (set) does not exist in the schema definition. An incorrect index name may have been specified.

Response
Either change the name or change the reference in the DDL definition.

65 E CLAUSE IN INDEX-PHRASE IS SPECIFIED BEFORE

Meaning
A REORGANIZATION/PLACING/TYPE clause was already specified in the index clause.

Response
Correct INDEX clause.

66 E CALC-OPTION MUST NOT BE USED

Meaning
The DDL definition contains “SEARCH KEY IS CALC”.

Response
Correct DDL definition.

67 E DBKEY-LIST ONLY ALLOWED WHEN DUPLICATES ARE ALLOWED

Meaning
“DUPLICATES ARE ALLOWED” must be specified for the SEARCH KEY clause in the DDL definition. The specification of “TYPE IS DATABASE-KEY-LIST” is otherwise not permitted.

Response
Correct DDL definition.

68 E REORGANISATION NOT ALLOWED FOR DBKEY-LIST

Meaning
The specification of “TYPE IS DATABASE-KEY-LIST” is not allowed in the REORGANIZATION clause.

Response
The following must be specified:
“TYPE IS REPEATED-KEY”

69 E SPECIFIED INTEGER IS NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
The specified number is impermissible, e.g. POPULATION IS 0 is not permitted.

Response
Enter valid integer.

72 E SET NOT SPECIFIED IN SCHEMA

Meaning
The set name has not been specified in the PLACEMENT clause of a record or the set does not exist in the schema definition.

Response
Probably incorrect SET name specified.

73 E SET HAS BEEN SPECIFIED BEFORE

Meaning
The set was already previously specified in the SSL definition.

Response
Omit SET clause.

74 E CLAUSE IN SET-ENTRY SPECIFIED BEFORE

Meaning
Within the set definition the same clause was already specified.

Response
Omit the clause.

75 E ONLY “DETACHED” ALLOWED FOR SINGULAR SET

Meaning
“MODE IS LIST” or “MODE IS POINTER-ARRAY ATTACHED TO OWNER” is not valid in the case of singular sets.

Response
Change clause to DETACHED.

76 E ORDER ’SORTED INDEXED’ SHOULD HAVE BEEN USED

Meaning
The combination of “ORDER IS SORTED BY DATABASE-KEY” with “MODE IS LIST” or “MODE IS POINTER-ARRAY“ is not permitted.

Response
Change the ORDER clause in the DDL definition to “ORDER IS SORTED INDEXED”.

77 E ONLY ’POINTER-ARRAY DETACHED WITHIN’ ALLOWED FOR DYNAMIC SET

Meaning
For a dynamic set only “MODE IS POINTER-ARRAY” can be specified.

Response
Change SET definition.

78 E MEMBER MUST BE AUTOMATIC

Meaning
Member record not defined as AUTOMATIC in the case of the PLACEMENT clause or “MODE IS LIST”.
Schema definition may contain “MEMBER IS ... ... MANUAL”.

Response
Change “MANUAL” to “AUTOMATIC”.

79 E AREA MUST BE TEMPORARY

Meaning
Dynamic sets are only permitted in temporary realms.

Response
Specify temporary realms in the DDL definition.

80 E SET MAY NOT BE DYNAMIC AND/OR SINGULAR

Meaning
A dynamic or singular set was defined under the set name in the DDL definition. Together with “MEMBER PHYSICALLY LINKED TO OWNER” this is not feasible.

Response
Change the DDL definition.

81 E INDEX NAME SPECIFIED BEFORE

Meaning
Within the SET entry an INDEX clause has already been specified.

Response
Correct INDEX clause.

82 E INDEX-CLAUSE NOT ALLOWED

Meaning
For “SORT-KEY” and “MODE IS POINTER-ARRAY” or “MODE IS LIST” an INDEX clause is not permitted.

Response
Delete INDEX clause.

83 W INDICATOR-FUNCTION NOT YET IMPLEMETED IN DBH

Meaning
The INDICATOR function has not been implemented. The SSL value “INDICATOR TYPE” within the ITEM entry is nevertheless set to “Y”.

Response
None.

84 W INCREASE-OPTION NOT YET IMPLEMENTED IN DBH

Meaning
For the DBTT clause of a record the INCREASE function is not implemented. The RECORD-INCREASE item is nevertheless filled.

Response
Delete INCREASE clause.

85 E AREA MAY NOT BE TEMPORARY

Meaning
If the owner and member records refer to a normal realm, a temporary realm cannot be specified in the DETACHED clause.

Response
Correct appropriate clause.

86 E AREA NOT SPECIFIED IN WITHIN-CLAUSE

Meaning
For the POPULATION clause a check is made as to whether the realm name has been provided. It may have been incorrectly specified.

Response
Either correct realm name or add AREA clause to the DDL definition.

87 W COMPRESSION-CLAUSE IGNORED IN RECORD WITH VARIABLE LENGTH

Meaning
In the schema definition the record is defined with variable record length. No COMPRESSION can be defined for this record in the SSL definition.

Response
Delete COMPRESSION clause for the SSL definition or correct the DDL definition accordingly.

88 E TYPE DATABASE-KEY-LIST ONLY FOR SEARCH KEYS WITHOUT CALC

Meaning
TYPE DATABASE-KEY-LIST may only be specified for INDEX.

Response
Specify REPEATED-KEY.

89 E MEMBER MUST BE MANDATORY AUTOMATIC

Meaning
Sets where MODE IS LIST must be defined as MANDATORY AUTOMATIC in the DDL.
This was not the case.

Response
Correct MEMBER clause in the set entry of the DDL definition.

90 E MODE IS LIST NOT COMPATIBLE TO VARIABLE RECORD LENGTH

Meaning
The member record type of the set contains a variable item. This is not permitted if “MODE IS LIST”.

Response
Correct the DDL or SSL clauses accordingly.

91 E SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN COMPRESSION CLAUSE

Meaning
The COMPRESSION clause is incorrectly formatted.

Response
Correct COMPRESSION clause.

92 E FOR MEMBER RECORD OF SET WRONG WITHIN CLAUSE IN DDL

Meaning
No member record exists.
Probably invalid WITHIN clause in the DDL definition.

Response
Correct WITHIN clause.

93 W FOR SINGULAR SETS THE CLAUSE PHYSICAL LINK HAS NO MEANING

Meaning
Specification of “WITH PHYSICAL LINK” in the MODE clause is not valid for singular sets.
The entry is ignored.

Response
Correct clause.

94 W FOR MEMBER RECORD OF SET WITHIN-CLAUSE IN DDL WITH MORE THAN ONE REALM HAS NO MEANING

Meaning
If “MODE IS LIST DETACHED WITHIN *realmname*” is entered, there is no point distributing the member record type in the DDL over more than one realm.

Response
Remove DDL distribution.

95 W NO DBTT CLAUSE DEFINED FOR CALC RECORD

Meaning
The DBTT clause for a CALC record type is missing.

Response
Define DBTT clause.

96 E POPULATION FOR REALM EXCEEDS POPULATION IN DBTT CLAUSE

Meaning
The POPULATION entry for the realm is greater than the entry in the DBTT clause.

Response
Modify the POPULATION clause so that it is the same as the entry in the DBTT clause.

100 E MEMBER RECORD OF THIS SET IS ALSO MEMBER OF ANOTHER SET WITH MODE IS LIST

Meaning
The member record specified as part of a set relationship in the DDL definition is also the member of another set, “MODE IS LIST” being chosen in both set definitions of the SSL.
This is not permitted.

Response
Change the DDL definition or correct the SSL clauses.

101 E OWNER OF THE SPECIFIED SET HAS ALREADY A PLACEMENT-CLAUSE

Meaning
The set specified in the PLACEMENT clause is checked. For the owner record type of this set a PLACEMENT clause must not have already been specified.

Response
Correct SSL clauses accordingly.

102 E INTEGER IN THE POPULATION-CLAUSE OF THE SPECIFIED SET IS ZERO

Meaning
The error message refers to the SET specification in the PLACEMENT clause of a record type. The POPULATION entry of the specified set may not be zero.

Response
Omit PLACEMENT clause or specify POPULATION>0.

103 E OWNER OF THE SPECIFIED SET HAS A LOCATION MODE IS CALC

Meaning
The PLACEMENT clause or the ATTACHED TO OWNER clause is not allowed for a set if LOCATION MODE IS CALC has been defined for its owner.

Response
Correct DDL definition or SSL clauses accordingly.

104 W OWNER OR MEMBER OF THE SPECIFIED SET IS ALSO MEMBER OF A SET WITH MODE IS LIST

Meaning
PLACEMENT clause is not allowed for a set if the member record type or owner record type of this set is a member record type in another set with “MODE IS LIST” at the same time.
The PLACEMENT clause is therefore ignored.

Response
Correct the SSL clauses accordingly.

105 W MEMBER OF THIS SET IS ALSO OWNER OF A SET WITH MODE IS LIST-ATTACHED.

Meaning
PLACEMENT clause is not allowed for a set if the member record type of this set is an owner record type in another set with “MODE IS LIST ATTACHED” at the same time.

Response
Correct SSL clauses.

106 E COMPRESSION NOT ALLOWED WHEN THE RECORD IS MEMBER IN A SET WITH MODE IS LIST

Meaning
If the COMPRESSION clause is specified in a record type, this record type may not be a member of a set with “MODE IS LIST”.

Response
Correct the appropriate SSL clause.

5 COBOL and CALL DML statement and status codes

- Statement codes (DATABASE-STATUS)
- DML status codes
- CALL DML status codes

5.1 Statement codes (DATABASE-STATUS)

When COBOL DML is used, the statement code can be obtained from special register DATABASE-STATUS. In the case of CALL DML the statement code is stored in the first two positions of the result item in the user-information parameter.

Statement code	Statements of	
	COBOL DML	**CALL DML**
01	CONNECT	CONNEC
02	DISCONNECT	DISCON
03	ERASE	ERASEC
04	FIND/FETCH	FIND1/FTCH1 FIND2/FTCH2 FIND3/FTCH3 FIND4/FTCH4 FIND5/FTCH5 FIND6/FTCH6 FIND7A/FTCH7A
05	FINISH	FINISC
06	FREE	FREEC
07	GET	GETC
08	IF	IFC
09	KEEP	KEEPC
10	MODIFY	MODIF1 MODIF2
12	READY	READYC
14	STORE	STORE1 STORE2
15	ACCEPT	ACCPTC
25	-	LOOKC
00	For all exception conditions entered by the connection module	

Table 7: Statement codes and associated functions

The UDS online utility (see the “Recovery, Information and Reorganization” manual) uses statement code 13 for its specific DMLs.

5.2 DML status codes

Status code giving information

001 FIND/FETCH format 1 or 7 with OR PRIOR/OR NEXT specification:
No record has been found which matches the values given. The next record following in the sort sequence has been made available.

Status codes with progress information of the online utility

010 RELOCATE DML: Source and target levels are identical. Relocation has been completed.

REORGPPP DML: End of realms reached. Reorganization has been completed.

011 RELOCATE DML: Source and target levels are 0 when INITIALIZE=*NO.

REORGPPP DML: Current page number is 0 when INITIALIZE=*NO.

When an attempt is made to continue the relocations with INITIALIZE=*NO, it is determined that no further information is available, e.g. because the database has been detached in the meantime or a new session section has been started.

012 RELOCATE DML: A locking conflict occurred with a parallel transaction when a source page was read.

REORGPPP DML: A locking conflict occurred with a parallel transaction when a page was read.

013 A locking conflict occurred with a parallel transaction when a target page was read.

Status codes relating to data consistency:

018 Deadlock status (mutual locking of several transactions involving UDS/SQL resources);
FINISH WITH CANCEL is executed. It is advisable to repeat the transaction (a limited number of times).
For UDS-D:
In UDS/SQL applications without openUTM, global deadlock recognition is carried out by means of timeout monitoring (PP DEADTIME) of wait situations. Once the time limit has been exceeded, the status code 018 is indicated, even if there is no actual deadlock.

