Note:
Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under “Notices” on page 809.

This edition applies to Version 2 Release 3 of z/OS® (5650-ZOS), and to subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

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257: Working Directory for PUT is NULL Device;

257: for GET is “directory” partitioned data set;

257: Working Directory for PUT is NULL Device;

257: for GET is z/OS UNIX directory directory

257: Working Directory for PUT is NULL Device;

257: for GET is “directory” name prefix

300 reply codes

300: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

300: Restart command accepted, parameter restart checkpoint

331 reply codes

331: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

331: Send email address as password please.

331: Send password please.

334 reply codes

334: Using authentication mechanism mechanism

335 reply codes

335: ADAT=base64EncodedData

335: More data needed

350 reply codes

350: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

350: REST command accepted, parameter byte_transfer_offset.

350: RNFR accepted. Please supply new name for RNTO.

400 reply codes

400: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

421 reply codes

421: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

421: connection terminated - setuid failure during REIN command processing. error

421: Open rejected due to insufficient resources

421: User Exit rejects open for connection

425 reply codes

425: Can’t open data connection

425: Can’t open passive connection

425: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

425: Server requires protected data connection

425: Unable to open data connection

426 reply codes

426: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

426: Connection closed; transfer aborted

426: Data connection aborted

426: Data set dsname is allocated to another job and is unavailable for cmd command

450 reply codes

450: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

450: Data set dsname is allocated to another job and is unavailable for cmd command

450: JESGET failed, could not allocate send buffer

450: Record too long

450: timer expired waiting for read process to open pathname

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About this document

This document describes VTAM® or TCP/IP codes. Use this document to look up specific VTAM or TCP/IP codes. For background reading to help understand concepts involved in VTAM operations, and for examples of the message output for a variety of DISPLAY commands, see the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Operation.

The information in this document supports both IPv6 and IPv4. Unless explicitly noted, information describes IPv4 networking protocol. IPv6 support is qualified within the text.

This document refers to Communications Server data sets by their default SMP/E distribution library name. Your installation might, however, have different names for these data sets where allowed by SMP/E, your installation personnel, or administration staff. For instance, this document refers to samples in SEZAINST library as simply in SEZAINST. Your installation might choose a data set name of SYS1.SEZAINST, CS390.SEZAINST, or other high level qualifiers for the data set name.

Who should read this document

This document is written for anyone required to interpret a VTAM or TCP/IP code. Familiarity with VTAM and TCP/IP concepts and terms is assumed.

How this document is organized

This document contains the following information:

- Chapter 1, “SNA sense codes,” on page 1, contains all sense codes set by VTAM and sense fields for RPL-based macros. Because sense codes can be set by many different products, this does not include all sense codes that can display in VTAM messages.
- Chapter 2, “Return codes for VTAM macroinstructions,” on page 145, describes return codes that are displayed in VTAM messages.
- Chapter 3, “Data link control (DLC) status codes,” on page 221, contains the data link control (DLC) status codes issued in some messages and in the IUTx VIT entry.
- Chapter 4, “CSM monitor IDs,” on page 255, contains the CSM Monitor IDs.
- Chapter 5, “VTAM status codes,” on page 259, includes resource status and session state codes and modifiers.
- Chapter 6, “VTAM wait state event codes and IDs,” on page 287, includes the wait state event codes that are displayed in VTAM messages.
- Chapter 7, “VTAM abend codes,” on page 301, describes VTAM abend codes.
- Chapter 8, “ATM network-generated cause and diagnostic codes,” on page 311, contains the ATM network-generated cause and diagnostic codes issued in some messages.
- Chapter 9, “SNA coupling facility user reason codes,” on page 327, describes the user reason codes issued to MVS™ by the Coupling Facility.
- Chapter 11, “SNMP pe_error messages,” on page 343, contains descriptions of the pe_errors that can appear when SNMPD is decoding the presentation elements from a presentation stream.
- Chapter 12, “SNMP ps_error messages,” on page 345, contains descriptions of the ps_errors that can appear when SNMPD is converting a presentation stream into a series of presentation elements.
- Chapter 13, “Sockets and sockets extended return codes (ERRNOs),” on page 349, contains a table showing the system-wide message numbers and codes set by the system calls.
About this document

How to use this document

To use this document, you should be familiar with the z/OS TCP/IP services and the TCP/IP suite of protocols.

How to contact IBM service

For immediate assistance, visit this website: http://www.software.ibm.com/support

Most problems can be resolved at this website, where you can submit questions and problem reports electronically, and access a variety of diagnosis information.

For telephone assistance in problem diagnosis and resolution (in the United States or Puerto Rico), call the IBM Software Support Center anytime (1-800-IBM®-SERV). You will receive a return call within 8 business hours (Monday – Friday, 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., local customer time).

Outside the United States or Puerto Rico, contact your local IBM representative or your authorized IBM supplier.

If you would like to provide feedback on this publication, see “Communicating your comments to IBM” on page 821.

Conventions and terminology that are used in this information

Commands in this information that can be used in both TSO and z/OS UNIX environments use the following conventions:

- When describing how to use the command in a TSO environment, the command is presented in uppercase (for example, NETSTAT).
- When describing how to use the command in a z/OS UNIX environment, the command is presented in bold lowercase (for example, netstat).
When referring to the command in a general way in text, the command is presented with an initial capital letter (for example, Netstat).

All the exit routines described in this information are installation-wide exit routines. The installation-wide exit routines also called installation-wide exits, exit routines, and exits throughout this information.

The TPF logon manager, although included with VTAM, is an application program; therefore, the logon manager is documented separately from VTAM.

Samples used in this information might not be updated for each release. Evaluate a sample carefully before applying it to your system.

Note: In this information, you might see the following Shared Memory Communications over Remote Direct Memory Access (SMC-R) terminology:

- RoCE Express®, which is a generic term representing IBM 10 GbE RoCE Express, IBM 10 GbE RoCE Express2, and IBM 25 GbE RoCE Express2 feature capabilities. When this term is used in this information, the processing being described applies to both features. If processing is applicable to only one feature, the full terminology, for instance, IBM 10 GbE RoCE Express will be used.

- RoCE Express2, which is a generic term representing an IBM RoCE Express2® feature that might operate in either 10 GbE or 25 GbE link speed. When this term is used in this information, the processing being described applies to either link speed. If processing is applicable to only one link speed, the full terminology, for instance, IBM 25 GbE RoCE Express2 will be used.

- RDMA network interface card (RNIC), which is used to refer to the IBM® 10 GbE RoCE Express, IBM® 10 GbE RoCE Express2, or IBM 25 GbE RoCE Express2 feature.

- Shared RoCE environment, which means that the "RoCE Express" feature can be used concurrently, or shared, by multiple operating system instances. The feature is considered to operate in a shared RoCE environment even if you use it with a single operating system instance.

Clarification of notes

Information traditionally qualified as Notes is further qualified as follows:

Attention
- Indicate the possibility of damage

Guideline
- Customary way to perform a procedure

Note
- Supplemental detail

Rule
- Something you must do; limitations on your actions

Restriction
- Indicates certain conditions are not supported; limitations on a product or facility

Requirement
- Dependencies, prerequisites

Result
- Indicates the outcome

Tip
- Offers shortcuts or alternative ways of performing an action; a hint

Prerequisite and related information

z/OS Communications Server function is described in the z/OS Communications Server library. Descriptions of those documents are listed in “Bibliography” on page 813, in the back of this document.
**Required information**

Before using this product, you should be familiar with TCP/IP, VTAM, MVS, and UNIX System Services.

**Softcopy information**

Softcopy publications are available in the following collection.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Titles</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IBM Z Redbooks</td>
<td>The IBM Z®® subject areas range from e-business application development and enablement to hardware, networking, Linux, solutions, security, parallel sysplex, and many others. For more information about the Redbooks® publications, see <a href="http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/">http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/</a> and <a href="http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/zfavorites/">http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/zfavorites/</a>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other documents**

This information explains how z/OS references information in other documents.

When possible, this information uses cross-document links that go directly to the topic in reference using shortened versions of the document title. For complete titles and order numbers of the documents for all products that are part of z/OS, see z/OS Information Roadmap (SA23-2299). The Roadmap describes what level of documents are supplied with each release of z/OS Communications Server, and also describes each z/OS publication.

To find the complete z/OS library, visit the z/OS library in IBM Knowledge Center (www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSLTBW/welcome).

Relevant RFCs are listed in an appendix of the IP documents. Architectural specifications for the SNA protocol are listed in an appendix of the SNA documents.

The following table lists documents that might be helpful to readers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SNA Formats</td>
<td>GA27-3136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP/IP Tutorial and Technical Overview</td>
<td>GG24-3376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding LDAP</td>
<td>SG24-4986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/OS Cryptographic Services System SSL Programming</td>
<td>SC14-7495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/OS IBM Tivoli Directory Server Administration and Use for z/OS</td>
<td>SC23-6788</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Title | Number
--- | ---
z/OS JES2 Initialization and Tuning Guide | SA32-0991
z/OS Problem Management | SC23-6844
z/OS MVS Diagnosis: Reference | GA32-0904
z/OS MVS Diagnosis: Tools and Service Aids | GA32-0905
z/OS MVS Using the Subsystem Interface | SA38-0679
z/OS Program Directory | GI11-9848
z/OS UNIX System Services Command Reference | SA23-2280
z/OS UNIX System Services Planning | GA32-0884
z/OS UNIX System Services Programming: Assembler Callable Services Reference | SA23-2281
z/OS UNIX System Services User's Guide | SA23-2279
z/OS XL C/C++ Runtime Library Reference | SC14-7314

**Redbooks publications**

The following Redbooks publications might help you as you implement z/OS Communications Server.

### Title | Number
--- | ---
IBM z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP Implementation, Volume 1: Base Functions, Connectivity, and Routing | SG24-8096
IBM z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP Implementation, Volume 2: Standard Applications | SG24-8097
IBM z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP Implementation, Volume 3: High Availability, Scalability, and Performance | SG24-8098
IBM z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP Implementation, Volume 4: Security and Policy-Based Networking | SG24-8099
IBM Communication Controller Migration Guide | SG24-6298
IP Network Design Guide | SG24-2580
Managing OS/390 TCP/IP with SNMP | SG24-5866
Migrating Subarea Networks to an IP Infrastructure Using Enterprise Extender | SG24-5957
SecureWay Communications Server for OS/390 V2R8 TCP/IP: Guide to Enhancements | SG24-5631
SNA and TCP/IP Integration | SG24-5291
TCP/IP in a Sysplex | SG24-5235
TCP/IP Tutorial and Technical Overview | GG24-3376
Theradsafe Considerations for CICS | SG24-6351
Where to find related information on the Internet

**z/OS**
This site provides information about z/OS Communications Server release availability, migration information, downloads, and links to information about z/OS technology
http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/

**z/OS Internet Library**
Use this site to view and download z/OS Communications Server documentation

**IBM Communications Server product**
The primary home page for information about z/OS Communications Server

**z/OS Communications Server product**
The page contains z/OS Communications Server product introduction

**IBM Communications Server product support**
Use this site to submit and track problems and search the z/OS Communications Server knowledge base for Technotes, FAQs, white papers, and other z/OS Communications Server information
http://www.software.ibm.com/support

**IBM Communications Server performance information**
This site contains links to the most recent Communications Server performance reports
http://www.ibm.com/support/docview.wss?uid=swg27005524

**IBM Systems Center publications**
Use this site to view and order Redbooks publications, Redpapers, and Technotes
http://www.redbooks.ibm.com/

**IBM Systems Center flashes**
Search the Technical Sales Library for Techdocs (including Flashes, presentations, Technotes, FAQs, white papers, Customer Support Plans, and Skills Transfer information)
http://www.ibm.com/support/techdocs/atsmastr.nsf

**Tivoli® NetView® for z/OS**
Use this site to view and download product documentation about Tivoli NetView for z/OS
http://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSZJDU/welcome

**RFCs**
Search for and view Request for Comments documents in this section of the Internet Engineering Task Force website, with links to the RFC repository and the IETF Working Groups web page
http://www.ietf.org/rfc.html

**Internet drafts**
View Internet-Drafts, which are working documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and other groups, in this section of the Internet Engineering Task Force website
http://www.ietf.org/ID.html
Information about web addresses can also be found in information APAR II11334.

Note: Any pointers in this publication to websites are provided for convenience only and do not serve as an endorsement of these websites.

DNS websites
For more information about DNS, see the following USENET news groups and mailing addresses:

USENET news groups
comp.protocols.dns.bind

BIND mailing lists
https://lists.isc.org/mailman/listinfo

BIND Users
- Subscribe by sending mail to bind-users-request@isc.org.
- Submit questions or answers to this forum by sending mail to bind-users@isc.org.

BIND 9 Users (This list might not be maintained indefinitely.)
- Subscribe by sending mail to bind9-users-request@isc.org.
- Submit questions or answers to this forum by sending mail to bind9-users@isc.org.

The z/OS Basic Skills Information Center
The z/OS Basic Skills Information Center is a web-based information resource intended to help users learn the basic concepts of z/OS, the operating system that runs most of the IBM mainframe computers in use today. The Information Center is designed to introduce a new generation of Information Technology professionals to basic concepts and help them prepare for a career as a z/OS professional, such as a z/OS systems programmer.

Specifically, the z/OS Basic Skills Information Center is intended to achieve the following objectives:
- Provide basic education and information about z/OS without charge
- Shorten the time it takes for people to become productive on the mainframe
- Make it easier for new people to learn z/OS

To access the z/OS Basic Skills Information Center, open your web browser to the following website, which is available to all users (no login required): https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/zosbasics/com.ibm.zos.zbasics/homepage.html?cp=zosbasics
Summary of changes for IP and SNA Codes

This document contains terminology, maintenance, and editorial changes, including changes to improve consistency and retrievability. Technical changes or additions to the text and illustrations are indicated by a vertical line to the left of the change.

Changes made in z/OS Communications Server Version 2 Release 3

This document contains information previously presented in z/OS Communications Server: IP and SNA Codes, which supported z/OS Version 2 Release 2.

December 2018

Changed information

Technical and terminology changes about Shared Memory Communications

March 2018

Changed information

HiperSockets Converged Interface support, see Chapter 3, “Data link control (DLC) status codes,” on page 221.

September 2017

Changed information

- 3270 Intrusion Detection Services, see the following topics:
  - “Sense code 082B” on page 40
  - “Session status modifiers (positions 6–8)” on page 285
- Communications Server support for RoCE Express2 feature, see Chapter 3, “Data link control (DLC) status codes,” on page 221.

Deleted information

- Removal of SMTPD & sendmail, all references to SMTP and sendmail are deleted.

Changes made in z/OS Version 2 Release 2, as updated September 2016

This document contains information previously presented in z/OS Communications Server: IP and SNA Codes, SC27-3648-05, which supported z/OS Version 2 Release 2.

Changes made in z/OS Version 2 Release 2, as updated March 2016

This document contains information previously presented in z/OS Communications Server: IP and SNA Codes, SC27-3648-04, which supported z/OS Version 2 Release 2.

Changed information

- Shared Memory Communications - Direct Memory Access, see Chapter 3, “Data link control (DLC) status codes,” on page 221.
Changes made in z/OS Version 2 Release 2

This document contains information previously presented in z/OS Communications Server: IP and SNA Codes, SC27-3648-03, which supported z/OS Version 2 Release 1.

Changes made in z/OS Version 2 Release 1, as updated February 2015

This document contains information previously presented in z/OS Communications Server: IP and SNA Codes, SC27-3648-02, which supported z/OS Version 2 Release 1.

Changed information

• Shared Memory Communications over RDMA adapter (RoCE) virtualization, see Chapter 3, “Data link control (DLC) status codes,” on page 221.

Changes made in z/OS Version 2 Release 1, as updated September 2014

This document contains information previously presented in z/OS Communications Server: IP and SNA Codes, SC27-3648-01, which supported z/OS Version 2 Release 1.

Changes made in z/OS Version 2 Release 1, as updated December 2013

This document contains information previously presented in z/OS Communications Server: IP and SNA Codes, SC27-3648-00, which supported z/OS Version 2 Release 1.

Changed information

• Shared Memory Communications over Remote Direct Memory Access, see the following topics:
  – Chapter 3, “Data link control (DLC) status codes,” on page 221
  – Chapter 4, “CSM monitor IDs,” on page 255

z/OS Version 2 Release 1 summary of changes

See the Version 2 Release 1 (V2R1) versions of the following publications for all enhancements related to z/OS V2R1:

• z/OS Migration
• z/OS Planning for Installation
• z/OS Summary of Message and Interface Changes
• z/OS Introduction and Release Guide
Chapter 1. SNA sense codes

This section contains the following sections:

- “08XX (request reject)” on page 2
- “10XX (request error)” on page 97
- “20XX (state error)” on page 119
- “40XX (RH usage error)” on page 121
- “80XX (path error)” on page 123
- “A0XX (RTP sense data)” on page 133
- “FFXX (HPR sense data)” on page 140
- “SNA sense field values for RPL-based macroinstructions” on page 142
- “3270 SNA and non-SNA device sense fields” on page 143

Notes:

- This section contains all sense codes set by VTAM. To assist you in problem determination, a number of SNA-architected sense codes set by products other than VTAM are also included. However, this section does not include all product-specific sense codes that might display in VTAM messages. See SNA Formats or SNA Network Product Formats for a description of all SNA-architected sense codes.
- If a sense code is set by NCP, NetView, CICS®, a device, or any other product, see the appropriate product documentation for a complete explanation of the sense code.
- The SNA sense code definitions used in this section are the architected descriptions written at the time this document was published. Additional VTAM information or helpful hints might be added to the basic SNA definition.

Sense codes

Sense data in a request/response unit (RU) consists of one byte for the category, one byte for the modifier, and two bytes for either sense-code-specific information or user-defined data. Following is the format of sense data:

![Figure 1. Sense data format](image-url)
08XX (request reject)

This category indicates that the request was delivered to the intended component; it was understood and supported, but not executed.

Sense code 0801

Resource not available: The LU, PU, link station, or link specified in an RU is not available.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

VTAM hint: Possible causes of this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

- A CINIT request fails because an application rejects a terminal log on. Message IST663I is displayed when this error occurs, and the logon from the terminal fails with USSMSG07. See the information about common subarea network problems in z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures for more information about this problem.
- The logmode is incorrect.
- The major node is not active for the resource. (A frequent reason for this error is that the NCP has not been activated.)
- The line is inactive.
- The line is a CALL=INOUT line over which simultaneous connections are being attempted (dial-in and dial-out). This is a temporary condition and the session might be tried again.
- APPC=YES was coded on the APPL definition, and there is an attempt to establish the session using OPNDST.
- With NTRI, this error can occur when DIALNO is incorrect.
- For IMS, the LU might not be defined.

0001
Independent LU does not receive ACTLU: An ACTLU has been sent by the SSCP to an independent LU (sent by BF).

0002
Reserved resources requested for sessions exceed allowable maximum: The resource reservation request in RNAA exceeds the maximum allowed by system definition. The address was not assigned and no change was made to the current reservation of resources for the LU.

0003
Name aliasing cannot be performed because the name alias function is not available.

0004
A switched connection currently exists for the link being activated, and the SSCP or the subarea PU does not support the protocols necessary to allow takeover of such a link.

0005
A SETCV has been received for a resource that is still represented in the pool of available control blocks.

0006
The line is not associated with a line adapter, or the line is associated with a line adapter that is not valid for the genned usage tier.

0007
The line is associated with a line adapter that is not installed or not attached to the CCU.

0008
The line is associated with a line adapter that is inoperative.

0009
The LU is not available because it is not ready to accept sessions.
000A
The PLU is not available because it is being taken down or has issued SETLOGON with the OPTCD=QUIESCE. The PLU is, therefore, not accepting new sessions. The initiation request should not be tried again.

VTAM hint: If the PLU is TSO, then it is likely that the TSO USERMAX limit has been reached. If a MODIFY TSO,USERMAX=0 was issued, then all LOGON attempts for TSO will fail with this sense code.

000B
The PLU is not available because it is unable to comply with the PLU-SLU role specification.

000C
The SLU is not available because it is unable to comply with the PLU-SLU role specification.

000D
The LU is not available because its SSCP is in the process of being taken down, and is therefore not allowing new sessions to be started. The initiation request should not be tried again.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that a dynamic application program is trying to open its ACB at the same time its SSCP is in the process of being taken down.

000E
The LU is not available because an intermediate gateway SSCP is in the process of being taken down, and is therefore not allowing new sessions to be started.

000F
The SLU is not available because it is being taken down, and is therefore not accepting new sessions. The initiation request should not be tried again.

0010
A switched subarea connection cannot be established because no switched subarea links are defined.

0011
Switched subarea connection to another network cannot be established because no switched subarea links are defined within a gateway NCP.

0012
An APPN connection cannot be established because this node has no available integers to represent a new TG.

0013
Switched connection cannot be established because a SHM GROUP was not defined in the switched PU’s PATH definitions.

0014
A switched connection cannot be established. Call request verification was requested, but is not supported for this configuration. This condition results from conflicting system definition.

0015
The link connection is unavailable as a result of a hardware failure within the line adapter.

0016
A link resource is not available as a result of maintenance occurring on the supporting hardware.

0017
A link resource is not available because a mismatch exists within the microcode of the supporting hardware.

0018
Activation of the channel link failed because the supporting hardware is undergoing error recovery.

0019
Activation of the channel link failed because the supporting hardware is undergoing concurrent maintenance.
A link connection is associated with a protocol that is inoperative.

A link resource is not available because of a mismatch between current operational parameters and the values specified at system generation.

The PU is not available because the dependent LU server-dependent LU requester connection could not be established.

A switched connection cannot be established because no switched link has been defined.

REQDACTPU was received for a PU that is known but whose SSCP-PU session is currently inactive.

A multipath channel connection cannot be established because the system level is not at least MVS 4.3.

An ACTLINK has been received for a resource that is still represented in the pool of available control blocks.
002B Resource is unavailable due to program or operator action. This sense code is returned by the DLU network node server when it performs resource verification reduction for a DLU in its domain which has registered itself as unavailable for an unexpired time.

002C The required extended coupling facility is not available.

002E Generic Resource exit indicated to fail this session.

4001 Line cannot be force deactivated while panel line test is active.

4002 A forced deactivate was attempted when wrap test was active.

**Sense code 0802**
Intervention required: Forms or cards are required at an output device, or a device is temporarily in local mode, or other conditions require intervention.

**Sense code 0803**
Missing password: The required password was not supplied.

**Sense code 0804**
Password was not valid.

**Sense code 0805**
Session limit exceeded: The requested session cannot be activated, as one of the NAUs is at its session limit, for example, the LU-LU session limit or the (LU, mode) session limit. This sense code applies to ACTCDRM, INIT, BIND, and CINIT requests.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000 No specific code applies.

**VTAM hint:** Possible causes of this error include:
- A dynamic reconfiguration (DR) mismatch exists between VTAM and NCP. Check the PUDR and LUDR pools.
- The session limit was exceeded because:
  - The given mode name was found and the limit is currently set to zero, preventing activation of additional sessions.
  - The given mode name cannot be found. The session limit is assumed to be zero.

0001 If accepted, the BIND request would prevent either the receiving LU or the sending LU from activating the number of contention-winner sessions to the partner LU that were agreed upon during a change-number-of-sessions procedure.

0002 If accepted, the BIND request would cause the XRF-backup session limit to be exceeded.

0003 If accepted, the BIND request would cause the XRF-active session limit to be exceeded.

**Note:** The session limit for XRF-active sessions is one. An XRF-active BIND is valid only if there are no XRF-active or XRF-backup sessions with the receiving SLU.

0004 For an independent LU, the BIND request, if accepted, would cause the system-defined maximum number of sessions (MAXSESS) allowed for any LU to be exceeded for this LU.
0005  The intermediate session router is unable to create a session connector control block. The pool of
session connectors is saturated with active sessions and with pending active sessions for which the
queue bit was set in the BIND; the BIND should not be tried again.

0006  The intermediate session router is unable to create a session connector control block. The pool of
session connectors is saturated with active sessions and with pending active sessions for which the
queue bit was not set in the BIND; the BIND should be tried again.

0008  For a dependent LU, if accepted, the BIND request would cause the session limit to be exceeded.

0009  If accepted, the request would cause the PLU session limit to be exceeded.

000A  If accepted, the request would cause the SLU session limit to be exceeded.

000B  The request was rejected because a session already exists between the same LU pair, and at least one
of the LUs does not support parallel sessions.

000C  Duplicate controller session attempted.

Sense code 0806
Resource unknown: For example, the request contained a name or address not identifying a PU, LU, SSCP,
link, or link station known to the receiver or the sender.

Note: In an interconnected network environment, this sense code might be set by an SSCP in whose
subnetwork and domain the LU was expected to reside; it is not set by an SSCP that is only an
intermediary on the session-setup path. A gateway SSCP examines the resource identifier control vector
in a session setup request (for example, CDINIT), to determine whether the LU is in the SSCP’s
subnetwork and domain.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code-specific information.

0000  No specific code applies.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues
searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that uservarname has been specified on the ID operand of
the DISPLAY NCPSTOR command.

0001  The resources identified in an SNA address list (X’04’) MS common subvector are unknown to the PU
receiving the request.

Note: When this sense data flows in a negative response to a network management vector transport
(NMVT), the referenced X’04’ subvector is the one that was present in the request NMVT to which the
negative response corresponds. When this sense data flows in a sense data (X’7D’) MS common
subvector, the referenced X’04’ subvector is present with the X’7D’ subvector in the same major
vector.

0002  Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see
implementation documentation for details of usage.

VTAM issues this code in response to an NPM session collection request for an undefined resource to
indicate that the request was successful.
**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See *NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes* for a complete description.

**0004**
The indicated resources in the accompanying name list (X’06’) subvector are unknown to the control point to which the request containing the subvector was routed.

**Note:** Names in the hierarchy below the level of the first unknown resource are not examined by the control point.

**0005**
The physical unit is currently in the physical unit dynamic reconfiguration pool.

**0006**
For a dynamic reconfiguration DELETE, MOVE, or REPLACE operation, the resource to be dynamically reconfigured could not be found.

**0007**
The LU address in bytes 8–9 of RNAA Type X’04’ is already in the free pool.

**0008**
For a dynamic reconfiguration DELETE, MOVE, or REPLACE operation, the NAU name in RNAA does not correspond to the resource identified by the element address in the RNAA.

**0009**
The SSCP(OLU) cannot identify the SSCP(DLU), and the default SSCP rerouting is not enabled.

**000A**
The configuration identifier specified in a management services command is not recognized by the DLC manager at the receiving node.

**0011**
An unknown OLU name was specified in the request.

**0012**
An unknown DLU name was specified in the request.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**VTAM hint:** Possible causes of this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

- No CDRMs are active.
- No CDRSC exists for the DLU, and one cannot be created dynamically because CDRDYN=NO. Verify that a host CDRM definition exists and is activated if this node was started with a subarea number, and ensure that CDRDYN=YES is specified on the CDRM definition. See *z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference* for information about the CDRDYN operand.

**0013**
An unknown SLU name was specified in the request.

**0014**
An unknown PLU name was specified in the request.

**0015**
An unknown OLU address was specified in the request.

**0016**
An unknown DLU address was specified in the request.

**0017**
An unknown SLU address was specified in the request.

**0018**
An unknown PLU address was specified in the request.
0021  The session-initiation request specified that the receiving SSCP is the SSCP having the DLU in its domain, but the DLU is unknown to the receiving SSCP. This error can occur if a CDRM is coded incorrectly on the CDRSC definition statement.

0022  The originator of the request or response is unknown to the receiver.

0023  The destination of the request or response is unknown to the sender.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

0024  An unknown LU1 name was specified in the request.

0025  An unknown LU2 name was specified in the request.

0026  The SSCP does not have a session with the boundary function PU of an independent LU.

0027  The PU associated with a switched SLU is unknown. Session setup processing for the switched SLU cannot proceed.

0028  NAU1 network address is unknown.

0029  NAU2 network address is unknown.

002A  The NAU name in the CONTACT or ACTLU does not correspond to the resource at the target address.

002B  The TG being activated is unknown.

002C  The identification supplied by the adjacent node in its XID3 differed from the identification that the receiving node was configured to expect.

002D  Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See *NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes* for a complete description.

002E  Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See *NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes* for a complete description.

002F  The destination resource was not found on this node during a session activation attempt.

0030  The adjacent node was not identified during CP-CP session activation or deactivation.

0031  Upon receiving a route request from another component in the node, TRS has been unable to locate in its topology database the destination network node or any network node specified in the TG vectors for the destination end node; the request is rejected.
A SETCV defining an intra-FRSE PCV segment subport set was received containing an element address unknown to the receiver.

