

English



Fujitsu Software BS2000

UDS/SQL V2.9 Messages

User Guide

Valid for:
UDS/SQL V2.9C

December 2025

Comments... Suggestions... Corrections...

The User Documentation Department would like to know your opinion on this manual. Your feedback helps us to optimize our documentation to suit your individual needs.

Feel free to send us your comments by e-mail to: bs2000.info@fujitsu.com.

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 **Universal Database System** 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.

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.

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 programming	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://bs2manuals.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://bs2manuals.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

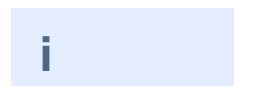
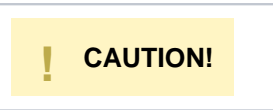
New data type FIXED REAL BINARY 63		
Expansion of the syntax representation	DES	4, 9
Changes in messages to consider the new data type	MSG APP	2, 4 10
Changes in V2.9B		
BINILOAD of CSV files		
Explanation how BINILOAD handles CSV files	CRE	2, 5
Changes to consider new feature	MSG	3
BINILOAD with records 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

	Points out particularly important information
	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:

(n₁) Routing code: n₂ Weight: n₃

(n₁) contains the message output destination:
n₁ = B for message to the user and console

n₂ contains the routing code:
n₂ = U stands for file management
(see the manual "[Introduction to System Administration](#)")

n₃ contains the weight;
is used to suppress messages at a console.
n₃ 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/ttt)

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: is the time of day.

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

ttt 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
```


- 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 the message 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:(029C01D016ZE01SALES DPT0007SA001 052080UDS0201000000023029000000)      %  UDS0201
UDS SYSTE
0          1          2          3          4          5          6          7          8          9
0.....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.....
    
```