020 FIND/FETCH (only CALL DML)
A page to be accessed is locked by another transaction.

Status codes relating to retrieval of records

021 The end of a record type, set or realm has been reached.

FIND/FETCH formats 2 (DUPLICATE) and 3 (USING):
No record with the same values as the corresponding CRR or DRS can be found.
FIND/FETCH format 3 (without USING):
The end of the hits has been reached.
FIND/FETCH format 4:
No next or prior record can be found
or
integer or *name* contains a value that addresses no record within the realm/record type/set occurrence.

022 The transaction attempts to open a database or realm which is locked for UPDATE and RETRIEVAL.
Possible reasons for the lock are:

Database level:

- The database administrator has locked the database with the DAL command ACCESS.
- The DBDIR of the database is locked (see realm level).

Realm level:

- The realm has been excluded from the database during restructuring.
- The realm has been disconnected by the database administrator or by UDS/SQL error handling.
- The realm has been locked by the database administrator, using the DAL command ACCESS.

023 In SET OCCURRENCE SELECTION IS THRU LOCATION MODE OF OWNER only: no set occurrence which satisfies the set selection criteria can be found.

024 No record satisfying the record selection expression can be found.

FIND/FETCH format 1:

The database key does not deliver any records for one of the following reasons:

- Its record reference number does not match the record type specified.
- Its value lies within the limits of its DBTT, but no associated record exists in the database.

FIND/FETCH formats 2 (ANY) and 7:
No record matching the initialized data elements or search expression can be found.

FIND/FETCH format 4:
No record can be found within the specified record type, realm or set occurrence.

027 The subscript of the specified item name does not lie within the range defined by the OCCURS clause in the subschema.

028 The specified database key contains an invalid record reference number or a record sequence number that lies outside the range of its DBTT.

029 FIND/FETCH formats 4 and 5:

The Current of Realm or the Current of Set does not have the record type specified in the statement.

Status codes relating to currency indicators:

031 The Current of Realm, the Current of Set or the Current of Record type is not known.

FIND/FETCH format 3:
The Current of Set is owner and not a member of the specified set or the specified set name differs from the set name specified in the preceding FIND7.

FIND/FETCH format 6 and format 7:
The owner has been erased.

IF format 2:
The CRS has been erased or disconnected from the specified set.

032 The Current of Run Unit is not known or has been erased.

033 The Current of Run Unit does not have the record type specified in the statement.

Status codes relating to naming conventions:

042 Record type, set or realm is not defined in the called subschema, or an item which is part of an ASC, DESC or CALC key is not defined in the subschema, or

following schema modification, the application program was not recompiled (COBOL DML) or the BCALLSI run was omitted (CALL DML), or

an error occurred at the BIB interface (see status code 103) or in the case of an online utility a realm was specified in which no activities are permitted.

043 STORE and FIND/FETCH format 2:

The AREA-ID data element contains the name of a realm which is not specified in the DDL WITHIN clause or does not belong to the called subschema, or

in SET OCCURRENCE SELECTION IS THRU LOCATION MODE OF OWNER and owner record type = LOCATION MODE IS CALC: the AREA-ID item of the owner record contains the name of a realm which is not specified in the DDL WITHIN clause or does not belong to the called subschema.

044 IF:
Specification of a dynamic set is not permitted.

Status codes relating to data elements:

051 Duplicate occurrences of key values in the database. This means that the execution of a DML statement would contradict a DUPLICATES ARE NOT ALLOWED specification in an ORDER IS SORTED BY DEFINED KEYS clause or SEARCH KEY clause of a set in which the record involved is a member, or the LOCATION MODE IS CALC or SEARCH KEY clause of the record involved.

Status codes relating to records:

071 FIND/FETCH format 2 (DUPLICATE), 3, 4 and 5:
The entry point of the DML statement (CRR, CRA or CRS) has been deleted or removed from the current set occurrence. If the records found are processed (FIND3 without USING), update operations of the user's own transaction do not result in the entry point being lost, only updates performed by foreign transactions cause this to happen.

072 ERASE:
The record involved is owner of a non-empty set occurrence and therefore cannot be erased by the selected ERASE variant.

Status codes relating to set membership:

081 CONNECT (set-name):
The CRU is already a member in one of the specified sets or one of the specified sets is not a member of the CRU.
CONNECT (ALL):
The CRU is already a member of all its member sets.
MODIFY (set-name):
One of the specified sets is not a member set of the CRU.
MODIFY (ALL):
The CRU is a member of none of its member sets.

082 DISCONNECT (set-name):
The CRU is a MANDATORY member of one of the specified sets
or
one of the specified sets is not a member of the CRU
DISCONNECT (FROM ALL):
No member set of the CRU is OPTIONAL.

083 DISCONNECT (set-name) and MODIFY (set-name):
The CRU is not a member in one of the specified sets
DISCONNECT (FROM ALL):
At least one member set of the CRU is OPTIONAL but the CRU is not a member of any of these OPTIONAL sets

Status codes relating to a READY status:

091 A realm is not in the READY status (i.e. a realm was not explicitly specified at READY or is not part of the current subschema), or

realm names were explicitly specified at READY in an ERASE PERMANENT/ SELECTIVE/ALL statement, or

the DBTT of a record type to be relocated by the online utility is in an unopened realm.

092 No DML statement containing an update function is permitted in a RETRIEVAL processing chain, or
the processing chain specified with an ERASE PERMANENT/SELECTIVE/ALL was not opened with EXCLUSIVE UPDATE, or
in conjunction with the P parameter PP TA-ACCESS=SHARED an attempt has been made to open a processing chain in usage mode PROTECTED or
EXCLUSIVE.

093 The Database Handler (DBH) does not allow the processing chain since the database involved is already open within the transaction (second READY within a processing chain).

099 (only CALL DML or Online Utility) While opening a transaction, a realm is locked by a different transaction.

Status codes relating to erroneous DML statements

101 FIND/FETCH Format 4:
The value zero has been specified for *integer* or *item-name*
or
a negative value was used for a search in a CHAIN that is not chained backward

FIND/FETCH format 6:
setname must not identify a singular set.

FIND/FETCH format 7:

- OR PRIOR or OR NEXT could not be executed, since no sorted and indexed key was found
- “WITHIN *setname-1* USING *itemname-1*,...” was specified.
  Specification of a dynamic set in *setname-1* is not permitted.
- LIMITED BY *dynamic-set* ... SORTED BY ... was specified.
  It is not possible to sort the intersection of a hit list and a dynamic set.

- LIMITED BY *sorted-dynamic-set* ... was specified.
  It is not possible to obtain the intersection of a hit list and a sorted dynamic set.

FINISH:
Type of FINISH (with or without CANCEL) cannot be identified.

102 SET, ACCEPT (Format 1):
A large database key value (database key value with REC-REF > 254 and/or an RSQ > 2^{24}-1) cannot be accommodated in an item of type USAGE IS DATABASE-KEY. A subschema must be used in which SUBSCHEMA FORM IS OLD is not specified and which was created in UDS/SQL V2.0 or higher. The field specified must also be of the type USAGE IS DATABASE-KEY-LONG.

FIND/FETCH-1, ACCEPT (Format 2):
A large database key value that is passed to UDS/SQL by an application program in an item of type USAGE IS DATABASE-KEY-LONG cannot be processed with a subschema of UDS/SQL V1.2 or with a subschema that was compiled with “SUBSCHEMA FORM IS OLD”.

103 Error in the BIB interface.
Possible cause: incorrect COBOL compiler or incorrect COBOL runtime system, error in the CALL-DML converter, in IQS, in the online utility, or in a utility routine which generates BIBs, or error in the Database Handler.

Status codes relating to system errors:

113 When accessing a database page a serious error was discovered in the Database Handler or in the database.

Status codes relating to UDS/SQL resources:

122 The transaction was prematurely terminated with CANCEL by the DBH; possible causes for this are:

- RLOG file too small or split too often
- UDS/SQL buffer too small, increase PP BUFFERSIZE=n.
- Transaction rolled back in a deadlock which has been resolved in the meantime.
- Intervention by the database administrator with DAL (commands ABORT, PERFORM, CLOSE).
- New update transactions during writing of a checkpoint.
- Occurrence of a file or programming error which can be bypassed (temporarily) by executing CANCEL for the transaction.
- An error in a DML statement which cannot be rolled back on its own, and thus requires a CANCEL of the complete transaction. The database administrator was notified (by means of a UDS/SQL message).
- For UDS-D:
  Transaction rollback can also be due to errors or administrator intervention in a remote configuration (e.g. ABORT, CLOSE CALLS, CLOSE RUN-UNITS, %TERM) or due to errors in the link to a remote configuration.

123 The transaction attempts to open a realm, which is locked against updates, with READY USAGE-MODE UPDATE. The lock is due to one of the following reasons:

Configuration level:

- The current session of the independent DBH was started without RLOG logging (PP LOG=NO).

- Opening of the RLOG file was unsuccessful, which means that RLOG logging is currently impossible.

Database level:

- The database is being activated as a SHARED RETRIEVAL database.
- The database is not an original database, but a shadow database.
- Opening of a new ALOG file was unsuccessful, which means that AFIM logging is currently impossible.
- The database administrator has locked the database against updates by means of the DAL command ACCESS.
- The DBDIR of the database is locked for updates (see realm level).

Realm level:

- The database administrator has locked the realm against updates by means of the DAL command ACCESS.
- The transaction attempts to open a realm of a remote database although the current session runs without RLOG logging (due to PP LOG=NO or unsuccessful open of RLOG file); there is thus no basis for the two-phase commit protocol of distributed transactions.

124 The transaction was prematurely terminated with CANCEL by the DBH.

Cause:
New update transaction or update processing chain when writing a checkpoint or switching the RLOG file.

This status code is set if the load parameter PP ORDER-DBSTATUS=SPECIAL was specified for the current session. Otherwise, status code 122 is set under the conditions indicated above.

131 The Database Handler does not allow the transaction since the maximum permitted number of parallel transactions or user tasks, which was specified by the load parameter TRANSACTION when the Database Handler was loaded, has been reached.

132 The Database Handler does not allow the transaction since the maximum permitted number of subschemas, which was specified by the load parameter SUBSCHEMA when the Database Handler was loaded, has been reached.

Status codes relating to the sequence of DML statements

134 The Database Handler does not allow the DML statement since no transaction is open.

136 A DML statement, though belonging to an existing transaction, is rejected because it refers to a database (supplies a DB reference) for which no processing chain of the transaction currently exists.

137 It is not possible to mix SQL and non-SQL statements in a transaction
(exception: accessing different UDS/SQL configurations via openUTM).
A mixture of COBOL DML and CALL DML statements in a processing chain is not permitted.

Status codes relating to subschemas:

141 The transaction has specified an invalid or unknown subschema name, or the first 6 characters of the subschema name are not unique in the current DB configuration, or the database involved is not active.

For UDS-D:
The specified subschema is

- not in the local configuration and not in the distribution table.
- in the distribution table, but not in the corresponding UDS/SQL configuration.
- in the distribution table, but the corresponding UDS/SQL configuration is not accessible, because
  1. the computer is not accessible,
  2. the configuration is not running or is running without distribution active.
- in the distribution table but locked, or the related database or configuration is locked.
- in the distribution table and has a version >= 2.0, but the remote UDS/SQL configuration is working with UDS/SQL Version V1.2.
- not in the local configuration and UDS-D has not been started in the local configuration.

The number of remote databases addressed by this transaction exceeds the value PP DISDB.

142 The subschema description in DBDIR (SSIA) has been destroyed. Repeat BGSSIA run.

144 The DML statement specifies a different subschema from the one specified in the current READY statement (subschema reference).

145 The subschema specified in the READY statement cannot be processed because it does not match the current status of the schema (subschema DDL compilation and/or BGSSIA run missing after database restructuring)
or the READY statement is rejected because the UDS/SQL version does not match the database:

- Either the database was set so as to ensure the correct century is used in conjunction with two-digit year fields or this setting has not been properly removed. This means it may only be processed using a UDS/SQL version as of V2.0B30.
- A subschema contains national data (UNICODE). Therefore it may only be processed using a UDS /SQL version as of V2.5.
- A subschema contains BINARY 63 data. Therefore it may only be processed using a UDS/SQL version as of V2.9.