A network resource needed for session establishment has become unavailable resulting in the termination of the pending session establishment procedure.

REQDACTPU received for an unknown PU.

VTAM hint: This sense code is set by VTAM when processing the REQDACTPU request received from the dependent LU requester (DLUR) to deactivate the PU, but the PU is not known to VTAM. VTAM will send a negative REQDACTPU response with the sense code to the DLUR.

Verify that the PU name is specified correctly in the PU definition for the switched major node and in the DLUR definitions. If you have a system where PUs are being dynamically created, verify that the PU name is specified correctly in either the NIDDEF or CPNDEF definitions and in the DLUR definitions.

The local node has received an unknown adjacent CP name in a request to activate or deactivate a CP-CP session.

No SSCP-SSCP session exists between the VRTG end points.

VTAM Information: VTAM sets this sense code when a CDINIT(5) or DSRLSR(4) cannot be sent because there is no SSCP session between the VR-based TG (VRTG) endpoints. A VRTG, although it creates the appearance of APPN, always represents underlying subarea connectivity and the existing subarea requirement that every SSCP in the network must have an active CDRM session with every other SSCP in that network is still in effect. See the information about VRTGs in z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide.

Product-specific sense code.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message but is set by another product. It might be issued by CICS. If issued by CICS, bytes 2 and 3 map to a CICS message number. See http://www.ibm.com/software/htp/cics/library/ for additional information about CICS messages and codes.

Resource not available—LUSTAT forthcoming: A subsidiary device will be unavailable for an indeterminate period of time. LUSTAT will be sent when the device becomes available.

Tip: If you receive this sense code while you are trying to establish a connection with a dynamic EE PU, the dialing side of the connection receives an INOP notification. The cause of the problem might be that none of the TGNs specified on the EE model PU are available.

The contents ID contained on the ACTCDRM request was not valid.

Mode inconsistency: The requested function cannot be performed in the present state of the receiver. Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

No specific code applies.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

VTAM hint: Possible causes of this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:
• If resources are not activating correctly when a new NCP is activated, either rename the new NCP or use another method to make sure that the old resource resolution table (RRT) is replaced with the new RRT.
• If you are trying to establish a session to a 3274, this error can occur when DATMODE=HALF is not coded on the PU definition statement.
• A VARY INACT,FORCE command on a switched PU is turned into a VARY INACT,REACT.
• If a USERVAR is defined, the USERVAR name is required for session initiation instead of the real name.
• There is not enough storage to enable VTAM to add a dynamic application program to the symbol resolution table (SRT).
• Another resource with the same name as a dynamic application program that requests to open its ACB has already been defined.

0001
The logical unit vector (LUV) table is too small.

0002
Either the SSCP is not the owner, or it was not added by dynamic reconfiguration.

0003
Previous RNAA received for the same address. Check the LOCADDR in the LU definitions.

0004
Local address X'0000' specified for a logical unit added to a cluster controller module (PU Type 2).

0005
Attempted to switch the line mode when the link was already active.

0006
The logical unit was specified at system generation as not available for dynamic reconfiguration.

0007
Attempted to switch the line mode while an activate link command is in progress.

0008
Attempted to switch the line mode while a deactivate link is in progress.

0009
Attempted to switch the line mode while a wrap is in progress on this line.

000A
Either the specified physical unit was not assigned to the specified link, or the specified logical unit was not assigned to the specified physical unit.

000B
The logical unit or the physical unit was in active session.

000D
A logical unit was still assigned to the physical unit.

000E
The resource to be dynamically reconfigured is a system generated resource and is defined as not DR-deletable.

000F
An RNAA received from an SSCP is rejected because it specifies a resource (adjacent link station or LU) that currently has an address assigned as a result of the RNAA of another SSCP; or an ACTLU, FNA, or SETCV received from an SSCP is rejected because it specifies a resource address that is not assigned to an existing resource or is assigned as a result of the RNAA of another SSCP.

0010–0013
Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

0010
Attempted to switch the line mode while a line trace or scanner interface trace (SIT) is in process.
ANS mismatch discovered.

The type modifier (3270 indicator) is already set and does not match the type modifier in this command.

The PU type on SETCV does not match the actual PU type.

The error-recovery modifier is already set and does not match the error-recovery modifier in this command.

The pass limit is already set and does not match the pass limit field in this command.

A SETCV was received containing a value for the SDLC BTU send limit that conflicts with the previous value received.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See NCP, SSP, and EP Messages and Codes for a complete description.

The maximum segment size is already set and does not match the maximum segment size in this command.

The command specifies a pool indicator that is not X'00' or X'01'.

The RNAA request contains a network ID that is not known to the gateway PU.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

An address-pair session key in a network-qualified address pair control vector (X'15') is not known to the gateway PU.

A gateway PU received an RNAA request for a cross-network session and all possible address transforms for the named resource are allocated.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

The gateway node receiving an RNAA request cannot support another session between the named resource pair.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

A PU received an ACTPU request with the SSCP-PU session capabilities control vector (X'0B') indicating that the sending SSCP does not support ENA, but the PU does not know the SSCP’s maximum subarea address value.

Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See NCP, SSP, and EP Messages and Codes for a complete description.

MAXOUT of zero received.
0027
A request for a function was received by a component, but the function was not enabled or activated.

0028
Cleanup termination of an LU-LU session has been converted to a forced termination by the LU. The SSCP must wait for session-ended signals before deleting its session awareness records of the session.

0029
Second-level application state change has occurred. An application program served by an MS application program has changed the state of a node that might result in the rejection or failure of a current request or of a future request that would have previously been honored.

002A
The route setup procedure identified in a session services request was not in the expected state.

0030
An FNA was received for an LU that has an active SSCP-LU session.

0031
Bind failure: Mismatch of date, time, or NCP load module name. The load module currently processing in the CCU does not match the NPM resource resolution table (RRT) in use by NPM. The NCP generation date, time, and load module name in the NPM RRT must match that in the NCP exactly. Verification is through the user data in the bind image.

0032
A BFSESSINFO was received when the LU was not pending BFSESSINFO; the reported sessions will be terminated, and the associated network addresses will be freed. This sense data is also included in the BF CLEANUP when the sessions are terminated.

0033
A BIND with the same LFSID as an existing pending-reset session has been received by a boundary function from a peripheral PLU.

0034
A termination request has been received for a resource that has been taken over by an SSCP. The termination type is not strong enough to apply to the resources. The termination type needs to be forced or cleanup.

0035
A cross-domain resource, which was expected to be active, is inactive.

0036
The short hold mode logical connection selected does not exist.

0037
A non-short hold mode connection was attempted on a port (group) that is dedicated to short hold mode operation.

0038
There is an inconsistency of mode between the XID sender and receiver. The XID receiver is operating in short hold mode. Examples include inconsistent settings of the short hold indicator (SHI), the short hold status indicator (SHSI), and the XID exchange state indicator.

0039
CP Transaction Error: CP Capabilities (X’12C1’) GDS variable request sent indicating conversation complete or without change direction (CEB or ¬CD) or CP Capabilities reply sent indicating conversation not yet complete (¬CEB).

VTAM hint: This sense code is set by VTAM in the following situations:
• During contention winner CP-CP session activation.
  • The execution of an APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC,QUALIFY=CONWIN instruction to allocate a conwinner CP-CP session failed due to an unrecoverable error, and APPC did not communicate to the issuing TP a non-zero sense code at the time the ALLOC instruction was posted back. The RCPRI and RCSEC return codes displayed in message IST1002I in the IST1110I message group provide more information about the cause of the error.
- The execution of the APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE,QUALIFY=SPEC instruction to receive the capabilities of the adjacent CP completed successfully, but the TP issuing that instruction was not notified that the partner LU has unconditionally deallocated the conversation. You might want to make the system programmer aware of this situation.

• During contention loser CP-CP session activation.
  - The execution of the APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE,QUALIFY=SPEC instruction to receive the capabilities of the adjacent CP completed successfully, but the partner LU did not enter RECEIVE state as expected. You might want to make the system programmer aware of this situation.

• During contention winner or contention loser CP-CP session activation.
  - The execution of an APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND,QUALIFY=DATA instruction to send our CP capabilities to the adjacent CP failed due to an unrecoverable error, and APPC did not communicate to the issuing TP a non-zero sense code at the time the SEND was posted back. The RCPRI and RCSEC return codes displayed in message IST1002I in the IST1110I message group provide more information about the cause of the error.
  - The execution of the APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE,QUALIFY=SPEC instruction to receive the adjacent CP's capabilities failed due to an unrecoverable error, and APPC did not communicate to the issuing TP a non-zero sense code at the time the RECEIVE was posted back. The RCPRI and RCSEC return codes displayed in message IST1002I in the IST1110I message group provide more information about the cause of the error.
  - The execution of the APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE,QUALIFY=SPEC instruction to receive the adjacent CP's capabilities completed successfully, but something other than data was received from the partner CP. You might want to make the system programmer aware of this situation.

003A
A null XID was received when an XID3 with its exchange state indicators set to "prenegotiation," "negotiation proceeding," or "exchange state indicators not supported" was expected.

003B
A null XID was received when a nonactivation XID3 was expected.

003C
An XID3 with the exchange state indicators set to "prenegotiation" was received when either of the values "negotiation proceeding" or "exchange state indicators not supported" was expected.

003D
A nonactivation XID3 was received when a null XID or link-activation XID3 was expected.

003E
A link activation XID3 was received when a null XID or nonactivation XID3 was expected.

003F
The node with a secondary link station attempted to initiate a nonactivation exchange when secondary-initiated nonactivation exchanges are not supported on the connection.

0040
A mode-setting command was received and was either not expected or not valid for the receiving node; for example, SNRME was received when SNRM was expected.

0041
An XID3 with the Exchange State indicators specifying a negotiation-proceeding exchange was received when an XID3 indicating a prenegotiation exchange was expected. If prenegotiation XID3s are used in a link activation XID exchange, each node must send and receive one.

0042
On an ABM TG on which secondary-initiated nonactivation XID exchanges are supported, the adjacent link station has initiated a nonactivation exchange by sending a nonactivation XID3 in which the ABM Nonactivation XID Exchange Initiator indicator specifies that the sending node is not initiating a nonactivation exchange. On such TGs, the initiator of a nonactivation exchange always explicitly indicates that it is initiating a nonactivation exchange.
An XID3 indicating that the sender supports the Exchange State indicators was received when the sender had previously indicated that it does not support this field in XID3.

An XID has been received after receipt of a mode-setting command but before the completion of the mode-setting sequence, for example, before RR, RNR, or an I-frame with the poll bit set has been sent by the node with the primary link station after it has received UA in response to its mode-setting command.

A node with an NRM primary link station has received an XID3 when it has no outstanding commands. NRM secondary link stations send XIDs only in response to XID commands.

The XID3 received from the adjacent node had an XID negotiation error (X'22') control vector appended. The XID exchange will therefore terminate unsuccessfully.

The request cannot be accepted because dynamic reconfiguration is in process for the target resource.

Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See *NCP, SSP, and EP Messages and Codes* for a complete description.

Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See *NCP, SSP, and EP Messages and Codes* for a complete description.

A node with a secondary NRM link station attempted to initiate a nonactivation XID exchange with an XID3. Nodes with secondary NRM link stations can solicit a nonactivation XID3 exchange only by sending a null XID at a response opportunity.

An UNBIND request was received on behalf of a resource for which a previous UNBIND is in progress. The second UNBIND does not indicate an override of the first, and is therefore a duplicate request.

Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See *NCP, SSP, and EP Messages and Codes* for a complete description.

Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See *NCP, SSP, and EP Messages and Codes* for a complete description.
An activation request was received for a CDRM whose subarea address is already known by another CDRM name.

An adjacent node is not the node type that the receiving node was configured to expect.

The adjacent node is attempting to establish a connection through a connection network but the virtual routing node CP named in the TG Descriptor (X’46’) control vector appended on the received negotiation-proceeding XID3 is not valid.

Locate Phase Error: A Locate GDS variable was received that contained an incorrect request-reply-chain status field; for example, c reply was received while the receiver was in chain state.

The received NOTIFY type is not supported in the current state of the receiver.

An intra-FRSE PVC segment subport received an RNAA (assignment type X’5’) with a DLC header link station address field containing a value outside the valid range. The RNAA is rejected.

An intra-FRSE PVC segment subport received an RNAA with a control vector X’43’ specifying discontinue link-level contact if an auto network shutdown procedure is initiated. The RNAA is rejected.

RNAA was received to add an intra-FRSE PVC segment subport to a hierarchical physical resource that is not active.

An intra-FRSE PVC segment subport received an RNAA with a control vector X’43’ specifying that modem test support is permitted. The RNAA is rejected.

An intra-FRSE PVC segment subport received an RNAA with a control vector X’43’ frame send control value field containing a value outside the valid range. The RNAA is rejected.

An intra-FRSE PVC segment subport received an RNAA with a control vector X’43’ node type identifier field specifying a node type other than T1. The RNAA is rejected.

An intra-FRSE PVC segment subport received an RNAA with a control vector X’43’ specifying that null XID polling for the secondary station should be used. The RNAA is rejected.

A SETCV defining an intra-FRSE PVC segment subport set was received that contained an element address in the DR pool.

A SETCV defining an intra-FRSE PVC segment subport set was received from an SSCP that did not originally add all the subarea element addresses listed in the SETCV to the DR pool.

An ACTTRACE was received for a link connection trace while a trace for a logical link using that link connection was active, or ACTTRACE was received for a logical link trace while a trace for its underlying physical link connection was active.

An intra-FRSE PVC segment subport received an RNAA5 containing a DLC Header Link Station Address that is being used by an existing frame relay terminating equipment subport.
0068
An XID was received with a networking capabilities indicator (specifying whether the sender is an APPN network node) that is not consistent with the receiver definition for the connection. The connection is rejected.

0069
An XID was received with CP services and CP-CP session support indicators that are not consistent with the receiver definition for the connection. The connection is rejected.

006A
A node type mismatch exists between the two SSCP s setting up a VRTG.
VTAM hint: VTAM sets this sense code when a VRTG connection is rejected because the VRTG partner host is configured as an unexpected node type.

006B
The IP address specified in an RNAA(Type=X'05') for a new internet protocol (IP) PU is a duplicate of an existing IP address.

Sense code 080A
Permission rejected: The receiver has denied an implicit or explicit request of the sender; when sent in response to BIND, it implies either that the secondary LU will not notify the SSCP when a BIND can be accepted, or that the SSCP does not recognize the NOTIFY vector key X'0C'. (See the X'0845' sense code for a contrasting response.)

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
An SSCP has denied permission to establish a session through its resources; the receiving SSCP should not attempt to reroute the request to another SSCP.

0002
An SSCP has denied permission to establish a session through its resources; the receiving SSCP should attempt to reroute the request to another SSCP.

0005
The alias application has denied permission to establish a session through this SSCP. The receiving SSCP should not attempt to reroute the request to another SSCP.

0006
The alias application has denied permission to establish a session through this SSCP. The receiving SSCP should attempt to reroute the request to another SSCP.

0007
Permission rejected for an activation request received for a resource that has a network ID different from that of the requesting SSCP, and the requesting SSCP indicated previously that it does not support this configuration.

0008
The request specified in the request change control MS major vector was rejected because it did not originate from a valid focal point.
VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product.

0009
The request specified in the request change control MS major vector was rejected because the ability to support it has been disabled at the receiver.
VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product.

000A
The request was rejected because it would prohibit compliance with the status-reporting requirements specified in the reporting level MS common subvector.
000B
The request was rejected because the second-level application, though recognized, operates under the control of a program other than that which has received and is to forward the request to that second-level application program.

000C
The request was rejected because the timer/clock at the receiver is protected and cannot be set by the request sender.

000D
An SSCP or CP has denied a locate search request. The receiving SSCP or CP should attempt to reroute the request.

000E
The request was rejected because of constraints or policies specific to the receiving implementation or installation. The request should not be tried again.

000F
The request was rejected because of constraints or policies specific to the receiving DLUs. The request should not be tried again.

Sense code 080B
Bracket race error: Loss of contention within the bracket protocol. This error can arise when bracket initiation or termination by both NAUs is allowed.

Sense code 080C
Procedure not supported: A procedure (test, trace, IPL, REQMS type, MS major vector key) specified in an RU is not supported by the receiver.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0005
The MS major vector key is not supported by the receiver.

0006
The MS major vector is identified as one that contains a command, but the receiver does not recognize or support the command subvector. (See the X’086C’ sense code for the case in which the command subvector is identified, but an additional required subvector is missing.)

0007
Function not supported.

0009
A request for session information retrieval for an independent LU was received in an REQMS; such requests are permitted only in a network management vector transport (NMVT).

000A
A request was received containing a name list or an address list MS subvector with multiple entries, but the receiver supports only a single entry in such a subvector.

000D
An MS request change control major vector was received requesting post-test, but the receiver does not support that function.

000E
An MS request change control major vector was received prohibiting automatic removal of a change, but the receiver does not support that function.

000F
An activate MS major vector was received from a change management focal point specifying use of changes installed in production only, but the receiver supports such a request only when it is received locally.
0012 Application GDS variable in an MDS_MU not supported.

0013 MDS message type not supported. Receiving application does not support the MDS message type in this MDS_MU.

0014 An MS major vector was received requesting execution window timing, but the receiver does not support that function.

0015 An MS activate major vector was received specifying change management activation use, but the receiver does not support that function.

0016 An MS request change control major vector was received requesting activate with force delay, but the receiver does not support that function.

0017 The changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector are already installed on trial and the receiver does not support the transfer from trial to production with REMOVABILITY=YES.

0018 An MS request change control major vector was received requesting pretest, but the receiver does not support that function.

0019 A link trace requested in ACTTRACE is not supported for frame-relay logical links.

0161 Focal point authorization request (X'61') subvector missing the function subfield. (X'10', X'20', or X'30') is required.

0162 Focal point authorization reply (X'62') subvector missing the function subfield. (X'10', X'20', or X'30') is required.

0163 Focal point authorization request (X'63') subvector missing the function subfield. (X'10' or X'30') is required.

0164 Focal point authorization reply (X'64') subvector missing the function subfield. (X'10' or X'20') is required.

4001 Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes for a complete description.

4003 Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes for a complete description.

Sense code 080D

NAU contention: A request to activate a session was received while the receiving half-session was awaiting a response to a previously sent activation request for the same session; for example, the SSCP receives an ACTCDRM from the other SSCP before it receives the response for an ACTCDRM that it sent to
the other SSCP, and the SSCP ID in the received ACTCDRM was less than or equal to the SSCP ID in the
ACTCDRM previously sent.

**Sense code 080E**

NAU not authorized: The requesting NAU does not have access to the requested resource.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

- **0000**
  - No specific code applies.

  **VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues
  searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

  **VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is that the PLU is not defined or cannot be found.

- **0001**
  - The PU, according to its system definition, does not accept an ACTPU from any SSCP having the
  network ID of the sending SSCP.

- **0002**
  - A gateway T4 node received a request that was not valid from an SSCP that is not in the native
  network of the gateway node.

- **0003**
  - The link station received a CONTACT from an unauthorized SSCP.

- **0004**
  - A BFCLEANUP is received from an unauthorized SSCP.

- **0005**
  - A RNAA is received from an unauthorized SSCP.

- **0006**
  - A network node (NN) received a REGISTER from an unauthorized end node.

- **0007**
  - A network node (NN) received a REGISTER from another network node (NN); receiver rejects the
  REGISTER with this code.

- **0008**
  - A network node (NN) received a DELETE from another network node (NN); receiver rejects the DELETE
  with this code.

- **0009**
  - A network node (NN) received a DELETE from an unauthorized end node.

- **000B**
  - A Locate/CD-Initiate was received from a node that is not defined as a client end node. This can be
  detected by either DS or SS.

- **000C**
  - A gateway T4 node received a dynamic dump request from an SSCP that is not in the native network of
  the gateway T4 node.

**Sense code 080F**

End user not authorized: The requesting end user does not have access to the requested resource.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

- **0000**
  - No specific code applies.

- **0001**
  - Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see
    implementation documentation for details of usage.
VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes for a complete description.

0002
Session-level LU-LU verification protocol mismatch: An LU that supports only the enhanced LU-LU verification protocol received a BIND or RSP(BIND) that specified the basic LU-LU verification protocol.

0003
An attempt was made to enter a remote subnetwork to which the origin subnetwork was not authorized.

VTAM Hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product.

0004
An attempt was made to install or remove a database table before issuing a logon to the database.

6051
Access security information not valid: The request specifies an access security information field that is not acceptable to the receiver; for security reasons, no further detail about the error is provided. This sense data is sent in FMH-7 or UNBIND.

VTAM hint: A security protocol error has been detected in an RU received from the remote LU or transaction program. For persistent verification, VERIFY and PV must be coded on the conversation security level (CONVSEC) in the RACF® profile.

6052
Authentication failed.

6053
Not signed on.

6054
Lifetime expired.

6055
Authentication required.

6058
Access failure: The request specifies an access security information field that is not acceptable due to a processing failure. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

8000
Access failure: GSS-API unexpected status value — A GSS-API request returned an unrecognized status value.

8001
Access failure: GSS-API GSS_BAD_MECH — unsupported mechanism requested

8002
Access failure: FSS-API GSS_BAD_NAMETYPE — name of unsupported type provided

8003
Access failure: GSS_API GSS_BAD_BINDINGS — channel binding mismatch

8004
Access failure: GSS_API GSS_BAD_NAME — no valid name provided

8005
Access failure: GSS_API GSS_BAD_STATUS — no valid input status selector

8006
Access failure: GSS_API GSS_BAD_SIG — token had invalid signature

8007
Access failure: GSS_API GSS_DEFECTIVE_CREDENTIAL — defective credential detected
8008
Access failure: GSS_API GSS_DEFECTIVE_TOKEN — defective token detected

8009
Access failure: GSS_API GSS_FAILURE — failure, unspecified at GSS_API level

800A
Access failure: GSS_API GSS_NO_CONTEXT — no valid security context specified

800B
Access failure: GSS_API GSS_NO_CRED — no valid credentials provided

8101
Retryable access failure: GSS_API GSS_CONTEXT_EXPIRED — specified security context expired

8102
Retryable access failure: GSS_API GSS_CREDENTIALS_EXPIRED — expired credentials detected

8103
Retryable access failure: Deferred authentication processing was requested, but communications failures occurred while attempting to communicate with the distributed authentication service TP.

8104
Retryable access failure: Deferred authentication processing was requested, but the origin could not locate the conversation’s security context.

FF00
Access failure: The request specifies a password that is expired. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

FF01
Access failure: The request specifies a password that is invalid. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

FF02
Access failure: The request specifies a user ID that is revoked. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

FF03
Access failure: The request specifies a user ID that is invalid. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

FF04
Access failure: The request is missing a user ID. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

FF05
Access failure: The request is missing a password. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

FF06
Access failure: The request specifies a group that is invalid. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

FF07
Access failure: The request specifies a user ID that is revoked in the specified group. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

FF08
Access failure: The request specifies a user ID that is not defined in the specified group. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

FF09
Access failure: The request specifies a user ID that is not authorized to access the remote LU. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

FF0A
Access failure: The request specifies a user ID that is not authorized to access the remote LU from the local LU. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.
FF0B
Access failure: The request specifies a user ID that is not authorized to access the transaction program at the remote LU. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

FF0C
Access failure: The request failed due to installation exit processing at the remote LU. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

FF0D
Access failure: The request failed due to processing failure between the local LU and remote LU. This is a correctable error, so subsequent requests might succeed. This sense code is allowed only on sessions that support extended security sense codes.

**Sense code 0810**
Missing requester ID: The required requester ID was missing.

**Sense code 0811**
Break: Asks the receiver of this sense code to terminate the present chain with CANCEL or with an FMD request carrying EC. The half-session sending the break sense code enters chain-purge state when break is sent; the half-session receiving the break sense code discards the terminated chain without ever retransmitting it.

**Sense code 0812**
Insufficient resources: Receiver cannot act on the request because of a temporary lack of resources.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
No specific code applies.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is that VTAM cannot find a predefined application program definition or model application program definition when processing an OPEN macro for an application program requesting to open its ACB.

**0001**
More PUs or LUs requested by RNAA than are present in the pool.

**VTAM hint:** If you are activating a PU connected to an NCP, check the NCP LUDRPOOL definition statement.

See *NCP, SSP, and EP Resource Definition Reference* for more information.

**0002**
More PUs or LUs are requested by RNAA than the attachment resource will hold.

**0003**
Resources are not currently available to support an XRF session.

**0004**
The RNAA request indicates that the requested address must be pre-ENA compatible, but no pre-ENA compatible address is available. See *z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference* for information about MAXSUBA.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**0005**
The requested reserved resources for sessions are not available: In RNAA, a reservation of session resources exceeded those available; no address was assigned and no change was made to the current reservation of the LU.
0006
Insufficient resources are available for a boundary LU-LU session.

VTAM hint:
• For NCP-attached devices, when there is a BIND, INITOTHER or RQAA failure, check the following NCP parameters:
  – NUMILU, NUMTYPE1, and NUMTYPE2 in the LUDRPOOL statement
  – AUXADDR on the BUILD statement
  – The LUPOOL statement, if applicable
See NCP, SSP, and EP Resource Definition Reference for more information.
• Check the system log or the network log for additional messages that might pertain to the problem. For example, if message IST651I is issued for STORAGE UNAVAILABLE BS BUFFER POOL, it might be necessary to increase the size of the buffer pool.

0007
Insufficient resources are available for LU address allocation.

0008
No buffer space: The session was deactivated because of a buffer shortage when extending a nonextended positive RSP(BIND). Insufficient resources exist to extend a BIND response.

0009
No unreserved session connectors are available to add an LU.

000A
A network node does not have adequate resources to honor a Register request (the available directory capacity has already been reached).

000B
A BFSSESSINFO was received for an LU that is unknown to VTAM. VTAM attempted to create a representation for the LU, but was unable to do so because of insufficient resources.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

000C
Not enough buffer space exists to support a deadlock-free transmission group. The receiver does not have enough buffers to allocate a BIND receive buffer.

000D
Insufficient buffers exist to activate a session.

000E
The network names table is full.

VTAM hint: The NCP network names table is full. Increase the NNT in the NAMTAB on the BUILD definition statement. This sense code is set by the NCP.
See NCP, SSP, and EP Resource Definition Reference for more information.

000F
Insufficient buffer space exists to build a BFINIT.

0010
The CP does not have adequate resources to process a GDS variable request; it will deactivate its CP-CP sessions with the partner CP.

0011
There is insufficient storage available to the SNA component to satisfy the request at this time.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that VTAM is trying to build a dynamic application program from a model application program definition and there is not enough storage to allow VTAM to build the dynamic application program.
0012  No network address available to assign to a parallel session.

0014  This session has failed because of storage depletion at an intermediate node.

0015  Insufficient resources are available to initiate a short hold mode logical connection.

0016  Unknown network identifier.

0017  Insufficient buffer space exists to process a nonimmediate UNBIND.

0018  All LFSIDs this node is allowed to assign on the TG are in use at this time; the request is rejected.

0019  Insufficient storage is available to conduct an XID exchange.

001A  Insufficient storage is available to activate a TG.

001B  Insufficient resources to activate a token-ring connection.

VTAM hint: A possible correction for this error is to code the NCP parameter NEWDEFN, and the output deck must be supplied to the VTAM configuration found in SYS1.VTAMLST.

See Defining SNA data sets in the z/OS Communications Server: New Function Summary for information about key data sets.

001C  Insufficient storage exists to respond precisely to an error condition.

001D  The PU Type 4 node does not have sufficient disk space to perform the requested dump.

001E  A session has failed because depletion of pooled buffer storage has exceeded a critical threshold resulting from that session monopolizing the usage.

0021  A received XID3 cannot be fully processed because the receiver has insufficient storage to keep the network-qualified name of the control point of the sender.

0022  No specific code applies.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message but is set by NCP. See NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes for a description of sense codes set by NCP.

0023  No specific code applies.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message but is set by NCP. See NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes for a description of sense codes set by NCP.

0024  No specific code applies.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message but is set by NCP. See NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes for a description of sense codes set by NCP.

0025  Insufficient storage to keep the network-qualified name of the connection network virtual node control point.
**Sense code 0813**
Bracket bid reject—no RTR forthcoming: BID (or BB) was received while the first speaker was in the in-bracket state, or while the first speaker was in the between-brackets state and the first speaker denied permission. RTR will not be sent.