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	<i>message-text</i> is 52 bytes long.
080	<i>message-text</i> 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
```

i 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the message 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 DROPPABLE

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 (\geq 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 (\geq V2.5).
4. Use the correct UDS/SQL version (\geq 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 and 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: INSUFFICIENT 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 UDS DUMP V(&00) READY (&01) (&02)
(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

Meaning

C.UDSDUMP is loaded and ready.

UDS0323 UDS DUMP 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 UDS DUMP again. If error recurs, the dump must be output in the same memory area as dump file generation.

UDS0324 UDS DUMP 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 UDS DUMP (&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 UDS DUMP: 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 DUMPFIL: (&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 DUMPFIL 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 DUMPFIL FILE 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 DUMPFIL (&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: (AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA/DDDDDDDDDDDDDD)

Meaning

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

DDDDDDDDDDDDDDDD: 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: (AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA/DDDDDDDDDDDDDD)

Meaning

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

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

The indicated time stamp values differ.

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

Meaning

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

DDDDDDDDDD: 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

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

RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR: 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 cccccc: AFIM-NR: nnnnn AVAILABLE NOW. ACC-SYS: UPD.

Meaning

The AFIM checkpoint cccccc 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)

ccccc: 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 cccccc: BOOKED.

Meaning

AFIM checkpoint cccccc 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 UDSDMON NORMAL TERMINATION (&00) (&01) (&02)

(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0503 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON UDS-D NOT LOADED. NO UDS-D MASKS WILL BE DISPLAYED (&00) (&01) (&02)

(B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0507 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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 UDSDMON 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. UDSDMON TERMINATION INITIATED (&00) (&01) (&02)
 (B) Routing code: U Weight: 70

UDS0527 UDS ABNORMALLY TERMINATED. UDSDMON 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 OPENSIM2 (&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. the configuration) ID, not in any other ID (e.g. current ALOG file for a database which is not located 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 of these 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 in order to give the user the opportunity 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 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 prior to continuing the session or warm starting the database involved. This is accomplished by 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 be repaired 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 the configuration marked consistent and switches to another RLOG file to give the user the opportunity 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 no effect. 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 all databases 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 UDSCCT 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.realmname* 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 xxx0140 if Secondary-Allocation = 0.

UDS0700...DMS ERROR...054D xxxxxxxx or

UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0000 xxx0142 if user ID exhausted.

UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0541 xxxxxxxx or

UDS0700...DMS ERROR...0000 xxx0141 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 disk space 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/VOLUMESSET (&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 UDSCCT with &START DISTRIBUTION. If the error recurs, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

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

358

Meaning

STXIT event “P error” or “program monitoring” in UDSCCT.
(&00) contains the interrupt weight and address.

Response

Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.

359

Meaning

TERM in UDSCCT causes emergency halt initialization.
(&00) contains the interrupt weight and address.

Response

Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCCT using &START DISTRIBUTION. If the error recurs, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

360

Meaning

Second STXIT activation in UDSCCT (error in error handling).
(&00) contains the interrupt weight and address.

Response

Forward dump file to diagnostics department.
Restart UDSCCT 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 UDSCCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.

370

Meaning

Inconsistency in message from DCS partner to UDS-D task.
UDSCCT continues following dump.

Response

Forward dump file to diagnostics department.

371

Meaning

Error at close of STXIT handling in UDSCCT.
(&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 UDSCCT using &START DISTRIBUTION.
If the error recurs, terminate UDS/SQL session and restart.

374

Meaning

An error occurred in the table generation during UDSCCT 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.