146 COBOL DML: The subschema with which the module of the current DML statement was compiled does not correspond with the current status of the database. CALL DML: the SSITAB module used does not correspond with the current status of the database.

Status codes relating to DBH availability:

151 The Database Handler is not yet available or is being terminated normally (termination in progress).

152 The Database Handler has been terminated abnormally.

154 An irrecoverable error has been detected in UDS/SQL; the program should be terminated (STOP RUN for COBOL programs). The transaction was not completed.

155 While UDS/SQL was processing a DML statement, a further DML statement for the same transaction was received (deserialization).
Possible cause of error:
Asynchronous activities performed by the user program (e.g. DML statement in STXIT routine) or UDS /SQL system error.

Further status codes of the UDS online utility

161 A transaction of an online utility is already active in the same realm.

162 A user transaction which is running in parallel has activated an online realm extension and thus temporarily hindered the online utility.

163 The online utility is not permitted in a temporary realm.

164 USAGE-MODE EXCLUSIVE UPDATE is required for this RELOCATE type.

165 The SET specified is not a distributable list.

166 The realm specified is not permitted for the record type.

167 Conflicting change of a parallel user TA. The utility TA is reset.

Status codes relating to FIND/FETCH:

183 The search expression exceeds the maximum length.

184 The temporary realm is not available.

191 Both the object set and the LIMITED set are dynamic sets.

192 The LIMITED set is empty.

193 FIND/FETCH format 7:
The LIMITED set contains a different record type from the object set
FIND/FETCH formats 4 and 7:
The object set is dynamic and contains a record type different from the on specified.

FIND/FETCH format 3:

The specified record name differs from the record name specified in the preceding FIND/FETCH format 7.

194 The comparison value or sort item has the length 0 or a length that is not permitted for the item type.

195 The comparison value or sort item has an unknown item type or the comparison value contains incompatible data.

197 No preceding FIND/FETCH format 7.

198 The CRS of the result set has been disconnected from the object set or connected to another occurrence by a different transaction.

Status codes relating to interoperation with *open* UTM:

200 FINISH:
The FINISH statement has been accepted, but the execution of FINISH will be delayed until the openUTM end-of-transaction call to the DC controller (PEND). No further DML statements are accepted.

201 A further DML statement was issued after the pended FINISH. The DML statement is ignored.

218 Deadlock involving more than one system that can only be resolved by releasing the openUTM application task (e.g. with PEND RS).

Examples:

- local UDS/SQL openUTM operation:
  Deadlock between UDS/SQL resources (data) and openUTM resources (tasks).
- Distributed processing via UDS-D or openUTM-D:
  Deadlock between UDS/SQL resources (data) and/or openUTM resources (tasks).

This type of deadlock is recognized by means of timeout monitoring of wait situations (PP DEADTIME). When this time limit is exceeded, status code 218 is indicated, even if no actual deadlock has occurred.

Status codes relating to LOOK:

781 Element not found or realm name unknown to the online utility.

782 No next element available.

783 One element in the list not found.

784 The item reference entered does not exist. The description with the next smallest item reference was output.

785 The result vector of a compound LOOKC function must be retrieved by a contiguous sequence of corresponding LOOKC statements.

786 The record type cannot be processed with this subschema as it contains data of a type which is not known to the application program.

789 The specified subschema does not exist.

Status codes relating to allocation of memory space or database key:

802 The memory space in the realm is exhausted or an activated online realm extension has failed. The record involved cannot be stored or inserted in a set occurrence.

804 No further database key is available for storage of a new record or an activated online realm extension has failed.

805 The system address space of the DBH is exhausted. The DBH tables can no longer be extended dynamically. The database administrator has been notified.

Status codes relating to variable-length items and compression:

888 The length of the variable item is greater than that defined in the subschema or is negative.

898 STORE/MODIFY format 2 is not allowed for variable-length items.

899 STORE:

The number of items to be stored is so great that the size of the compressed record is greater than one page.

GET:
One of the desired items is not present in the compressed record in the database.

MODIFY format 1:
This format is not allowed if the record accessed is present in compressed form.

MODIFY format 2:
One of the items to be modified is not present in the compressed record.

Status codes relating to access privileges

901 Access to a realm, record or set is not permitted within the user group or the utility routine ONLINE-PRIVACY or ONLINE-UTILITY is trying to access a database which is not contained in the utility routine's execution USER-ID. It is not possible to bypass this behavior of the utility routines by setting the P parameter PRIVACY-CHECK to OFF.

950 The specified user group is not known (see the manual "Creation and Restructuring", BPRIVACY).

954 No access authorization has been defined for the specified user group.

5.3 CALL DML status codes

DML optional entry error:

C00 The specified function code is not correct.

C01 The specified function option is not allowed with the specified function code.

C02 The specified secondary option is not allowed with the specified combination of function code and function option, or it contains syntax errors.

Record name error:

C03 The specified record name is not present in the relevant subschema or is not unique.

C04 A mandatory record name has not been specified.

Set name error:

C05 The specified set name is not present in the current subschema or is not unique.

C06 Syntax error in the set name list (too many set names; incorrect separators or terminators for set names; set name occurs more than once)

Realm name error:

C07 The specified realm name is not present in the current subschema or is not unique.

C08 Syntax error in the realm name list (too many realm names; incorrect separators or terminators for realm names; realm name occurs more than once)

Item name error:

C09 The specified item name is not present in the relevant record of the current subschema or is not unique.

C10 Syntax error in the item name list (too many item names; incorrect separators or terminators for item names)

Result of IF statement:

C11 The IF condition is not satisfied.
C11 should not be regarded as an error code but rather as the result of the DML statement IF; the code is 000 if the condition is satisfied.

Search expression error:

C20 The search expression contains too many search conditions.

C21 A NXT search condition after an OR operator is not allowed.

C22 The separator before and after an item name or relational operator in a search condition must always be a space.

C23 The number of parentheses in a NXT search condition must be equal to zero.

C24 The mask for a search condition may only consist of the characters

0 and 1 and must be terminated with a space.

C25 A NXT search condition may not be enclosed in parentheses.

C26 The length of the mask for a search condition must be the same as the length of the item.

C27 NXT search conditions may only be located at the end of a search expression.

C28 A search condition is not terminated with _OR_, _AN_ or _END.

C29 The length of a value in a search condition is incorrect.

C30 The number of right-hand parentheses in a search condition is not numeric.

C32 There are more left-hand than right-hand parentheses in a search expression.

C33 The NEQ relation is not allowed in a NXT search expression.

C34 The relational operator in a search condition is not correct.

C35 The number of left-hand parentheses in a search condition is not numeric.

C37 Too many right-hand parentheses have been specified in a search condition.

C38 The relational operator in a search condition is not followed by a space.

C39 The item name of a search condition is not present in the current subschema or is not unique.

C40 The item type of a search condition is printable numeric but the associated comparison value is not.

C41 The item type of a search condition is packed decimal but the associated comparison value is not.

C42 Search conditions are not allowed for this item type.

Retaining entry error:

C61 The specified retaining option (special parameter 1) is not correct.

C62 A specified retaining set name (special parameter 1) is not present in the current subschema or is not unique.

C63 Syntax error in the retaining set name list (too many set names; incorrect separators or terminators for set names; set name occurs more than once).

Other errors:

C66 The SSITAB module of the subschema cannot be identified, or
the specified subschema name matches only the first 6 characters of the subschema name given in the SSITAB module, not its entire length. Execute BCALLSI run.

C72 The integer indicating the record position in a FIND4/FTCH4 call must not be zero.

Specific FIND7A/FTCH7A errors:

C74 The specified name of the limited set is not present in the current subschema or is not unique.

C75 The specified name of the result set is not present in the current subschema or is not unique.

Specific LOOKC errors:

C80 The number of LOOKC blocks must be between 1 and 255 (inclusive).

User communication errors:

C90 A work buffer of the size needed by the UDSCDML converter module cannot be made available. If necessary, the communication pool must be enlarged (see the manual “Database Operation“).

C91 The error exit DSCEXT was not defined.

C94 The converter module UDSCDML is not present.

C95 The SSITAB module generated by BCALLSI is not present or could not be loaded into memory (possibly due to a lack of memory space).

C98 An attempt is made to execute ACCPTL, FIND1L, FTCH1L, STORE1L or STORE2L with an SSITAB module which was generated before UDS/SQL V2.0 or using a "FORM IS OLD" subschema. To execute the specified functions, you require an SSITAB module of a version >= V2.0 without "FORM IS OLD".

C99 The SSITAB module is invalid or incompatible with the version of the CALL DML translation routine.

Validity check on DML statements on the basis of the subschema structure:

P01 A FIND2/FTCH2 statement with optional parameter ANY... is only allowed if LOCATION MODE IS CALC is specified and all keys of the record type are present in the subschema.

P02 A FIND2/FTCH2 statement with optional parameter DUPLIC is only allowed if LOCATION MODE IS CALC and DUPLICATES ARE ALLOWED are specified and all keys of the record type are present in the subschema.

P03 Duplicates are not allowed for the current FIND3/FTCH3 statement.

P04 A FIND7A/FTCH7A statement is only allowed if the referenced record type is a member of the specified set.

P05 A FIND7A/FTCH7A statement for SET OCCURRENCE IS THRU LOCATION MODE OF OWNER is:

- only allowed in connection with LOCATION MODE IS DIRECT if the item involved is present in the subschema.
- only allowed in connection with LOCATION MODE IS CALC if all keys of the record type are present in the subschema.

P06 A FIND4/FTCH4 or FIND5/FTCH5 statement is only allowed if the specified record type is a member of the specified set.

P07 A FIND4/FTCH4 or FIND5/FTCH5 statement is only allowed if the specified record type is permissible in the specified realm.

P08 A FIND6/FTCH6 statement is only allowed if the set involved is not a SYSTEM set.

P09 The form of storage specified for the set does not allow CONNEC or DISCON statements, or, in the case of DISCON ALLFRM, the set specified is not a dynamic set.

P10 In the set name list of a CONNEC or DISCON statement, only sets which have the same record type as member are allowed.

P11 For a CONNEC or DISCON statement, the Current of Run Unit must belong to the member record type of the specified set.

P12 For a CONNEC TO-ALL statement, the subschema must contain at least one set with the referenced record type which is not MANDATORY AUTOMATIC. For a DISCON FRMALL statement, the referenced record type must be OPTIONAL member in at least one set of the subschema.

P13 The specified MODIF1/2 statement is not allowed.

P14 The specified STORE1/2 statement is not allowed.

P15 The specified ERASEC statement is not allowed.

P16 The set specified in the RESULT and/or LIMITED clause is not a dynamic set.

6 Appendix

- SPL Messages
- UDS/SQL-openUTM return codes
- Additional openUTM diagnostics information

6.1 SPL Messages

Since the DBH and the utility routines are, for the most part, written in the SPL programming language, some of the messages output when running the DBH or utility routines may originate from the SPL runtime system or the SPL Program Manager.

These messages have the following format:

`SPLRTS: D 9`*nnn text*

or

`SPLRTS: C 9`*nnn text*

Most of these messages indicate a system error, except for one message, which may only appear with the utility routines:

`SPLRTS: D 9401 REQUEST MEMORY ERROR DURING HEAP REQUEST (RC=X‘04‘)`

Meaning
There is not enough memory available. The address space for the user ID must be increased.

6.2 UDS/SQL-openUTM return codes

Four bytes of the DB trace information contain task-specific DB return codes (see the openUTM manual **“Messages, Debugging and Diagnostics in BS2000”**, DB-DIAGAREA). These codes are version-dependent and are only applicable to that version alone.