**VTAM hint:** First speaker refers to the contention winner.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

- **0000**
  No specific code applies.

- **0001**
  Bracket bid reject: The component was in the in-bracket state when a bracket request was received.

- **0002**
  Bracket bid reject: The component was in the between-bracket state when a bracket request was received.

**Sense code 0814**
Bracket bid reject—RTR forthcoming: BID (or BB) was received while the first speaker was in the in-bracket state, or while the first speaker was in the between-brackets state and the first speaker denied permission. RTR will be sent.

**Sense code 0815**
Function active: A request to activate a network element or procedure was received, but the element or procedure was already active.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

- **0000**
  No specific code applies.

- **0001**
  A session activation request was received by a boundary function to activate a session that was already active.

- **0002**
  A session activation request was received by a gateway function to activate a cross-network session that was already active.

- **0003**
  Processing for another management services request in progress. Sender should try the request again.

  **Note:** This sense data is sent only by a Type 2 node, which might lack sufficient queuing space.

- **0004**
  A bind was received from a T2.1 node when the session receiver rejects the bind.

- **0005**
  An IPL function (the loading or storing of a load module) is in progress (MOSS busy).

- **0006**
  The short hold mode logical connection selected has been recalled on another port.

- **0007**
  A session activation request was received by an APPN node to activate a CP-CP session that was already active.

- **0009**
  A session activation request was received by an APPN end node to activate a CP-CP session with a network node when a CP-CP session is already active with another network node.
**Sense code 0816**

Function inactive: A request to deactivate a network element or procedure was received, but the element or procedure was not active.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information. Settings allowed are:

- **0000**
  - No specific code applies.

- **0001**
  - A session deactivation request was received by an APPN node to deactivate a CP-CP session that was not active.

**Sense code 0817**

Link or link resource inactive: A request requires the use of a link or link resource that is not active.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

- **0000**
  - No specific code applies.

- **0001**
  - Link inactive.

  **VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is that auto activation is not supported for the PU.

- **0002**
  - Link station inactive.

- **0003**
  - Switched link connection inactive.

- **0004**
  - The TG number of the desired link has been renegotiated to a new value; the route cannot be activated.

- **0005**
  - Service link inactive.

- **0006**
  - The link between an SNA node and an attached processor is inactive; for example, the connection between the main processor and its attached service processor goes down.

- **0007**
  - The requested test was not initiated because the link to be tested was put into an inactive state.

- **0008**
  - The requested test was interrupted because the link to be tested was put into an inactive state.

- **0009**
  - Transport configuration table entry not active.

  **VTAM hint:** An APPN host-to-host channel PU is being activated and one of following situations has occurred:
  
  - The resource definition table entry (RDTE) for the transport resource list element (TRLE) whose name is specified in the PU definition cannot be found in the transport resource list (TRL).
  
  - The RDTE for that name is not a transport resource list element.

  VTAM fails the activation of the PU and the PU is left in an inactive state.

Perform the following steps:

1. Issue a D NET,ID=puname command to determine which TRLE name is specified on the PU definition statement.
2. Issue a D NET,TRL command to get a list of the TRLEs that are defined in the TRL.
If the name specified on the PU definition cannot be found in the list obtained using the D NET,TRL command, verify that the TRLE name is spelled correctly in the PU definition, that the TRLE name exists and is spelled correctly in the TRL definition, and that no other resource has the same name as the TRLE name.

**4001**

Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See *NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes* for a complete description.

**Sense code 0818**

Link procedure in process: CONTACT, DISCONTACT, IPL, or other link procedure in progress when a conflicting request was received.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**

No specific code applies.

**0001**

Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See *NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes* for a complete description.

**0002**

Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See *NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes* for a complete description.

**0003**

CONTACT not serialized, retry: An initial CONTACT procedure is in progress and a nonactivation CONTACT was received by the PU. The nonactivation CONTACT is rejected until the initial CONTACT procedure is completed.

**0004**

Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be an NCP sense code. See *NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes* for a complete description.

**0005**

Link problem determination test for a modem in progress.

**0006**

On-line terminal test in progress.

**0007**

SDLC link test, Level 2, in progress.

**0009**

The requested test was not initiated because another test was already in progress.

**000A**

An online terminal test (OLTT) is active on the service link.
000B
SDLC link test, Level 2, in progress on the service link.

000C
Link problem determination test for a modem on the service link in progress.

**Sense code 0819**

RTR not required: Receiver of ready to receive has nothing to send.

**Sense code 081A**

Request-sequence error: Sequence of requests not valid.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
An ACTLU was received and no SSCP-PU session exists.

0002
An IPL or DUMP RU sequence error has occurred.

0004
An NC_ER_TEST was to be sent as a result of receiving a ROUTE_TEST request. The ROUTE_TEST was sent in one subnetwork, the NC_ER_TEST was to be sent in another. The SSCP sending the ROUTE_TEST did not have a required alias address within the subnetwork where the NC_ER_TEST was to be sent. (Before sending ROUTE_TEST, the SSCP sends RNAA, or the installation predefines the alias address, so that an origin SSCP address is available within the subnetwork of the route being tested. This address is then specified in the NC_ER_TEST RU.)

0006
RNAA Rejected: If the PU to which the LU is to be added is RNAA added and a control vector has not been received, the RNAA is rejected. A SETCV for the PU has not been received and processed.

0007
A CONTACT, BIND, or ACTLU has been received from an SSCP that has not established ownership of a permanent (system-defined) resource. The resource is not usable until RNAA(Move) has been received.

0008
A CONTACT, BIND, or ACTLU has been received from an SSCP that has not established ownership of a temporary (DR added) resource. The resource is not usable until RNAA(ADD) has been received.

0009
Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product.

000F
Set aside for implementation-specific use, and will not be otherwise defined in SNA; see implementation documentation for details of usage.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product.

0010
The request is rejected or fails because the entry point or a target resource in the entry point is already in the state or condition that the request would have produced.

0011
A CONTACT was received specifying APPN in its connection support field, but was not preceded by a CONNOUT, a protocol violation.

0012
A CONTACT was received with a connection support field value that does not match that in the preceding CONNOUT.
A CONNOUT, specifying LEN in its connection support field, was received for a nonswitched link station, a protocol violation.

A CONTACT was received for an intra-FRSE PVC segment subport whose frame-relay port is in a discontected state. The CONTACT is rejected.

A CONTACT was received for an RNAA-added intra-FRSE PVC segment subport and a SETCV with a FRSE (X'80') control vector has not been received. The CONTACT is rejected.

Sense code 081B
Receiver in transmit mode (a race condition): Normal-flow request received while the half-duplex contention state was not-receive, (*S, ¬R), or while resources (such as buffers) necessary for handling normal-flow data were unavailable. (Contrast this sense code with sense code X'2004', which signals a protocol violation.)

Sense code 081C
Request not executable: The requested function cannot be executed, because of a permanent error condition in the receiver.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

Note: For VTAM sense codes, the meaning of the data in bytes 2 and 3 is dependent upon the context of the sense code.

0000
No specific code applies.

0002
The receiver has an error resulting from a software problem that prevents execution of the request.

0004
For request dump request units:
A requested NCP dump has been terminated because of a permanent I/O error on the dump file—the dump is partially complete and can be formatted and printed.

For activate link and deactivate link request units:
During activation of a channel link, the channel device name for the link to be activated did not consist of three valid hexadecimal digits.

0008
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
VTAM is unable to successfully open the data set containing the NCP load module.

For request dump request units:
A requested NCP dump has been terminated because of a permanent communication controller I/O error—the dump is partially complete and can be formatted and printed.

For activate link and deactivate link request units:
During activation of a channel link, the channel device name for the link to be activated was found not to have been defined to the operating system.

0009
Device is not online due to system action or explicit system operator action. The device must be varied online. Contact the system operator.

000C
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
One of the following situations has occurred:
• A permanent I/O error has occurred on the diagnostic or load-module data set.
• The diagnostic program has detected a probable communication controller hardware error.
• A permanent I/O error has occurred on the communication controller. Check that the channel adapter is enabled and that the device is attached.

**For Request dump request units:**
A requested NCP dump has been terminated because of a permanent I/O error on the dump file—the dump data set cannot be formatted and printed.

**For activate link and deactivate link request units:**
The hardware device type associated with the channel device name of the channel link being activated is not supported by the PU receiving an ACTLINK.

0010

**For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:**
A time-out has occurred while the diagnostic load program was running (hardstop in the communication controller).

**For request dump request units:**
A requested NCP dump has been terminated because of a permanent communication controller I/O error—the dump data set cannot be formatted and printed.

**For activate link and deactivate link request units:**
During activation of a channel link, the attached device specified by a channel device name could not be allocated because it was already allocated to another user.

**VTAM hint:**
• This sense code can occur in response to a VARY ACT command for an NCP if U=device_numbers is specified on the command when the same device number has already been activated.
• When this sense code is received in message IST380I for an ACTLINK request, message IST1386I might also be issued. See the return code and reason code in IST1386I to determine the cause of the failure.

0014

**For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:**
The loaded NCP has encountered an error, preventing successful initialization.

**For request dump request units:**
Cannot successfully open the dump data set.

0018

**For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:**
Load not performed—HALT is in progress.

001C

**For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:**
The communication controller dump-load-restart router has received an input work element that contains an unrecognized command code. The NCP load module is not present in the load module data set (BLDL failure).
This error might also occur if there is an I/O error while loading the file.

0020

**For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:**
A permanent I/O error has occurred. Possible reasons include, but are not limited to, the following ones:
• The device type is not defined properly.
• The communication controller is not in the proper state for loading.
• The service processor is not in the proper state. For example, MOSS-E is powered off.
• A hardware error occurred.
• The channel adapter address in NCP GEN might not match the hardware address.

**For request dump request units:**
Unable to successfully load a necessary dump utility module, or insufficient storage is available.

**For activate link and deactivate link request units:**
VPBUF storage is insufficient.

0024
**For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:**
VTAM is unable to successfully open the data set containing the diagnostic program (ddname INITTEST).

0028
**For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:**
A load of an NCP was requested with an SSP release prior to V3R4 and a release of VTAM prior to V3R2 (this is prohibited), or IFWLEVEL was not loaded with SSP V3R4.

**For activate link and deactivate link request units:**
During deactivation of a channel link, a device could not be deallocated by the operating system.

**For request dump request units:**
A requested NCP dump has been terminated because ENQUEUE of the dump data set failed—DASD was not opened and the dump data set cannot be formatted and printed.

002C
**For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:**
The diagnostic program has detected a probable communication controller hardware error.

0030
**For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:**
The NCP or diagnostic program load module has a block size greater than 1024 bytes (the DC option was not specified when the link edit was performed), or the channel adapter address of the controller is not correct in NCP GEN.

**For activate link and deactivate link request units:**
During activation of a channel link, the operating system path validation failed for the device specified by the channel device name.

0034
**For activate link and deactivate link request units:**
An SSCP sent ACTLINK or DACTLINK for a resource type to which ACTLINK or DACTLINK does not apply.

0038
**For activate link and deactivate link request units:**
During activation or deactivation of a channel link, the RDTE was not found, causing a permanent error in locating the resource definition was detected in the PU.

If this sense code is issued as the result of the activation of a 3172 XCA major node, verify that the ADAPNO parameter on the PORT definition statement matches the adapter number assigned by the IBM 3172 communication controller.

If this sense code is issued as the result of the activation of an XCA major node used in conjunction with an Open Systems Adapter, verify that the ADAPNO parameter on the PORT matches the adapter
number configured in the OSA, and that the MEDIUM parameter on the PORT matches the media type that the OSA is configured to support.

003C
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
The communication controller unit control block does not contain a valid value for the channel-adapter-type field, or the channel adapter address of the controller is not correct in NCP GEN.

For activate link and deactivate link request units:
During activation of a channel link, the device specified by the channel device name was found not to have been made available by the operating system.

0040
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
The NCP or diagnostic program load module is improperly constructed.

For activate link and deactivate link request units:
During activation of a channel link, the operating system could not complete OPEN processing, denying access to the channel link.

For request dump request units:
A requested NCP dump has been terminated because the dump file is empty.

0044
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
The IFLOADRN communication controller load utility program is unable to allocate sufficient storage.

0048
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
The function is already active; the NCP is already loaded.

004A
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
The NCP is ready to receive the load module.

004C
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
The size of the NCP load module exceeds the storage capacity of the communication controller.

0050
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
A permanent I/O error has occurred on the NCP load-module library.

0054
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
A permanent I/O error has occurred on the diagnostic program load-module library (ddname INITTEST).

0058
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
A diagnostic program cannot be located in the diagnostic program load-module library (ddname INITTEST)—BLDL failure.

005C
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
Request Load (conditional) is attempted while another host is already loading the communication controller (unit exception on SENSE channel program).
0060
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
Start I/O condition Code 3 on SENSE channel program can occur for the following reasons:
• Request load (conditional) is attempted while another host is already loading the communication controller.
• Channel bypass switch is on.
• If the request load is attempted through an ESCON channel, check the fiber link for loose connectors.

0064
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
A load I/O operation (to a link-attached communication controller) has been purged (by VARY INACT or error recovery of the communication controller of another node in the path to the communication controller).

0068
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
A load I/O operation (to a link-attached communication controller) has failed (a negative response has been generated by the adjacent communication controller).

0070
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
A load from the disk was initiated, and the save was ignored.

0074
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
Error caused by specifying DIAG with the 3725 or the 3720.

0078
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
Either the CCU is not at the correct level, or the CTLR disk option is not available.

007C
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
Load module not available on disk.

0080
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
MOSS error–load module not loaded from the disk.

0084
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
MOSS error–load module and switch not saved.

0088
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
The disk function is not supported. Either the CCU is not the correct level, or the CTLR disk option is not available.

008C
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
The NCP load module has an entry point address of zero.

0090
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
Warning–loading continued: cannot perform LOADFROM, SAVEMOD, or DUMPLOAD.
00AB
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
Load not performed—the load subtask has abended.
For request dump request units:
Dump not performed—the dump subtask has abended.

00B0
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
Probable MOSS error—the load module or switch might not be saved.

00B4
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
MOSS error—switch not saved.

00B8
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
Load already in progress.

00BC
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
Duplicate load module on the disk.

00C0
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
No room on the disk.

00C4
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
A disk resource is temporarily unavailable.

00C8
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
RU length error.

00CC
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
The request was cancelled by the operator.

00D0
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
A fast load was not performed, a sequential load has been started.

00D4
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
The logical unit block (LUB) for the controller is not valid.

00D8
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
The scheduled IPL cannot be cancelled because it was never scheduled.

00DC
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
The function is not supported.

00E0
For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:
RU sequence error.

**00E4**
*For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:*
Another load module has been scheduled to IPL within five minutes on the MOSS disk.

**00E8**
A request was made to BINDER to perform the GETBUF function. The request failed with the return code specified in the message.

**00EC**
A request was made to BINDER to perform the STARTD function. The request failed with the return code and reason code specified in the message.

**00F0**
A request was made to BINDER to perform the CREATEW function. The request failed with the return code and reason code specified in the message.

**00F2**
*For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:*
IPL time is earlier than the system time.

**00F4**
A request was made to BINDER to perform the INCLUDE function. The request failed with the return code and reason code specified in the message.

**00F6**
*For request load (conditional) and request load (unconditional) request units:*\nNotify time is earlier than the system time.

**00F8**
A request was made to BINDER to perform the GETDATA function. The request failed with the message.

**00FC**
A request was made to BINDER to perform the FREEBUF function. The request failed with the return code specified in the message.

**0A01**
An error was detected by the DLC manager of the receiving node during the execution of a management services request. The link connection status has not changed from the state previous to the execution. Volatile storage error.

**0A02**
An error was detected by the DLC manager of the receiving node during the execution of a management services request. The link connection status has not changed from the state previous to the execution. Nonvolatile storage error.

**0A03**
An error was detected by the DLC manager of the receiving node during the execution of a management services request. The link connection status has not changed from the state previous to the execution. Link connection component interface error.

**0A04**
An error was detected by the DLC manager of the receiving node during the execution of a management services request. The link connection status has not changed from the state previous to the execution. Unspecified software error condition.

**0B01**
An error was detected by the DLC manager of the receiving node during the execution of a management services request. The link connection status was modified from the state existing previous to the execution. Volatile storage error.
0B02
An error was detected by the DLC manager of the receiving node during the execution of a management services request. The link connection status was modified from the state existing previous to the execution. Nonvolatile storage error.

0B03
An error was detected by the DLC manager of the receiving node during the execution of a management services request. The link connection status was modified from the state existing previous to the execution. Link connection component interface error.

0B04
An error was detected by the DLC manager of the receiving node during the execution of a management services request. The link connection status was modified from the state existing previous to the execution. Unspecified software error condition.

Sense code 081D

network address or name not valid: A node, station, or CP identifier in the request was not valid. Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
The station ID or SSCP ID in the request was not valid.

0001
The network ID, LU name pair in the request was not valid.

0002
Resource name found in the request was not valid.

0003
The network ID, SSCP name pair in the request was not valid.

0004
A duplicate CP name has been detected, causing the links to one or both nodes to be deactivated.

VTAM hint: If a PU will always be used as a LEN node, CONNTYPE=LEN should be specified on the PU definition statement.

Sense code 081E

Session reference error: The request contained reference to a half-session that either could not be found or was not in the expected state (generally applies to network services requests). Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that the ACTCDRM was sent to the incorrect network in the gateway NCP.

0001
No session found: The session identified in the BFCLEANUP was not found; the BFCLEANUP is rejected.

0002
The session identified in the BFCINIT was not found; the BFCINIT is rejected.

0003
No session was found during the processing of a session services request.

0004
The appropriate session was found during processing of a session services request, but the session is not in the expected state.
**Sense code 0820**

Control vector error: Data for the control vector specified by the target network address and key was not valid.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000

No specific code applies.

**VTAM hint:** If this sense code is set in response to a SETCV RU, then the MAXOUT value is incorrect. It must be between one and 127, or equal to one or 127.

0001

In a SETCV defining an intra-FRSE PVC subport set, one or both of the primary subport partners that define the subport set are not defined.

0002

In a SETCV defining an intra-FRSE PVC subport set, a specified element address does not define a subport within a subport set, or is defined more than once in a subport set.

0003

An element address of an intra-FRSE PVC subport set received in a SETCV was found to be already associated with another subport set.

**Sense code 0821**

Session parameters not valid: Session parameters included on a BIND were not valid or not supported by the half-session whose activation was requested. The session parameters are usually obtained from the logmode table entry.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000

No specific code applies.

**VTAM hint:** Possible causes of this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

- Sessions cannot log on to CICS.
  
  If this problem occurs, the sense code is displayed in message IST663I, and request is CINIT. When running CICS with AUTO-INSTALLATION, the terminal definition in the terminal control table terminal entry (TCTTE) must match the VTAM LOGMODE definition statement for the device. See the information about common subarea network problems in z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures for more information about this problem.

- The PLU has rejected the BIND session parameters.

- The cryptographic function referenced in the logmode table entry is not active in all SSCP involved in establishing the session.

0001

Mode name at LU not valid: The specified mode name was not recognized by the LU.

0002

Mode name at CP not valid: The specified mode name was not recognized by the CP.

**VTAM hint:** Possible causes of this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

- A logon mode name was not specified when using dynamic reconfiguration to add a logical unit.

- The logon mode name associated with the session request was not found in the specified mode table or in the default logon mode table (ISTINCLM).

Verify that the requested logon mode name is defined in the following places:

- In a subarea environment, the mode name must be defined in the SSCP of the secondary logical unit (SLU).
In an APPN environment, the mode name must be defined in the origin and destination nodes, as well as the servers of the origin and destination nodes (if the origin and/or destination is owned by an end node).

In a combined APPN and subarea environment, the mode name must be defined at the APPN node that owns the origin or destination, the server of that node (if it is an end node), and at the interchange node(s) that represents the subarea entry points.

If the SLU is owned by a subarea node other than the interchange node representing the subarea entry point, the mode name must also be defined there.

Because mode table names are not carried on APPN line flows, a user-defined mode table is used only at the SSCP of the SLU. Other nodes defining the mode must define it in the default logon mode table. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide for information about mode-to-class-of-service (COS) resolution in an APPN or combined APPN and subarea environments.

0003
The primary half-session requires cryptography, but the secondary half-session does not support cryptography.

0004
The secondary half-session requires cryptography, but the primary half-session does not support cryptography.

0005
Selective or required cryptography is specified, but no SLU cryptographic data key is provided.

0006
The BIND was rejected because it was non-negotiable and specified a primary send pacing window size larger than the SSCP or boundary function (BF) can handle, as determined by the logon mode entry or PACING/VPACING parameters.

0007
The specified mode name was not recognized in a subarea network.

000A
Specified mode table name not found at receiving CP.

VTAM hint: This sense code indicates that the mode table associated with the LU was not found. Verify that the specified table exists and activate it if necessary.

000B
The PLU requires message authentication code support, but it cannot be supported.

000C
The SLU requires message authentication code support, but it cannot be supported.

000D
The PLU requires Triple-DES but the SLU can provide only DES encryption.

000E
The SLU requires Triple-DES but the PLU can provide only DES encryption. The processor where the PLU is running does not have the Triple-DES chip installed.

Sense code 0822
Link procedure failure: A link-level procedure has failed because of link equipment failure, loss of contact with a link station, or a response to a link command was not valid. This is not a path error, because the request being rejected was delivered to its destination.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies

VTAM hint: Ensure that you have activated the correct line.
0001
The controller is not loaded, but it is ready to receive a load module.

0010
Product-specific sense code.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product.

80nn

nn is product-specific and will not be otherwise defined in SNA.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. It might be issued by NCP. See NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes for a description of sense codes set by NCP.

Sense code 0823
Unknown control vector: The control vector specified by a network address and key is not known to the receiver.

Sense code 0824
Logical unit of work abnormally terminated: The current unit of work has been abnormally terminated; when sync point protocols are in use, both sync point managers are to revert to the previously committed sync point.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
For LU 6.2, backout initiated: A transaction program or its LU has initiated backout. The protected resources for the distributed logical unit of work are to be restored to the previously committed sync point. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7.

For non-LU 6.2, no specific code applies.

0001
For LU 6.2, backout initiated: Resync In Progress: A transaction program or its LU has initiated backout. The protected resources for the distributed logical unit of work are to be restored to the previously committed sync point.

When sent in reply to a PS header, resync in progress means that one or more resources in the transaction subordinate to the backout sender have experienced failure so it is not known whether they have backed out.

Sense code 0825
Component not available: The LU component (a device indicated by an FM header) is not available.

Sense code 0826
FM function not supported: A function requested in an FMD RU is not supported by the receiver.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

Sense code 0827
Intermittent error—retry requested: An error at the receiver caused an RU to be lost. The error is not permanent, and retry of the RU (or chain) is requested.

Sense code 0828
Reply not allowed: A request requires a normal-flow reply, but the outbound data flow for this half-session is quiesced or shut down, and there is no delayed reply capability.
Sense code 0829
Change direction required: A request requires a normal-flow reply, but the half-duplex flip-flop state (of the receiver of the request) is not-send, and change direction (CD) was not set on the request. Therefore, there is no delayed reply capability.

Sense code 082A
Presentation space alteration: Presentation space altered by the end user while the half-duplex state was not-send, (¬S,*R); request executed.

Sense code 082B
Presentation space integrity lost: Presentation space integrity lost (for example, cleared or changed) because of a transient condition, for example, because of a transient hardware error or an end-user action such as allowing presentation services to be used by the SSCP.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000  No specific code applies
0001  Presentation space violation

Note: The end-user action described under sense codes X’082A’ and X’084A’ is excluded here.

Sense code 082C
Resource-sharing limit reached: The request received from an SSCP was to activate a half-session, a link, or a procedure, when that resource was at its share limit.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000  No specific code applies.
0001  Request not valid: The specified link station has already received a CONTACT and is therefore under the control of another SSCP. This CONTACT would exceed the share limit (=1).
0002  Request not valid: The specified PU has already received an ACTPU and is therefore under the control of another SSCP. This ACTPU exceeds the share limit of 1.

VTAM hint: This sense code is for an ACTPU request which is not valid and is issued when the PU is already active. It is set by the dependent LU requester (DLUR). When VTAM receives this sense code on the ACTPU response, it deactivates the PU and fails the VARY DIAL or DIAL START command.

Sense code 082D
LU busy: The LU resources needed to process the request are being used; for example, the LU resources needed to process the request received from the SSCP are being used for the LU-LU session.

Sense code 082E
Intervention required at LU subsidiary device: A condition requiring intervention, such as out of paper, or power-off, or cover interlock open, exists at a subsidiary device.

Sense code 082F
Request not executable because of LU subsidiary device: The requested function cannot be executed, because of a permanent error condition in one or more of the receiver’s subsidiary devices.
**Sense code 0830**
Session-related identifier not found: The receiver could not find a session-related identifier for a specified session.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0001  
PCID not found for the specified resources.

0002  
LSID not found for the specified session.

**Sense code 0831**
LU component disconnected: An LU component is not available because of power off or some other disconnecting condition.

**Sense code 0832**
Count field not valid: A count field contained in the request indicates a value too long or too short to be interpreted by the receiver, or the count field is inconsistent with the length of the remaining fields.

nnnn  
Bytes 2 and 3 contain a binary count that indexes (zero-origin) the first byte of the count field that is not valid.

**Note:** This sense code is not used for a BIND error because the displacement of fields within the BIND might not be the same at both ends of a session when the BIND was affected by name transformations, for example, after the BIND has passed through a gateway. Sense code X'0835' is used to specify a displacement for a BIND error.

**Sense code 0833**
Parameter (with pointer and complemented byte) not valid: One or more parameters contained in fixed- or variable-length fields of the request are not valid or not supported by the NAU that received the request.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

nnmm  
Byte 2 contains a binary value that indexes (zero-origin) the first byte of the parameter that is not valid.

Byte 3 contains a transform of the first byte that contained a parameter that was not valid. The bits that constitute the parameters that are not valid are complemented, and all other bits are copied.

**Note:** This sense code is not used for a BIND error because the displacement of fields within the BIND might not be the same at both ends of a session when the BIND was affected by name transformations, for example, after the BIND has passed through a gateway. Sense code X'0835' is used to specify a displacement for a BIND error.

**Sense code 0834**
RPO not initiated: A power-off procedure for the specified node was not initiated because one or more other SSCPS have contacted the node, or because a contact, dump, IPL, or discontact procedure is in progress for that node.

**Sense code 0835**
Parameter (with pointer only) not valid: The request contained a fixed- or variable-length field whose contents are not valid or not supported by the NAU that received the request.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

000A  
The SLU maximum RU size is not valid.
000B
The PLU maximum RU size is not valid.

nnnn
Bytes 2 and 3 contain a two-byte binary count that indexes (zero-origin) the first byte of the fixed- or variable-length field that has contents that are not valid.

**Note:** This sense code is not used to report a value that is not valid in an MS major vector. If the value that is not valid occurs in a formatted MS subvector, sense code X'086B' is used. If it occurs in an unformatted subvector, sense code X'0870' is used.

**VTAM hint:** Sense code 08350nnn indicates that the BIND contains parameters that are not valid and supplies an index (nn) into the BIND that identifies the bytes that the BIND receiver cannot interpret. A buffer trace can provide more problem determination information.

**Note:** The offset seen in the buffer trace might differ from the offset seen in the IST663I message group and seen by the application.

See the information about common subarea network problems in z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures for more information about this problem.

**Sense code 0836**
PLU/SLU specification mismatch: For a specified LU-LU session, both LUs are either only primary session capable, or only secondary session capable. A session cannot be established between these two LUs.

**Sense code 0837**
Queueing limit exceeded: For an LU-LU session initiation request (INIT, CDINIT, or INIT-OTHER-CD), specifying (1) initiate or queue (if initiate not possible) or (2) queue only, the queuing limit of either the OLU or the DLU, or both, was exceeded.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is that the value of MAXSUBA is not consistent throughout the network.

**Sense code 0838**
Request not executable because of resource or component state incompatibility: The request is not executable because it is not compatible with the state of a resource or component in the receiver.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
The sender has sent valid data. The data parses correctly, but the receiver is in the wrong state to process it because it is not what was expected.

For example, in focal point function, the entry point sends a X'63' subvector, but the focal point incorrectly sends back a X'62' subvector rather than a X'64' subvector. The receiver does not expect the X'62' subvector and cannot process it.

0001
The change referred to in a request change control MS major vector or report-FS-action command cannot be deleted or replaced because it is installed marked removable.