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 the message 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 UDSCCT:
UDSCCT 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 UDSCCT rejected the connection request because of a wrong password or because of incompatibility of versions, the partner UDSCCT outputs the message UDS0840.

Response

If none of the above mentioned causes apply:

Forward dump file to diagnostics department.

Restart UDSCCT 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 UDSCCT to the DCS component has been terminated. UDSCCT 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 UDSC 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
operation routine
 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.

BUFFER SIZE 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 *ju-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 *ju-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 *ju-name*

Meaning

In the syntax check of the UDS/SQL pubset declaration it was not possible to access the assigned UDS-PUBSET-JV *ju-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).
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.

See "[Creation and Restructuring](#)" manual.

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.).
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: *modulename*; 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- RETURNCODE:*retcode*
6098 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* 0. *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- FUNCTION: SORTPEN/SORT_OUT/SORT_IN RETURN CODE: 0106srt

6093

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=SCRATCH1 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=SCRATCH1 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=SCRATCH1 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 OPENERORR 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 READERORR 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

Detailed 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 AKO 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 USERSHEMA 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 (\geq 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 too 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 USERSHEMA 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 USERSHEMA 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 than 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 = SCRATCH1

Meaning

No scratch file with LINK-NAME=SCRATCH1 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 purpose.

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=SCRATCH1, 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:SCRATCH1, 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 warnings.

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 subset *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 USERSHEMA 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 *subschema* 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- *explanation*

0538

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 KOMMA

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

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 (\geq 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 FIRST WORD OF SOURCE NOT CORRECT

E

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 NO SCHEMA-NAME SPECIFIED

E

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 ILLEGAL WORD OR CLAUSE IN SCHEMA-ENTRY

E

Meaning

The schema entry contains a clause which is not permitted.

Response

Correct input.

4 SAME ITEM IS ALREADY USED IN THIS KEY

E

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 ILLEGAL ENTRY AFTER PERIOD

E

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 UNEXPECTED END OF SOURCE

E

Meaning

Input is ended at an undefined place.

Response

Probably last line omitted or /SYSFILE SYSDTA = (PRIMARY) not adapted.

7 NO AREA-NAME SPECIFIED

E

Meaning

No realm name was identified. The name was checked syntactically only.

Response

Specify name; reserved words must not be used.

8 AREA-NAME NOT UNIQUE

E

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 ILLEGAL WORD OR CLAUSE IN AREA-ENTRY

E

Meaning

The area entry contains an invalid clause.

Response

Correct input.

10 WRONG TEMPORARY-CLAUSE

W

Meaning

Invalid specification of a temporary realm.

Response

The correct entry is:

AREA IS TEMPORARY.

11 NUMBER OF AREAS > 247

E

Meaning

The total number of realms must not exceed 247.

Response

Limit number of realms to 247.

12 NO RECORD-NAME SPECIFIED

E

Meaning

No record name was identified.

Response

Specify record name; it must not be a reserved word.

13 RECORD-NAME NOT UNIQUE

E

Meaning

The specified record name must be unique, i.e. it must only occur once in the schema definition.

Response

Change name.

14 AREA-NAME DOUBLE IN WITHIN-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

A duplicate realm name has been specified in the WITHIN clause.

Response

Change name.

15 ILLEGAL WORD OR CLAUSE IN RECORD-ENTRY

E

Meaning

The record entry contains an invalid clause.

Response

Correct input.

16 MORE THAN ONE LOCATION-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

More than one LOCATION clause has been specified for one record type.

Response

Specify LOCATION no more than once per record type.

17 SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN LOCATION-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

The structure of the LOCATION clause is invalid.

Response

Correct LOCATION clause.

18 NO DUPLICATES OPTION IN LOCATION-CALC-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

The DUPLICATES clause must be specified within the LOCATION clause.

Response

Correct input:

DUPLICATES ARE ALLOWED

or: DUPLICATES ARE NOT ALLOWED

19 MORE THAN ONE WITHIN-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

One record entry may contain no more than one WITHIN clause.

Response

Remove excessive WITHIN clauses.

20 SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN WITHIN-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