The return codes have the following structure: **abcd**

a contains:

X’04’	Error in eventing (ENABLE)
X’08’	Serialization error
X’0C’	Error in eventing
X’10’	LINK error
X’14’	Communication pool no longer contains enough free space
X’18’	Internal error in UDSCON
X’1C’	Memory error
X’20’	Unknown keyword
X’24’	START parameters not valid for UDS/SQL
X’28’	Length input in START parameters is 0
X’2C’	DMS error returned to status query
X’30’	No application ENTRY available
X’34’	Addressed application ENTRY missing
X’38’	Communication pool closed normally
X’3C’	Communication pool closed abnormally
X’40’	Unrecoverable error in memory administration
X’44’	Error in status message
X’48’	Status of transaction ambiguous
X’4C’	Error in FORWARD eventing
X’50’	Violation of security requirements
X’54’	Error in program management
X’58’	Error in result transfer
X‘5C‘	Task deadlock in TIAM application
X‘60‘	Error in transfer data

b contains:

Additional information for diagnostics purposes (for some errors)

c contains:

Additional information for diagnostics purposes (for some errors)

In some error situations which are already isolated sufficiently by d, additional information is provided for diagnostic purposes in abc.

d contains:

X’00’	Function executed without error
X’04’	Invalid operation code
X’08’	Internal error (see meaning under a)
X’0C’	No connection to UDS/SQL subtasks
X’10’	UDS/SQL terminated
X’14’	Transaction does not exist (any more)
X’18’	Transaction terminated abnormally
X’1C’	Transaction could not be opened due to lack of tables
X’20’	Transaction termination fails
X’24’	Error in START parameter
X’28’	Errored termination of a PTC transaction
X’2C’	Processing error
X’30’	2nd PTC from user
X’34’	User error in CALL DML
X’38’	Processing error during FINISH
X’3C’	Processing error during FINISH WITH CANCEL
X’40’	Error returned to status query
X’44’	Unrecoverable CALL DML error
X’48’	READY error in KDBS
X’4C’	No connection possible - all channels occupied
X’50’	Invalid communication name
X’54’	Addressed communication pool does not exist
X’58’	Communication pool not fully created yet
X’5C’	Task does not exist for which an asynchronous CANCEL has been attempted

X’60’	Channel active
X’64’	Start BIB: User requests connection
X’68’	Stop BIB: User requests connection cleardown
X’6C’	User already connected with UDS/SQL
X’70’	Versions of the UDS/SQL modules mixed
X’74’	Error in distributed processing
X’78’	Illegal BS2000 version
X’7C’	Subschema change during a transaction
X’80’	Serialization error
X’84’	User’s own task cannot be aborted asynchronously
X’88’	No BREAK TA precedes CONTINUE TA
X’8C’	User entered invalid parameters
X’90’	Deadlock
X’94’	READY for transaction missing
X’98’	Unrecoverable error in open PST
X’9C’	Error in master task message
X’A0’	Error in update recognition
X’A4’	PETA only possible for update transaction
X’A8’	SQL conversation could not be opened due to lack of tables
X’AC’	No SQL OUTPUT could be created
X’B0’	SQL not available in loaded DBH
X’B4’	Length in the conversation memory changed incorrectly
X’B8’	UDS/SQL not addressable in AMODE3
X’BC’	Application and AMODE not compatible
X’C0’	Call not permitted in secured UDS/SQL configuration
X’C4’	Illegal module library
X’C8’	No connection to UDS/SQL configuration possible
X’CC’	Inconsistent DML request

6.3 Additional openUTM diagnostics information

openUTM documents events that occur in task-specific trace areas that are written to on a rotating basis. Requests sent to the database system are also documented. The 'Secondary DB Trace Information' field in particular is relevant for UDS/SQL.

There UDS/SQL stores data on each request that you can use to analyze runtime information and to diagnose errors. However, sometimes this information can only be used in conjunction with other diagnostic documents (e.g. a dump) since the data fields from which the data was obtained are internal UDS/SQL data fields. In this respect the fields can only be interpreted in connection with the UDS/SQL version from which they originated.

The 'secondary DB trace information' field is 32 bytes long. In openUTM versions up to and including V5.2 it is a component part of a trace record of the DB-DIAGAREA; in openUTM V5.3 or higher it is contained in the DB record of the UTM-DIAGAREA (see the openUTM manual **"Messages, Debugging and Diagnostics in BS2000"**, DB-DIAGAREA and UTM-DIAGAREA).

The secondary DB trace information from UDS/SQL is structured as follows:

Byte(s)	**Meaning**	
1-4	Version The version string ('U01'BLANK'', 'U02'BLANK'', or 'U03'BLANK'') serves to identify the trace information and to differentiate between pieces of information with the same contents but in different formats.	
5-6	Type of request Two characters are used to record the type of request sent by openUTM to UDS/SQL.	
	CB	COBOL-DML
	CD	CALL-DML (including KDBS request)
	CN	Connection
	DC	Disconnection
	FN	End of transaction
	PA	Passing of start parameters
	PB	Special request from COBOL runtine system
	RB	Continuation of a task of an open TA
	SB	Interruption of a task of an open TA
	SQ	SQL request
	ST	Status request from openUTM
7	openUTM opcode 1	
8	openUTM opcode 2	

9-32	Different meanings depending on the version and type of request defined in bytes 1-6 (see the following table).

Table 8: Structure of the secondary DB trace information field

The following table contains the meanings of bytes 9-32 of the secondary DB trace information field for the various versions and types of requests.

Bytes 1-6: U01 CB

Byte(s)	Meaning
9-12	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL transaction ID
13	DML request code 1 in the BIB
14	DML request code 2 in the BIB
15	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL number of the set type accessed in the DML for old style BIBs
16	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL number of the set or realm used in the DML for old style BIBs
17-19	Status code of the DML used
20	Code stating if the status code recorded in bytes 17-19 matches the status code passed to the user in the BIB (’O’ when matched, ’B’ when no match)
21	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL database ID
22	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL database ID in the remote configuration
23-26	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL subschema reference
27-32	Subschema name

Bytes 1-6: U02 CB

Byte(s)	Meaning
9-12	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL transaction ID
13	DML request code 1 in the BIB
14	DML request code 2 in the BIB
15-16	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL number of the set type accessed in the DML for new style BIBs
17-19	Status code of the DML used
20	Code stating if the status code recorded in bytes 17-19 matches the status code passed to the user in the BIB (’O’ when matched, ’B’ when no match)
21	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL database ID

22	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL database ID in the remote configuration
23-26	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL subschema reference
27-32	Subschema name

Bytes 1-6: U01 CD

Byte(s)	Meaning
9-12	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL transaction ID
13	DML request code 1 in the BIB created internally
14	DML request code 2 in the BIB created internally
15	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL number of the set type accessed in the DML for new style BIBs
16	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL number of the set type or realm used in the DML for new style BIBs
17-19	Status code of the DML used
20	Code stating if the status code recorded in bytes 17-19 matches the status code passed to the user in the BIB (’O’ when matched, ’B’ when no match)
21	Code stating if there is a KDBS request available
22	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL database ID
23-28	Subschema name

Bytes 1-6: U02 CD

Byte(s)	Meaning
9-12	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL transaction ID
13	DML request code 1 in the BIB created internally
14	DML request code 2 in the BIB created internally
15-16	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL number of the set type accessed in the DML for new style BIBs
17-19	Status code of the DML used
20	Code stating if the status code recorded in bytes 17-19 matches the status code passed to the user in the BIB (’O’ when matched, ’B’ when no match)
21	Code stating if there is a KDBS request available
22	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL database ID
23-28	Subschema name

Bytes 1-6: U01 CN

Bytes	Meaning
13-20	Name of the UDS/SQL configuration
21-24	Return code of the ENAMP-SVC to connect to the CUP

Bytes 1-6: U01 DC

Bytes	Meaning
13-20	Name of the UDS/SQL configuration

Bytes 1-6: U01 FN

Bytes	Meaning
9-12	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL transaction ID

Bytes 1-6: U01 PA

Bytes	Meaning
9-32	24 bytes of the start parameters passed by openUTM

Bytes 1-6: U01 PB

Bytes	Meaning
9-32	No additional information

Bytes 1-6: U01 RB

Bytes	Meaning
9-12	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL transaction ID
19-20	Number of open processing chains and processing chains which are to be restored

Bytes 1-6: U03 RB

Bytes	Meaning
9-12	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL transaction ID
13-15	Internal UDS/SQL status displays for the session, the last request in the transaction and the processing chain which is to be restored
17-18	Internal UDS/SQL number of the processing chain which is to be restored
19-20	Number of open processing chains
21-24	Location of the BIB which is to be restored in the communication pool

27-32	Subschema name

Bytes 1-6: U01 SB

Bytes	Meaning
9-12	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL transaction ID
13-16	Number of open processing chains and therefore the number of BIBs to back up

Bytes 1-6: U01 SQ

Bytes	Meaning
9-12	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL transaction ID
13-16	Dynamically assigned internal UDS/SQL ID of the SQL procedure
17-20	SQL return code of the SQL request
21-24	SQL return code of the 2 level of the SQL request (operation)
25	Internal SQL request code
27-28	Internal SQL error code of the connection
29-30	Internal module code of the connection when an error occurs
31-32	Error number internal to the module

Bytes 1-6: U01 ST

Bytes	Meaning
13-16	Internal UDS/SQL RLOG ID referring to the status request
17-20	Session section number referring to the status request
21-22	Error codes internal to the module

7 Glossary

This Glossary contains the definitions of some of the important terms and concepts used in the UDS/SQL manuals.
Terms that appear in *italics* within a particular definition have also been defined in this Glossary.
In cases where two or more terms are used synonymously, a “See” reference points to the more commonly used term in these manuals.

A

access, contending

See *contending access*.

access, direct

See *direct access*.

access, sequential

See *sequential access*.

access authorization

The rights of a specified user group with regard to access to the *database*.
Access rights are defined during live database operation using ONLINE-PRIVACY utility routine or, in offline mode, using the BPRIVACY utility routine.

access path

Means of finding a certain subset of all *records* qualified by a search query, without having to carry out a sequential search of the whole *database*.

access rights

Right of access to a *database* as defined in the BPRIVACY utility routine.

access type

Type of access, e.g. read, update etc.

act-key

(actual key) Actual address of a *page* , consisting of *realm number* and *page number*.

act-key-0 page

First *page* of a *realm*; contains general information on the realm such as

- when the realm was created,
- when the realm was last updated,
- *internal version number* of the realm,
- *system break information*
- if applicable, *warm start* information.

act-key-N page

Characteristic page of a *realm*, with the highest *page number*.
Copy of the *act-key-0 page*.

address, physical

See *act-key* or *probable position pointer (PPP)*.

administrator task

Task of the *independent DBH* ; The *database administrator* can control execution of the *independent DBH* via this task.

AFIM

See *after-image*.

after-image

Modified portion of a *page* after its content has been updated.
The *DBH* writes after-images to the *RLOG file* as well as the *ALOG file*.

after-image, ALOG file

The after-images are written to the ALOG file when the ALOG buffer is full. The purpose of the after-images in the ALOG file is to secure the data contained in the database and thus they must be maintained for a long period of time.
They are used to reconstruct an original database or update a *shadow database*.

after-image, RLOG file

After-images are logged in the RLOG file before the updates are applied to the *database*. The after-images held in the RLOG file are required for *warm start* only. They are thus periodically overwritten.

ALOG file

File for securing the data contained in the database in the long term; see *after-image*.

ALOG sequence number

See *sequence number*.

anchor record

Record automatically created by UDS/SQL as *owner record* for SYSTEM sets. It cannot contain any *items* defined with the *schema DDL* and cannot be accessed.

application

Realization of a job in one or several *user programs* working with UDS/SQL *databases*.

application program (AP)

E.g. *COBOL DML* program or IQS.

area

See *realm*.

ascending key (ASC key)

Primary key of a *set*. Defines the sequence of *member records* in the *set occurrences* by ascending key values.

authorization

Identification used for user groups.

authorized users

Specified user groups who are authorized to access the *database*.

automatic DBTT extension

Some utility routines automatically extend the number of records possible for a record type if too few are available; no separate administration is required to do this.
See also *online DBTT extension*.

automatic realm extension

Some utility routines automatically extend realms when insufficient free space is available; no separate administration is required to do this.
See also *online realm extension*.

B

backup database

See *shadow database*.

base interface block (BIB)

(Base Interface Block) Standard interface between UDS/SQL and each individual user; it contains, among other things, the *RECORD AREA* (user records as defined in the *subschema*).

before-image

Copy of a *page* taken before its contents are updated.
The *DBH* writes before-images to the *RLOG files* during database operation before the updates are applied to the *database*. A prerequisite is that the RLOG files exist.