0002
One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector cannot be installed, removed, or accepted because they are in back-level state.

0003
One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector cannot be installed marked on-trial because they are already installed marked on-trial.

0004
One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector cannot be installed marked on-trial or in-production because they are already installed marked in-production removably. They can, however, be accepted if desired.
0005 One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector cannot be installed marked on-trial or in-production because they are already installed marked in-production and nonremovable. The only possibility is to perform data object renewal using send-and-install with removability prohibited or desired—but not required.

0006 One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector cannot be removed or accepted because they are installed marked nonremovable.

0007 One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector cannot be removed or accepted because they are not installed.

0008 Pretest is not applicable to one or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector.

0009 Execution window timing is not applicable to one or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector.

000A Automatic removal is not applicable to one or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector.

000B Post-test is not applicable to one or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector.

000D One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector cannot be installed marked in-production because they are installed marked on-trial with a set of corequisites different from those requested on this install request.

000E One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector cannot be accepted because they are installed marked on-trial.

000F One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector or report-FS-action command cannot be replaced or deleted because they are critical system components that must always have an installed instance. The only possibility is to perform data object renewal using send-and-install with removability prohibited or desired—but not required.

0010 One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector or report-FS-action command cannot be stored or installed because an implementation-defined limit on the number of changes has been exceeded.

0011 One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector or report-FS-action command cannot be deleted or replaced because they are required in order to maintain removability of other changes. They might be in backup state or installed marked in-production.

0012 One or more of the corequisite changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector are missing or are in a state incompatible with the request.

0013 The change referred to in a request change control MS major vector or report-FS-action command cannot be replaced because it is installed marked in-production and non-removable and another change is not being installed in this operation.
0014
One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector cannot be
installed because a precluded combination of values in the removability, automatic removal,
automatic acceptance, or activation use subfields was specified.

0015
One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector cannot be
installed because one or more changes already installed are still removable for one or more
components to be altered by these changes.

0016
One or more of the changes referred to in a request change control MS major vector or report-FS-
action command cannot be replaced because they would be required for removable installation, and
removability is required.

0017
Execution of the request referred to in an MS cancel major vector has proceeded too far to cancel.

0039
Queuing not supported

003A
The requested function cannot be completed because the specified adjacent node CP capabilities
GDS variable does not indicate support for the complementary function.

VTAM hint: This error will occur if you attempt to manually activate CP-CP sessions over an active
APPN connection with an adjacent CP that does not support manual activation of CP-CP sessions over
active APPN connections. To activate CP-CP sessions with the adjacent CP, you should first
deactivate the APPN connection and then reactivate it.

Sense code 0839
LU-LU session being taken down or LU being deactivated.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
During session-initiation processing, a session-termination request has caused the LU-LU session to
be taken down.

0002
RNAA (Type 3) received for a session during the process of session deactivation. The RNAA should be
tried again.

0003
SSCP detected that this session should no longer exist and requested its termination. For example,
BFSESSINFO was received, reporting a subject LU address that the SSCP believed already belonged to
cross domain resource.

Sense code 083A
LU not enabled: At the time an LU-LU session initiation request is received at the SSCP, at least one of the
two LUs, though having an active session with its SSCP, is not ready to accept CINIT or BIND requests.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
The PLU is not enabled.

0002
The SLU is not enabled.
**Sense code 083B**

PCID not valid: The received PCID for a new session duplicated the PCID assigned to another session, or the received PCID intended as an identifier for an existing session could not be associated with such an existing session, or an error was detected in the format of the received PCID.

**VTAM hint:** PCID stands for procedure correlation identifier.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000  
No specific code applies.

0001  
The PCID contained in CDINIT(Initiate or Queue), INIT-OTHER-CD, or CDTAKED duplicates a PCID received previously in one of these requests.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**VTAM hint:** This error can occur during an attempt to take over a switched connection because a connection-network-capable control point (CP) on the connection network does not have a complete system definition. See the information about common APPN problems in z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures for more information about this session takeover problem.

0002  
The received fully qualified PCID duplicated one assigned to another session.

**VTAM hint:** PCID means procedure-correlation identifier.

When VTAM receives an ACTPU.RSP(-) with this sense code, VTAM will delete the old PCID, then resend the ACTPU request with the newly-generated PCID.

A bind path has looped. For more information, see z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide.

0003  
The received fully qualified PCID contains a network-qualified CP name identical to that of the receiving node.

0004  
The received fully qualified PCID duplicated one assigned to another route setup procedure.

0005  
The fully qualified PCID received in BFCINIT is not assigned to an existing route setup procedure. The BFCINIT is rejected.

0006  
The fully qualified PCID received in BFCLEANUP is not assigned to an existing route setup procedure. The BFCLEANUP is rejected.

**Sense code 083C**

Domain-takedown contention: While waiting for a response to a CDTAKED, a CDTAKED request is received by the SSCP containing the SSCP-SSCP primary half-session. Contention is resolved by giving preference to the CDTAKED sent by the primary half-session.

**Sense code 083D**

Dequeue retry unsuccessful—removed from queue: The SSCP cannot successfully honor a CDINIT(dequeue) request (which specifies "leave on queue if dequeue-retry is unsuccessful") to dequeue and process a previously queued CDINIT request (for example, because the LU in its domain is still not available for the specified session), and removes the queued CDINIT request from its queue.

**Sense code 083E**

Session key 08 required.
0000  No specific code applies.

0001  The implementation-defined limit on XID exchanges was exceeded before link activation completed.

0002  The implementation-defined limit on XID exchanges was exceeded before a nonactivation exchange completed.

0004  The implementation-defined limit on contention-winner CP-CP session activation attempts has been exceeded.

**Sense code 083F**

Terminate contention: While waiting for a response to a CDTERM, a CDTERM is received by the SSCP of the SLU. Contention is resolved by giving preference to the CDTERM sent by the SSCP of the SLU.

**Sense code 0840**

Procedure not valid for resource: The named RU is not supported in the receiver for this type of resource. For example, (1) SETCV specifies boundary function support for a Type 1 node, but the capability is not supported by the receiving node or (2) the NCP PU receiving an EXECTEST or TESTMODE is not the primary NCP PU for the target link.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000  No specific code applies.

0001  Surrogate session setup failed.

0002  Link cannot be used because it supports only HPR routing and the session requires non-HPR routing.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is that a session request was received from an adjacent VTAM subarea node by a VTAM APPN node that supports only HPR routing, such as a VTAM node that communicates in native mode across an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) network.

0003  Link not valid: The link to which the PU is to be added is not an SNA link. Only SNA links are supported.

0004  Link not valid: A request that is allowed only for a nonswitched link was received for a link that is defined to the receiver as switched.

0005  Resource was not dynamically added: This request works only with resources that were added through dynamic reconfiguration.

0007  Resource not found: A DELETE or FIND could not be satisfied because the specified entry does not exist in the receiving directory.

**VTAM hint:**

- VTAM cannot find a model definition to build a dynamic application program when the dynamic application program requests to open its ACB.
- VTAM cannot find a dynamic application program when the dynamic application program requests to close its ACB.

0008  The directory entry cannot be deleted. The network node received a DELETE with a delete entry condition indicating that the entry can be deleted only if it is a leaf. The entry is not a leaf; therefore, the DELETE is rejected.
RNAA(Move) received a resource that was added through dynamic reconfiguration. Such a resource may not be moved through RNAA(Move).

Procedure invalid for resource: A PN supporting independent LUs has dialed into a boundary function that does not support sessions with independent LUs. The SSCP cannot activate the independent LUs.

The REGISTER request specifies that a unique directory entry is required (for example, the REGISTER is for an LU), but there is a duplicate in the directory data base.

A SETCV with control vector X’43’ has been received for a nonswitched resource.

A dynamically added or switched resource has not yet been activated.

A request was received that is allowed only for a primary link station. The request must utilize the service link and that link is defined as secondary.

A CONNOUT request was received that contained an invalid X.21 call type.

A CONNOUT or CONTACT was received specifying that the receiver is to designate itself as an APPN end node in XID3s that it sends to an attached APPN or LEN.

This sense data value is generated whenever an APPN session route must be calculated in two pieces (using two separate RSCVs) and it is determined that the two RSCVs identify a common node; that is, the session route passes through a given node twice.

This sense data value is generated whenever an RSCV is precalculated because the OLU or DLU was thought to be in a subarea network and it is determined (based on the RSCV) that the location of the DLU is incorrect; that is, the RSCV indicates that the DLU is in the APPN network, but the DLU is really in a subarea network, or vice versa.

A session initiation request was received for a multinode persistent enabled application program with a precalculated RSCV, but no HPR connection can be set up using the precalculated route.

VTAM Information: The Locate is resubmitted and the RSCV recalculated using a set of tail vectors that VTAM supplies on the Locate reply.

VTAM hint: The error occurred because a VTAM V4R2 or VTAM V4R1 node calculated the RSCV.

Duplicate network address: In an LU-LU session initiation request, one of the specified LUs has a duplicate network address already in use. This error can be caused by a mismatch between the CDRM and NCP gateway NAU subarea/element definitions.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

The SSCP of the DLU determines that the OLU network address specified in the CDINIT request is a duplicate of an LU network address assigned to a different LU name.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

A duplicate SLU address is found during session initiation.

A duplicate PLU address is found during session initiation.
An SSCP finds a duplicate network address for the DLU on the OLU side of the gateway.

An SSCP finds a duplicate network address for the DLU on the DLU side of the gateway.

An SSCP finds a duplicate network address for the OLU on the OLU side of the gateway.

An SSCP finds a duplicate network address for the OLU on the DLU side of the gateway.

VTAM hint: Possible causes of this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

- A gateway NCP freed a network address before VTAM is finished with it. To diagnose the problem, first identify which LU has the network address and determine why NCP thinks it is freed. This will require looking at both a VTAM dump and a VTAM internal trace. Find the failing SRTA in the trace; it usually precedes the CPRC. From there, you can identify the LU. Most likely, there will be a SIB queued to the LU. This will provide some information about why the network address is still in use.

- There is a mismatch between the VTAM CDRM definitions for a null network attached user and the user gateway NCP GWNAU statements.

  For example, this VTAM has a CDRM definition for ADJNETEL=2, but the user gateway NCP does not have a GWNAU statement for ELEMENT=2. The problem is intermittent because the gateway NCP assigns element numbers randomly.

- There are gateway NCPs sharing the same subarea in the same null network.

An ACTCDRM request was received that contained a network address already in use.

Sense code 0842

Session not active.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

No specific code applies.

VTAM hint: The SSCP-SSCP session, which is required for the processing of a network services request, is not active. For example, at the time an LU-LU session initiation or termination request is received, at least one of the following conditions exists:

- The SSCP of the ILU and the SSCP of the OLU do not have an active session with each other, and therefore, INIT-OTHER-CD cannot flow.

- There is no active session between two specific SSCPs in the session setup path. RUs cannot be routed from one SSCP directly to the other SSCP. However, other SSCPs may be tried.

Note: This value is used if there is not enough data to select one of the more specific codes listed below.

The session between Type 2.1 CPs is not active.

For a session-initiation request, an SSCP does not have an SSCP-SSCP session with an SSCP in the direction of the DLU.

For a session-initiation request, an SSCP does not have an SSCP-SSCP session with an SSCP in the direction of the OLU.

An intermediate SSCP has lost connectivity with an SSCP in the session setup path for an LU-LU session. This sense data is used when the SSCP previously lost connectivity with one or more SSCPs.
participating gateway nodes so that it cannot learn that the LU-LU session is ended by receiving a
NOTIFY RU from a gateway node.

FFFF
Logon intercepted.

**Sense code 0843**
Required synchronization not supplied: For example, a secondary LU (LU Type 2 or 3) received a request
with write control code = start print, along with RQE and ¬CD.

**Sense code 0844**
Initiation dequeue contention: While waiting for a response to a CDINIT(dequeue), a CDINIT(dequeue) is
received by the SSCP of the SLU. Contention is resolved by giving preference to the CDINIT(dequeue) sent
by the SSCP of the SLU.

**Sense code 0845**
Permission rejected—SSCP will be notified: The receiver has denied an implicit or explicit request of the
sender; when sent in response to BIND, it implies that the secondary LU will notify the SSCP (via NOTIFY
vector key X'0C') when a BIND can be accepted, and the SSCP of the SLU supports the notification. (See
sense code X'080A' for a contrasting response.)

**Sense code 0846**
ERP message forthcoming: The received request was rejected for a reason to be specified in a
forthcoming request.

**Sense code 0847**
Restart mismatch: Sent in response to STSN, SDT, or BIND to indicate that the secondary half-session is
trying to execute a resynchronizing restart but has received insufficient or incorrect information.

**Sense code 0848**
Cryptography function inoperative: The receiver of a request was not able to decipher the request
because of a malfunction in its cryptography facility.

**Sense code 0849**
System generation mismatch.

**VTAM hint:** If an ACTLINK fails with this sense code for an Enterprise Extender line, it means that
inconsistent DYNPU values are specified on the Enterprise Extender groups that meet the following
conditions:
- These groups are all call-in capable.
- These groups are all associated with the same static VIPA (IPADDR).
- These groups are not associated with a virtual routing node. In other words, VNNAME is not specified.

**Sense code 084A**
Presentation space alteration: The presentation space was altered by the end user while the half-duplex
state was not-send, (∼S,*R); request not executed.

**Sense code 084B**
Requested resources not available: Resources named in the request, and required to honor it, are not
currently available. It is not known when the resources will be made available.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
No specific code applies.
**VTAM hint:** This error can be caused by a DR ADD for a duplicate address. Check your DR statements to see if an address was duplicated.

**0001**
BIND queuing not supported, retry: The SLU is not available and the sender of the UNBIND does not support BIND queuing as requested by the PLU.

**0002**
Requested resource not available: For dynamic reconfiguration MOVE, ADD, or ADDLINK operation, the requested local address is already assigned to an active resource. For MOVE PU, this is the DLC address; for MOVE LU, the LU local address.

**0003**
The application transaction program specified in the request is not available.

**0004**
Session resources unavailable: The receiver of the RNAA cannot satisfy the request for reserved session resources specified on the assign LU characteristics (X'30') control vector.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is a mismatch between the values specified on the EAS and MAXSESS operands on the BUILD definition statement.

**0005**
Controller resource is not available.

**0009**
The intersubnetwork Locate failed because the maximum number of intersubnetwork hops was exceeded. The value of the maximum intersubnetwork hop count field in the locate was reduced by a number greater than one while being processed by a border node along the route.

**6002**
The resource identified by the destination program name (DPN) is not supported.

**6003**
The resource identified by the primary resource name (PRN) is not supported.

**6031**
Transaction program not available, retry allowed: The FMH-5 attach command specifies a transaction program that the receiver is unable to start. Either the program is not authorized to run or the resources to run it are not available at this time. The condition is temporary. The sender is responsible for subsequent retry. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7.

**Sense code 084C**
Permanent insufficient resource: Receiver cannot act on the request because resources required to honor the request are permanently unavailable. The sender should not try again immediately because the situation is not transient. This error can occur if MAXBFRU is either not read because of a coding error or not coded.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
For LU 6.2, transaction program not available, no retry: The FMH-5 Attach command specifies a transaction program that the receiver is unable to start. The condition is not temporary. The sender should not try again immediately. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7.

For non-LU 6.2, no additional information is specified.

**0001**
Request not processed: Processing an ACTLINK request, and read buffers not allowed. The ACTLINK request will not be processed.

**0002**
Creating allocation exception: The receiver is unable to create the specified data object as a result of an insufficient storage condition that occurred at allocation time.
Replacing allocation exception: The receiver is unable to replace the specified data object as a result of an insufficient storage condition that occurred at allocation time.

Data-object storing exception: The receiver is unable to store the specified data object as a result of an insufficient storage condition that occurred during the storing process.

Data-object classification code not supported: The receiver is unable to satisfy the allocation requirements of the specified data-object classification code.

Volume not mounted: The receiver is unable to perform the requested allocation/storing operation because the required volume is not mounted.

Where $h \geq 8$; that is, the high-order bit in Byte 2 is set to one. The 15 low-order bits of Bytes 2 and 3 contain a binary count that indexes (zero-origin) the first byte of the field found to be in error.

**Sense code 084D**

Session parameters not valid—BF: The session parameters were not valid or were unacceptable by the boundary function.

**Sense code 084E**

Session parameters not valid—PRI: A positive response to an activation request (for example, BIND) was received and was changed to a negative response because session parameters that were not valid were carried in the response. The services manager receiving the response sends a deactivation request for the corresponding session. This error can occur if NETIDs are coded incorrectly on any NETWORK statements in CDRM definitions. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for more information.

**Sense code 084F**

Resource not available: A requested resource is not available to service the given request.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

- **0000**
  - No specific code applies.

- **0001**
  - The disk is full; therefore, the load module cannot be stored.

- **0002**
  - The security component is not available.

**Sense code 0850**

Link-level operation cannot be performed: An IPL, dump, or remote power off (RPO) cannot be performed through the addressed link station because the system definition or current state of the hardware configuration does not allow it.

- **0000**
  - No specific code applies.

- **0001**
  - Link activation limit reached: The specified TG was not activated because the maximum number of active link stations allowed on this port has already been reached.

**Sense code 0851**

Session busy: Another session that is needed to complete the function being requested on this session is temporarily unavailable.
VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that the session needed by the host to complete the command is busy.

**Sense code 0852**

Duplicate session activation request: Two session activation requests have been received with related identifiers. The relationship of the identifiers and the resultant action varies by request.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000  
No specific code applies.

VTAM hint:

- If the RU is an ACTPU or ACTCDRM, it means that a session has already been activated for the subject destination-origin pair by a session activation request that carried a larger activation request identifier than the current request; the current request is refused.
- If the RU is an ACTLU, a session has already been activated for the subject destination-origin pair by a session activation request. The current request is denied.
- If the RU is a BIND, it means that the BIND request was received with the same session-instance identifier (in the structured subfield X’03’ of the user data field) as an active session’s; the current request is refused.

0001  
Received a second BIND from a peripheral node PLU while the session is still in the activation process.

0002  
A REQACTPU has been received by an SSCP that has already sent an ACTPU for the same PU.

**Sense code 0853**

TERMINATE(Cleanup) required: The SSCP cannot process the termination request, as it requires cross-domain SSCP-SSCP services that are not available. (The corresponding SSCP-SSCP session is not active.) TERMINATE(Cleanup) is required.

**Sense code 0855**

Route Setup procedure failure: An intermediate or destination node was unable to successfully complete the processing of a high-performance routing (HPR) Route Setup request or reply.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information. Settings allowed are:

0000  
No specific code applies.

0001  
The destination LU is not ready to accept sessions.

0002  
An unknown destination LU was specified in the request.

0003  
A TG specified in the RSCV could not be activated.

0004  
An unknown TG was specified in the RSCV.

0005  
A TG specified in the RSCV has failed.

0006  
A TG specified in the RSCV was not activated as an HPR TG.

0007  
An intermediate node had insufficient storage to activate a TG specified in the RSCV.

0008  
The receiving node had insufficient storage to process the route setup request.
The route setup request was received over a TG that was not activated as an HPR TG.

A VR within a composite network node is inoperative.

The receiving node does not support HPR protocols.

The receiving node does not support the HPR transport option.

The route setup request or reply could not be forwarded over the TG in the FID2 format because its size was greater than the TG maximum BTU size.

The value of the current hop count field of the RSCV received in a route setup request exceeded the value of the destination hop index field in the request (for example, the route setup request appeared to have passed the destination node).

The route setup request completed unsuccessfully. The route setup reply was not received in the allotted time (as determined by the IOPURGE start option).

The intended destination was not able to perform the RTP function (for example, it does not support the RTP transport tower). When a negative route setup reply with this sense code passes through an RTP-capable intermediate node, the intermediate node attempts to become the new destination and perform the RTP function.

VTAM hint: This might be encountered due to an error in the definition of an activate-on-demand switched link, which was dialed as the result of the route setup request. If the link was predefined as HPR capable, but the partner node does not support HPR (or does not wish to support HPR protocols on the designated link), the route setup will fail when the link fails to activate as an HPR-capable link. This should not lead to a failure to set up the session, but might lead to the use of normal APPN intermediate session routing instead of HPR.

An extended border node rejected a path switch attempt due to locally defined restrictions that do not allow RTPs to pass through that node. This sense code could be set during APPN Locate search processing or route setup processing for an RTP connection that is undergoing path switch. For APPN Locate search processing, this sense code might not cause a search failure. Rather, this sense code causes APPN Locate search processing to continue, thereby allowing discovery of alternate paths to the target node, which support the path switching RTP.

Sense code 0856

SSCP-SSCP session lost: Carried in the sense data field in a NOTIFY (third-party notification vector, X'03') or -RSP(INIT_OTHER) sent to an ILU to indicate that the activation of the LU-LU session is uncertain because the SSCP(ILU)-SSCP(OLU) session has been lost. (Another sense code, X'0842', is used when it is known that the LU-LU session activation cannot be completed.)

Sense code 0857

SSCP-LU Session Not Active: The SSCP-LU session, required for the processing of a request, is not active; for example, in processing REQECHO, the SSCP did not have an active session with the target LU named in the REQECHO RU.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

No specific code applies.

VTAM hint: The primary logical unit (PLU) or secondary logical unit (SLU) is not available.
0001
The SSCP-SLU session is in the process of being reactivated.

0002
The SSCP-PLU session is inactive.

VTAM hint: For a USERVAR, an APPL or CDRSC definition with the same name as the USERVAR was found and was not active.

0003
The SSCP-SLU session is inactive.

VTAM hint: For independent logical units, the independent logical unit is inactive.

0004
The SSCP-PLU session is in the process of being reactivated.

0005
The SSCP lost connectivity with the PLU after the LU-LU session was started, and has no other way to learn that the session has ended; the SSCP either never had a session to a gateway node in the LU-LU session path, or had previously lost connectivity to it.

0006
The SSCP lost connectivity with the SLU after the LU-LU session was started, and has no other way to learn that the session has ended; the SSCP either never had a session to a gateway node in the LU-LU session path, or had previously lost connectivity to it.

0007
The selected ALS for the OLU is not in a state permitting LU-LU sessions to be established using it. The condition is detected when the session request (BFINIT) was received, but, when the request was processed, the ALS was no longer in an active state. The session request is rejected.

0008
The selected ALS for the DLU is not in a state permitting LU-LU sessions to be established using it. The condition is detected when the session request was being processed in the DLU domain and the ALS selected for the DLU is no longer in an active state. The session request is rejected.

Sense code 0858
SSCP-SSCP session activation rejected.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
An SSCP rejected a received ACTCDRM attempting to restart a session that terminated as a result of an operator-initiated nondisruptive deactivation request.

VTAM hint: This is not an error condition. The ACTCDRM was rejected because the SSCP that was deactivated is at a prior level of VTAM.

Sense code 0859
REQECHO data-length error: The specified length of data to be echoed (in REQECHO) violates the maximum RU size limit for the target LU.

Sense code 085A
Specific server exception: an architecturally defined or customer-defined server that is sensitive to data object contents has detected an exception.

Sense code 085B
Unknown resource name: the identified resource, required to complete the requested unit-of-work, is not known to the SNA node.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.
0000
No specific code applies.

0001
Unknown server name. When this SNA report code is used in an SNA condition report, it is accompanied by a supplemental report containing the server name.

0002
Unknown agent.

0003
The clock identifier specified in an MS set clock major vector is unknown to the receiver.

0004
The timing source name specified in an MS set clock major vector is unknown to the receiver.

0005
The agent unit-of-work correlator referred to by an MS cancel major vector is unknown to the receiver, or represents a unit of work already completed.

Sense code 085C
System exception: the node experiences an exception condition within a resident system or subsystem that inhibits subsequent processing by the SNA component.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
The exception is identifiable as a system-related problem.

0002
The exception is identifiable as a permanent system-related problem.

Sense code 085D
The MU_id could not be accepted in the MU_id registry.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
The MU_id is a duplicate. When this SNA-Report-Code is used in an SNA_Condition_Report, it is accompanied by three supplemental-reports that identify information about the receiver MU_id registry: supplemental-report 1 contains the lowest MU_id the receiver would accept; supplemental-report 2 contains the highest MU_id the receiver would accept; supplemental-report 3 contains the time stamp of the receiver's MU_id registry.

0002
The MU_id value is greater than expected. When this SNA-Report-Code is used in an SNA_Condition_Report, it is accompanied by three supplemental-reports that identify information about the receiver’s MU_id registry: supplemental-report 1 contains the lowest MU_id the receiver would accept; supplemental-report 2 contains the highest MU_id the receiver would accept; supplemental-report 3 contains the time stamp of the receiver’s MU_id registry.

0003
A temporary condition prevents acceptance of the MU_id.

0004
A permanent condition prevents acceptance of the MU_id.

0005
The MU_id registry is not initialized.
**Sense code 085E**
Operator intervention.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

- **0000**
  No specific code applies.
- **0001**
  The operator has suspended the transmission of the message unit.
- **0002**
  The operator has purged the message unit.

**Sense code 0860**
Function not supported—continue session: The function requested is not supported; the function might have been specified by a request code or some other field, control character, or graphic character in an RU.

- **nnnn**
  Bytes 2 and 3 contain a two-byte binary count that indexes (zero-origin) the first byte in which an error was detected. This sense code is used to request that the session continue, thereby ignoring the error.

**Sense code 0861**
COS name not valid: The class-of-service (COS) name, either specified by the ILU or generated by the SSCP of the SLU from the mode table is not in the "COS name to VR identifier list" table used by the SSCP of the PLU.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

- **0000**
  COS name was generated by the SSCP.
  
  VTAM hint: If this sense code is displayed in message IST663I, and message IST264I follows, this might indicate that an incorrect COS table is referenced. The NetView program also has a COS table, and if this error occurs, the NetView program library was concatenated in front of the VTAM library causing the wrong table selection. See the information about common subarea network problems in z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures for more information about this problem.

- **0001**
  COS name was generated by the ILU.

- **0002**
  The COS name generated by the Type 2.1 CP local to, or the Type 2.1 NNCP server for, the ILU is not in the COS name definition table.

- **0003**
  The CDINIT request or response contains a session initiation control vector that has class-of-service (COS) name fields that have not been properly specified. A virtual route list could not be found associated with the COS name.

**Sense code 0862**
Medium presentation space recovery: An error has occurred on the current presentation space. Recovery consists of restarting at the top of the current presentation space. The sequence number returned is of the RU, in effect, at the top of the current presentation space.

- **nnnn**
  Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain the byte offset from the beginning of the RU to the first byte of the RU that is displayed at the top of the current presentation space.
**Sense code 0863**
Referenced local character set identifier (LCID) not found: A referenced character set does not exist.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
No specific code applies.

\textit{hnnn}
Where \( h \geq 8 \); that is, the high-order bit in byte 2 is set to one. The 15 low-order bits of bytes 2 and 3 contain a binary count that indexes (zero-origin) the first byte of the field found to be in error.

**Sense code 0864**
Function terminated abnormally: The conversation was terminated abnormally. Other terminations might occur after repeated reexecutions; the request sender is responsible for detecting such a loop.

**VTAM hint:** Sense codes in the X'0864\textit{hnnn}' range should not be used with APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND,QUALIFY=ERROR,TYPE=USER unless followed by an APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOCATE macro. These codes indicate to the receiver that deallocation is occurring.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
For LU 6.2, premature conversation termination: The conversation is terminated abnormally; for example, the transaction program might have issued a DEALLOCATE_ABEND verb, or the program might have terminated (normally or abnormally) without explicitly terminating the conversation. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7 or UNBIND.

For LU 6.2 half-duplex conversations, this sense data is sent only in FMH-7 or indicated in UNBIND.

For LU 6.2 full-duplex conversations, this sense data is also sent in the negative response that precedes an FMH-7, when there is a chain to respond to. The sense data in the negative response gives advance notice to the transaction program (in the form of an error return code) that an ERP message is forthcoming. For this error, the ERP message will contain the same sense data value used in the negative response.

For non-LU 6.2, no additional information is specified.

**0001**
System logic error—no retry: A system logic error has been detected. No retry of the conversation should be attempted. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7 or UNBIND.

For LU 6.2 half-duplex conversations, this sense data is sent only in FMH-7 or indicated in UNBIND.

For LU 6.2 full-duplex conversations, this sense data is also sent in the negative response that precedes an FMH-7, when there is a chain to respond to. The sense data in the negative response gives advance notice to the transaction program (in the form of an error return code) that an ERP message is forthcoming. For this error, the ERP message will contain the same sense data value used in the negative response.