Structure of WITHIN clause invalid.

Response

Correct WITHIN clause.

21 NO AREA-ID SPECIFIED

E

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 NAME IN WITHIN-CLAUSE IS NO AREA-NAME

E

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 NO DATA-NAME SPECIFIED

E

Meaning

Item name missing.

Response

Check and correct structure of data.

25 DATA-NAME NOT ALLOWED

E

Meaning

Item name not allowed at this place.

Response

Check and correct structure of data.

26 ILLEGAL WORD OR CLAUSE IN DATA-SUB-ENTRY

E

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 MORE THAN ONE TYPE-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

TYPE is specified more than once in an elementary item definition.

Response

Correct elementary item definition.

28 ILLEGAL TYPE-CLAUSE

E
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 MORE THAN ONE PICTURE-CLAUSE

E
Meaning
 The PICTURE clause has been specified more than once within one elementary item.

Response
 Correct elementary item definition.

30 MORE THAN ONE OCCURS-CLAUSE

E
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 SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN OCCURS-CLAUSE

E
Meaning
 The OCCURS clause contains no numeric specification.

Response
 Correct input:
 OCCURS N (N > 1)

32 ELEMENTARY ITEM NOT FOLLOWED BY TYPE- OR PICTURE-CLAUSE

E
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 LENGTH OF ELEMENTARY ITEM IS 0

E
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 MORE THAN ONE DYNAMIC-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

The DYNAMIC specification occurs more than once within one set definition.

Response

Correct set definition.

42 MORE THAN ONE ORDER-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

The ORDER specification occurs more than once in one set definition.

Response

Correct set definition.

43 ILLEGAL ORDER-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

One of the following specifications is missing:

FIRST/LAST/NEXT/PRIOR/IMMATERIAL/SORTED.

Response

Complete ORDER clause correctly.

44 NO INDEX-NAME IN INDEX-OPTION OF ORDER-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

Index name is missing.

Response

Correct input:

SORTED INDEXED NAME IS *name-1*

45 OCCURS NUMBER MUST BE > 1

E

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 WRONG USING-OPTION IN SEARCH-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

One of the following specifications is missing:
USING/INDEX/CALC

Response

Correct SEARCH KEY clause.

59 WRONG INDEX-NAME IN USING-OPTION OF SEARCH-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

The index name is missing.

Response

Correct SEARCH KEY clause.

60 NO DUPLICATES-OPTION IN SEARCH-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

The DUPLICATES specification is missing.

Response

Correct SEARCH KEY clause.

61 SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN SELECTION-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

One of the following specifications is missing:
SELECTION/CURRENT/LOCATION/ALIAS

Response

Correct SELECTION clause.

62 MORE THAN ONE SELECTION-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

SELECTION must not be specified more than once in one member definition.

Response

Correct SELECTION clause.

63 ONLY IMMATERIAL ALLOWED FOR DYNAMIC-SET

E

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 DUPPLICATES-OPTION IN ORDER IS SORTED BY DEFINED KEYS

E

Meaning

The DUPLICATES specification is missing.

Response

Correct ORDER clause.

71 TYPE OF SORTING NOT SPECIFIED

E

Meaning

The BY DATABASE-KEY specification is not interpreted if SORTED is specified.

Response

Correct ORDER clause.

72 DYNAMIC SET SPECIFIED BUT NO TEMPORARY AREA

E

Meaning

The schema definition contains a dynamic set, but no temporary realm.

Response

Insert a temporary realm.

76 DATABASE-DATANAME NOT UNIQUE.

E

Meaning

An item name is not unique within a record definition.

Response

Change item name.

77 NO WITHIN-CLAUSE SPECIFIED

E

Meaning

The mandatory WITHIN clause is missing in the record definition.

Response

Insert WITHIN clause.

81 NO ORDER-CLAUSE IN SET-ENTRY

E

Meaning

The mandatory ORDER clause is missing in the set definition.

Response

Insert ORDER clause.

82 NO OWNER-CLAUSE IN SET-ENTRY

E

Meaning

The mandatory OWNER clause is missing in the set definition.

Response

Insert OWNER clause.

83 CYCLE OF SETS WITH AUTOMATIC MEMBERS

E

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 NO MEMBER AFTER SET-ENTRY

E

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 MORE THAN ONE MEMBER-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

The MEMBER clause must not be specified more than once in one set definition.

Response

Correct set definition.

86 MORE THAN ONE ASCENDING AND/OR DESCENDING CLAUSE IN SET-ENTRY

E

Meaning

The ASC/DESC clause must not be specified more than once in one member definition.

Response

Correct member definition.

87 CARD SEQUENCE NUMBER MAY ONLY CONTAIN DIGITS

W

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 NONE OF THESE AREAS MAY BE TEMPORARY

E

Meaning

This set must not refer to temporary realms.

Response

Correct WITHIN clauses for records.

89 THE OWNER AND MEMBER RECORD OF A SET MUST BE IN THE SAME TYPE OF AREA

E

Meaning

Owner and member records must not be in different types of realms (normal and temporary).

Response

Correct WITHIN clause.

90 WRONG SEQUENCE IN CARD-NUMBERING

W

Meaning

Line numbers are not in ascending order.

Response

Correct line numbers.

91 WHEN USING THE OPTION CALC OWNER IS SYSTEM MUST BE SPECIFIED

E

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 WRONG DEFINED QUOTE

W

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 COLUMN 7 CONTAINS NO SPACE OR HYPHEN

E

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 CONTINUATION STARTS IN MARGIN A

W

Meaning

Continuation line must start in field B.

Response

Field B starts at column 12. The entry must be corrected accordingly.

103 STRING NOT CONTINUED

E

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 NO CONTINUATION-QUOTE

E

Meaning