BFIM

See *before-image*.

BIB

See *base interface block*.

buffer pool

See *system buffer pools* and *exclusive buffer pool*.

C

CALC key

Key whose value is converted into a relative *page number* by means of a *hash routine*.

CALC page

Page of a *hash area*.

CALC SEARCH key

Secondary key. Used as *access path* for *direct access* via *hash routine*.

CALC table

Table in the direct/indirect *CALC page* whose entries point to the stored records.
Each line contains:

- the *CALC key*,
- the *record sequence number*
- the displacement to the related *page index entry* (direct CALC page) or the *probable position pointer* (indirect CALC page).

CALL DML

DML that is called by various programming languages (Assembler, COBOL, FORTRAN, PASCAL, PL/1) via the CALL interface.

catalog identifier

Name of the public volume set (PVS) under which the BS2000 UDS/SQL files are stored. The catalog identifier is part of the database or file name and must be enclosed in colons: "*:catid:*".

chain

Storage mode for a *set occurrence* in which every *record* contains a pointer to the subsequent record.

Character Separated Values (CSV)

Output format in which the values are separated by a predefined character.

checkpoint

Consistency point, at which the ALOG file was changed and to which it is possible to return at any time using BMEND utility routine.

check records

Elements which provide information for checking the database. They vary in length from 20 to 271 bytes.

CHECK-TABLE

Check table produced by the *DDL* compiler during *Subschema DDL* compilation, and used by the COBOL compiler and *CALL DML* to check whether the *DML* statements specified in the *application program* are permitted. It is part of the *COSSD* or *SSITAB module*.

clone pair, clone pubset, clone session, clone unit

A clone unit is the copy of an (original) unit (logical disk in BS2000) at a particular time (“Point-in-Time copy”). The TimeFinder/Clone component creates this copy optionally as a complete copy or as a “snapshot”.
After they have been activated, the unit and clone unit are split; applications canaccess both. The unit and clone unit together form a clone pair. TimeFinder/Clone managesthis pair in what is known as a clone session.
If clone units exist for all units of a pubset, these clone units together form theclone pubset. Details of this are provided in the manual "Introduction to System Administration".

COBOL DML

DML integrated in the COBOL language.

COBOL runtime system

Runtime system; sharable routines selected by the COBOL compiler (COBOL2000 or COBOL85) for the execution of complex statements.

COBOL Subschema Directory (COSSD)

Provides the COBOL compiler with subschema information for compilation of the DB *application programs*.

common memory

Shareable memory area used by several different tasks. In UDS/SQL, it always consists of the *common pool* and the *communication pool* and, depending on the application, the SSITAB pool (see *SSITAB module*) if *CALL DML* is used.
If UDS-D is used, it also consists of the *distribution pool* and the *transfer pool*.

common pool

Communication area of the *independent DBH*. Enables *DBH* modules to communicate with each other. Contains, among other things, an input/output buffer for *pages* (*buffer pools*).

communication partners

Tasks or data display terminals.

communication pool

Communication area of the *independent DBH* for *application programs*. One of its functions is to store base interface blocks *(BIB)*.

compatible database interface (KDBS)

see *KDBS.*

compiler database

The *realms* and files of the *database* which are required by the UDS/SQL compiler. They are

- *DBDIR* (*Database Directory*)
- *DBCOM* (*Database Compiler Realm*)
- *COSSD* (*COBOL Subschema Directory*).

COMPILER-SCHEMA

UDS/SQL-internal *schema* of the *compiler database*.

COMPILER-SUBSCHEMA

UDS/SQL-internal *subschema* of the *compiler database*.

compound key

Key consisting of several *key items*.

compression

Only the filled *items* of a *record* are stored (see *SSL* clause COMPRESSION).

configuration

See *DB configuration*.

configuration user ID

User ID in which the *database administrator* starts the *DBH*.

configuration name

Freely selectable name of the *database configuration* for a particular *session*. The *DBH* uses it to form:

- the name of the *Session Log File*,
- the names of the *DB status file* and its backup copy,
- the names of the *RLOG files*,
- the names of the temporary *realms*,
- the names of session job variables,
- the *event names* of *P1 eventing*,
- the *DCAM application* name for the administration,
- the names of the *common pools*
- the names of the dump files.

connection module

Module that must be linked into every UDS/SQL *application program* and which establishes the connection with the *DBH*.

consistency

State of the database without conflicts in the data stored in it.

consistency, logical

State of the database in which the stored data has no internal conflicts and reflects the real-world situation.

consistency, physical

State of the database in which the stored data is consistent with regard to correct physical storage, *access paths* and description information.

consistency, storage

See *physical consistency*.

consistency error

A violation of the *physical consistency* of the stored data.

consistency point

Point (in time) at which the *database* is consistent, i.e. all modifying transaction have been terminated and their modifications have been executed in the database.

consistency record

Administration record with consistency time and date stamps in the *DBDIR*. For an update in a *realm* the *DBH* enters the date and time in the consistency record and in the updated realm. When realms or *databases* are attached for a *session*, the DBH uses this time stamp to check the consistency of the realms within each database.

contending access

Different *transactions* attempting to access a *page* simultaneously.

conversation

SQL - specific administration data is retained across transaction boundaries in an *SQL* application. This kind of data administration unit is called a conversation.
In openUTM such an administrative unit is also called a service.

copy

See *database copy*.

COSSD

See *COBOL Subschema Directory*.

CRA

(Current Record of Area) *Record* which is marked in the *currency table* as the current record of a particular *realm* (area).

CRR

(Current Record of Record) *Record* which is marked in the *currency table* as the current record of a particular *record type* (Record).

CRS

(Current Record of Set) *Record* which is marked in the *currency table* as the current record of a particular *set*.

CRU

(Current Record of Rununit) *Record* which is marked in the *currency table* as the current record of the *processing chain.*

CSV

see *Character Separated Values.*

currency table

The currency table contains:

- CURRENT OF AREA table (table of CRAs),
- CURRENT OF RECORD table (table of CRRs) and
- CURRENT OF SET table (table of CRSs).

CURRENT OF AREA table

See *currency table*.

CURRENT OF RECORD table

See *currency table*.

CURRENT OF SET table

See *currency table*.

D

DAL

(Database Administrator Language) Comprises the commands which monitor and control a *session*.

data backup

Protection against loss of data as a result of hardware or software failure.

data deadlock

See *deadlock.*

data protection (privacy)

Protection against unauthorized access to data. Implemented in UDS/SQL by means of the schema/subschema concept and access authorization. *Access rights* are granted by means of the BPRIVACY utility routine.

database (DB)

Related data resources that are evaluated, processed and administered with the help of a *database system*.
A database is identified by the database name.
An UDS/SQL database consists of the *user database* and the *compiler database*. To prevent the loss of data, a *shadow database* may be operated together with (i.e. parallel to) the original database.

database administrator

Person who manages and controls *database* operation. The DB administrator is responsible for the utility routines and the Database Administrator Language (*DAL*).

database copy

Copy of a consistent *database*; may be taken at a freely selectable point in time.

database compiler realm (DBCOM)

Stores information on the *realms*, *records* and *sets* defined by the user in the *Schema DDL* and *Subschema DDL*.

database copy update

Updating of a *database copy* to the status of a *checkpoint* by applying the appropriate *after-images*.

database directory (DBDIR)

Contains, among other things, the *SIA*, all the *SSIAs* and information on *access rights*.

database job variable

Job variable in which UDS/SQL stores information on the status of a *database*.

database key (DB key)

Key whose value represents a unique identifier of a *record* in the *database*. It consists of the *record reference number* and the *record sequence number*. The database key values are either defined by the database programmer or automatically assigned by UDS/SQL.

database key item

Item of type DATABASE-KEY or DATABASE-KEY-LONG that is used to accommodate *database key* values.
Items of type DATABASE-KEY and DATABASE-KEY-LONG differ in terms of the item length (4 bytes / 8 bytes) and value range.

DATABASE-KEY item

See *database key item*.

DATABASE-KEY-LONG item

See *database key item*.

database page

See *page*.

DATABASE-STATUS

Five-byte item indicating the database status and consisting of the *statement code* and the *status code*.

database system

Software system that supports all tasks in connection with managing and controlling large data resources. The database system provides mechanisms for stable and expandable data organization without redundancies. They allow many users to access *databases* concurrently and guarantee a consistent data repository.

DB status file

(database status file) Contains information on the most recently reset *transactions*. openUTM-S or, in the case of distributed processing, UDS-D/openUTM-D needs this information for a *session restart*.

DB configuration

(database configuration) The *databases* attached to a *DBH* at any one point during *session* runtime. As the result of *DAL* commands or DBH error handling, the database configuration can change in the course of a session.
At the *session start*, the DB configuration may be empty. Databases can be attached with DAL commands after the start of the session. They can also be detached during the session with DAL commands.

DBCOM

See *database compiler realm*.

DBDIR

See *database directory*.

DBH

Database Handler: program (or group of programs) which controls access to the *database(s)* of a *session* and assumes all the attendant administrative functions.

DBH end

End of the *DBH* program run. DBH end can be either a *session end* or a *session abort*.

DBH, independent

See *independent DBH*.

DB key

See *database key*.

DBH, linked-in

See *linked-in DBH*.

DBH load parameters

See *load parameters* (*DBH*).

DBH start

Start of the *DBH* program run. DBH start can be either a *session start* or a *session restart*.

DBTT

(Database Key Translation Table)
Table from which UDS/SQL can obtain the *page address* (*act-key*) of a *record* and associated tables by means of the database key value.
The DBTT for the SSIA-RECORD consists only of the DBTT base. For all other record types, the DBTT consists of a base table (DBTT base) and possibly of one or more extension tables (DBTT extents) resulting from an online DBTT extension or created by BREORG.

DBTT anchor page

Page lying within the realm of the associated DBTT in which the DBTT base and DBTT extents are administered. Depending on the number of DBTT extents multiple chained DBTT anchor pages may be required for their administration.

DBTT base

see *DBTT.*

DBTT extent

see *DBTT.*

DBTT page

Page containing the *DBTT* or part of the *DBTT* for a particular *record type*.

DCAM

Component of the TRANSDATA data communication program.

DCAM application

Communication application using the *DCAM* communication method. A DCAM application enables communication between

- a DCAM application and terminals.
- different DCAM applications within the same or different hosts, and with *remote configurations*.
- a DCAM and a openUTM application.

DDL

(Data Description Language) Formalized language for defining the logical data structure.

deadlock

Mutual blocking of *transactions*.
A deadlock can occur in the following situations:

- Data deadlock:
  This occurs when *transactions* block each other with *contending access*.
- Task deadlock:
  This occurs when a *transaction* that is holding a lock cannot release it, since no openUTM task is free. This deadlock situation can only occur with UDS/SQL-openUTM interoperation.

descending key (DESC key)

Primary key of a set. Determines the sequence of *member records* in the *set occurrences* to reflect descending key values.

direct access

Access to a *record* via an item content. UDS/SQL supports direct access via the *database key, hash routines* and *multi-level tables*.

direct hash area

See *hash area*.

distributed database

A logically connected set of data resources that is distributed over more than one UDS/SQL configuration.

distributed transaction

Transaction that addresses at least one *remote configuration*. A transaction can be distributed over:

- UDS-D,
- openUTM-D,
- UDS-D and openUTM-D.

distribution pool

Area in the *independent DBH* used for communication between *UDSCT*, *server tasks*, *user tasks* and the *master task* with regard to UDS-D-specific data. The distribution pool contains the *distribution table* and the UDS-D-specific system tables.

distribution table

Table created by UDS-D using the input file assigned in the *distribution pool*.
With the aid of the distribution table, the distribution component in the *user task* decides whether a *processing chain* should be processed locally or remotely.
Assigned in the distribution table are:
subschema - *database*
database - *configuration*
configuration - host computer.

DML

Data Manipulation Language: language for accessing a UDS/SQL *database*.

dummy subtransaction

A primary *subtransaction* is created by UDS-D when the first *READY* statement in a *transaction* addresses a *remote database*.
A dummy subtransaction is used to inform the *local configuration* of the transaction so that the *database* can be recovered following an error.

duplicates header

Contains general information on a *duplicates table* or a *page* of a duplicates table, i.e.