**0002**
Excessive elapsed time—no retry: Excessive time has elapsed while waiting for a required action or event. For example, a transaction program has failed to issue a conversation-related protocol boundary verb. No retry of the conversation should be attempted. This sense data is sent in UNBIND when there is no chain to respond to; otherwise, it is sent in FMH-7.

For LU 6.2 half-duplex conversations, this sense data is sent in UNBIND when there is no chain to respond to; otherwise, it is sent in FMH-7.

For LU 6.2 full-duplex conversations, this sense data is also sent in the negative response that precedes an FMH-7. The sense data in the negative response gives advance notice to the transaction program (in the form of an error return code) that an ERP message is forthcoming. For this error, the ERP message will contain the same sense data value used in the negative response.

SNA sense codes 57
Allocation error message forthcoming: An error has been detected in a received attach request, resulting in a rejection of the attach. The sense data value that indicates the reason for rejection will be specified in a forthcoming FMH-7.

This sense data is sent in the negative response that precedes an allocation error FMH-7 for an LU 6.2 full-duplex conversation. The negative response gives advance notice to the transaction program (in the form of an error return code) that an ERP message is forthcoming.

Note: The phrases following the sense data are symbolic return codes provided to a full-duplex transaction program when a negative response with sense data is received by the LU. (See SNA Transaction Programmer's Reference Manual for LU 6.2 for full-duplex verbs and possible return codes.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sense Data</th>
<th>Return Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08640000</td>
<td>ERROR_INDICATION (with a subcode of DEALLOCATE_ABEND_PROG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08640001</td>
<td>ERROR_INDICATION (with a subcode of DEALLOCATE_ABEND_SVC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08640002</td>
<td>ERROR_INDICATION (with a subcode of DEALLOCATE_ABEND_TIMER)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08640003</td>
<td>ERROR_INDICATION (with a subcode of ALLOCATION_ERROR)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sense code 0867
Sync event response: Indicates a required negative response to an (RQE,CD) synchronizing request.

Sense code 0868
No panels loaded: Referenced format not found because no panels are loaded for the display.

Sense code 0869
Panel not loaded: The referenced panel is not loaded for the display.

Sense code 086A
Subfield key not valid: A subfield key in an MS subvector was not valid in the conditions under which it was processed.

\[ nnmm \]

Byte 2 following the sense code contains the subvector key (\( nn \)) of the subvector containing the unrecognized subfield, and byte 3 contains the unidentified subfield key (\( mm \)).

Sense code 086B
Subfield value not valid: A value in a subfield within an MS major vector is not valid for the receiver.

\[ nnmm \]

Byte 2 following the sense code contains the subvector key (\( nn \)) of the subvector containing the subfield with the value that was not valid, and byte 3 contains the subfield key (\( mm \)) of the subfield with the invalid value.

Note: See sense code X'0870' for the case in which the invalid value occurs in an unformatted subvector, that is, one not containing subfields with keys and lengths, or in the unformatted portion of a partially formatted subvector.

6991
Dial information error

ATM
ATM dial information does not indicate ATMSVC or SHARE/EXCLUSIVE.
**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is that the values ATMSVC or SHARE or EXCLUSIVE might be missing or could be specified incorrectly on the DLCADDR operand (subfield 1) on the following definition statements in the following major nodes:

- GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node (TGs to connection networks)
- PATH definition statement in the switched major node (TGs over SVCs)

See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the GROUP statement in the XCA major node and for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the PATH statement in the switched major node.

**EE**

A mismatch of IP address families has been detected. See message IST1891I for specific information about the error.

**6997**

ATM traffic description is not valid.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is that the best effort indicator, cell rates, and traffic management options might be missing or could be specified incorrectly on the DLCADDR operand (subfield 7) on the following definition statements in the following major nodes:

- GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node (TGs to connection networks)
- PATH definition statement in the switched major node (TGs over SVCs)

See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node and for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node.

**6998**

ATM quality of service (QoS) class is not valid.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is that the quality of service (QoS) class might be missing or could be specified incorrectly on the DLCADDR operand (subfield 8) on the following definition statements in the following major nodes:

- GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node (TGs to connection networks)
- PATH definition statement in the switched major node (TGs over SVCs)

See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node and for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node.

**6999**

ATM transit network selection (TNS) identifier is not a valid length.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is that the carrier identification code might be missing or could be specified incorrectly on the DLCADDR operand (subfield 9) on the following definition statements in the following major nodes:

- GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node (TGs to connection networks)
- PATH definition statement in the switched major node (TGs over SVCs)

See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node and for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node.

**69A5**

ATM addresses are not a valid length or type.
VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that the ATM address or addresses might be missing or could be specified incorrectly on the DLCADDR operand (subfield 21) on the following definition statements in the following major nodes:

- GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node (TGs to connection networks)
- PATH definition statement in the switched major node (TGs over SVCs)

See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node and for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node.

69C3
ATM bearer capabilities are not specified or are specified incorrectly.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that the ATM bearer capabilities are not specified or are specified incorrectly on the DLCADDR operand (subfield 51) on the following definition statements in the following major nodes:

- GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node (TGs to connection networks)
- PATH definition statement in the switched major node (TGs over SVCs)

See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node and for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node.

69CD
ATM adaptation layer is not specified or is specified incorrectly.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that the ATM adaptation layer is not specified or is specified incorrectly on the DLCADDR operand (subfield 61) on the following definition statements in the following major nodes:

- GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node (TGs to connection networks)
- PATH definition statement in the switched major node (TGs over SVCs)

See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node and for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node.

Sense code 086C

Required control vector or subvector missing: One or more control vectors or MS subvectors that are required by the receiver to perform some function are missing from the received message, or are not present in the required position.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

nn00
Byte 2 following the sense code contains the key (nn) of one of the control vectors or subvectors that is missing, or improperly positioned. Byte 3 is reserved (00).

Note: See the X’080C0006’ sense data for the case in which the major vector key is recognized but a subvector representing the function to be performed cannot be identified.

0400
Subvector X’04’ not first.

0800
Reported on destination prefix (X’08’) subvector not present.

0900
Reported on destination location (X’09’) subvector not present.
0B00  Reported on destination suffix (X'0B') subvector not present.

2100  Required focal point identification (X'21') subvector not present. Already found either X'61', X'63', or X'E1' subvector.

4400  Second CV in TDU was not a CV44.

4600  CV46 not present.

7D00  Report code (X'7D') subvector not present.

8000  First CV in TDU was not a GVC280.

8100  Origin location name (X'81') subvector not present.

8200  Destination location name (X'82') subvector not present.

9000  Flags (X'90') subvector not present.

**Sense code 086D**

Required subfield missing: A control vector or MS subvector lacks one or more subfield keys required by the receiver to perform the function requested.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

nnmm  Byte 2 following the sense code contains the key (nn) of the subvector or control vector lacking a required subfield, and byte 3 contains the subfield key (mm) of a missing subfield.

0901  NETID (X'01') subfield of the reported on destination location (X'09') subvector not present.

0902  NAU (X'02') subfield of the reported on destination location (X'09') subvector not present.

2101  Focal point identification (X'21') subvector is missing the MS_category subfield (X'01').

2102  Focal point identification (X'21') subvector is missing the flags subfield (X'02').

2110  Focal point identification (X'21') subvector is missing the FP netid subfield (X'10').

2111  Focal point identification (X'21') subvector is missing the FP NAU name subfield (X'11').

2112  Focal point identification (X'21') subvector is missing the FP application program name subfield (X'12').

2120  Focal point identification (X'21') subvector is missing the backup FP netid subfield (X'20') when either the backup FP NAU name (X'21') subfield or the backup FP application program name (X'22') subfield was found.

2121  Focal point identification (X'21') subvector is missing the backup FP NAU name subfield (X'21') when the backup FP Netid (X'20') subfield is present.
2122
Focal point identification (X'21') subvector is missing the backup FP application program (X'22') subfield when the backup FP netid (X'20') subfield and the backup FP NAU name (X'21') subfield are present.

4580
Node characteristics (X'45') control vector is missing the node type and status subfield (X'80').

4680
TG descriptor (X'46') control vector is missing the TG identifier subfield (X'80').

6240
Focal point authorization reply (X'62') subvector missing current FP CP-name subfield (X'40') when required for the authorization request rejected (X'20') subfield or the authorization revoked (X'30') subfield.

6241
Focal point authorization reply (X'62') subvector missing current FP application program subfield (X'41') when required for the authorization request rejected (X'20') subfield or the authorization revoked (X'30') subfield.

6991
ATM dial information indicating ATMSVC or the type of SVC that can be used is not specified.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that the DLCADDR operand (subfield 1) on the following definition statements in the following major nodes is not coded:
- GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node (TGs to connection networks)
- PATH definition statement in the switched major node (TGs over SVCs)

6997
ATM traffic description is not specified.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that the DLCADDR operand (subfield 7) on the following definition statements in the following major nodes is not coded:
- GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node (TGs to connection networks)
- PATH definition statement in the switched major node (TGs over SVCs)

69A5
No ATM dial information is specified when a dial operation is attempted through a native ATM network.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that the DLCADDR operand (subfield 21) on the following definition statements in the following major nodes is not coded:
- GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node (TGs to connection networks)
- PATH definition statement in the switched major node (TGs over SVCs)

8101
NETID (X'01') subfield of the origin location name (X'81') subvector not present.

8102
NAU name (X'02') subfield of the origin location name (X'81') subvector not present.

8103
MS application program name (X'03') subfield of the origin location name (X'81') subvector not present.

8201
NETID (X'01') subfield of the destination location name (X'82') subvector not present.

8202
NAU name (X'02') subfield of the destination location name (X'82') subvector not present.

8203
MS application program name (X'03') subfield of the destination location name (X'82') subvector not present.
**Sense code 086E**  
Subvector combination not valid: Two or more subvectors, each permissible by itself, are present in a combination that is not allowed.

`nnmm`  
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain the subvector keys (nn) and (mm) of two of the subvectors that should not be jointly present.

**Sense code 086F**  
Length error: A length field within an MS major vector is not valid, or two or more length fields are incompatible.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000  
No specific code applies.

0001  
The MS major vector length is incompatible with the RU length.

VTAM Information: If your CMIP application program receives this sense code with error code 817, your CMIP request or response buffer is too large. This error causes the association to end.

VTAM hint: The CMIP application program can avoid this problem by building smaller CMIP requests and replies.

0002  
The sum of the MS subvector lengths is incompatible with the MS major vector length.

0007  
The length field of an MDS_MU is incompatible with the sum of the lengths of the imbedded GDS variables, or a length that was not valid was found in an imbedded structure (or GDS variable).

0008  
The length field of a CP-MSU is incompatible with the sum of the lengths of the imbedded structures.

VTAM Information: If you are using CMIP services, this error causes the association to end.

000A  
The length field of a route setup GDS variable is incompatible with the sum of the lengths of the imbedded structures.

000B  
The sum of the control vector lengths in an RU or XID is incompatible with the length of the RU or XID.

2103  
The sum of the subfield lengths in the focal point identification (X'21') subvector incompatible with the length of the subvector.

2106  
One or more of the subfields in focal point identification (X'21') subvector has an invalid length field.

8103  
The sum of the subfield lengths in the origin location name (X'81') subvector is incompatible with the length of the subvector.

8106  
The origin location name (X'81') subvector of the MDS routing information (X'1311') GDS variable contains an invalid subfield length. (This is specified only if the sum of the subfield lengths is compatible with the subvector length).

8203  
The sum of the subfield lengths in the destination name (X'82') subvector is incompatible with the length of the subvector.
8206
The destination location name (X'82') subvector of the MDS routing information (X'1311') GDS variable contains an invalid subfield length. (This is specified only if the sum of the subfield lengths is compatible with the subvector length).

9005
The flags (X'90') subvector length is invalid in the MDS routing information (X'1311') GDS variable. (The length is not five.)

nn03
The sum of the subfield lengths in an MS subvector is incompatible with the subvector length. Byte 2 following the sense code contains the subvector key.

nn05
The MS subvector length is not valid. Byte 2 following the sense code contains the relevant subvector key (nn). (This is specified only if the sum of the subvector lengths is compatible with the major vector length.)

nn06
The subfield length is not valid. Byte 2 following the sense code contains the subvector key (nn) of the MS subvector containing the invalid subfield length. (This is specified only if the sum of the subfield lengths is compatible with the subvector length.)

nn09
The sum of the subfield lengths in a control vector is incompatible with the control vector length. Byte 2 following the sense code contains the control vector key.

nn0C
The length field of a control vector in an RU or XID is not valid. Byte 2 following the sense code contains the control vector key.

Sense code 0870
Unformatted subvector value invalid: A value in an unformatted MS subvector, or in an unformatted portion of a partially formatted MS subvector, is not valid.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

nnxx
Byte 2 following the sense code contains the subvector key (nn) of the MS subvector containing the value that is not valid. Byte 3 contains a one-byte binary count that indexes the first byte in which the invalid value falls. The indexing is zero-origin, from the beginning of the subvector.

Note: See sense code X'086B' for the case in which the value that is not valid occurs in a formatted MS subvector, that is, one containing subfields with keys and lengths, or in the formatted portion of a partially formatted subvector.

8106
Subfield length in origin location name not valid(X'81') subvector. NETID is not a valid length (1-8 characters).

8206
Subfield length in destination location name not valid(X'82') subvector. NETID is not a valid length (1-8 characters).

9002
Flags (X'90') subvector contains setting that is not valid for MDS message type.

9003
Flags (X'90') subvector contains an flag setting that is not valid.

Sense code 0871
Read partition state error: A read partition structured field was received while the display was in the retry state.
**Sense code 0872**

Orderly deactivation refused: An NC_DACTVR(Orderly) request has been received, but sessions are assigned to the VR and it will not be deactivated.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
An NC_DACTVR(Orderly) request has been received, but sessions are assigned to the VR and it will not be deactivated.

0001
An MS major vector specifying orderly deactivation of the receiving node has been received, but sessions are active and their implied deactivation is not allowed; the requested activation will not proceed.

0002
An MS major vector specifying deactivation of the receiving node has been received, but the receiver cannot determine if sessions are active; the requested activation will not proceed.

**Sense code 0873**

Virtual route not defined: No ERN is designated to support this VRN.

**Sense code 0874**

ER not in a valid state: The ER supporting the requested VR is not in a state allowing VR activation.

**Sense code 0875**

Incorrect or undefined explicit route requested: The reverse ERNs specified in the NC_ACTVR do not contain the ERN defined to be used for the VR requested, or the ERN designated to be used for the VR is not defined.

**Sense code 0876**

Nonreversible explicit route requested: The ERN used by the NC_ACTVR does not use the same sequence of transmission groups (in reverse order) as the ERN that should be used for the RSP(NC_ACTVR).

**Sense code 0877**

Resource mismatch: The receiver of a request has detected a mismatch between two of the following resources: (1) its definition of an affected resource, (2) the actual configuration, and (3) the definition of the resource as implied in the request.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
Link defined as switched is nonswitched: A link defined to an ACTLINK receiver as being switched was found to be nonswitched during the activation attempt.

0002
Link defined as SDLC is non-SDLC: A link defined to an ACTLINK receiver as being SDLC was found to be non-SDLC during the activation attempt.

0003
Link defined as having automatic connect-out capability does not: A link defined to an ACTLINK receiver as having automatic connect-out capability was found to lack it during the activation attempt.

0004
ACTLINK received for a resource other than a link: An ACTLINK was received that resolved to a local device number representing a device other than a link.

0005
Link defined as X.21 is not X.21.
Link defined as LPDA-capable is configured in NRZI mode.

A request that is allowed only for a primary link station was received for a link station that is defined to the receiver as secondary.

A request for link problem determination for modems was received for a link that is defined to the receiver as not supporting link problem determination for modems.

A request for link problem determination for modems was received for a link that is defined to the receiver as a supporting link, but no problem determination support for modems was found on the link.

A request that is allowed only for a nonswitched link was received for a link that is defined to the receiver as switched.

A request that is allowed only for a link with a modem not using the multiplexed links feature was received for a link that is defined to the receiver as having a modem using the multiplexed links feature.

Resource definition mismatch for modems: A request that is allowed only for a link with a nontailed modem was received for a link that is defined to the receiver as having a tailed modem.

The sending SSCP and the receiving Type 4 node having conflicting system definitions. A BIND has been received for an SLU that contains an incorrect SLU address. The LU address in the BIND is a primary address. The LU address cannot be used for a secondary role on a new session.

The sending SSCP and the receiving Type 4 node have conflicting system definitions. A BIND has been received for an independent LU, but the LU specified is not in a Type 2.1 node.

The sending SSCP and the receiving Type 4 node have conflicting system definitions. The SSCP owner is the same as the SSCP sending the nonactivation CONTACT PIU but the PU is not a Type 2.1. The CONTACT is for a Type 2.1 node, but the PU is not defined as Type 2.1 to the receiver.

The BFCLEANUP is for an independent LU, but the LU specified is not an independent LU.

The subarea address portion of an addressed LU is not equal to the subarea address of the Type 4 node. The LU is not in the same subarea as the Type 4 node.

If the BFCLEANUP is for a resource that is not a BF LU, the request will be rejected. This is a situation where the function is not supported by the target resource. It can be caused by a SYSDEF mismatch between the Type 4 node and the SSCP.

The network ID field in the BIND SLU name is not equal to the network ID of the boundary function, or the SLU name field is not equal to the LU name field in the boundary function control block for the LU.

The LU specified in the FNA is not associated with the PU specified in the FNA; that is, an LU address (byte 7–n) is not associated with the PU target address specified.

BFCINIT name mismatch: The BIND cannot be built from the BFCINIT because the NQ PLU name does not match. The session activation is rejected by the boundary function with a BFTERM.
Invalid target address; either:

- The PU with which the specified LUs are to be associated is not Type 1 or Type 2; that is, the SSCP attempts to add an LU to a PU, but the boundary function has defined that PU as a Type 4.
- The SSCP sent an RNAA assignment Type X'0' or X'5' with a PU or LU specified instead of a link. This is caused by a definition mismatch.

MAXSUBA required for pre-ENA address assignment: If MAXSUBA is not specified and an RNAA requesting a pre-ENA address is received, the RNAA is rejected.

An RNAA Type 4 was received requesting an auxiliary address on a dependent LU.

Multiple sets of dial information are specified for a native ATM call when only one set is allowed.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that more than one DLCADDR operand (subfield 1 or 21) is specified on the following definition statements in the following major nodes:

- GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node (TGs to connection networks)
- PATH definition statement in the switched major node (TGs over SVCs)

The target LU specified in a BFCLEANUP or BFCINIT is not associated with the same link station that is associated with the session indicated in the URC control vector.

The target link station specified in a BFCLEANUP is not the same link station as the session indicated in the URC control vector.

Resource definition mismatch for BFCINIT: The sending SSCP and the receiving Type 4 node have conflicting system definition. A BFCINIT has been received for an LU address that is currently being used by an active LU-LU session. The LU address is primary on this already active session. The LU address cannot be used for a secondary role on a new session.

The LU address in the BFCINIT is a secondary address; the BFCINIT is rejected.

The subject LU specified in the BFSESSINFO RU is not defined to the SSCP as an independent LU; this is a mismatch between the SSCP and the BF.

A dependent LU is attached to a PU that indicates ACTPU is to be suppressed; the SSCP cannot activate the LU because ACTLU is not supported.

VTAM hint: The PU sent an XID that had the ACTPU suppression bit turned on. You need to reconfigure the PU to correct the error.

A peripheral node supporting independent LUs has attached (using a nonswitched link) to a Type 2 PU that cannot have independent LU sessions through it. The SSCP activation request received for one of these independent LUs has failed.

An RNAA(Add) was received by the boundary function for a resource defined at system definition time, which is not allowed.

VTAM hint:

- A physical connection must exist for a resource if you are attempting to use dynamic reconfiguration. For more information about dynamic reconfiguration, see z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide.
This error can occur for a physical unit if a network address has been specified on the ADDR operand of the PU definition statement, but there is no physical connection for the resource. For more information about the ADDR operand, see z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference.

0022
The link for which ACTLINK was issued is an S/390® channel path that has been defined for connections only to a Type 2.1 node. However, the SSCP that sent ACTLINK had previously indicated it does not support Type 2.1 connections.

0023
Modem test support cannot be changed. The RNAA or SETCV containing the SDLC secondary station (X'03') or the extended SDLC secondary station (X'43') control vector is rejected.

0024
The data mode cannot be changed. The RNAA or SETCV containing the SDLC secondary station (X'03') or the extended SDLC secondary station (X'43') control vector is rejected.

0025
The receiving node is unable to process a BIND for the LU type specified for the given LU name.

0026
A link is defined as not supporting HPR, but the port supports only HPR links.

**VTAM hint:** Possible reasons for this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

- A connection over a native ATM SVC cannot be established because the TG is not defined to support APPN and HPR.

One or more values are coded incorrectly on a PU definition statement in a switched major node that defines an APPN TG over a native ATM SVC. These incorrect values might be on the HPR, CONNTYPE, or PUTYPE operands, which must specify HPR=YES, CONNTYPE=APPN, and PUTYPE=2 for native ATM connections. Any other values coded on these operands cause a connection over a native ATM SVC to fail.

- Dial-out or dial-in attempts to establish a session over an Enterprise Extender connection fail.

The selected link station does not have HPR=RTP capability. To resolve this problem, specify one of the following start options:

- Start option HPR=RTP
- Start option HPR=(RTP,ANR). Specify HPR=YES either on the PU definition statement or on the operator command activating the PU.

0027
A link connection request for a non-empty active link connection configuration was received by the management services element; the active link connection configuration of the DLC element is empty; that is, it has no link connection components present.

0028
An RNAA(Move) was received for an adjacent link station (ALS), and the TO and FROM links were neither both primary nor both secondary.

0029
The RU refers to a resource, and the sender and receiver disagree about its status. One considers it a static resource, the other a dynamic resource.

002A
A session cannot be activated because the node does not support segment generation and the maximum link BTU size is too small to satisfy a requirement on the minimum send RU size as defined for the session mode.

002B
A session cannot be activated because the node does not support segment reassembly and the maximum link BTU size is too small to satisfy a requirement on the minimum receive RU size as defined for the session mode.
BFSESSINFO was received reporting a subject LU in another network, or BFINIT was received with a NETID specified for the PLU which was not the same as the NETID of the ALS (XNETALS=YES) or the receiving SSCP (XNETALS=NO).

BFSESSINFO was received for an (independent) subject LU, but the reported LU is considered by the receiver as a dependent LU.

BFSESSINFO was received reporting a dynamic subject LU that the receiver considers to be located under a different adjacent link station (ALS) than that reported in the BFSESSINFO. The SSCP will attempt to correct this configuration mismatch.

BFSESSINFO was received reporting a subject LU that the receiver considers to be located under a different adjacent link station (ALS) than that reported in the BFSESSINFO. The SSCP cannot correct this configuration mismatch.

BFSESSINFO was received for a subject LU, but the receiver has the address associated with a different LU, which it considers to be static.

BFSESSINFO was received for a subject LU, but the receiver has the address associated with anything other than a static LU or cross-domain resource.

BFSESSINFO was received for an LU. The subject LU is verified, but, for a given session, either the partner LU is reported as the primary and the receiver does not consider that LU to be primary-capable, or the partner LU is reported as the secondary and the receiver does not consider that LU to be secondary-capable.

Upon receipt of BFSESSINFO, the receiver considers the control block associated with a partner LU to be a cross-domain resource that is not active or an application that is not active.

Upon receipt of BFSESSINFO, the receiver considers the control block associated with a partner LU to be neither an LU, cross-domain resource, nor an application.

A network address was returned in RSP(RNAA) that the receiver believes is already associated with a different resource.

BFSESSINFO was received containing an adjacent link station (ALS) address that was not valid. For example, the ALS does not represent a Type 2.1 node.

BFSESSINFO was received for a subject LU, where the secondary address specified in the BFSESSINFO does not match the secondary address the SSCP believes is associated with the LU.

The subject LU specified in the BFSESSINFO RU is not defined to the SSCP as an LU or a cross-domain resource.

A request that is valid only for a switched subarea link was received for a link that is not subarea-capable.

A request that is valid only for a nonswitched subarea link was received for a subarea dial link.

An RNAA (add) was received for an LU; however an LU with the same name but a different local address already exists under the specified ALS.
Takeover processing completed, but the SSCP did not receive a BFSESSINFO for a resource that the SSCP believed to be a static, independent LU.

A BFINIT sent by the boundary was processed by the SSCP and the PLU resource is not owned by this SSCP. This is probably the result of a TAKEOVER and GIVEBACK occurring before the BFINIT was processed by the SSCP. This might also be caused by a definition error for the PLU.

A request was received for a nonswitched resource that is valid only for a switched resource.

X.21 dial and auto-call capability not present—resource mismatch.

A session request was received and the NETID for the resource does not match that of the adjacent link station providing service for the resource.

VTAM hint: When a VTAM host has a Type 2.1 connection to a gateway NCP (XNETALS=YES is specified), a different VTAM host must own the Type 5 connection to the NCP.

A CONNOUT was received indicating the sender and receiver have a system-definition mismatch: the CONNOUT connection type field specified a nonswitched link, but the receiver does not define the affected node as a T2.1 node on a nonswitched link or as one that supports XID3 exchange.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message but is set by another product. It might be issued by NCP. See NCP V7R8, SSP V4R8, EP R14 Messages and Codes for a description of sense codes set by NCP.

A session request or BFSESSINFO request was received and the network ID for the OLU or the subject LU does not match that of the adjacent link station providing service for the resource.

The DLU is an independent LU but the selected boundary function is not independent LU capable.

A BFSESSINFO request was received but the subject resource is not active.

The element address of an intra-FRSE PVC segment subport specified in a SETCV resides on the same frame-relay port as another subport within a subport set.

The maximum frame size in the system—definition differs for any two partners in an intra-FRSE PVC segment subport set specified in a SETCV.

Adjacent frame-relay equipment management protocols are not supported on either of the frame-relay ports for the primary or its backup subport specified in the SETCV for the intra-FRSE PVC segment subport set.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that there is a conflict in the coding of the PU definition and the FRSESET definition.

A backup PU has been coded in the FRSESET definition statement, but either this backup PU or its corresponding primary PU was coded on a line that has LMI=NO coded.

In order to have backup, the primary and backup PUs must be defined on lines whose link-station subport supports local management interface (LMI) protocol (LMI=ANSI or LMI=CCITT coded on the first PU definition statement under the LINE definition statement). For information about the LMI keyword, see NCP, SSP, and EP Resource Definition Reference.

A node identifies itself as a extended border node for some sessions but claims not to be a extended border node for other sessions.
VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product.

0054
SETCV was received to define an intra-FRSE segment subport set between subports that are incompatible; one of the subports does not support alternate physical paths.

0055
SETCV was received to define an intra-FRSE segment subport set between subports that are incompatible; one of the subports is on an outboard DLC and the other is not on an outboard DLC.

0056
A CPSVRMGR session cannot be established over a LEN connection that is not of type TCP.

Sense code 0878
Insufficient storage: The storage resource required for a data format is not available.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
CONNOOUT contained more dial digits than can be stored by the receiving product.

Sense code 0879
Storage medium error: A permanent error has occurred involving a storage medium.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
Disk I/O error.

0002
I/O error: Load module and dump and re-IPL switches are not saved to disk.

0003
I/O error: Automatic dump switches are not saved to disk.

Sense code 087A
Format processing error: A processing error occurred during data formatting.

Sense code 087B
Resource unknown: The request contains a session key that does not identify a session known to some gateway node; for example, a session activation request arrives at a gateway node after it has released the address transform for the intended session.

Sense code 087C
SSCP-PU session not active: A gateway SSCP-PU session that is needed to establish an address transform for the intended cross-network LU-LU session was not active, or the gateway node is not defined.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.
Bytes 2 and 3 contain sense-code-specific information that indicates the specific reason for not rerouting the request.

0000
No specific code applies.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that the SSCP-PU session is not active on the DLU side.
This sense code might not indicate an error. If the destination side cannot use the request network address assignment (RNAA) to obtain network addresses for communication across the network boundary, it will issue the 087C0000 sense code and the origin side will have to obtain the network addresses. So you might see this sense code but the session will set up successfully.

**0001**
An SSCP in the session setup path for an LU-LU session has lost connectivity with a gateway node traversed by the session, and has no other way to learn that the session has ended. An intermediate SSCP sends this sense data to one adjacent SSCP when it had previously lost connectivity with the other adjacent SSCP on the same session setup path. An endpoint SSCP sends this sense data to its adjacent SSCP when it had previously lost connectivity to a dependent LU or the boundary function of an independent LU.