Final quote or apostrophe expected on new line.

Response

Complete literal with apostrophe or quotation mark.

105 NO QUOTE AFTER CONTINUATION

E

Meaning

A further literal is expected.

Response

Check format of literals.

106 EMPTY STRING

E

Meaning

There are no characters between a pair of apostrophes/quotation marks.

Response

Correct literal.

107 ILLEGAL LEFT DELIMITER

W

Meaning

A comma or semicolon has been entered in the wrong place.

Response

Correct.

108 INVALID CHARACTER IN UNIT

W

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 LENGTH VIOLATION

E

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 RESERVED WORD NOT ALLOWED

E

Meaning

A word included in the list of reserved words must not be specified as a name.

Response

Change name.

114 ILLEGAL DELIMITERS

W

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 MARGIN RESTRICTIONS VIOLATED

W

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 INVALID NATIONAL PICTURE

E

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 PICTURE-CLAUSE WITHOUT SIGN

W

Meaning

A decimal unpacked numeric item has been defined without sign in the schema (PIC 9 without S).

Response

Correct.

118 NUMERIC PICTURE > 18

E

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 INVALID PICTURE

E

Meaning

The PICTURE clause cannot be interpreted.

Example

PIC S(6) impermissible.

PIC S9(6) correct.

Response

Correct.

120 NO DIGIT POSITIONS IN PICTURE

E

Meaning

No integer is found within the brackets as a repetition factor.

Example

PIC S9(XX) impermissible.

PIC S9(6) correct.

Response

Correct.

121 PICTURE TOO LARGE

E

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 INVALID CHARACTER IN PICTURE

E

Meaning

The PICTURE clause contains an impermissible character or the STRING entry is missing.

Response

Correct PICTURE clause.

123 NAME IN SCHEMA BEGINS NOT WITH A LETTER

W

Meaning

In the schema or subschema definition a name must start with a letter.

Response

Correct name.

130 DML-STORE NOT POSSIBLE

E

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 FIRST 8 CHARACTERS OF PROCEDURE-NAME TAKEN

W

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 LITERAL TOO LONG

W
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 DOUBLE SPECIFICATION IN FOR-CLAUSE

E
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 SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN PRIVACY CLAUSE

E
Meaning
 Incorrect sequence in the PRIVACY clause.

Response
 Correct PRIVACY clause.

139 NAME NOT UNIQUE

E
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 NO MORE THAN 2 COMPILE LOCKS ALLOWED

E
Meaning
 Only 2 literals may be specified within the PRIVACY clause.

Response
 Correct PRIVACY clause.

141 PRIVACY LOCK NOT UNIQUE

E

Meaning

The specified literal has already been used at least once in the subschema.

Response

Change the literal.

142 NO MORE THAN 2 COPY LOCKS ALLOWED

E

Meaning

In the PRIVACY clause no more than 2 literals are permitted.

Response

PRIVACY LOCKS FOR COPY IS *lit-1* OR *lit-2*.

143 ONLY LITERALS ALLOWED FOR COPY AND COMPILE

E

Meaning

SCHEMA: Only literals are permitted for the COPY specification in the PRIVACY LOCK.

Response

Change name to a literal.

151 WRONG IDENTIFICATION DIVISION HEADER

W

Meaning

Incorrect start of the subschema source.

Response

Correct entry:

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.

SUB-SCHEMA NAME IS ...

152 MISSING PERIOD AFTER DIVISION OR SECTION HEADER

W

Meaning

Period after

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

DATA DIVISION

AREA SECTION

RECORD SECTION

SET SECTION

missing.

Response

Enter period.

153 SUB-SCHEMA CLAUSE IS NOT THE FIRST CLAUSE

E

Meaning

No SUBSCHEMA clause has been identified.

Response

The clause is often mistaken for SUBSCHEMA.

Correct entry: "SUB-SCHEMA NAME IS ..."

154 SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN SUB-SCHEMA CLAUSE

E

Meaning

Incorrect SUBSCHEMA clause.

Response

Correct entry:

SUB-SCHEMA NAME IS *subschemaname* OF SCHEMA NAME *schemaname*

157 ILLEGAL CLAUSE IN IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

E

Meaning

The word PRIVACY was probably entered incorrectly.

Response

Enter PRIVACY or a period.

158 MORE THAN ONE PRIVACY-KEY-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

Only one entry is permitted for "PRIVACY KEY FOR COPY".

Response

Correct entry:

PRIVACY KEY FOR COPY IS *lit-1*.

164 MISSING AREA SECTION

E

Meaning

DATA DIVISION. is not followed by AREA SECTION. in the new line starting at column 8.

Response

Add AREA SECTION. .

165 MISSING AREA AND RECORD SECTION

E

Meaning

No SECTION entries.

Response

Correct subschema format.

166 WRONG DATA DIVISION HEADER

W

Meaning

SUB-SCHEMA clause and PRIVACY clause not followed by "DATA DIVISION."

Response

Correct entry:

DATA DIVISION.

167 NO SECTION HEADER AFTER DATA DIVISION

E

Meaning

After DATA DIVISION., the AREA SECTION. is missing.

Response

Add AREA SECTION. .

169 ILLEGAL CLAUSE IN AREA SECTION

E

Meaning

The entry

{ ALL | *realmname* }

is missing.

Response

Correct COPY clause.

170 SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN COPY ALL CLAUSE

E

Meaning

A period is probably missing.

Response

Correct entry:

COPY ALL AREAS.

173 AREA DOES NOT EXIST IN SCHEMA

E

Response

The realm name specified in COPY *realmname* does not exist in the schema definition; probably invalid name.

Response

Specify correct name.

176 NO AREAS AND RECORDS ARE INCLUDED IN SUB-SCHEMA

E

Meaning

The COPY entry is missing.

Response

Correct entry:

COPY ALL AREAS.

COPY *realmname*.

COPY ALL RECORDS.

COPY *recordname*.

178 AREA NAMED BEFORE

E

Meaning

A realm name was used twice for the COPY clause within the AREA SECTION.

Response

Correct name.

179 WRONG RECORD SECTION HEADER

W

Meaning

SECTION or period missing.

Response

Correct entry:

RECORD SECTION.

180 INCORRECT OR MISSING LEVEL-NUMBER

E

Meaning

The entry 01 for RECORD-LEVEL or 02-44 for ITEM is missing.

Response

Specify correct level number.

181 INCORRECT UNIT AFTER LEVEL-NUMBER

E

Meaning

Entry