- chaining reference to the next and previous *overflow page*
- the number of free bytes in the page of the duplicates table.

duplicates table

Special *SEARCH-KEY table* in which a key value which occurs more than once is stored only once.
For each key value, the duplicates table contains:

- a table index entry with the key value and a pointer to the associated table entry
- a table entry (DB key list), which can extend over several pages, containing the *record sequence numbers* of the *records* which contain this key value.

duplicates table, main level

Main level, Level 0. Contains a table index entry and the beginning of the associated table entry (DB key list).

dynamic set

Set which exists only for the life of a *transaction* and which stores *member records* retrieved as result of search queries.

E

ESTIMATE-REPORT

Report produced after BGSIA run. Used to estimate the size of the *user realms*.

event name

Identification used in eventing.

exclusive buffer pool

Buffer which, in addition to the *system buffer pools*, is used exclusively for buffering *pages* of the specified *database*.

F

foreign key

Record element whose value matches the primary key values of another table (UDS/SQL *record type*). Foreign keys in the sense of UDS/SQL are qualified as "REFERENCES owner record type" in the member record type of a set relationship in the BPSQLSIA protocol.

FPA

See *free place administration*.

FPA base

See *free place administration*.

FPA extent

See *free place administration*.

FPA page

Free place administration page.

free place administration (FPA)

Free space is managed both at realm level (*FPA pages*) and at page and table level. Free place administration of the pages is carried out in a base table (FPA base) and possibly in one or more extension tables (FPA extents) created by means of an online realm extension or BREORG.

function code

Coding of a *DML* statement; included in information output by means of the *DAL* command DISPLAY or by UDSMON.

G

group item

Nameable grouping of *record elements*.

H

hash area

Storage area in which UDS/SQL stores data and from which it retrieves data on the basis of key values which are converted into relative *page numbers*. A hash area may contain the *record* addresses as well as the records themselves.
A *direct hash area* contains the records themselves; an *indirect hash area*, by contrast, contains the addresses of records stored at some other location.

hash routine

Module which performs *hashing*.

hashing

Method of converting a key value into a *page address*.

I

HASHLIB

Module library for the storage of *hash routines* for one *database*.

identifier

Name allocated by the database designer to an *item* that UDS/SQL creates automatically. UDS/SQL adapts item type and length to the specified item usage.

implicit set

SYSTEM set created by UDS/SQL when a *SEARCH key* is defined at record type level.

inconsistency

State of the database in which the data values contained in it are inconsistent.

independent DBH

Independent program system enabling more than one user to access a single *database (mono-DB operation)* or several databases (*multi-DB operation*) simultaneously. The independent DBH is designed as a task family, consisting of

- a *master task (UDSSQL)*
- one or more *server tasks (UDSSUB)*
- an *administrator task (UDSADM)*

index level

Hierarchy level of an *index page*.

index page

Page in which the highest (lowest) key values of the next-lower level of an indexed table are stored.

INDEX search key

Secondary key. Used as *access path* for *direct access* via a *multi-level table*.

indirect hash area

See *hash area*.

integrity

State of the database in which the data contained in it is complete and free of errors.

- entity integrity
- *referential integrity*
- user integrity

interconfiguration

Concerning at least one *remote configuration*.

interconfiguration consistency

A *distributed transaction* that has caused updates in at least one *remote configuration* is terminated in such a way that the updates are either executed on the *databases* in each participating *DB configuration* or on none at all. Interconfiguration consistency is assured by the *two-phase commit protocol*.

interconfiguration deadlock

Situation where *distributed transactions* are mutually locked due to *contending accesses*.

interface

In software: memory area used by several different programs for the transfer of data.

internal version number

Each *realm* of the *database*, including *DBDIR* and *DBCOM*, has an internal version number which the utility routines (e.g. BREORG, BALTER) increment by one whenever a realm is updated. This internal version number is kept in the *act-key-0 page* of the realm itself and also in the PHYS VERSION RECORD in the DBDIR.

item

Smallest nameable unit of data within a *record type*. It is defined by item type and item length.

K

KDBS

Compatible database interface. Enables programs to be applied to applications of *DB systems* by different manufacturers.

key

Item used by the database programmer for *direct access* to records; an optimized *access path* is provided for the key by UDS/SQL in accordance with the *schema* definition.

key, compound

Key consisting of several *key items*.

key item

Item defined as a *key* in the *schema*.

key reference number

Keys are numbered consecutively in ascending order, beginning at 1.

L

linked-in control system

UDS/SQL component for *linked-in DBH*, responsible for control functions (corresponds to the *subcontrol system* of the *independent DBH*).

linked-in DBH

Module linked in to or dynamically loaded for the current DB *application program* and controlling access to a single *database* (*mono-DB operation*) or several databases simultaneously (*multi-DB operation*).

list

Table containing the *member records* of a *set occurrence*. Used for *sequential* and *direct access* to member records.
In a distributable list the data pages which contain the member records (level 0 pages) can

be distributed over more than one realm. The pages containing the higher-ranking table levels all reside in one realm (table realm of a distributable list).

load parameters (DBH)

Parameters requested by the *DBH* at the beginning of the *session*. They define the basic characteristics of a session.

local application program

An *application program* is local with regard to a *configuration* if it was linked to the configuration using
/SET-FILE-LINK LINK-NAME=DATABASE,FILENAME=conf-name.

local configuration

The *configuration* assigned to an *application program* before it is called using
/SET-FILE-LINK LINK-NAME=DATABASE,FILE-NAME=conf-name.
The application program communicates with the local configuration via the *communication pool*. The local configuration is in the same host as the application program.

local database

Database in a *local configuration*.

local distribution table

A *distribution table* is considered local to a *DBH* if it is held in the DBH's *distribution pool*.

local host

Host computer containing the *application program*.

local transaction

Transaction that only addresses the *local configuration*.

logging

Recording of all updates in the *database*.

logical connection

Assignment of two *communication partners* that enables them to exchange data.
DCAM applications communicate via logical connections.

M

main reference

In the *DBH* the main reference is used to manage the resources required for processing a transaction's requests, including those for transferring the requests from the application program to the DBH and back.

mainref number

Number assigned to the *transaction* at *READY*. This number is unique only at a given time; at the end of the transaction, it is assigned to another transaction.

master task

Task of the *independent DBH* in which the *UDSQL* module executes. Controls the start and end of a *session* and communicates with the *database administrator* directly or via the *administrator task*.

member

See *member record* or *member record type*.

member, AUTOMATIC

Record is inserted at storage time.

member, MANDATORY

Record cannot be removed.

member, MANUAL

Record is not inserted automatically at storage time.

member, OPTIONAL

Record can be removed.

member record

Lower-ranking *record* in a *set occurrence*.

member record type

Lower-ranking *record type* in a *set*.

mono-DB configuration

Type of configuration where only one *database* takes part in a *session*.

mono-DB operation

Mode of *database* operation where the *DBH* uses only one database of a*configuration*.

multi-DB configuration

Type of configuration where several *databases* take part in a *session*.

multi-DB operation

Mode of database operation where the *DBH* uses several *databases* of a *configuration*.

multi-DB program

Application program that addresses more than one *database*. The databases may be part of one or more *mono-DB* or *multi-DB configurations*.

multi-level table

SEARCH KEY table which contains a line for each *record* of the associated *record type* or each *member record* of the *set occurrence*, as appropriate. Each line comprises the key value of the record and the record pointer. It is also referred to as an indexed table.

multithreading

A mechanism that enables the *DBH* to fully exploit the CPU.
Multithreading means that the DBH processes several jobs concurrently by using so-called threads. Each thread has information on the current status of a particular job stored in it. When a job needs to wait for the completion of an I/O operation, DBH uses the CPU to process some other job.

N

network

All computers linked via TRANSDATA.

O

OLTP

(Online Transaction Processing) In an OLTP application, a very large number of users access the same programs and data. This usually occurs under the control of a transaction monitor (TP monitor).

online backup

If AFIM logging is active, the *database* can be saved during a session. The ability to save a database online is determined with the BMEND utility routine.

online DBTT extension

Extension during ongoing database operation of the number of possible records of a record type. The DAL commands ACT DBTT-INCR, DEACT DBTT-INCR, DISPLAY DBTT-INCR and EXTEND DBTT can be used to administer the online extension of DBTTs.
See also *automatic DBTT extension*.

online realm extension

Extension of *user realms* and *DBDIR* in ongoing database operation. The DAL commands ACT INCR, DEACT INCR, DISPLAY INCR, EXTEND REALM and REACT INCR are provided for administering the online extensibility of realms.
See also *automatic realm extension*.

open transaction

Transaction which has not been closed with FINISH or FINISH WITH CANCEL, or with COMMIT or ROLLBACK.

openUTM

(universal transaction monitor) Facilitates the creation and operation of transaction-oriented applications.

operator task (OT)

See *master task.*

original database

The term “original database” refers solely to the naming of the database files *(dbname. dbfile),* not to the status of the database content (see also *shadow database*).

overflow page

Page in *hash areas* and *duplicates tables* for storing data that does not fit in the primary page. Their structure is the same as that of the pages of the hash area or duplicates table in question.

owner

See *owner record* or *owner record type*.

owner record

Higher-ranking *record* in a *set occurrence*.

owner record type

Higher-ranking *record type* in a *set*.

P

page

Physical subunit of a realm. UDS/SQL identifies pages by means of unique keys (act-key).

The length of a page may be optionally 2048, 4000 or 8096 bytes. All pageswithin a database must have the same length. Pages with a length of 4000 or8096 bytes are embedded in a *page container*.

page address

In a page address, a distinction is made between the current address of a *page*, i.e. the *act-key*, and the probable address of a page, the *probable position pointer (PPP)*.

page container

Pages with a length of 4000 or 8096 bytes are embedded in a so-called page container, which consists of a 64-byte header that precedes the page and a32-byte trailer at the end of the page.

page header (page info)

The first 20 bytes of a database *page* (except for the *FPA* and *DBTT pages* with a length of 2048 bytes). They contain:

- the *act-key* of the *page* itself
- the number of *page index entries*
- the length and displacement of the bytes which are still vacant in this page
- the page type (*ACT-Key-0 page*, *FPA page*, *DBTT page*, *DBTT anchor page*, normal data page or *CALC page*).

page index entry

Indicates the position of a *record* within a *page*.

page number

In each *realm* the *pages* are numbered consecutively in ascending order starting starting from 0. The page number is part of the *page address*.
Page number = PAM page number -1 for databases with a page length of 2048 bytes
Page number = (PAM page number-1) / 2 for databases with a page length of 4000 bytes
Page number = (PAM page number-1) / 4 for databases with a page length of 8096 bytes.

password for UDS/SQL files

Password serving to protect the files created by UDS/SQL (default: C'UDS'BLANK'').
The *DB administrator* can define other passwords with PP CATPASS or MODIFY-FILE-ATTRIBUTES.

pattern

Symbolic representation of all possible *item* contents, used at item definition.

pattern string

String defining a *pattern*.

PETA

Preliminary end of transaction: UDS-D or openUTM-D statement that causes a preliminary transaction end.
The PETA statement belongs to the first phase of the *two-phase commit protocol* which terminates a *distributed transaction*.
The PETA statement stores the following information failproof in the *RLOG file* of the local *DBH*:

- each updated *page*
- rollback and locking information
- the names of all participating *configurations*.

This information is required for any future *warm start*.

pointer array

Table of pointers to the *member records* of a *set occurrence*. Used for *sequential* and *direct access* to member records.