**0002**
The SSCP lost connectivity with the boundary function of an independent PLU after the LU-LU session was started, and has no other way to learn that the session has ended; the SSCP either never had a session to a gateway node in the LU-LU session path, or had previously lost connectivity to it.

**0003**
The SSCP lost connectivity with the boundary function of an independent SLU after the LU-LU session was started, and has no other way to learn that the session has ended; the SSCP either never had a session to a gateway node in the LU-LU session path, or had previously lost connectivity to it.

**Sense code 087D**
Session services path error: A session-services request cannot be rerouted along a path of SSCP-SSCP sessions. This capability is required, for example, to set up a cross-network LU-LU session.

Bytes 2 and 3 contain sense-code-specific information that indicates the specific reason for not rerouting the request.

**0000**
No specific code applies.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this sense code is an error in the CDRM definition.

**0001**
An SSCP has attempted unsuccessfully to reroute a session services request to its destination via one or more adjacent SSCPs; this value is sent by a gateway SSCP or a nongateway SSCP when it has exhausted trial-and-error rerouting.

**Note:** This code is used when SSCP rerouting fails completely. The remaining codes are used for failures to reroute to a particular SSCP. For example, they are associated with specific SSCPs when information about a rerouting failure is displayed in the node that was trying to reroute.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**VTAM hint:** Possible causes of this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

- VTAM knows which node owns the LU but is not able to route a directed search to that node to verify the availability of the LU. If messages IST894I and IST895I are issued and indicate that one of the adjacent SSCPs was ISTAPNCP with a failure sense of 087F0001, this is probably the reason for the error.

  Verify that a valid search path exists. This can be CP-CP sessions and/or a subarea path. One possible cause of the problem is the absence of a CP-CP session between two nodes that share an active CP-CP capable link. If this is the case, take one of the following actions:
  - Reactivate the CP-CP session.
  - Deactivate the link and reactivate it as a link that is not CP-CP capable so that topology and routing services will know that it is no longer available for use in directed search routing.

- There is no SSCP-SSCP session.
- The half-session control block (HSCB) count is too low in the NCP to handle the number of sessions. A possible solution to this problem is to code a larger value on the ADDSESS keyword of the BUILD definition statement and regen.
- Both sides are using the same SSCP name.

0002
An SSCP is unable to reroute a session services request because a necessary routing table is not available. This means that there is no adjacent SSCP table corresponding to the rerouting key in the resource identifier control vector. The receiver of this value will, if possible, try rerouting to another SSCP.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

0003
This sense code is set in either of these two cases:
- A CDINIT is received from an ADJSSCP (OLU), and the CDRM statement for the ADJSSCP (OLU) does not allow this SSCP to build a dynamic CDRSC (CDRSC=REQ).
- An SSCP (OLU) or SSCP (INT) built a dynamic CDRSC for the DLU, but the ADJSSCP (DLU) selected does not allow this SSCP to build a dynamic CDRSC.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

0004
Session services path error: Conflict in gateway capabilities support.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

0005
An SSCP is unable to use the gateway node specified in CDINIT because that gateway node cannot allocate an address transform for the intended cross-network LU-LU session.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

0006
An SSCP is able to use only a subset of the alternate gateway nodes available to it. However, for the subset that it can use, none can provide the needed alias address pair.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

0007
An SSCP is unable to reroute a session services request. One of the session partners was defined as a real CDRSC, as well as a CDRSC without netid. This is not allowed.

0008
The adjacent SSCP does not support the requested CDINIT function (for example, notification of resource availability or XRF).

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

0009
Network address not valid: NCP returned an address that was already in use for a different session. The initiate request cannot be rerouted.

000A
An SSCP is unable to reroute a session services request because the request has been routed through the same SSCP twice.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.
VTAM hint: This error can occur during an attempt to take over a switched connection because a connection-network-capable control point (CP) on the connection network does not have a complete system definition. See the information about common APPN problems in z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures for more information about this session takeover problem.

000B
The DLU specified in the CDINIT is unknown to the receiving SSCP, and the receiving SSCP cannot reroute the CDINIT.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

000D
An SSCP has purged a session services request because the adjacent SSCP did not respond to the request within a specified installation-defined time limit.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

VTAM Hint: A possible cause of this error is that the response from the CDINIT sent toward the DLU has not been received during the operator specified time interval. The CDINIT timed out, and a negative CDINIT response is assumed.

000E
A locate search request was limited because a prior search had determined that the subject target resource was not currently accessible and the search delay thresholds had not yet been met.

VTAM hint: The resource was not found. A locate search request was limited because a prior search had determined that the subject target resource was not currently reachable (a valid search reduction entry exists).

Sense code 087E
SSCP visit count exceeds limit: The SSCP visit count specified in the session services request—CDINIT, INIT_OTHER_CD, or DSRLST—has been decremented to zero. The session services request has been routed through an excessive number of SSCPs. (The SSCPs are not necessarily distinct.)

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

Sense code 087F
Session services path error: A session services request cannot be rerouted into an APPN-subarea network.

Bytes 2 and 3 contain sense-code-specific information that indicates the specific reason for not rerouting the request.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
A Locate/CD-Initiate reply, indicating resubmit on directed search, was received after a directed search had been performed in response to a previous Locate/CD-Initiate reply.

0002
A search request was received that was duplicated or not valid.

0003
A subarea search was not routed into an APPN network because a requested function was not supported by the APPN-subarea interchange node.

0004
An APPN search was not routed into a subarea network because a "search of subarea" was not permitted.
A subarea search was not routed into an APPN network because the request originated in the APPN network containing this node and the APPN network is capable of executing a broadcast search.

Subarea search not routed into APPN network because a required component was not available.

This sense data value is generated when an interchange node receives a Locate/CD-Initiate request from an APPN network that contains a control vector X'5D' (subfield X'81') and does not route to SSCP's in the network specified in that control vector because its disjoint network indicator is not set.

An APPN search (or a search on behalf of a DLUS-served resource) was not routed to a subarea SSCP that will be or has already been searched using the APPN network.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

An APPN locate search request with an alias network ID was rejected by a border node that does not support ALIAS searches.

An APPN locate search request that contains a network qualified target LU name was rejected by a border node because the border node does not allow searches for the specified target network ID.

Sense code 0881

ACTCDRM failure—REQACTCDRM sent: An SSCP-SSCP session-activation request, ACTCDRM, cannot be rerouted to a gateway SSCP because, at some gateway PU, the necessary transform is not complete and the gateway PU has sent REQACTCDRM to the gateway SSCP.

Sense code 0884

ACTCDRM failure—no REQACTCDRM sent: An SSCP-SSCP session activation request, ACTCDRM, cannot be rerouted to the destination SSCP because, at some gateway node PU, the necessary transform is not complete and REQACTCDRM cannot be sent to the destination SSCP because the gateway SSCP-PU session is not active or the intended SSCP session partner does not provide gateway services.

Sense code 0885

Same-Network routing not supported: The requested function cannot be executed, because the SSCP will not reroute a request within its subnetwork. A CDINIT request has been received across a dynamic subarea interconnect gateway route from another node in this subnetwork or across a gateway node; or a CDINIT request has been received from another node in this subnetwork through a gateway node that needs to be rerouted to another node in this subnetwork across a dynamic subarea interconnect gateway route. This error most likely results from a network configuration problem in which a node has been defined to have dynamic subarea interconnect gateway VRs and nondynamic subarea interconnect gateway VRs within the same subnetwork.

Sense code 0886

Subnetwork rerouting not supported: An SSCP received a session services request—CDINIT, INIT_OTHER_CD, NOTIFY (vector key=X'01'), or DSRLST—from an SSCP in its subnetwork that, if rerouted, would not cross a subnetwork boundary. The SSCP does not support rerouting within a subnetwork.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

Sense code 0887

Dequeue retry unsuccessful—session remains queued: The SSCP cannot successfully honor a CDINIT(Dequeue) request. The request specifies "leave on queue if dequeue-retry is unsuccessful." The SSCP has left the queued session on its queue.
**Sense code 0888**

Name conflict: A name specified in an RU is unknown, or is known and does not have the required capabilities, or is a duplicate resource for the specified resource type. When a name conflict is detected, further name checking ceases; multiple name conflicts are not reported or detected.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**VTAM hint:** Sense code 088800n might be issued when an attempt to establish a session fails in an intermediate VTAM along the session setup path. This error might occur because the intermediate VTAM that set the sense code is operating with NQNMODE=NAME or is a pre-V4 VTAM. Therefore, the intermediate VTAM cannot define multiple resources with the same name even though the network identifiers are different.

Change the intermediate domain to operate with NQNMODE=NQNAME to allow definition of multiple resources with the same name and different network identifiers, or reroute the session through another path.

**0000**

No specific code applies.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**0001**

The specified DLU real network name is known, but identifies a resource that is not LU-LU session capable.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is a duplicate resource in the same network.

**0002**

The specified DLU alias network name is known, but identifies a resource that is not LU-LU session capable.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**0003**

The specified OLU real network name is known, but identifies a resource that is not LU-LU session capable.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**0004**

The specified OLU alias network name is known, but identifies a resource that is not LU-LU session capable.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**0005**

Name translation was not valid; that is, a different LU name was returned with the same network ID as the original LU name.

**0006**

The specified DLU real network name is known, but is a duplicate resource.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**VTAM hint:** Possible causes of this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

- The same resource has been defined in the network in more than one location.
• If the origin LU is in APPN, this sense code can be issued if the destination resource has moved and the new location is not known throughout the network. This situation will be corrected when the origin LU receives this sense code and discards the incorrect information.

• If a LEN connection is being used, a possible cause of this error is that the network ID predefined for the cross-domain resource is the same as the network of the LEN connection but is not the same as the network where the resource resides. To fix this, move the CDRSC definition statement for the resource before any NETWORK definition statements so that the resource does not have a predefined network ID.

**0007**
The specified DLU alias network name is known, but is a duplicate resource.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is that VTAM is unable to determine the DLU real name for a TR_REPLY RU. Ensure that the network ID is correct. To determine where the error occurred, look in the alias translation table for the alias name and the real name associated with it. Find the name that was given as the DLU alias name in IST664I and try to determine what the actual resource is in this host.

See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide for a description of alternatives to predefining cross-network destination logical units.

**0008**
The specified OLU real network name is known, but is a duplicate resource.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**0009**
The specified OLU alias network name is known, but is a duplicate resource.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**000A**
A predefined real resource name and a predefined alias resource name were found for the same resource.

**000B**
A cross-network DLU name is defined as a shadow resource, but shadow resources are not supported for cross-network sessions.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**000C**
A cross-domain or cross-network DLU name matches an alternate application name. However, the alternate application name is not the real name of the resource. This is only allowable in a same-domain session.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**000D**
When processing a session initiation RU, an SSCP has found two different resource definitions for the OLU, one with the real OLU name and one with the alias OLU name.

**000E**
When processing a session initiation RU, an SSCP has found two different resource definitions for the DLU, one with the real DLU name and one with the alias DLU name.

**000F**
The specified DLU network name is defined as a generic resource. The session should be reinitiated using the name of an LU.
VTAM hint: This sense code is issued in connection with generic resources and the centralized definition of cross-domain resources function.

For an overview of centralized definition of cross-domain resources and information about how to set up these definitions, see z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide.

0010
The LU 6.2 partner returned a name in the User Data field of its RSP(BIND) that differs from the name it returned in the User Data field of its RSP(BIND) for a previous BIND. Either the partner changed its name or name changes in the network have caused delivery of the latest BIND to a different partner.

VTAM hint: Possible causes of this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

• The partner LU might have changed names or name changes in the network have caused delivery of the latest BIND to a different partner LU.
• Name manipulations in the network are inconsistent or the network is finding different targets for the same name on subsequent BINDS.
• A partner LU incorrectly using the sender's name might have caused a problem.

0011
The LU 6.2 partner receiving a BIND carrying one specific target SLU name returned a name in the User Data field of its RSP(BIND) that is the same as it returned in response to a previous BIND carrying a different target SLU name.

VTAM Information: The partner LU name returned in the user data field of the BIND response was found in a VARIANT_NAME entry, but the SUPPLIED_NAME entry used when the session was initiated indicates (by the associated name field) that no name associated has taken place. The name returned in the user data field of a BIND response found in a SUPPLIED_NAME LU entry is different from the SUPPLIED_NAME entry used in the setup of the session.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that the name returned is identical to a name currently in an internal table as a name that has already been supplied by the application.

0012
A session initiation request is received from the partner LU containing a LUNAME found in an internal table, but with a different network qualifier.

VTAM Information: Name changes in the network have caused alteration of the network identifier.

VTAM hint: Possible causes of this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

• The local LU does not support network-qualified names.
• A non-flat name space was detected where a flat name space is required.

0013
A border node received a topology database update (TDU) from a node within its local subnet containing the CP name of a node that is adjacent to the border node across an intersubnet TG.

0014
An excessive number of topology database updates (TDUs) have been processed for a resource.

0015
A generic name of a resource has been received when only the real name of the resource can be specified.

0016
The DLUR-specified network name is known, but is a duplicate resource.

Sense code 0889
Transaction program error: The transaction program has detected an error.

This sense code is sent only in an FMH-7.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.
0000
  Program error—no data truncation: The transaction program sending data detected an error but did not truncate a logical record.

  Program error—purging: The transaction program receiving data detected an error. All remaining information, if any, that the receiving program had not yet received, and that the sending program had sent prior to being notified of the error, is discarded.

0001
  Program error—data truncation: The transaction program sending data detected an error and truncated the logical record it was sending.

0100
  Service transaction program error—no data truncation: The service transaction program sending data detected an error and did not truncate a logical record.

  Service transaction program error—purging: The service transaction program receiving data detected an error. All remaining information, if any, that the receiving service transaction program had not yet received, and that the sending service transaction program had sent prior to being notified of the error, is discarded.

0101
  Service transaction program error—data truncation: The service transaction program sending data detected an error and truncated the logical record it was sending.

**Sense code 088A**

Resource unavailable—NOTIFY forthcoming: The SSCP cannot satisfy the request because a required resource is temporarily unavailable. When the required resource becomes available, the NOTIFY NS keys X'07' or X'08' will be sent.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
  No specific code applies.

0001
  SSCP-SSCP session not active: A SSCP-SSCP session required to reroute the cross-network request was not active.

  **VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

0003
  SSCP-LU session not active: The SSCP(DLU) is currently not in session with the DLU.

0004
  LU session limit exceeded: The DLU is currently at its session limit and the requested session would cause the limit to be exceeded.

**Sense code 088B**

BB not accepted—BIS reply requested: Sent in response to a BB (either an LUSTAT bid or an Attach) to indicate that the receiver has sent a BIS request and wishes to terminate the session without processing any more conversations, but without sending an UNBIND. A BIS reply is requested so that the negative response sender can send a normal UNBIND. This sense code is sent only by LUs not supporting change-number-of-session protocols.

**Sense code 088C**

Missing control vector: The RU or XID did not contain a required control vector or subfield.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code-specific information.

\( nnyy \)

  Byte 2 contains the key \( (nn) \) of the subject control vector and Byte 3 \( (yy) \) contains the control vector's type or the missing subfield.
The route setup request did not contain required control vector X'0E'.

The name of the new PLU is missing from a third party initiated flow.

A SLUINIT BIND was missing the PLU CP_NAME control vector X'0E'.

The route setup request did not contain required control vector X'26'.

RSCV control vector X'2B' for an APPN session was not provided, or the route setup request did not contain required control vector X'2B'.

The route setup request did not contain required control vector X'2C'.

The route setup request did not contain required control vector X'2D'.

BIND image control vector X'31' missing.

NCE instance ID control vector X'39' missing.

Missing subvector X'80' on TG descriptor X'46'.

Missing directory extensions subvector control vector X'4581'.

Missing subvector X'83' on TG descriptor X'46'.

TG characteristics control vector X'47' missing following a TG descriptor control vector X'46''.

Control vector X'5F' missing.

Control vector X'60' missing.

Control vector X'63' crypto capabilities (control vector X'80') missing.

Device characteristics control vector X'65' missing.

The route setup request did not contain required control vector X'67'.

Control vector X'80' missing.

Control vector X'81' missing.

**Sense code 088D**

Duplicate network name: An SSCP has detected a violation of the requirement that network names used across multiple domains be unique within the multiple-domain network. For example, the SSCP(DLU) has detected that the OLU name received in CDINIT is currently also defined in the domain of the SSCP(DLU).

**Sense code 088E**

Capability mismatch: A network component detected a capability mismatch between different resources involved in the same network function. For example, an SSCP detects that an LU has been assigned a subarea address too large for one of the other resources involved in the session initiation to support.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
A resource encountered during LU-LU session initiation is not ENA-capable; the session initiation request might be rerouted.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

0001
A resource encountered during LU-LU session initiation is not ENA-capable; the session initiation request should not be rerouted.

0002
An SSCP has requested a "pre-ENA compatible" SLU address for an SLU that already has an ENA address.

0003
The gateway node selected by the gateway SSCP from the gateway node list is not ENA-capable when an ENA-capable gateway node is required. Another gateway node might be tried.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

0004
During a dynamic path update, the SSCP detected that the update contained a path with an explicit route (ER) number greater than seven and the target node did not have extended subarea addressing capabilities. Therefore, the dynamic path update information for this destination subarea is not being sent to the target node.

0005
The session could not be established because a specified extended subarea address exceeded that allowed at a node along the selected session setup path. The gateway SSCP doing gateway node selection might try the session setup again by selecting another gateway node having a larger subarea address limit in the network containing the DLU.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code is issued when there are incompatible ESA capabilities along the session setup path. The DLU direction subarea address is greater than the OLU direction capabilities.

0006
The session could not be established because a specified extended subarea address exceeded that allowed at a node along the selected session setup path. The gateway SSCP doing gateway node selection may try the session setup again by selecting another gateway node that uses a smaller subarea address in the network containing the DLU.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code is issued when there are incompatible ESA capabilities along the session setup path. The OLU direction subarea address is greater than the DLU direction capabilities.

0007
During a dynamic path update, the SSCP detected that the update contained a path definition with a subarea address above 255 and that the target node did not support extended subarea addressing. Therefore, the dynamic path update information for this destination subarea is not being sent to the target node.

0008
The session could not be established because the dependent LU server detected an incompatibility between its capabilities and those of its dependent LU requester.

0009
The session could not be established because the dependent LU requester detected an incompatibility between its capabilities and those of its dependent LU server.

000A
An attempt was made to establish a connection between a boundary function that does not support cross-subnetwork connections and a border node.
The extended border node indicator was set during XID exchange but both the border node and intersubnetwork extended session services support indicators were not set in the CP capabilities GDS variable.

There is an APPN subnetwork link mismatch. Two nodes might have a system definition mismatch or two nodes might already have a non-APPN subnetwork connection active and one attempts to activate an APPN subnetwork connection.

**VTAM hint:** An attempt was made to activate two or more links between two nodes in which at least one of the links is defined as an APPN intersubnetwork link, but not all the links are defined as APPN intersubnetwork links. Determine what type of links should be defined between the two nodes in your network. Then modify the NATIVE option on the PU definition to reflect this.

Virtual-route-based transmission group does not support nonnative connections.

**VTAM Information:** VTAM sets this sense code when a virtual-route-based transmission group connection is requested between two adjacent nodes connected by a nonnative, Type 2.1 connection. The request for the VRTG connection will fail. The SSCP-SSCP session will also fail.

An attempt was made to establish a CP-SVR pipe across a subnetwork boundary between a dependent LU server and a dependent LU requester with limited multi-subnetwork support.

**Sense code 088F**

XRF procedure error: A request was received for an XRF-active or XRF-backup session and was not acted on.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

- **0000**
  No specific code applies.

- **0003**
  A SWITCH request specifying a switch to the already existing state was received.

- **0004**
  A SWITCH request was received that was not valid.

- **0005**
  The SLU has received SWITCH (Conditional, to backup) and no current XRF-backup sessions exist that can replace this session (that is, become the XRF-active session).

- **0006**
  An INITIATE request for an XRF-backup session was received that allowed queuing. (XRF-backup and session queuing are mutually exclusive functions.)

- **0007**
  An initiation request for an XRF-backup session was received specifying an XRF-backup session, and the DLU does not support XRF sessions.

- **0008**
  An XRF-active BIND was received with a session correlation identifier that duplicates a session correlation identifier associated with an existing XRF session.

- **0009**
  An XRF-backup BIND was received for an LU that currently does not have an XRF session.

- **000A**
  Cryptography not supported: An XRF BIND was received indicating cryptography. A cryptography key must be defined for the NCP session as well.

- **000B**
  An initiation request for an XRF-backup session was received specifying an XRF-backup session, and the OLU does not support XRF sessions.
Backup command not valid.

An XRF-backup BIND was received with a session correlation identifier that does not match the session correlation identifier associated with the existing XRF session with that LU.

Cryptography information could not be obtained for the backup XRF session.

An XRF-backup BIND associated with the existing XRF session supporting data compression was received that did not support compression.

The existing session was negotiated using an extended BIND carrying the length-checked compression (X'66') control vector, but the XRF-backup BIND is nonextended.

The message authentication code level of the extended recovery facility (XRF) backup session does not match that of the XRF primary session.

The NCP level did not support the MAC level with XRF.

Sense code 0890
Search failure.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

No specific code applies.

Routing error during a directed search: A Locate GDS variable for a directed search was received by an intermediate NNCP and could not be successfully routed to the destination control point.

The path used to transport the directed Locate request (a message containing Locate, Find Resource, and Cross-Domain Initiate GDS variables) does not support a sufficiently-large Locate message size to return the Locate response (a message containing Locate, Found Resource, and Cross-Domain Initiate GDS variables). The NNS(OLU) was requested to try the directed search again over a path supporting a sufficient Locate message size.

Resource not found during a directed search: A Locate GDS variable for a directed search was received by the named destination CP and the search argument resource is not a local resource.

Verification reduction could not be satisfied, but was required for the request. This sense code is returned when resource verification reduction cannot be satisfied for the DLU.

VTAM hint: This sense code is set by the PLU's network node server when resource verification reduction could not be satisfied for a request initiated by the PLU control point to obtain the RSCV from the network node server.

Destination of search not served by this CP.

Resource not found, broadcast required: The resource was not found on a directed LOCATE/CDINIT search, and a restricted broadcast was executed at the destination and failed; a broadcast should be tried.

Resource deleted, no broadcast required: A Locate GDS variable for a directed search was received by the named destination CP and the search argument resource has been deleted.
Duplicate search to a subnetwork. This is an attempt to search a network previously reached by this search procedure. This condition indicates an attempt to loop back into a subnetwork through a different entry point.

Unknown TG vectors to dependent LU requester. A resubmitted Located search for a dependent LU at its dependent LU requester was unsuccessful. This condition arises only after the dependent LU server has verified the existence of the dependent LU.

**VTAM hint:** VTAM was unable to successfully locate the dependent LU requester (DLUR) node in order to obtain the necessary DLUR endpoint transmission group (TG) vectors. The current session setup will fail. Verify that connectivity exists between the node that issued the sense code and the DLUR node.

Too many directed search subprocedures: A LOCATE exceeded the maximum height of the search tree; too many directed search subprocedures were tried; no retry.

Resource not found during a broadcast search: A Locate GDS variable for a broadcast search was received by a CP that does not provide network services for the search argument resource and neither do any of the CPs searched in its broadcast subtree. This condition is detected by crossing search requests (a CP sends and receives a search request with the same PCID and the same search argument resource) or by a local search failure and all CPs in the broadcast subtree returning this sense data.

Neutral reply received from an end node: A locate reply with no found and no extended sense data (X’35’) control vector was received from an APPN end node.

Quiesced CP: A CP in the broadcast search tree is in a quiescent state and, therefore, not receiving Locate GDS variables. This condition is detected when a CP in the search subtree is quiesced and no other CP in the subtree found the requested resource.

Storage not available: A CP in the broadcast search tree does not have sufficient storage to participate in the search and no other CP in the search subtree found the requested resource.

Session outage: A CP in the search tree has lost its CP-CP session with a CP that had been sent a Locate GDS variable and no reply had been received.

Duplicate fully qualified PCID: A CP in the search tree detected a duplicate fully qualified PCID for a different session request from the session request that first used the fully qualified PCID.

PCID modifier too long: A PCID modifier list was received that had a length greater than ten bytes.

PCID modifier space exhausted: A PCID modifier list was received that contained the maximum of ten bytes. As the maximum list size has been reached, another list entry cannot be made that was longer than ten bytes.

**VTAM hint:**

This sense code is issued when a node determines that it might have to retry, resubmit, or redirect a search, but it cannot allocate a procedure-correlation identifier (PCID) Modifier slot, because all 20 half-byte slots have already been allocated. This indicates that the search has been exhausted (20 nodes have already allocated slots without finding the DLU). There is currently no recovery action architected or implemented to recover from this situation.
The PCID Modifier slots differ from the SSCP visit count in that the SSCP visit count is decremented by every SSCP on the session setup path. The PCID Modifier slots are not allocated by every SSCP, only those that might have to perform retried, resubmitted, or redirected searches.

**Sense code 0891**

Network ID (NETID) not valid.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

- **0000** No specific code applies.
- **0001** PLU NETID not valid: The NETID of the PLU is not the same as that of the SSCP(PLU).
- **0002** NETID not valid: The NETID field in CONNOUT does not match the NETID defined in the link station receiving the CONNOUT.
- **0003** NETID not valid: The NETID field in the RNAA is not the same as the native NETID. There is a mismatch between the system definitions of the SSCP and the Type 4 node.
- **0004** The network name control vector appended to the received XID3 does not contain a valid network ID. The network ID, preceding the CP name, must be greater than zero and less than eight bytes in length.
  
  Alternatively, a network ID was received as an entry in a register GDS variable without an accompanying resource name, resulting in a resource name at the receiver that is not valid; the entry was not registered.
- **0005** The network name control vector appended to the received XID3 does not contain a valid CP name. The CP name, following the network ID, must be greater than zero and less than eight bytes in length.
- **0006** Invalid NETID: The sender has deactivated CP-CP sessions with the adjacent nonnative CP because one of the following situations has occurred:
  
  - Neither CP contains border node support (that is, neither sets Byte 9, Bit 7 to one in the CP capabilities GDS variable that it sends).
  - One or both nodes defined the connection as native, which is not allowed if the network IDs are different.

**VTAM hint:** If this sense code is displayed in message IST1280I, this probably indicates that CP-CP sessions were attempted between two network nodes in different networks. If a nonnative relationship is desired, ensure that BN=YES is coded to enable border node support. Also ensure that NATIVE=YES is not coded on a PU or ADJCP statement representing the partner node.

If a native relationship is desired, modify the VTAM start lists for the specific nodes so that both start lists specify the same network.

- **0007** NETID not valid: Establishment of a switched link connection failed because the NETID of the destination PU was not equal to that of the requesting SSCP.
- **0008** Insufficient control blocks for dynamic network ID assignment. A CONNOUT specified a network ID that is not currently defined and sufficient control blocks are not available.
- **0009** The network ID specified in the VRID list (X'1B') control vector is not valid.
- **000A** Network ID not valid: the network ID in the network name control vector does not match the network ID of the target resource of the REQACTPU.
**Sense code 0892**

Automatic network shutdown (ANS) has occurred.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
- No specific code applies.

**0001**
- Session reset when ANS=STOP: The SSCP controlling the LU has been lost. The session will be terminated because ANS=STOP was specified for this LU.

**0002**
- The session was in pending-active state when the SSCP failed. However, because ANS=CONT, LU-LU sessions would normally continue, but because the session was not completely set up, it was reset.

**0003**
- XRF-backup session reset when ANS=STOP: The XRF-backup session was reset because ANS=STOP was specified.

**Sense code 0893**

Takeover not complete.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
- No specific code applies.

**0001**
- PLU lacking a control point, retry: The PLU is not currently receiving network services from a control point. The BIND is rejected because the session cannot be established. This sense data is returned by the boundary function of the PLU.

**0002**
- SLU lacking a control point, retry: The SLU is not currently receiving network services from a control point. The BIND is rejected because the session cannot be established. This sense data is returned by the boundary function of the SLU.

**0003**
- Sequence error: The SSCP should not send an RNAA for an independent LU until the takeover sequence is complete for the link station, that is, until all BFSESSIDOs for that LU have been received and accepted.

**Sense code 0894**

Migration support error: The sender of the request is relying on migration support that is not available.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
- No specific code applies.