```
{ recordname | item-name }
```

is missing.

In the case of *recordname* it could also be the period.

Response

Add the name.

182 RECORD DOES NOT EXIST IN SCHEMA

E

Meaning

The name specified after level number 01 is not in the schema definition.

Response

Specify record name.

183 RECORD NOT UNIQUE WITHIN SUB-SCHEMA

E

Meaning

The specified record name has already been assigned elsewhere in the subschema definition.

Response

Enter correct record name.

184 ILLEGAL CLAUSE IN RECORD-ENTRY

E

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 NONE AREA NAMED IN THE WITHIN CLAUSE EXISTS IN THE SUBSCHEMA

E

Meaning

Copying of the realm to which the WITHIN clause in the schema definition refers has been omitted.

Response

Add "COPY *realmname* .".

189 DATA-ITEM NOT UNIQUE WITHIN RECORD-ENTRY

E

Meaning

An item name must be unique within a record (may however be used within other records).

Response

Change item name.

190 NEW GROUP-DATA-ITEM NOT UNIQUE

E

Meaning

The group item name has already been used elsewhere.

Response

Change name.

191 DATA-ITEM IN SUBSCHEMA NOT FOUND IN SCHEMA

W

Meaning

The item or group name is not in the schema definition.

Response

Check whether the data structure is correct.

192 WRONG SEQUENCE IN LEVEL-NUMBERS

E

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 GROUP-USAGE CLAUSE IN WRONG CONTEXT

E

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 DOUBLE USAGE OR GROUP-USAGE CLAUSE

E

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 LEVEL-NR GROUP-ITEM CONTRADICTS WITH ITS SUBORDINATE ITEMS

E

Meaning

Different level numbers are used in item definitions although there is no data structure or repeating group.

Response

Correct level numbers.

196 CONTRADICTION BETWEEN GROUP-ITEM AND ITS SUBORDINATE ITEMS

E

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 DOUBLE PICTURE CLAUSE

E

Meaning

Within an item definition, the PICTURE clause is specified several times.

Response

Correct the item definition.

198 PICTURE FOR GROUP-ITEM NOT ALLOWED

E

Meaning

A name for the data structure or repeating group was recognized which is related to a PIC clause.

Response

Correct data structure.

199 PICTURE FOR BINARY, BINARY-H OR DATABASE-KEY ITEM NOT ALLOWED

E

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 NO PICTURE SPECIFIED FOR DECIMAL ITEM

E

Meaning

No PICTURE clause found with COMP-3 entry of USAGE clause.

Meaning

Add PICTURE clause.

201 A-N PICTURE SPECIFIED FOR DECIMAL ITEM

E

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 NO PICTURE SPECIFIED FOR DISPLAY ITEM

E

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 DATABASE-KEY NOT ALLOWED

E

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 DOUBLE OCCURS-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

Within a vector the OCCURS clause was specified more than once.

Response

Correct vector definition.

205 IMPROPER VALUE OF INTEGER IN OCCURS-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

No number was specified in the OCCURS clause.

Response

Correct OCCURS clause.

206 OCCURS-CLAUSE NOT ALLOWED

E

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 DBKEY-FIELD ALREADY DEFINED IN RECORD-TYPE

W

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 CONTRADICTION BETWEEN PICTURE AND USAGE

E

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 CONDITION-ENTRY NOT AFTER 01 LEVEL

E

Meaning

A condition name with the level number 88 may not refer to a record.

Response

Check data structure.

210 CONDITION-ENTRY NOT AFTER DATABASE-KEY ITEM

E

Meaning

A condition clause with the level number 88 may not follow an elementary item with a database key.

Response

Correct data definition.

211 IMPROPER LITERAL SPECIFIED IN VALUE-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

Invalid entry for VALUE.

Response

Check VALUE clause.

212 IMPROPER LITERAL-2 SPECIFIED VALUE-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

THRU not followed by STRING.

Response

Correct VALUE clause.

213 NO RECORDS INCLUDED IN THE SUBSCHEMA

E

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 WRONG SET SECTION HEADER

W

Meaning

The word "SECTION" or a period is missing.

Response

Correct entry:
SET SECTION.

215 ILLEGAL CLAUSE IN SET SECTION

E

Meaning

"COPY" or a period is missing.

Response

Correct entry:
COPY ALL SETS.
COPY *setname*.

216 FOR ONE OR MORE SETS DOES NOT EXIST OWNER-RECORD IN SUB-SCHEMA

E

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 SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN CONDITIION-ENTRY

E

Meaning

Syntax error in the condition clause.

Response

Correct.

230 WRONG DEPENDING ON-CLAUSE

E

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 DATA-ITEM OF DEPENDING-CLAUSE MUST BE BIN 15

E

Meaning

The elementary item in which the record length is stored can only be:
TYPE IS BINARY 15.

Response

Correct elementary item.

232 DATA-ITEM OF DEPENDING-CLAUSE MUST BE DEFINED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE

E

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 LEVEL-NR OF DATA-ITEM MUST BE >1

E

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 DATA-ITEM NOT FOUND IN DEPENDING ON-CLAUSE

E

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 LAST ITEM OF RECORD IS GROUP-ITEM

E

Meaning

Invalid definition of the data structure in the subschema. The last item name refers to a group element.

Response

Correct data structure.

256 ALIGNED, ON BEHALF OF BINARY ITEM

W

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 ILLEGAL DATABASE-IDENTIFIER IN LOCATION-CLAUSE

E

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 USER KEYS SHOULD BE SMALLER THAN 245 OCTADS

E

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 MEMBER IS THE SAME RECORD AS THE OWNER

E

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 ASCENDING KEY ONLY WHEN SET IS SORTED BY DEFINED KEYS

E

Meaning

Specification of an ASC key is only permitted together with SET IS SORTED ...

Response

Correct.

281 TWO ALIAS-OPTIONS SPECIFYING THE SAME CALC-KEY

E

Meaning

There is already an ALIAS clause referring to the same item name.

Response

Change the item name in the ALIAS clause.

283 DATABASE-IDENTIFIER IN A-D-KEY-CLAUSE DOES NOT EXIST

E

Meaning