PPP

See *probable position pointer (PPP)*.

prepared to commit (PTC)

Part of the *two-phase commit protocol*.
State of a *subtransaction* after execution of a *PETA* statement and before receipt of the message that the complete *transaction* is to be terminated with FINISH or FINISH WITH CANCEL.

primary key

Distinguished from *secondary keys* for reasons of efficiency. Usually a unique identifier for a *record*.

primary key (DDL)

The *key* of a *record type* which is defined by means of "LOCATION MODE IS CALC" or the *key* of an order-determining *key* of a set occurrence which is defined by means of "ORDER IS SORTED [INDEXED]". Also used for *direct access* to a *record* or a set of records with the same key values or within a search interval.

primary key (SQL)

In the broader sense (SQL), a *record element* uniquely identifying a record.
In UDS-SQL, the database key of an owner record output as the "PRIMARY KEY" in the BPSQLSIA log (see also *foreign key*).
A *record element* which uniquely identifies a record is flagged as "UNIQUE" in the BPSQLSIA log unless it is the aforementioned "PRIMARY KEY".

primary subtransaction

Subtransaction that runs in the *local configuration*.
The primary subtransaction is opened by the first *READY* statement in a *ttransaction* on a *local database*.
If the first READY statement addresses a *remote database*, UDS-D generates a *dummy subtransaction* as the primary subtransaction.

PRIVACY-AND-IQF SCHEMA

UDS/SQL-internal *schema* for protection against unauthorized access.

PRIVACY-AND-IQF SUBSCHEMA

UDS/SQL-internal *subschema* for protection against unauthorized access.

probable position pointer (PPP)

Probable address of a *page*, comprising *realm number* and *page number*. UDS/SQL does not always update probable position pointers (PPP) when the storage location of data is changed.

processing chain

Sequence of DML statements applied to a *database* within a *transaction*.

PTC state

See *prepared to commit*.

pubset declaration

Siee *UDS/SQL pubset declaration.*

pubset declaration job variable

Job variable in which a *UDS/SQL pubset declaration* is specified.

P1 eventing

Manner in which tasks communicate with each other.

R

READY

Start of a *transaction* or a *processing chain* in *COBOL DML* programs.

READYC

Start of a *transaction* or a *processing chain* in *CALL DML* programs.

realm

Nameable physical subunit of the *database*. Equivalent to a file.
Apart from the *user realms* for user data there are also the realms *DBDIR* and *DBCOM*, which are required by UDS/SQL.

realm configuration

Comprises all the database *realms* taking part in a *session*.

realm copy

See *database copy*.

realm reference number

Realms are numbered consecutively in ascending order, starting with 1. The realm reference number (area reference) is part of the *page address*.

reconfiguration

Regrouping of databases in a *DB configuration* after a *session abort*. A prerequisite for reconfiguration is that the *SLF* has been deleted or that its contents have been marked as invalid.

record

Single occurrence of a *record type*; consists of one item content for each of the *items* defined for the record type and is the smallest unit of data managed by UDS/SQL via a unique identifier, the *database key*.
The reserved word RECORD is used in DDL and SSL syntax to declare a record type.

record address

Address of the page containing the *record*. See *page address*.

RECORD AREA

Area in the *USER WORK AREA (UWA)* which can be referenced by the user.
The record area contains the *record types* and the implicitly defined items (IMPLICITLY-DEFINED-DATA-NAMES) of the database such as the AREA-ID items of the WITHIN clauses of the schema. The length of the record area is essentially defined by the record types contained in it.

record element

Item, *vector* or *group item*.

record hierarchy

Owner/member relationship between *record types*:
the *owner record type* is the higher-ranking part of the relationship;the *member record type* is the lower-ranking part.

REC-REF

See *record reference number*.

record reference number

Record types are numbered consecutively in ascending order, starting at 1. The record reference number is part of the *database key*.

record SEARCH KEY table

SEARCH KEY table for selection of a *record* from a *record type*.

record sequence number (RSQ)

The record sequence number can be assigned by the database programmer;
if not, UDS/SQL numbers the *records* of a *record type* contiguously in ascending order, in the sequence in which they are stored; numbering starts at 1. The record sequence number is part of the *database key*.

record type

Nameable grouping of *record elements*.

record type, linear

Record type that is neither the *owner* nor the *member* of a set (corresponds to record types of a conventional file).

referential integrity

Integrity of the relationships between tables (UDS/SQL *record types*).

remote application program

Application program that is not local with regard to a particular *configuration*.

remote configuration

DB-configurations that are not assigned to the *application program* via /SET-FILE-LINK LINK-NAME=DATABASE,FILE-NAME=conf-name but via the *distribution table* once the application program is running. The *connection module* of the application program communicates with the remote configurations via *DCAM applications*.
Remote configurations can be situated on *local* or *remote* hosts.

remote database

Database in a *remote configuration*.

remote host

Host computer that is not local.

repeating group

Group item with repetition factor. The repetition factor, which must be greater than 1, specifies the number of duplicates of the group item to be incorporated in the repeating group.

request

The functions of the *DAL* commands ADD DB, ADD RN, DROP DB, DROP RN, NEW RLOG and CHECKPOINT are held in the *DBH* as "requests" and are not executed until the DAL command PERFORM is entered.

restart of BMEND

Resumption of an aborted BMEND run.

restart of a session

See *session restart*.

restructuring

Modification of the *Schema DDL* or *SSL* for *databases* already containing data.

return code

Internal code which the called program sends to the calling program;Return code not equal 0 means an error has occurred.

RLOG file

Backup file used by the *DBH* during a session to store *before-images* (BFIMs) and *after-images* (AFIMs) of data which is updated. With the aid of the *RLOG file*, the DBH can cancel updates effected by incomplete *transactions*. There is one RLOG file per *configuration*. An RLOG file consists of two physical files.

rollback

Canceling of all updates effected within a *transaction*.

RSQ

See *record sequence number*.

RUNUNIT-ID

See *transaction identification*.

S

schema

Formalized description of all data structures permitted in the *database*. A UDS/SQL schema is defined by means of the *Schema DDL*.

Schema DDL

Formalized language for defining a *schema*.

Schema Information Area (SIA)

The SIA contains the complete database definition. The *DBH* loads the SIA into main memory at the start of DB processing.

SEARCH KEY

Secondary key; *access paths* using secondary keys are created by UDS/SQL by means of *hash routines* and *multi-level tables*.

SEARCH KEY table

Multi-level table used by UDS/SQL as an *access path* via a *secondary key*.

secondary key

Any *key* which is not a *primary key*. Used for *direct access* to a *record* or a set of records with the same key values or within a search interval.

secondary subtransactions

Subtransactions that address *remote configurations*.

sequence number

Identifier in the name of the *ALOG files* (000000001 - 999999999). The first ALOG file of a *database* is always numbered 000000001.

sequential access

Accessing a *record* on the basis of its position within a predefined record sequence.

server task

Task of the *independent DBH* in which the *UDSSUB* module executes; processes the requests of the DB *application programs*.

session

Period between starting and normal termination of the *DBH* (*independent/linked-in*) in which it is possible to work with the *databases* of the *configuration*. Normally, a session consists of a sequence of *session sections* and *session interrupts*.

session abort

Occurs when the *DBH* is terminated abnormally after a successful *session start*. A session abort can be caused by: power failure, computer failure, BS2000 problems, DBH problems, %TERM.

session end

Is the result of:

- *DAL* when using *independent DBH*,
- TERM in the *DML application program* when using *linked-in DBH*,
- *DBH* error handling.

During a *session interrupt*, the user can also effect session end by invalidating the *SLF* contents. Inconsistent *databases* can be made consistent again by a *warm start*, even without an SLF.

session interrupt

The period between a *session abort* and the related *session restart*.

session job variable

Job variable in which UDS/SQL stores information about a session.

Session Log File (SLF)

File which is permanently assigned to a *session* and which is required by the *DBH* in the event of a *session restart*. It contains information on the current DB *configuration*, the number of current file identifiers and the current values of the *DBH load parameters*.

session restart

Starting of the *DBH*, under the same *configuration name* and *configuration user ID*, after a *session abort*. With the aid of the *SLF*, the *DBH load parameters* and the current file identifiers which existed when the session aborted are re-established, and the *databases* of the previous *configuration* are reattached, if necessary by means of a *warm start*.

session section

Period from the start of the *DBH*, either at the *session start* or a *restart*, to the normal *session end* or to a *session abort*.

session section number

Number which identifies a session section unambiguously.

session start

State of a session in which the *DBH* is started under a configuration name for which there is no *Session Log File (SLF)* with valid contents.

set

Nameable relationship between two *record types*.

set, dynamic

See *dynamic set*.

set, implicit

See *implicit set*.

set, singular

See *SYSTEM set*.

set, standard

See *standard set*.

Set Connection Data (SCD)

Linkage information for the *records* of a *set occurrence*.

set occurrence

Single instance of a *set*. Comprises exactly one *owner record* and any number of subordinate *member records*.

set reference number

Sets are numbered contiguously in ascending order, beginning at 1.

set SEARCH KEY table

SEARCH KEY table for selecting a *member record* from a *set occurrence*.

SF pubset

See *single feature pubset.*

shadow database

Backup of all the files of a database, each saved under the name "*dbname.dbfile.copyname*".
A shadow database can be created at any time and processed parallel to the original database in RETRIEVAL mode.
In addition BMEND can be used to apply *ALOG files* that have already been closed to the database parallel to the UDS/SQL *session*.

Shared user buffer pool

Shared buffer of several databases which is used in addition to the *System Buffer Pool*, solely for buffering *pages* of the *databases* that have been assigned to it.

SIA

See *Schema Information Area.*

SIB

See *SQL Interface Block.*

single feature pubset

A single feature pubset (SF pubset) consists of one or more homogeneous disks which must have the same major properties (disk format, allocation unit).

SLF

See *session log file*.

SM pubset

See *system managed pubset.*

snap pair, snap pubset, snap session, snap unit

A snap unit is the copy of an (original) unit (logical disk in BS2000) at a particular time (“Point-in-Time copy”). The TimeFinder/Snap component creates this copy as a “snapshot” in accordance with the “Copy-On-First-Write strategy“: Only if data is modified is the original data concerned written beforehand into a central save pool of the Symmetrix system. The snap unit contains the references (track pointers) to the original data. In the case of unmodified data the references point to the unit, in the case of modified data to the save pool.
After they have been activated, the unit and snap unit are split; applications can access both. The unit and snap unit together form a snap pair. TimeFinder/Snap manages this pair in what is known as a snap session.
If snap units exist for all units of a pubset, these snap units together form the snap pubset. Details of this are provided in the manual "Introduction to System Administration".

sort key table

Table pointing to the *member records* of a set *occurrence*.

source program

Program written in a programming language and not yet translated into machine language.

spanned record

Record exceeding the length of a *page*. **Only UDS/SQL-internal records** can be spanned records;
User record types must not exceed

- 2020 bytes for a page length of 2048 bytes
- 3968 bytes for a page length of 4000 bytes
- 8064 bytes for a page length of 8096 bytes.

SQL

SQL is a relational database language which has been standardized by ISO (International Organization for Standardization).

SQL conversation

See *conversation*.

SQL DML

SQL Data Manipulation Language for querying and updating data.

SQL Interface Block (SIB)

Interface between UDS/SQL and SQL application program(s); contains the SQL statement, any existing parameters and the statement results.

SQL transaction

Related sequence of *SQL* statements which is processed by UDS/SQL either as a whole or not at all. This method ensures that the *database(s)* is/are always in a consistent state.

SSIA

See *Subschema Information Area.*

SSIA-RECORD

UDS/SQL-internal *record type*, located in the *DBDIR*. *Records* belonging to this type are, for example, the Schema Information Area *(SIA)* and the Subschema Information Areas *(SSIAs).*

SSITAB module

Module generated by the BCALLSI utility routine; makes available the subschema information required by *CALL DML* programs.

SSL

See *Storage Structure Language.*

standard set

A *set* other than a *dynamic*, *implicit* or *SYSTEM set*.

statement code

Number stored in the first part of the *DATABASE-STATUS* item. Its function is to indicate which *DML* statement resulted in an exception condition.

status code

Number stored in the second part of the *DATABASE-STATUS* item. It indicates which exception condition has occurred.

Storage Structure Language (SSL)

Formalized language for describing the storage structure.

string

A series of consecutive alphanumeric characters.

subcontrol system

Component for the *independent DBH*. Responsible for control functions.

subschema

Section of a *schema* required for a particular *application*; it can be restructured, within limits, for the intended application; a subschema is defined by means of the *Subschema DDL*.