**0001**
- BIND cannot be extended: A BIND that is not an LU 6.2 BIND was received and cannot be extended by the receiver.

**Sense code 0895**

Control vector error: The RU or XID contained a control vector that was in error. Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
- No specific code applies.
**Ssense code 0896**

Control vector too long.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000</td>
<td>No specific code applies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Network name (X'0E') control vector is too long; the vector data portion is greater than 18 bytes long.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sense code 0897**

System definition mismatch: The requested function is not supported by the receiver, or there is a mismatch between the sending and receiving system definitions.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000</td>
<td>No specific code applies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>The BF CLEANUP specifies that it is for an independent LU, but the LU specified is not an independent LU. This also could be caused by a resource mismatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0002</td>
<td>The target LU is not in the same subarea as the Type 4 node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0003</td>
<td>The function is not supported by the target resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0004</td>
<td>SLU name not valid: The network ID (if present) for the NS SLU name field is not equal to the network ID of the Type 4 node, or the SLU name is not equal to the LU name field in the LUB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0005</td>
<td>The LU address specified in the FNA is not associated with the PU target address specified in the FNA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0006</td>
<td>The SSCP has no predefinition for an LU and does not support dynamic resource definition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0007</td>
<td>The receiving SSCP has a different system-defined name for the SSCP(DLU) than the SSCP(DLU) name in the session initiation request.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM hint: In subarea, a possible cause of this error is that the CDRM definition statement in the OLU host for the DLU does not match what the DLU has coded for SSCPNAME in the VTAM start options.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0008</td>
<td>In a gateway with three gateway SSCPs, a gateway SSCP on the OLU side of the gateway was specified as having predesignated control in the CDINIT. In this configuration, only the middle gateway SSCP may have predesignated control.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0009</td>
<td>In a gateway with multiple gateway SSCPs, the gateway node assumes that one gateway is coded with GWCTL=ONLY. As a result, the gateway node receives gateway-control RUs from a different SSCP than the one it expects.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SNA sense codes 87
**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is that the GWPATH definition specifies the wrong NCP name.

**000A**
The PU of an independent PLU named in BFINIT does not have the same element address as the one in the ALS field of BFINIT.

**000B**
An SSCP has detected a specification of gateway responsibility in the CDINIT request that is not consistent with its own definition. For example, an SSCP that has predesignated responsibility to control a gateway node specified in the CDINIT request sends this sense data when it receives the CDINIT from a session partner and the CDINIT indicates that the session partner also has predesignated responsibility for the gateway node; in this situation, a mismatch exists in the responsibilities of the SSCPs, because both cannot simultaneously have predesignated responsibility for the gateway node.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**000C**
The receiver is unable to interpret the DLU name.

**000D**
Resource type not defined in receiver.

**000F**
A gateway node has received route data for a cross-network session in a form that it does not support.

**0010**
An adjacent SSCP has the same SSCP name as the SSCP that owns the DLU but a different network identifier than the DLU.

**0011**
The subsystem LU received CINIT with an appended LU definition (X'2F') control vector, but cannot process that control vector.

**0012**
The receiving SSCP has a different system-defined name for the SSCP(OLU) than the SSCP(OLU) name in the session initiation request.

**0013**
The session request (CDINIT) has routed back to the SSCP(OLU) or an SSCP on the session setup path has the same name as the SSCP(OLU).

**0014**
The MOSS automatic IPL/dump switches are not set properly.

**0015**
The OLU is represented using a dynamically defined resource but the ALS selected to provide its services does not permit dynamic definitions. The condition is detected when a session initiation request is received for an independent LU and no predefinition is found for the OLU resource. The session initiation is rejected.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be received when an unintended DYNLU value has been assigned to the PU that represents a link to an adjacent node. Only one DYNLU value can be associated with an adjacent node; the source of that value can be confusing. The DYNLU value is associated with an adjacent node when the first link to that adjacent node is activated. When the DYNLU value is associated with the adjacent node, that value is propagated to all links to that adjacent node when those links are activated. To determine the source of the DYNLU value for an adjacent node, search the message log prior to the receipt of this sense code for the unsolicited message IST2180I that contains the CP name of the adjacent node. See message IST2180I in z/OS Communications Server: SNA Messages for an explanation of this message. See the DYNLU combinations table in z/OS Communications Server: IP and SNA Codes.
Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for more information about determining the source of the DYNLU value assigned to an adjacent CP and attached resources.

0016
The DLU is represented using a dynamically defined resource but the ALS selected to provide its services does not permit dynamic definitions. The condition is detected when a session initiation request is being processed for an independent destination LU and no predefinition is found for the DLU resource. The session initiation request is rejected.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be received when an unintended DYNLU value has been assigned to the PU that represents a link to an adjacent node. Only one DYNLU value can be associated with an adjacent node; the source of that value can be confusing. The DYNLU value is associated with an adjacent node when the first link to that adjacent node is activated. When the DYNLU value is associated with the adjacent node, that value is propagated to all links to that adjacent node when those links are activated. To determine the source of the DYNLU value for an adjacent node, search the message log prior to the receipt of this sense code for the unsolicited message IST2180I that contains the CP name of the adjacent node. See message IST2180I in z/OS Communications Server: SNA Messages for an explanation of this message. See the DYNLU combinations table in z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for more information about determining the source of the DYNLU value assigned to an adjacent CP and attached resources.

0017
The request was received for an independent LU over a specific ALS but that ALS is not defined to provide services for the subject LU. The condition is detected when a session initiation request is received and the ALS for which the request was received was not predefined to provide service for that independent LU. The session initiation request is rejected.

0018
Session Initiation Status Not Supported: A session initiation request was received that contained a session initiation status field that was not valid for the receiving node.

0019
The SSCP has received a CONTACTED or REQCONT containing an XID3 carrying an unrecognized CP name; the SSCP supports only predefined CP names.

001A
The source or destination service access point address (SSAP or DSAP) in the logical link control protocol data unit of the XID information field for a token-ring LAN is unknown.

Sense code 0898
Session reset: The XRF session is being reset.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
The XRF-active session has been reset because the XRF-backup PLU forced a takeover.

0002
XRF-backup hierarchical reset: The identified XRF-backup LU-LU session is being deactivated because the related XRF-active session terminated normally. The LU sending this sense data is resetting its half-session before receiving the response from the partner LU. (See UNBIND Type X'12'.)

0003
XRF-active hierarchical reset: The identified XRF-active LU-LU session is being deactivated because the related XRF-backup session performed a forced takeover of this session (via SWITCH). The LU sending this sense data is resetting its half-session before receiving the response from the partner LU. (See UNBIND Type X'13'.)
**Sense code 0899**
Address not valid: An address modifying a control function is not valid, or outside the range allowed by the receiver.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
No specific code applies.

**0002**
If the address requested in the RNAA is an existing address and an FNA has been received for this address, reject the RNAA.

**0003**
For a dynamic reconfiguration MOVE or REPLACE operation, the new LU local address specified in the RNAA is incompatible with the LU local address already specified in the control block. Both must be either zero or nonzero.

**Sense code 089A**
File not valid or file not found: The requested file was not found, or was not valid.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
No specific code applies.

**0001**
Requested file not found.

**0002**
Duplicate load module—one with same name already on disk. The load module cannot be added.

**0003**
Unable to locate required associated object.

**0004**
Another load module on the MOSS disk has the same IPL time as the one specified for the load module in the MODIFY LOAD command.

**Sense code 089B**
Session correlation exception: The session correlation procedure detected an exceptional condition at the SLU.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
No specific code applies.

**0001**
RUs out of order: A BIND request with the correlating fully qualified PCID control vector (X'5F') arrived before UNBIND (Type X'02') was received for the correlated session. This sense data is sent in an UNBIND that terminates the correlated session.

**0002**
Correlator not found: A BIND request with the correlating fully-qualified control vector (X'5F') cannot be correlated to any previous session.

**Sense code 089C**
Duplicate session related identifier, URC not valid.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**
No specific code applies.
The URC received in the BFINIT duplicates a URC for an outstanding session initiation attempt from the same BF.

**Sense code 089D**

Gateway node error detected during cross-network session initiation.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0001**

The gateway node list used to select a gateway node to cross a network boundary is exhausted. This error can be caused by an element address mismatch.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is an element address mismatch between VTAM and NCP.

**0003**

RNAA has failed; another gateway node should be tried.

**0004**

Address conversion based on the subarea or element address split was unsuccessful.

**0005**

The gateway node selected by one gateway SSCP is not known to another gateway SSCP in the same gateway. This can be a system definition error in the gateway SSCP that does not recognize the gateway node.

**0006**

A gateway SSCP has found that a gateway node has assigned duplicate addresses.

**Sense code 089E**

Identified data object already exists.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0001**

A request to create a new data object has failed because the identified data-object already exists at the target node.

**0002**

A request to replace a data object has failed because it specifies a to-be-deleted data object different from the to-be-stored data object; however, the to-be-stored data object already exists.

**Sense code 089F**

The node component required to satisfy a request is not currently available.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code-specific information.

**0004**

A session initiation has failed because a generic resource coupling facility is not available to do the necessary information update.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code is issued when VTAM is unable to access or create information about a generic resource in the MVS coupling facility structure for one of the following reasons:

- The coupling facility structure storage is exhausted. This might be a temporary situation, try the session again when the coupling storage is resolved.
- VTAM does not have a connection to the coupling facility structure.
- VTAM received an unexpected response from MVS while attempting to access or create the information.
Sense code 08A0
Session Reset: An LU or PU is resetting an LU-LU session.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
The LU is sending an UNBIND with a reason code of X'0A' (SSCP gone); the identified LU-LU session had to be deactivated because of a forced deactivation of the associated SSCP-PU or SSCP-LU session, for example, because of a DACTPU, DACTLU, or DISCONTACT.

0002
The LU or SCM is sending UNBIND with a reason code of X'0F' (cleanup).

0003
A gateway node is cleaning up the session because a gateway SSCP has directed the gateway node (via NOTIFY) to deactivate the session, for example, a session setup error or session takedown failure has occurred. The gateway node will send UNBIND with a reason code of X'11' (gateway node cleanup).

0004
Reversed FRSN values: The value in the last FRSN Sent field is greater than the value in the current FRSN field in a received TDU GDS variable (no retry). The CP will send an UNBIND with a reason code of X'0F' (Cleanup).

0005
TDU sent out of order: The value in the last FRSN sent field of the current TDU GDS variable is less than the value of the current FRSN field in the TDU GDS variable that immediately preceded it, or is greater than it and the receiver cannot store the out-of-sequence value (no retry). The CP will send an UNBIND with a reason code of X'0F' (Cleanup).

VTAM hint: If this sense code is issued in the IST1097I message group (CP-CP sessions have been deactivated), it is likely that the topology database update (TDU) flowing between the two nodes has been lost. This is probably due to a storage depletion condition on either the sending or receiving end of the TDU flow.

If the CP-CP sessions do not come back up automatically, reactivate the CP-CP session by issuing VARY ACT,ID=partner_cpname,IDTYPE=CP. If VTAM is experiencing temporary storage allocation problems, you might want to wait for the condition to clear before attempting to restart the session.
When the CP-CP session is restarted, TDUs will be exchanged so that the missing information in the lost flow will be recovered.

0006
This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message but is set by another product.

VTAM hint: If this sense code is issued in the IST1097I message group (CP-CP sessions have been deactivated), it is likely that CM/2 is failing the CP-CP session because the flow reduction sequence number (FRSN) in the topology database update (TDU) sent by VTAM is higher than expected by CM/2. Perform the following steps:
1. Delete the entry for the adjacent node from the topology database by issuing the MODIFY TOPO command: F TOPO,ID=cpname,TYPE=FORCE. All links between VTAM and the partner node must be inactive before issuing the MODIFY TOPO command.
2. After deleting the node, reactivate the CP-CP session.

0007
DLUS-DLUR session deactivation (disruptive): LU-LU sessions for DLUR-supported dependent LUs should be reset

0008
DLUS-DLUR session deactivation (non-disruptive): LU-LU sessions for DLUR-supported dependent LUs should not be reset
DLUS-DLUR session deactivation (non-disruptive): protocol violation detected (LU-LU sessions for DLUR-supported dependent LUs should not be reset)

DLUS-DLUR session deactivation (non-disruptive): DLUR should wait for DLUS reactivation of DLUS-DLUR session (LU-LU sessions for DLUR-supported dependent LUs should not be reset)

The DLUS node has received from the DLUR node a FID2 Encapsulation (X'1500') GDS variable with a PIU length field of zero.

Sense code 08A2
Resource active. The requested function must be performed on an inactive resource, but the resource is active.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000  No specific code applies.
0001  RNAA(MOVE) was received for an active resource.

Sense code 08A3
Call security verification failed.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000  No specific code applies.
0001  The callee detected a password mismatch during call security verification.

Sense code 08A4
Token-match exception: partial name matching is unsuccessful during the required find or store operation. The canonical identifier involved in the exception is reported in the FS server report.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000  No specific code applies.
0001  One or more must-match tokens were not specified.
0002  Specified token-match indicators yield multiple directory matches.

Sense code 08A6
Object not found: an exception has occurred when the general server attempted to process the server object, but the server object could not be found.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000  No specific code applies.
0001  Server object not found.

Sense code 08A8
Multiple-domain support routing exception: The MDS router in the reporting NAU is unable to perform the required routing for an MDS-MU.
When this SNA report code is used in an SNA condition report (X'1532') GDS variable, the destination NAU name is included in the reported on location name (X'09') subvector and the destination MS application name is included in the reported on agent (X'04') subvector of the condition report.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
Destination NAU name unknown. Directory services could not locate the requested destination name.

0002
Directory services unavailable. No routing possible.

0003
MS application program name not recognized.

0004
Use of CPSVCMG session not permitted. The reporting network node has received an MDS-MU over a CPSVCMG session from another network node. These sessions are used for MDS-MUs only between a network node and its served end nodes.

0005
Function not supported by EN destination. The back-level end node destination does not support receipt of MS messages (reported by serving network node).

0006
Function not supported by destination. The back-level destination does not support receipt of MS messages other than MS Capabilities and Alert.

0007
Function not supported by serving NN. The serving network node of the end node destination does not support routing of MS messages (reported by network node performing routing).

0008
Function not supported by EN. The reporting end node has received an MDS-MU with a destination other than itself.

0009
Destination not supported by reporting NN. A network node has received an MDS-MU from another network node that cannot be routed. The destination is not the reporting network node itself nor is it one of the served end nodes.

If the MDS-MU was routed based on nonverified directory information (as indicated by the routing verification indicator in the MDS routing information), the MDS-MU will be returned to the routing network node along with the SNA condition report.

000A
Unrecoverable session failure. The MDS_SEND TP in the reporting node was unable to send the message because of an allocation error. Retries have been exhausted.

000B
Unrecoverable TP failure in remote node. The MDS_SEND TP in the reporting node was unable to send the message because of a TP failure in a remote node. Retries have been exhausted.

000C
MS application program failure. The MDS router in the destination NAU is unable to communicate with the destination MS application program.

000D
Unrecoverable TP failure in reporting node. The MDS router in the reporting node was unable to send the message because of a local TP failure.

000E
Correlation error. An MDS-MU has been received that is not the first for a unit of work (first MDS message indicator in the MDS routing information message is zero), but the agent unit of work correlator is unknown (does not match any active MDS transaction). Also used to report the receipt of
a duplicate correlator (MDS-MU with first MDS message indicator is one, but the agent unit of work correlator matches one currently in use).

**000F**

MS application program congestion. The MDS router in the destination NAU is unable to communicate with the destination MS application program because of local congestion (implementation buffer space for queuing additional MDS-MUs has been exhausted).

**0011**

MDS HPO not supported by MS application program. The destination MS application program does not support the use of the MDS high performance option.

**0012**

Unrecoverable failure of user-mode session. MDS has detected an error on a user-mode session (a user-mode session in this context is one with a mode name other than SNASVCMG or CPSVCMG). Retries have been exhausted. Application program data might have been lost.

**0013**

Session UNBIND notification. The last session to the indicated destination has been deactivated. See product documentation for additional information.

**Sense code 08A9**

Multiple-domain support transaction failure: The reporting MDS router or MS application program has detected a condition that has impacted an outstanding unit of work (identified by the agent unit of work correlator of the MDS error message).

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0000**

No specific code applies.

**0001**

Failure caused by outage of a CPSVCMG session.

**0002**

Failure caused by outage of an SNASVCMG session. All retries have been exhausted.

**0003**

Unit of work canceled by reporting MS application program. The unit of work has been canceled because of a timeout in the reporting MS application program.

**VTAM hint:** For applications using the NetView LU 6.2 transport, the timeout value is determined by the SECONDS parameter on the transport send service, or the RCVREPLY value set by the DEFAULTS command.

**0004**

Unit of work canceled by reporting MDS Router. The unit of work has been canceled by a garbage-collection timeout in the reporting MDS router.

**VTAM hint:** For applications using the NetView LU 6.2 transport, this sense code is returned if the timeout value for a request matches that set by MAXREPLY on the DEFAULTS command.

**0005**

MDS router internal failure. The unit of work has been canceled because of an internal failure in the reporting MDS router.

**VTAM hint:** For applications using the NetView LU 6.2 transport, this sense code indicates that either the DSI6DST or DS1HPDST task is terminating, or that there was a problem with an internal NetView hashing routine.

**0006**

MS application internal error. The unit of work has been canceled either because the reporting MS application program was terminated or because another application program served by it was terminated. The type of program termination (normal or abnormal) is not indicated.
MS application router reinitialization. The unit of work has been canceled by the reporting MDS router because of a reinitialization of the application-level router.

OSI transport service MDS application stand-alone transport user disconnect.

**VTAM Information:** Either the association for a CMIP application program is ending normally or an idle association is being ended. This is not an error condition.

The CMIP agent client has received an MDS error message for its transaction with the CMIP agent server.

**Sense code 08AA**

Required GDS variable missing: the MS multiple-domain support message unit (MDS MU) is missing a required GDS variable.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

`nnnn`

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain the ID of the missing GDS variable.

- **1212**
  - Control point management services unit X'1212' GDS variable is missing.

- **1310**
  - DS MU header X'1310' GDS variable is missing.

- **1311**
  - MDS routing information X'1311' GDS variable is missing.

- **1532**
  - MDS SNA condition report X'1532' GDS variable is missing.

- **1549**
  - MDS unit of work X'1549' GDS variable is missing.

- **80F0**
  - MS capabilities X'80F0' MS major vector is missing.

**Sense code 08B2**

Data transmission failure: the data transmission between an application program in an SNA MS entry point and an application program in a subentry point was incomplete, causing abnormal termination of the function.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information. Settings allowed are:

- **0000**
  - No specific code applies.

- **0001**
  - A timeout has occurred while waiting for transmission of data between the two application programs.
    For example, a service processor has timed out while waiting to receive data from the main processor.

- **0002**
  - A timeout has occurred while waiting for transmission of data between two applications.

**Sense code 08B5**

Network node server not required: Sent by an APPN end node control point to a network node control point (1) to deactivate CP-CP sessions with the NNCP, or (2) to reject a CP-CP session BIND from the NNCP. The end node no longer requires network node services from the receiver.

**Note:** This sense data value is carried within the X'35' control vector on an UNBIND(Type = X'01') for case (1) above, or on an UNBIND(Type = X'FE') for case (2).
VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that the network node server for the CP-CP session attempt is not in the network node server list.

**Sense code 08B6**

CP-CP Sessions Not Supported: Sent by a network node control point to reject a CP-CP session BIND from another APPN control point; support for CP-CP sessions on that TG was removed since the time when the TG was first activated.

*Note:* This sense data value is carried within the X'35' control vector on an UNBIND(Type = X'01').

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

- **0000**
  - No specific code applies.

- **0001**
  - During link activation on a switched link, it was discovered that the partner node does not support CP-CP sessions on this TG.

**10XX (request error)**

This category indicates that the RU was delivered to the intended NAU component, but could not be interpreted or processed. This condition represents a mismatch of NAU capabilities.

**Category and modifier (in hexadecimal):**

**Sense code 1001**

RU data error: Data in the request RU is not acceptable to the receiving component; for example, a character code is not in the set supported, a formatted data field is not acceptable to presentation services, or a value specified in the length field (LL) of a structured field is not valid.

**VTAM hint:** This code can also be issued if a required name in the request is omitted.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

- **0000**
  - No specific code applies.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

- **0001**
  - The request contains a subarea address of zero or a subarea address greater than the maximum subarea value within the specified or implied network.

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of this error is that a network address cannot be assigned to a dynamic application program when VTAM is trying to build that dynamic application program from a model application program definition.

- **0002**
  - The network ID specified in the ACTPU is unknown, or is not valid on the link over which the ACTPU was received.

- **0003**
  - Isolated pacing message format error: An incorrectly formatted isolated pacing message was received.

- **0005**
  - An RNAA Type 4 was received in which the local address field length is greater than one. The implementation does not support a length other than one.

- **0006**
  - An RNAA Type 4 was received in which the link station address field length is greater than one. The implementation does not support a length other than one.
0007  On BFCINIT the network name portion of the network-qualified name field has a format error.
0008  A character code that is not valid was found.
0009  The formatted data field is unacceptable to presentation services.
000A  A length field for a structured field that is not valid was found.
000B  The value in the name length field is not valid.
000C  The value in the cryptography length field is too great.
000D  The URC length field is not valid.
000E  The control vector length field is inconsistent with the control vector data.
000F  A PLU or SLU role specification encoding is not valid.
0010  The value in the user data length field is not valid.
0020  Too many session keys are present.
0021  A control vector or session key data is not valid.
0022  A BIND image in a session services RU is not valid.
0023  A device characteristics field is not valid.
0024  A BIND or +RSP(BIND) that was not for LU Type 6.2 and not in extended format was received at an intermediate APPN network node. The session is terminated.
0026  The length of GDS variable within the request RU is not valid.
0027  A GDS variable within a locate is not valid.
0030  Control vector ambiguity: The request contains two or more conflicting control vectors. Generally the two control vectors have the same key. However, there are cases where a new control vector key supersedes an old one. In this case, two control vectors with different keys but no other distinguishing data (such as network ID) could be ambiguous. An example is a SETCV to a gateway node with both a VR ID list control vector (control vector X'1B') and a route parameters control vector (control vector X'4E') for the same network.
0033  The name of the deciphering CP in a cryptography (X'63') control vector does not match the name of the receiving CP(PLU).
0034  A topology data update was received across an APPN subnetwork link carrying topology information about an adjacent subnet.

VTAM hint: Information that was not valid was received in a topology database update (TDU) over an APPN subnetwork link. This sense code is set only by a border node during the initial topology exchange after CP-CP sessions are established over an APPN subnetwork link. If the non-native node
sends a TDU containing more topology information that its own X’44’/X’45’ control vector pair, then the sense code is set. A dump from both nodes should be taken for problem determination.

0035
A logon command was entered using a format different from that specified at system-definition time for the USS table.

0036
The message authentication code received in the RU did not match the one generated by the receiver for that RU.

0037
The data manipulation header contained data that was not valid.

0038
The data manipulation header contained a length that was not valid.

\( hnnn \)
Where \( h \geq 8 \); that is, the high-order bit in Byte 2 is set to one. The 15 low-order bits of Bytes 2 and 3 contain a binary count that indexes (zero-origin) the first byte of the field found to be in error.

**Sense code 1002**
RU length error: The request RU was too long or too short.

**Sense code 1003**
Function not supported: The function requested is not supported. The function might have been specified by a formatted request code, a field in an RU, or a control character.

**Note:** Numbers 0001 and 0002 are also assigned for implementation. See the implementation documentation for details of use.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

**VTAM Information:** When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

**VTAM hint:** If resources are not activating correctly when a new NCP is activated, either rename the new NCP or use another method to make sure that the old resource resolution table (RRT) is replaced with the new RRT.

0001
The half-session receiving the request did not perform the function because it is not capable of doing so. The requesting half-session requested a function that the receiver does not support, and the receiver did not specify that it was capable of supporting the function at session activation; consequently, there is an apparent mismatch of half-session capabilities.

**Note:** This is to cover a system error. For example, if the PU receiving a SETCV (vector key=X’15’) is not a gateway PU; that is, if the PU did not indicate in the ACTPU response that it is a gateway PU, the PU reports to the SSCP that sent the SETCV that there is an apparent mismatch of half-session capabilities.

0002
The half-session receiving the request did not perform the function, though it is capable of doing so. The requesting half-session did not specify at session activation that it was capable of supporting the function; consequently, there is an apparent mismatch of half-session capabilities.

**Note:** This is to cover a system error. For example, if the SSCP sending a SETCV (vector key=X’15’) is not known to the receiving PU as a gateway SSCP; that is, the SSCP did not indicate in ACTPU that it is a gateway SSCP, the PU reports a mismatch of capabilities.

0003
The component received an unsupported normal-flow DFC command.
0004  The component received an unsupported expedited-flow DFC command. For example, the LU 6.2 half-
session might have received a SIGNAL RU when its local conversation style is full-duplex. (However,
the half-session rejects the SIGNAL only if it is for the current bracket. Early SIGNALs are held for the
correct bracket by saving the SIGNAL value until the correct BB arrives.)

0005  The component received a network control command during an LU-SSCP session.

0006  The component received an unsupported session control command during an LU-SSCP session.

0007  The component received an unsupported data flow control command with LU-SSCP session specified.

0008  Broadcast search with reservation: An NNCP received a broadcast search request with reservation.

0009  Initiate type: The initiate type requested in the CDINIT GDS variable or INIT_OTHER_CD GDS variable
is not supported at the receiver.

000A  Session polarity: The session polarity requested in the CDINIT GDS variable is not supported at the
receiver.

000B  A BIND specifying delayed request mode was received from a non-6.2 Type LU, but delayed request
mode is not supported in the receiver.

000C  A stand-alone BIND is received from a node that is served by an SSCP that does not support stand-
alone BINDs.

000D  The function identified in the request is not supported by the processing application transaction
program.

0010  The RU is not known to session services.

0011  A session key is not supported.

0012  A control vector is not supported.

0014  Cryptography is not supported but a nonzero length was
specified
for the cryptography key.

0015  Queuing not supported for a controller session.

0016  Service parameter not supported. When this SNA report code is used in an SNA condition report, it is
accompanied by a supplemental report identifying the service parameter triplet (or triplets) that was
not supported.

0017  Service parameter level not supported. When this SNA report code is used in an SNA condition report,
it is accompanied by a supplemental report identifying the service parameter triplet (or triplets) that
was not supported.

0018  Destination-role function not supported. When this SNA report code is used in an SNA condition
report, it is accompanied by a structure report identifying the structure and containing the contents
that specified the unsupported function. Whenever the structure report is not sufficient to identify the
unsupported functions, the supplemental report might also be present.
0019
All-role function not supported. When this SNA report code is used in an SNA condition report, it is
accompanied by a structure report identifying the structure and containing the contents that specified
the unsupported function. Whenever the structure report is not sufficient to identify the unsupported
functions, the supplemental report might also be present.

001B
Unable to initiate agent.

001C
Function conflicts with Format Set 1 encodings. When this SNA report code is used in an SNA
condition report, it is accompanied by a structure report identifying the structure and containing the
contents that specified the conflicting function.

001F
Multiple-destination traffic not supported. The reporting location is a specialized, end-only role
implementation that supports single-destination traffic only.

0020
A session initiation request specified an OLU and DLU that are the same LU. An LU that does not use
VTAM LU 6.2 API cannot establish a session with itself.

0021
There is a mismatch between session initiation request type and LU type (independent or dependent).
For example, a session initiation request other than BFINIT identifies an independent LU as a session
partner.

VTAM hint: Ensure that the PU name and CPNAME operand have unique names in the PU definition
statement of the switched major node definition.

0023
A session initiation request requiring Extended Session Services NNS Support was received at an EN
that does not have this service available to it.

0025
The component received a NOTIFY request whose type is not supported.

0027
LU type is not supported.

VTAM hint: This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product. See
the appropriate product-specific manual for further information.

0036
The network node server received a NOTIFY request whose type is not supported by the DLU.

0037
Request received is inappropriate for the receiving type of network addressable unit.

0039
A third-party-initiated session request specified an ILU (initiating LU) and a DLU (destination LU) that
are the same LU. An application cannot initiate a third-party-initiated session to itself.

6002
The resource identified by the destination program name (DPN) is not supported.

6003
The resource identified by the primary resource name (PRN) is not supported.

Note: This sense code can also be used instead of sense code X'0826'.

Sense code 1005
Parameter error: A parameter modifying a control function is not valid, or outside the range allowed by the
receiver.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.
0000
   No specific code applies.