In the ASCENDING/DESCENDING clause the reference to an item name is missing.

Response

Correct or add item name.

285 TOO MANY ALIAS-OPTIONS IN LOCATION-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

When LOCATION MODE OF OWNER is specified only one ALIAS clause is permitted.

Response

Delete excessive ALIAS clauses.

286 SEL. LOCATION CLAUSE NOT ALLOWED WHEN DUPL.

E

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 MEMBER OF SET, SORTED BY DEFINED KEYS, MUST HAVE ASC-DESC-KEYS

E

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 NO SELECTION CLAUSE SPECIFIED

E

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 SELECTION-CLAUSE IN SINGULAR SET NOT ALLOWED

E

Meaning

No SELECTION clause is permitted in the specification of a singular set.

Response

Delete SELECTION clause.

291 ITEM IN ALIAS-OPTION NOT SPECIFIED IN LOCATION-CLAUSE OF OWNER

E

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 DATABASE-IDENTIFIER IN SEARCH-KEY DOES NOT EXIST

E

Meaning

The specified item name does not exist in the schema definition.

Response

Correct or add item name.

295 NO DUPLICATES SPECIFIED IN SEARCH-KEY-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

DUPLICATES ARE/ARE NOT ALLOWED must always be specified in the SEARCH-KEY clause.

Response

Correct.

296 ITEMTYPE NOT ALLOWED IN OLD SUBSCHEMA

E

Meaning

A field with USAGE DATABASE KEY LONG or USAGE NATIONAL occurred 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 RECORDTYPE TOO LONG FOR OLD SUBSCHEMA

E

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 RECORD-REF/SET-REF TOO BIG FOR OLD SUBSCHEMA

E

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 OCCURS CLAUSE IN SUBSCHEMA OMITTED OR ADDED

E

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 WRONG HIERARCHY

E

Meaning

An invalid hierarchy was detected at check of the data structure or repeating group.

Response

Check and correct accordingly.

302 HIERARCHY OF SUB-SCHEMA CONFLICTS WITH HIERARCHY OF SCHEMA

E

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 OCCURS-CLAUSE OF NEW GROUP-ITEM ILLEGAL

E

Meaning

OCCURS clause is not valid in this place.

Response

Check definition of the repeating group.

304 IN SUB-SCHEMA MORE OCCURRENCES THAN IN SCHEMA

E

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 CLASS IN SUB-SCHEMA OTHER THAN IN SCHEMA

E

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 LENGTH IN SUB-SCHEMA OTHER THAN IN SCHEMA

E

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 POINT-LOCATION IN SUB-SCHEMA OTHER THAN IN SCHEMA

W

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 RECORD-LAY-OUT OF SUB-SCHEMA DIFFERS FROM SCHEMA

E

Meaning

The entire format of the record does not match the format of the schema definition.

Response

Change record format.

310 LENGTH OF ALL RECORDS > 65535 BYTES

E

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 LENGTH OF ALL RECORDS > 61328 BYTES

E

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 CONDITION-NAME NOT UNIQUE

E

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 INVALID UNIT

W

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 NAME CONTAINS NO LETTER

W

Meaning

The name does not start with a letter.

Response

Change name.

7 HYPHEN MAY NOT BE THE LAST CHARACTER

W

Meaning

A hyphen must not be the last character of a name.

Response

Change name.

8 NAME LONGER THAN 30 CHARACTERS. FIRST 30 CHARACTERS TAKEN

W

Meaning

A name may consist of up to 30 characters. The remainder is ignored.

Response

Shorten name.

9 NUMBER TOO LARGE

E

Meaning

The specified number exceeds the permissible range.

Response

Correct number.

10 MARGIN RESTRICTIONS VIOLATED

W

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 ILLEGAL DELIMITER

W

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 TEXT STARTS IN FIRST 6 COLUMNS

E

Meaning

The first 6 columns contain the line numbering.

Response

Shift entry to column 8 or column 12.

13 NEGATIVE INTEGER NOT ALLOWED

E

Meaning

In the case of the SSL compiler negative numbers cannot be entered.

Response

Correct number.

20 SOURCE MUST BEGIN WITH 'STORAGE'

E

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 RESERVED WORD 'SCHEMA' NOT FOUND

E

Meaning

An SSL definition does not begin with:
"STORAGE STRUCTURE OF SCHEMA ..."

Response

Add the word "SCHEMA".

22 SCHEMA-NAME NOT FOUND

E

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 SYNTACTICAL 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 SYNTAX-ERROR IN INDEX-CLAUSE

E

Meaning

INDEX clause incorrectly formatted.

Response

Correct INDEX clause.

42 SYNTAX-ERROR IN REORGANIZATION-CLAUSE.

E

Meaning

REORGANIZATION clause incorrectly formatted.

Response

Correct REORGANIZATION clause.

47 NUMBER EXCEEDS MAXIMUM, MAXIMUM ASSUMED

W

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 CARD SEQUENCE-NUMBER MAY ONLY CONTAIN DIGITS

W

Meaning

Characters other than digits in the line numbering (column 1-6).

Response

Correct line numbering.

49 WRONG SEQUENCE IN CARD NUMBERING

W

Meaning

Line numbering not in ascending order.

Response

Correct line numbering.

50 STORAGE-CLAUSE ALREADY SPECIFIED

E

Meaning

The STORAGE clause was already specified. An SSL run was probably already executed.

Response

Omit clause.

51 AREA NOT SPECIFIED IN SCHEMA

E

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 AREA SPECIFIED BEFORE

E

Meaning

The realm name was already specified.

Response

Enter correct realm name.

54 RECORD NOT SPECIFIED IN SCHEMA

E

Meaning

The specified record name is not in the DDL schema.

Response

Correct record name.

55 RECORD SPECIFIED BEFORE

E

Meaning

The record name has been entered twice.

Response

Check RECORD entry.

56 CLAUSE IN RECORD-ENTRY IS SPECIFIED BEFORE

E

Meaning

A clause in the RECORD entry was defined a second time.

Response

Omit concerned clause.

57 AREA MUST BE THE TEMPORARY AREA IN THE WITHIN-CLAUSE

E

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 REORGANIZATION ONLY ALLOWED FOR NOT DYNAMIC NOT SORTED POINTER-ARRAY OR LISTS

E

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 NOT ALL AREAS OF WITHIN-CLAUSE SPECIFIED

E

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 RECORD IS NOT MEMBER IN SPECIFIED SET

E

Meaning

The record is not a member of the set specified in the PLACEMENT clause.