Subschema DDL

Formalized language for defining a *subschema*.

Subschema Information Area (SSIA)

The SSIA contains all subschema information required by the *DBH* to carry out, on behalf of the user, the *database* accesses permitted within the specified *subschema*. The *DBH* loads the SSIA into main memory when it is referenced in a *READY* command.

subschema module

Module resulting from *subschema* compilation when a *COBOL DML* program is compiled. It must be linked in to the *application program* and includes the *USER WORK AREA (UWA)* as well as the *RECORD AREA*, which is also part of the *base interface block (BIB)*. The name of the subschema module is the first 8 bytes of the subschema name.

subschema record

Record defined in the *Subschema DDL*.

SUB-SCHEMA SECTION

In COBOL programs with *DML* statements: section of the DATA DIVISION used for specifying the schema name and the subschema name.

subtransaction

In a distributed *transaction*, all the *processing chains* that address the databases in **one** *configuration* form a subtransaction.

system area

Realm required only by UDS/SQL. The system areas of a database include:

- the *Database Directory* (*DBDIR*),
- the *Database Compiler Realm* (*DBCOM*),
- the *COBOL Subschema Directory* (*COSSD*).

system break information

Indicates whether the *database* is consistent or inconsistent.

system buffer pools

Input/output buffer for database pages (see *page*). The buffer is part of the *common pool (independent DBH)* or the *DBH* work area (*linked-in DBH*). Its size is determined by the *DBH load parameters* 2KB-BUFFER-SIZE, 4KB-BUFFER-SIZE or 8KB-BUFFER-SIZE.

system managed pubset

A system managed pubset consists of one or more volume sets which, as with an *SF pubset* , comprise a collection of multiple homogeneous disks; here, too, homogeneity relates to particular physical properties such as disk format and allocation unit.

SYSTEM record

See *anchor record*.

SYSTEM set

Set whose *owner record type* is the symbolic *record type* SYSTEM.

T

table, multi-level

See *multi-level table*.

table (SQL)

A table in the context of *SQL* corresponds to a UDS/SQL *record type*.

table header

Contains general information on a table or *table page*:

- the table type and the level number of the table page,
- the number of reserved and current entries in this table page,
- the chaining reference to other table pages on the same level,
- the pointer to the associated table page on the next higher level,
- the pointer to the page containing the last table on the main level (for the highest-level table only).

table page

Page containing a table or part of a table. If a *table* which does not extend over several pages or the highest level of a multi-level *table* is concerned, "table page" only refers to the object involved, not the entire *page*.

TANGRAM

(Task and Group Affinity Management) Subsystem of BS2000 that plans the allocation of processors for task groups which access large quantities of shared data in multi-task applications.

task attribute TP

There are 4 task attributes in BS2000: SYS, TP, DIALOG and BATCH.
Special runtime parameters that are significant for task scheduling are assigned to each of these task attributes.
In contrast to the other task attributes, the TP attribute is characterized by optimized main memory management that is specially tailored to transaction processing requirements.

task communication

Communication between the *DBH modules*. See also *common pool*.

task deadlock

See *deadlock*.

task priority

In BS2000, it is possible to define a priority for a task. This priority is taken into account when initiating and activating the task.
Priorities may be fixed or variable. Variable priorities are adapted dynamically; fixed priorities do not change.
Note that UDS/SQL server tasks should be started with a fixed priority in order to ensure consistent performance.

TCUA

See *Transaction Currency Area.*

time acknowledgment

Message sent by the *UDS-D task* to the remote *application program* to indicate that there is still a *DML* statement being processed.

transaction (TA)

Related sequence of *DML* statements which is processed by UDS/SQL either as a whole or not at all. This method ensures that the *database(s)* is/are always in a consistent state.
For UDS-D:
The total set of *subtransactions* active at a given time.

transaction, committing a

Terminating a *transaction* with FINISH, i.e. all updates performed within the transaction are committed to the *database*.

transaction, rolling back a

Terminating a *transaction* with FINISH WITH CANCEL, i.e. all updates performed on the *database* within the transaction are rolled back.

Transaction Currency Area (TCUA)

Contains currency information.

transaction identification (TA-ID)

Assigned by the *DBH* to identify a particular *transaction*. Can be requested with the *DAL* command DISPLAY.

transfer pool

UDS-D-specific storage area in which the *UDSCT* receives the *BIBs* from *remote application programs*.

two-phase commit protocol

Procedure by which a *distributed transaction* that has made changes in at least one *remote configuration* is terminated in such a way as to safeguard *inter-configuration consistency* or UDS/SQL openUTM-D consistency. The two-phase commit is controlled

- by the distribution component in the *user task* if the *transaction* is distributed via UDS-D.
- by openUTM-D if the transaction is distributed via openUTM-D or via openUTM-D and UDS-D.

U

UDSADM

Module of the *independent DBH*; executes in the *administrator task*.

UDSHASH

Module generated by the BGSIA utility routine. It contains the names of all the *hash routines* defined in the *Schema DDL*.

UDSNET

Distribution component in the *user task*.

UDSSQL

Start module of the *independent DBH*; executes in the *master task*.

UDSSUB

Start module of the *independent DBH*; executes in the *server task*.

UDS-D task UDSCT

Task started for each *configuration* by UDS/SQL so that it can participate in distributed processing with UDS-D.

UDS/SQL / openUTM-D consistency

A *transaction* that has updated both openUTM data and UDS/SQL *databases* is terminated in such a way that the openUTM data and the UDS/SQL databases are either updated together or not at all.

UDS/SQL pubset declaration

Declaration in a *pubset declaration job variable* for restricting the UDS/SQL pubset environment. This reduces or prevents the risk of file names being ambiguous.

unique throughout the network

Unique in all the computers that are included in the *network*.

user database

The *realms* and files of the *database* required by the user in order to be able to store data in, and to retrieve data from a database are:

- the *Database Directory (DBDIR)*
- the *user realms*
- the module library for *hash routines (HASHLIB)*.

user realm

A *realm* defined in the realm entry of the *Schema DDL*. It contains, among other things, the user records.

user task

Execution of an *application* program or openUTM program, including the parts linked by the system.

USER-WORK-AREA (UWA)

Transfer area for communication between the *application program* and the *DBH*.

UTM

See openUTM.

UWA

See *USER-WORK-AREA (UWA)*.

V

vector

Item with repetition factor. The repetition factor must be greater than 1. It specifies how many duplicates of the item are combined in the vector.

version number, internal

See *internal version number*.

W

warm start

A warm start is performed by UDS/SQL if an inconsistent *database* is attached to a *session*. For UDS/SQL this involves applying all updates of completed *transactions* to the database which have not yet been applied, *rolling back* all database transactions that are open, and making the database consistent. The related *RLOG file* and the *DB status file* are required for a warm start.

8 Abbreviations

ACS	Alias Catalog Service
Act-Key	ACTual KEY
AFIM	AFter-IMage
AP	Application Program
ASC	ASCending
BIB	Base Interface Block
BFIM	BeFore-IMage
COBOL	COmmon Business Oriented Language
CODASYL	COnference on DAta SYstem Languages
CRA	CuRrent of Area
CRR	CuRrent of Record
CRS	CuRrent of Set
CRU	Current of RunUnit
COSSD	COBOL SubSchema Directory
DAL	Database Administration Language
DB	DataBase
DBCOM	DataBase COmpiler Realm
DBDIR	DataBase DIRectory
DBH	DataBase Handler
DB-Key	DataBase Key
DBTT	DataBase key Translation Table
DDL	Data Description Language
DESC	DESCending
DML	Data Manipulation Language
DRV	Dual Recording by Volume
DSA	Database System Access
DSSM	Dynamic SubSystem Management
FC	Function Code
FPA	Free Place Administration
GS	Global Storage

HSMS	Hierarchic Storage Management System
ID	IDentification
IQL	Interactive Query Language
IQS	Interactive Query System
KDBS	Kompatible Datenbank-Schnittstelle (= compatible database interface)
KDCS	Kompatible Datenkommunikationsschnittstelle (= compatible data communications interface)
LM	Lock Manager
LMS	Library Maintenance System
MPVS	Multiple Public Volume Set
MR-NR	MainRef NumbeR
MT	Master task
OLTP	OnLine transaction processing
openUTM	Universal Transaction Monitor
OT	Operator Task
PETA	Preliminary End of TrAnsaction
PPP	Probable Position Pointer
PTC	Prepared To Commit
PTT	Primäre Teiltransaktion (= primary subtransaction)
PVS	Public Volume Set
REC-REF	RECord REFerence number
RSQ	Record Sequence Number
SC	SubControl
SCD	Set Connection Data
SCI	Software Configuration Inventory
SECOLTP	SECure OnLine Transaction Processing
SECOS	SEcurity COntrol System
SET-REF	SET-REFerence
SIA	Schema Information Area
SIB	SQL Interface Block
SLF	Session Log File
SQL	Structured Query Language
SSD	Solid State Disk

SSIA	SubSchema Information Area
SSITAB	SubSchema Information TABle
SSL	Storage Structure Language
ST	ServerTask
STT	Sekundäre Teiltransaktion (= secondary subtransaction)
TA	TrAnsaction
TA-ID	TrAnsaction IDentification
TANGRAM	TAsk aNd GRoup Affinity Management
TCUA	Transaction CUrrency Area
UDS/SQL	Universal Database System/Structured Query Language
UWA	User Work Area

9 Related publications

You will find the manuals on the internet at http://manuals.ts.fujitsu.com. You can order printed copies of those manuals which are displayed with an order number.

UDS/SQL (BS2000)
Application Programming
User Guide

UDS/SQL (BS2000)
Creation and Restructuring
User Guide

UDS/SQL (BS2000)
Database Operation
User Guide

UDS/SQL (BS2000)
Design and Definition
User Guide

UDS/SQL (BS2000)
Recovery, Information and Reorganization
User Guide

UDS/SQL (BS2000)
Ready Reference

UDS (BS2000)
Interactive Query System IQS
User’s Guide

UDS-KDBS (BS2000)
Compatible Database Interface
User Guide

SQL for UDS/SQL
Language Reference Manual

BS2000 OSD/BC Commands
User Guide

BS2000 OSD/BC
Introduction to System Administration
User Guide

BS2000 OSD/BC
Executive Macros
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Introductory Guide to DMS
User Guide

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SDF Dialog Interface
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Disk Optimization and Reorganization
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LMS (BS2000)
SDF Format
User Guide

DSSM/SSCM
Subsystem Management in BS2000
User Guide

ARCHIVE (BS2000)
User Guide

DRV (BS2000)
Dual Recording by Volume
User Guide

HSMS / HSMS-SV (BS2000)
Hierarchical Storage Management System
Volume 1: Functions, Management and Installation
User Guide

SECOS (BS2000)
Security Control System
User Guide

openNet Server (BS2000)
BCAM
Reference Manual

DCAM (BS2000)
Program Interfaces
Reference Manual

DCAM (BS2000)
Macros
User Guide

OMNIS/OMNIS-MENU (BS2000)
Functions and Commands
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Administration and Programming
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openUTM
Concepts and Functions
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Programming Applications with KDCS for COBOL, C and C++
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Generating Applications
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COBOL2000 (BS2000)
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COBOL2000 (BS2000)
COBOL Compiler
User’s Guide

COBOL85 (BS2000)
COBOL Compiler
Reference Manual

COBOL85 (BS2000)
COBOL Compiler
User’s Guide

CRTE (BS2000)
Common Runtime Environment
User Guide

DRIVE/WINDOWS (BS2000)
Programming System
User Guide

DRIVE/WINDOWS (BS2000)
Programming Language
Reference Guide

DRIVE/WINDOWS (BS2000)
System Directory of DRIVE Statements
Reference Manual

DRIVE/WINDOWS (BS2000/SINIX)
Directory of DRIVE SQL Statements for UDS
Reference Manual

DAB (BS2000)
Disk Access Buffer
User Guide

Unicode in BS2000
Introduction

XHCS (BS2000)
8-Bit Code and Unicode Processing in BS2000
User Guide

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openSM2 (BS2000)
Software Monitor
User Guide

SNMP Management (BS2000)
User Guide