Response

Change SET definition in the DDL definition.

63 WITHIN-CLAUSES OF OWNER AND MEMBER NOT THE SAME

E

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 INDEX-NAME NOT SPECIFIED IN SCHEMA

E

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 CLAUSE IN INDEX-PHRASE IS SPECIFIED BEFORE

E

Meaning

A REORGANIZATION/PLACING/TYPING clause was already specified in the index clause.

Response

Correct INDEX clause.

66 CALC-OPTION MUST NOT BE USED

E

Meaning

The DDL definition contains "SEARCH KEY IS CALC".

Response

Correct DDL definition.

67 DBKEY-LIST ONLY ALLOWED WHEN DUPLICATES ARE ALLOWED

E
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 REORGANISATION NOT ALLOWED FOR DBKEY-LIST

E
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 SPECIFIED INTEGER IS NOT ALLOWED

E
Meaning
 The specified number is impermissible, e.g. POPULATION IS 0 is not permitted.

Response
 Enter valid integer.

72 SET NOT SPECIFIED IN SCHEMA

E
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 SET HAS BEEN SPECIFIED BEFORE

E
Meaning
 The set was already previously specified in the SSL definition.

Response
 Omit SET clause.

74 CLAUSE IN SET-ENTRY SPECIFIED BEFORE

E
Meaning
 Within the set definition the same clause was already specified.

Response
 Omit the clause.

75 ONLY "DETACHED" ALLOWED FOR SINGULAR SET

E

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 ORDER 'SORTED INDEXED' SHOULD HAVE BEEN USED

E

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 ONLY 'POINTER-ARRAY DETACHED WITHIN' ALLOWED FOR DYNAMIC SET

E

Meaning

For a dynamic set only "MODE IS POINTER-ARRAY" can be specified.

Response

Change SET definition.

78 MEMBER MUST BE AUTOMATIC

E

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 AREA MUST BE TEMPORARY

E

Meaning

Dynamic sets are only permitted in temporary realms.

Response

Specify temporary realms in the DDL definition.

80 SET MAY NOT BE DYNAMIC AND/OR SINGULAR

E

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 INDEX NAME SPECIFIED BEFORE

E

Meaning

Within the SET entry an INDEX clause has already been specified.

Response

Correct INDEX clause.

82 INDEX-CLAUSE NOT ALLOWED

E

Meaning

For "SORT-KEY" and "MODE IS POINTER-ARRAY" or "MODE IS LIST" an INDEX clause is not permitted.

Response

Delete INDEX clause.

83 INDICATOR-FUNCTION NOT YET IMPLEMENTED IN DBH

W

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 INCREASE-OPTION NOT YET IMPLEMENTED IN DBH

W

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 AREA MAY NOT BE TEMPORARY

E

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 AREA NOT SPECIFIED IN WITHIN-CLAUSE

E

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 COMPRESSION-CLAUSE IGNORED IN RECORD WITH VARIABLE LENGTH

W

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 TYPE DATABASE-KEY-LIST ONLY FOR SEARCH KEYS WITHOUT CALC

E

Meaning

TYPE DATABASE-KEY-LIST may only be specified for INDEX.

Response

Specify REPEATED-KEY.

89 MEMBER MUST BE MANDATORY AUTOMATIC

E

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 MODE IS LIST NOT COMPATIBLE TO VARIABLE RECORD LENGTH

E

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 SYNTACTICAL ERROR IN COMPRESSION CLAUSE

E

Meaning

The COMPRESSION clause is incorrectly formatted.

Response

Correct COMPRESSION clause.

92 FOR MEMBER RECORD OF SET WRONG WITHIN CLAUSE IN DDL

E

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 INTEGER IN THE POPULATION-CLAUSE OF THE SPECIFIED SET IS ZERO

E

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 OWNER OF THE SPECIFIED SET HAS A LOCATION MODE IS CALC

E

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 OWNER OR MEMBER OF THE SPECIFIED SET IS ALSO MEMBER OF A SET WITH MODE IS LIST

W

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 MEMBER OF THIS SET IS ALSO OWNER OF A SET WITH MODE IS LIST-ATTACHED.

W

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 COMPRESSION NOT ALLOWED WHEN THE RECORD IS MEMBER IN A SET WITH MODE IS LIST

E

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 > 2²⁴-1) 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 (subschemas 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 one 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 *9nnn text*

or

SPLRTS: C *9nnn 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 runtime 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 *subschemata*).

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 can access both. The unit and clone unit together form a clone pair. TimeFinder/Clone manages this pair in what is known as a clone session.

If clone units exist for all units of a pubset, these clone units together form the clone 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.

DBC.COM

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.

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 pages within a database must have the same length. Pages with a length of 4000 or 8096 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 a 32-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

See *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 *DBCUM*, 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.

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*.

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://bs2manuals.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

User Guide

BS2000 OSD/BC

Introductory Guide to DMS

User Guide

SDF (BS2000)

SDF Dialog Interface

User Guide

SORT (BS2000)

User Guide

SPACEOPT (BS2000)

Disk Optimization and Reorganization

User Guide

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

User Guide

OMNIS/OMNIS-MENU (BS2000)

Administration and Programming

User Guide

openUTM

Concepts and Functions

User Guide

openUTM

Programming Applications with KDCS for COBOL, C and C++

User Guide

openUTM

Generating Applications

User Guide

openUTM

Administering Applications

User Guide

openUTM

Using openUTM Applications under BS2000

User Guide

openUTM

Messages, Debugging and Diagnostics in BS2000

User Guide

COBOL2000 (BS2000)

COBOL Compiler

Reference Manual

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

BS2000 OSD/BC

Softbooks English
DVD

openSM2 (BS2000)

Software Monitor
User Guide

SNMP Management (BS2000)

User Guide