0001
   For NMVT, the address type field in an SNA address list subvector does not match the address type required by the command subvector.

0003
   Number of element addresses requested was not valid.

0004
   Display type was requested was not valid.

0005
   Storage length for display type requested was not valid.

0006
   Storage address was not valid; out of specified range.

0007
   The command in a request change control MS major vector is incompatible with the SNA/FS server instruction.

0010
   A new backup focal point name was supplied when we are supposed to keep the current backup focal point information.

Sense code 1006
Required field or parameter is missing.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
   No specific code applies.

VTAM Information: When VTAM receives this sense code for a session initiation, it continues searching through the adjacent SSCP table until the destination LU is found or routing is exhausted.

0001
   One or more required COS names were omitted.

0002
   A required name was omitted.

0003
   A required network identifier was omitted.

0004
   A required session key was omitted.

0005
   A required control vector was omitted.

0006
   A required subfield of a control vector was omitted.

0007
   The TG number field was omitted.

0008
   The specific ID (IDNUM) was omitted.

0009
   A required GDS variable is missing.

Sense code 1007
Category not supported: DFC, SC, NC, or FMD request was received by a half-session not supporting any requests in that category; or an NS request Byte 0 was not set to a defined value, or Byte 1 was not set to an NS category supported by the receiver.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

**0000**
No specific code applies.

**0001**
NS header received was not valid. An NS request Byte 0 was not set to a defined value.

**Sense code 1008**
Invalid FM header: The FM header was not understood or translatable by the receiver, or an FM header was expected but not present. For LU 6.2, this sense code is sent in FMH-7 or UNBIND.

Table 1 on page 103 shows the usage of the allowed values by LU type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>LU 1</th>
<th>LU 4</th>
<th>LU 6.1</th>
<th>LU 6.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0801–0824</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0825</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0826–082A</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001–200D</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>200E</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>200F–201C</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>201D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>4001–400E</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6000</td>
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<td>6001,6004</td>
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<td>X</td>
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<td>6005</td>
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<td>6006–6008</td>
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<td>600C–6010</td>
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<td>6011–6034</td>
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<td>6048</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C000–C003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

**0000**
No specific code applies.
0801  The function code parameters are not valid.

0803  The forms functions cannot be performed.

0805  The copy function cannot be performed.

0806  Compaction table outside the supported set: The number of master characters is not within the valid range.

0807  The PDIR (peripheral data information record) identifier is not valid.

0808  The printer train function cannot be performed.

0809  The FCB (forms control block) load function cannot be performed.

080A  The FCB (forms control block) load function is not supported.

080B  The compaction table name is not valid.

080C  The ACCESS is not valid.

080D  The RECLEN is not valid.

080E  The NUMRECS is not valid.

080F  The data set is in use.

0810  The data set cannot be found.

0811  The password is not valid.

0812  The function is not allowed for the destination or for the data set.

0813  The record is too long.

0814  The data set is full.

0815  The RECID is not valid.

0817  The VOLID format is not valid.

0818  The maximum number of logical records per chain is exceeded.

0819  The data set exists.

081A  No space is available.

081B  The VOLID is not valid.
081C
The DSACCESS is not valid.

081D
The RECTYPE is not valid or the data set cannot be found.

081E
The resolution space is insufficient.

081F
The key technique is not valid.

0820
The key displacement is not valid.

0821
The key is not valid.

0822
There is an not valid N (number of records).

0823
The KEYIND is not valid.

0824
The SERID is not valid.

0825
Disk error: An error was detected while reading from, or writing on, the disk.

0826
The RECID format is not valid.

0827
The password has not been supplied.

0828
The record ID has not been supplied.

0829
The volume ID has not been supplied.

082A
The PGMNAME is not valid.

2001
The destination (active) is not valid.

2002
The destination (inactive) is not valid.

2003
The destination (suspended) is not valid.

2004
The suspend-resume sequence is not valid.

2005
There has been an interruption level violation.

2006
The resume properties are not valid.

2007
The destination is not available.

2008
The end sequence is not valid.

2009
The FM header length is not valid.

200A
Field setting is not valid: The reserved field is set to one or the setting is not defined.
200B  Destination is not valid: The destination does not exist.
200C  The ERCL is not valid.
200D  The data stream profile (DST) is not valid.
200E  Concatenation indicator is not valid: The concatenation indicator is on, but concatenation is not allowed.
200F  FM data is not allowed for the header.
2010  The FM header set specified in the BIND has been violated.
2014  The FM header was not sent concatenated.
2019  The stack reference indicator (SRI) is not valid.
201A  The CMI modification could not be accepted.
201B  The CPI modification could not be accepted.
201C  The ECRL modification could not be accepted.
201D  FM header and associated data mismatch: The FM header indicated that associated data would or would not follow (for example, FM Header 7 followed by log data, or FM Header 5 followed by program-initialization parameters), but this indication was in error; or a previously received RU [for example, -RSP('0846')] implied that an FM header would follow, but none was received.
4001  FM header type for this LU is not valid: The type of the FM header is other than five, seven, or 12.
4002  The FMH code is not valid.
4003  Compression is not supported.
4004  Compaction is not supported.
4005  Basic exchange is not supported.
4006  Only basic exchange is supported.
4007  The medium is not supported.
4008  There has been a code selection compression violation.
4009  FMHC is not supported.
400A  Demand select is not supported.
400B  DSNAME is not supported.
400C
The media subaddress field is not valid.

400D
There are insufficient resources to perform the requested function.

400E
Data stream profile (DSP) select is not supported.

6000
FM header length not correct: The value in the FM header length field differs from the sum of the lengths of the subfields of the FM header.

6001
The deblocking algorithm (DBA) is not valid.

6004
The queue name length is not valid.

6005
Access security information length field not correct: The value in the access security information length field differs from the sum of the lengths of the access security information subfields.

6006
The data stream profile (DSP) is not valid.

6007
The FMH-7 is not preceded by a negative response carrying sense code X'0846'.

6008
The attach access code is not valid.

6009
Parameter length is not valid: The field that specifies the length of fixed-length parameters has a setting that is not valid.

600A
This is not the first FMH-5, the interchange unit type is not the same as the old, and the interchange unit end indicator is off.

600B
Unrecognized FM header command code: The partner LU received an FM header command code that it does not recognize. For LU 6.2, this sense data is sent only in FMH-7.

600C
A null sequence field is required.

600D
User-to-user program transition is not allowed.

600E
User to non-SNA defined program transition is not allowed.

600F
The FMH-5 reset attached program (RAP) was not sent properly.

6010
The FMH-5 reset attached program (RAP) was sent with an inactive attach register.

6011
Logical unit of work (LUW) not valid: The LUW length field (in a compare states GDS variable or an FMH-5) is incorrect, or the length field is not valid, or a LUW ID is not present but is required by the setting of the synchronization level field.

6021
Transaction program name not recognized: The FMH-5 attach command specifies a transaction program name that the receiver does not recognize. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7.
6031  PIP not allowed: The FMH-5 attach command specifies that program initialization parameter (PIP) data is present, but the receiver does not support PIP data for the specified transaction program. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7.

6032  PIP not specified correctly: The FMH-5 attach command specifies a transaction program name that requires program initialization parameter (PIP) data, and either the FMH-5 specifies PIP data is not present or the number of PIP subfields present does not agree with the number required for the program. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7.

6034  Conversation type mismatch: The FMH-5 attach command specifies a conversation type that the receiver does not support for the specified transaction program. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7.

6040  Attach parameter is not valid: A parameter in the FMH-5 attach command conflicts with the statement of LU capability previously provided in the BIND negotiation.

6041  Synchronization level not supported: The FMH-5 attach command specifies a synchronization level that the receiver does not support for the specified transaction program. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7.

6042  Reconnection not supported: The FMH-5 attach command specifies reconnection support, but the receiver does not support reconnection for the specified transaction program. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7.

6043  Unable to reconnect transaction program—no retry: The FMH-5 reconnect command specifies the conversation correlator of a transaction program to which the receiver cannot reconnect. The condition is not temporary. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7.

6044  Unable to reconnect transaction program—retry allowed: The FMH-5 reconnect command specifies the conversation correlator of a transaction program to which the receiver cannot reconnect. The condition is temporary. This sense data is sent only in FMH-7.

6046  An SNA/DS transaction program is unable to allocate a conversation with an SNA/DS partner.

6047  An SNA/DS transaction program in conversation with an adjacent SNA/DS transaction program has detected from LU 6.2 PS a return code of resource_failure.

6048  An SNA/DS transaction program in conversation with an adjacent SNA/DS transaction program has detected from LU 6.2 PS a return code of deallocate type (abend).

6050  For the receiver, one of the following conditions exists:
• Extended security bit is on and GDS variable X'12F6' does not immediately follow the attach FMH-5 and PIP data.
• Extended security bit is off and GDS variable X'12F6' follows the attach FMH-5.

For the sender, one of the following conditions exist:
• The partner responded to the attach with any data other than an FMH7 or an authenticator reply (GDS id X'12F8').
• The authenticator reply subfield (X'FF85') is absent.
• A subfield occurs more than once.
6051
One of the following conditions exist:

- The length of the GDS variable is incorrect. The length must be greater than zero and must equal to \((\text{length field value} - 2)\).
- An unidentified subfield is present in the GDS variable.
- The total length of a subfield is not equal to the value in its length field minus 2.

6053
The length of the GDS variable is incorrect. It is the responsibility of the application to ensure that the GDS variable length is correct. For the sender, the length must be greater than or equal to two and must equal the value in the length field.

6054
For the receiver, the extended security bit is on and either old FMH-5 security bits are on or the old access security information fields are present. For the sender, the authenticator reply fails the checks applied by the security manager. (Purge ID from Signed On To list.)

6056
The partner responded to the attach with any data other than an FMH7 or an authentication token (GDS variable X'12F6').

6057
The authentication token GDS requested that additional token exchanges be handled via the distributed authentication service TP. However, the FMH5 did not contain a valid conversation correlator.

C000
The header is not supported.

C001
The header length is not valid.

C002
There has been a logical message services block-level error.

C003
There is a version ID mismatch.

Sense code 1009
Format group not selected: No format group was selected before issuing a present absolute or present relative format structured field to a display.

Sense code 100A
Unknown user name.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
The specified operations management served application name is not registered with operations management. The operations management served application name is specified in the DAN X'50' subfield of the name list X'06' subvector which is contained in the R and TI X'154D'.

Sense code 100B
Format exception.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.
0001  
Required structure absent. When this SNA report code is used in an SNA condition report, it is accompanied by a structure report that identifies the absent structure. For example, the destination application name is missing in the MDS_MU received.

0002  
Precluded structure present. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies the precluded structure.

0003  
Multiple occurrences of a nonrepeatable structure. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies and contains the second occurrence of the structure.

0004  
Excess occurrences of a repeatable structure. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies and contains the occurrence of the structure that exceeded the maximum number of occurrences.

0005  
Unrecognized structure present where precluded. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies and contains the precluded unrecognized structure, plus a sibling list of all the allowed structures.

0006  
Length outside specified range. This code assumes that the length arithmetic balances and that the sender intended to send the structure at that length. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies and contains the header of the excessively long structure plus a supplemental report that contains the allowed maximum length.

0007  
Length exception. Length arithmetic is out of balance. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies and contains the header of the structure that exceeded its parent’s boundary.

0008  
Required combination of structures absent. This SNA report code is accompanied by structure reports that identify the structures that make up the combination, indicating for each whether it was present or absent.

0009  
Precluded combination of structures present. This SNA report code is accompanied by structure reports that identify the structures that make up the precluded combination.

000A  
Required combination of structures and data values absent. This SNA report code is accompanied by structure reports that identify the structures and data values that are present, plus structure reports that identify the absent structures needed to complete the combination.

000B  
Precluded combination of structures and data values present. This SNA report code is accompanied by structure reports that identify the structures and data values that make up the precluded combination.

000C  
Unknown or unsupported data value. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies the structure and contains the unknown or unsupported data value.

000D  
Incompatible data values. This SNA report code is accompanied by structure reports that identify the structures and contain the incompatible data values.

000E  
Precluded character present. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies the structure, indicates the byte offset of the offending byte, and includes the byte containing the precluded code point.
000F  
Data-value out of range. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies the structure and contains the offending data value, plus a supplemental report that contains the maximum value allowed within the range (if a maximum range value is applicable).

0010  
Segmentation present where precluded. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies the structure that should not have been segmented.

0011  
Precluded data value. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies the structure and contains the offending data value.

0012  
Recognized but unsupported structure. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies the structure.

0013  
None of several possible structures found. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies the parent of the absent structure and might contain an unrecognized structure that was found in the place of the absent structure. The structure report also contains a sibling list of the possible structures.

0014  
Incorrect order of child structures found. This SNA report code is accompanied by a structure report that identifies the parent of the incorrectly ordered child structures.

**Sense code 100C**

Unrecognized message unit.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000  
No specific code applies.

0001  
The received byte stream could not be identified by the receiving SNA component.

**Sense code 100D**

Request inconsistency: the control information provided for the request is not consistent with other information in the request.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000  
No specific code applies.

0001  
Server object size is incompatible with service level.

0002  
A reply DTMU was received before completing a three-way responsibility flow in an SNA/DS request. Retry is allowed.

**Sense code 100E**

Directing exception: a node is unable to perform the required directing or redirecting function for a request as a result of insufficient directory support, or incompatibility between TP name and presence/absence of a user name.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000  
No specific code applies.

0001  
Agent name known but not supported for specified user destination.
0002
Agent name known but not supported for specified node destination.

0003
Agent name is known at this DSU but is not available.

**Sense code 100F**
Improper SNA/DS usage of LU 6.2.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
An SNA/DS transaction program in conversation with an adjacent SNA/DS transaction program has detected an improper sequence of LU 6.2 basic conversation verbs.

**Sense code 1010**
Error on locate search or CP capabilities message detected.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
Unrecoverable error, such as a duplicate control vector, was detected.

0001
A broadcast search resulted in two or more conflicting positive replies that differ on the CP owning the target resource. Multiple positive replies are acceptable, as long as all indicate the same owning CP.

0003
An error was detected that prevented the exchange of CP capabilities. Recovery might be attempted.

0004
Unrecoverable error on CP Capabilities GDS variable exchange prevented its initiation or completion on a contention-winner CP-CP session.

0005
The intersubnetwork Locate failed because an entry for the destination network ID does not exist in the border node subnetwork list.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can be displayed in a VTAM message, but is set by another product.

1000
Length error in CP capabilities GDS variable.

1002
A GDS variable that is not valid was received when the CP capabilities (X'12C1') GDS variable was expected.

**VTAM hint:** VTAM detects this condition during either contention-winner or the contention-loser CP-CP session activation. VTAM deactivates the CP-CP session.

4004
Incomplete negative or neutral reply received on a search or reservation indicated on Broadcast or "All" specified on a directed search.

5002
No CD-Initiate GDS variable returned on a search request.

5006
Session polarity or initiate type value received in CD-Initiate GDS variable not supported.

500A
Mode name length error in CD-Initiate GDS variable.

A002
Find GDS variable not present on Locate search request.
**B080**
Command parameters (X'80') control vector not present on found GDS variable.

**Sense code 1011**
RNAA request error: The RNAA must be rejected because there is a mismatch between sending and receiving system definitions, or capabilities.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
  No specific code applies.

0001
  No available pre-ENA addresses: Reject an RNAA that requests an address that is pre-ENA compatible, and there are no pre-ENA addresses available.

0002
  RNAA takeover error: In a takeover situation, a system definition mismatch was detected between the "old" SSCP and the SSCP taking over. For example, if the LU name field in the RNAA is not the same as the LU name field in the logical unit block (LUB), the RNAA is rejected. If an existing LU with the same local address is found, but the LU is generated (instead of DR-added), the RNAA is rejected. Also, if the adjacent link station (ALS) name given in the RNAA does not agree with the ALS name given in the common physical unit block (CUB), the RNAA is rejected.

0003
  NETID not valid: If the NETID field in the RNAA is not the same as the native network ID, the RNAA is rejected. There is likely a mismatch between the PU Type 4 and SSCP system definitions.

0004
  PU or LU type not valid: If the PU to which the LUs are to be added is not Type 1 or Type 2, the RNAA is rejected. The SSCP attempts to add an LU to a PU, but NCP has defined that PU as a PU Type 4. The second situation is if the SSCP sent an RNAA Type X'00' or X'05' with a PU or LU specified. This is an RU-NAU mismatch caused by an SSCP-NCP definition mismatch.

0005
  MAXSUBA required for pre-ENA address assignment: If MAXSUBA is not specified and an RNAA requesting a pre-ENA address is received, the RNAA is rejected.

**Sense code 1012**
SNA/DS receiver exception MU format exception: Parsing or building of the SNA/DS receiver exception MU format was unsuccessful.

**Sense code 1013**
Unknown server parameters: The specified parameters are not recognized by the server.

**Sense code 1014**
Control vector error on a directory services GDS variable.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

003C
  Missing associated resource entry (X'3C') control vector on find or found.

003D
  Missing directory entry (X'3D') control vector on find or found.

0060
  Missing CV60 on LOCATE GDS variable.

0080
  Control vector not valid.

023C
  Conflicting directory entry, or associated resource entry (X'3C') control vector not valid.
502B
No RSCV received from a network node server.

502C
No COS/TPF control vector received in a CD-Initiate reply from a network node server.

502D
The COS/TPF control vector received on the BIND is different from that on the corresponding Locate.

**VTAM hint:** A dump should be taken for problem determination.

5046
TG vectors not present in a CD-Initiate from an end node OLU or DLU.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code can also be set by AS/400 when an attempt to establish a session from one AS/400 to a second AS/400 across a VTAM network fails. Sessions across three different networks using APPN links are not supported in VTAM. See the information about common APPN problems in the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures for more information about this problem.

A080
Missing command parameters (X'80') control vector on find.

A082
Missing search argument directory entry (X'82') control vector on find.

B280
A found from an end node indicated the directory entry for a located resource was a wild-card entry.

**Sense code 1015**
XID Length Error: The XID3 was too long or too short. Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
The received XID3 has fewer than 29 bytes.

0002
There is a mismatch between the number of bytes specified in the length field of XID3 and the actual length of the received XID3.

**Sense code 1016**
XID Format 3 parameter error: Data in the XID3 is not acceptable to the receiving component because the value in the received XID3 field, whose byte and bit offset is specified by the XID negotiation error (X'22') control vector (which also carries this sense data), is inconsistent with the corresponding field in the sent XID3.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
The field in the received XID3 that specifies the maximum number of I-frames that the sender can receive before acknowledgment is set to zero.

0002
The adjacent node has been inconsistent in its request for ACTPU. In a nonactivation XID3 exchange, it has changed the value of the ACTPU suppression indicator sent in the previous XID3 exchange.

0003
The field in the received XID3 that specifies the maximum BTU length that the sender can receive is set to less than 99 bytes, the minimum required.
The received XID was not XID Format 3 when XID Format 3 was expected.

The adjacent node does not support BIND segment generation but does support receipt of BIND segments. Any T2.1 node supporting receipt of BIND segments must also support generation of BIND segments.

The adjacent node is an end node, does not support BIND segment receipt, and has a maximum BTU size of less than 265, the minimum required in this case.

The adjacent node is a network node, does not support BIND segment receipt, and has a maximum BTU size of less than 521, the minimum size required in this case.

The adjacent node has changed its networking capabilities in an XID3 from those declared in the previous negotiation-proceeding or nonactivation XID3. A node may not change from an end node to a network node or from a network node to an end node in two different negotiation-proceeding or nonactivation XID3s.

The adjacent node is an APPN network node, does not provide CP services, and supports CP-CP sessions, a combination not allowed.

During a nonactivation XID3 exchange, the adjacent node has changed the TG number that was negotiated during the activation exchange.

The adjacent node is the TG number negotiation winner and designates a TG number that the receiving node cannot allocate to this connection. When parallel TGs are supported between the two nodes, zero is always such a number.

Tip:
- This sense code occurs when two VTAMs are attached by a 3172 token ring and channel-to-channel connections or any other type of connection in parallel to a 3172 connection. After deactivation of a VTAM node with 3172 connections, you should do one of the following actions:
  - Wait at least four minutes before attempting to restart the failed VTAM.
  - Attempt reattachment of the 3172 connections to adjacent nodes first to prevent TG number contention.
- If you receive this sense code in message IST1085I and the PU name in the preceding IST590I message is an Enterprise Extender (EE) PU, this connection traverses EE. If this connection traverses EE, a duplicate CP name might be in the network. From the host where the 1016000B sense code was received in message IST1085I, issue a DISPLAY EE,CPNAME= command, where CPNAME specifies the resource name from the IST1085I message. This command will show information about the CP with the active EE connection.

The adjacent node is an APPN network node that does not support BIND segment generation, and this node has a maximum BTU receive size of less than 521. This node might, therefore, be unable to receive a BIND with RSCV from the adjacent network node.

The adjacent node indicates that it does not support the SDLC command/response profile in its XID3. This is the only command/response profile supported by APPN and LEN nodes.

Different product set IDs have been given in the product set ID (X‘10’) control vectors appended to two different received XID3s from the same adjacent node.
000F
The link station roles specified in the sent and received negotiation-proceeding XID3s are not compatible. To activate a connection, one node must contain a primary link station; the other, a secondary link station.

0010
The support of combined asynchronous balanced mode link stations indicated in the sent and received negotiation-proceeding XID3s is not in agreement.

0011
A received XID3 indicates an attempt to activate multiple connections has been made when parallel transmission groups are not supported between the two nodes involved in the XID exchange.

0012
The adjacent node has sent the network name (X’0E’, CP name) control vector in XID3 but indicates it does not support the exchange state indicators.

0013
The DLC type indicated in the sent and received negotiation-proceeding XID3s is not in agreement.

0016
This TG is predefined in this node (range 1–20) but the TG number received in the XID3 from the adjacent node is not the same.

Tip: If you receive this sense code while you are trying to establish a connection with a dynamic EE PU, the dialing side of the connection receives an INOP notification. The cause of the problem might be that none of the TGNs specified on the EE model PU are available.

0018
The adjacent node is an APPN node but does not support adaptive BIND pacing as a sender and receiver.

001A
The adjacent node is inconsistent in its support of parallel TGs. Support of parallel TGs between two nodes cannot change either in link-activation XID exchanges on different TGs or in successive XID exchanges on the same TG.

001B
The adjacent node provides or requests CP services but does not support CP-CP sessions; for example, Bytes 8–9, bits 10–11 of the received negotiation-proceeding XID3 were set to ten, a setting combination not allowed for T2.1 nodes.

001F
The setting of the intersubnetwork link indicator of the TG descriptor control vector received in XID3 is inconsistent with the receiving node system definition. This sense data value is issued only if both sender and receiver support the setting of this bit.

0021
During a negotiation-proceeding XID3 exchange, one node specifies in the HPR capabilities (X’61’) control vector that error recovery is required, but the other node specifies no error recovery is required. HPR protocols will not be used on this TG. (This sense data is not carried in the XID negotiation error (X’22’) control vector.)

Tip: The link activated as a non-HPR link due to a disagreement between the link partners on the level of error recovery procedures (ERP) to be used. Check the value of the LLERP parameter associated with the VTAM PU, as well as the level of ERP supported for that DLC type by the link partner.

0022
The adjacent node is an HPR node (that is, it included an HPR capabilities (X’61’) control vector in XID3), but is specified a maximum BTU size less than 768.

Tip: This sense code can also be issued at the following times:

• At XID time for a Local SNA (CDLC) connection if the maximum PIU size (a factor of the IOBUF size multiplied by the MAXBFRU value) is less than 525 bytes.
• At XID time for a TCP/IP CDLC connection if the product of the write_buffers times write_size,
specified on the DEVICE statement, is larger than the read capacity on the read side.

0023
The adjacent node is an HPR node (that is, it included an HPR capabilities (X'61') control vector in
XID3), but it specified an ANR label length that was not valid (for example, less than one or greater
than eight).

0024
The adjacent node is an HPR node (for example, it included an HPR Capabilities (X'61') control vector
in XID3), but the receiving node detected that it specified a CP NCE identifier length that was not valid
(for example, less than one or greater than eight).

0025
The adjacent node is an HPR node (for example, it included an HPR Capabilities (X'61') control vector
in XID3), but the receiving node detected that it specified a route setup NCE identifier length that was
not valid (for example, less than one or greater than eight).

0026
The adjacent node is an HPR node (for example, it included an HPR Capabilities (X'61') control vector
in XID3), but the receiving node detected that the length of the HPR Transport Tower (X'81') subfield
of the control vector is inconsistent with the length of a field included in the subfield.

0031
The link being activated by this node requires the link to support HPR, be RTP capable, and support
the control flows over RTP tower. The adjacent node has indicated that it does not support HPR for
this link.

0032
The link being activated by this node requires the link to support HPR, be RTP capable, and support
the control flows over RTP tower. The adjacent node has indicated that this link is not RTP capable.

0033
The link being activated by this node requires the link to support HPR, be RTP capable, and support
the control flows over RTP tower. The adjacent node has indicated that it does not support control
flows over RTP for this link.

0034
The link being activated by this node requires the support of logical data link control (LDLC) during XID
exchange for this link. The adjacent node has indicated that it does not support LDLC for this link.

0035
A negotiable or zero TG number was received in XID3, but multiple links are defined between the
switched ports. Use of predefined TG numbers is required.

0047
The link being activated by this node requires the link to support HPR, be RTP capable, and support
the control flows over Enterprise Extender. The adjacent node has indicated that this link is not RTP
capable.

Sense code 1018
MU sequence exception: An SNA/DS transaction program detected an improper sequence of SNA/DS
MUs.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

0001
A DMU has been received, but the MU_id has already been terminated.

0002
The MU_id state received from the partner is incompatible with the state in the MU_id registry.

0004
A previous terminate conversation indication has been ignored.
An RRMU was received but was not followed by a change_direction indicator (the receive_and_wait verb issued after receiving the RRMU, returned something other than what_received=send).

**Sense code 1019**

Restart byte position not valid.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

**0001**

The restart byte position value specified in the DCMU is greater than one plus the value of the last byte received in the CRMU.

**0002**

The receiver does not support the byte-count restart elective, and the restart byte position value specified in the DCMU is not the beginning of the LLid structure following the last successfully received LLid structure.

**0003**

The receiver supports the byte-count restart elective, and the restart byte position value specified in the DCMU is not equal to one and is less than or equal to the last byte received value specified in the CRMU.

**Sense code 101A**

Control vector sequence not valid: A control vector was found containing a key that was invalid for the position of the control vector within a TDU.

**0000**

No specific code applies.

**nnmm**

Byte 2 following the sense code contains the key (nn) of the vector previous to the one in error; Byte 3 contains the key (mm) of the vector in error.

**Sense code 101C**

Data received not valid.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

**0000**

No specific code applies.

**0001**

Alteration of input data not allowed.

**Sense code 101D**

Insufficient Length: The length of the received signal is insufficient to contain additional required fields.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information. Settings allowed are:

**0000**

No specific code applies.

**0001**

A BIND or RSP(BIND) was received that was too large to be extended. The BIND was rejected.

**0002**

An UNBIND was received that was too large to be extended. An UNBIND cleanup is sent on both session stages.

**Sense code 101E**

Capabilities mismatch. Sent when the control point capabilities of the adjacent node are deemed unacceptable.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

\texttt{nnnn}

Bytes 2 and 3 contain a binary count that bit indexes (zero-origin) the first unacceptable subfield within the support indicators subfield of the X'12C1' CP capabilities GDS variable.

**VTAM hint:** See *SNA Formats* or *SNA Network Product Formats* for a description of the CP capabilities GDS variable.

**20XX (state error)**

This category indicates a sequence-number error, or an RH or RU that is not allowed for the receiver current session control or data flow control state. These errors prevent delivery of the request to the intended component.

Category and modifier (in hexadecimal):

**Sense code 2001**

Sequence number: Sequence number received on normal-flow request was not one greater than the last.

**Sense code 2002**

Chaining: Error in the sequence of the chain indicator settings (BCI, ECI), such as first, middle, first.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

- **0000**
  - No specific code applies.
- **0001**
  - The receiver received a middle or end-chain request when in the in-chain state.
- **0002**
  - The receiver received a begin-chain request when in the in-chain state.

**Sense code 2003**

Bracket: Error resulting from failure of sender to enforce bracket rules for session. (This error does not apply to contention or race conditions.)

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

- **0000**
  - No specific code applies.
- **0001**
  - The receiver received a begin-bracket request before receiving a response to its own previously sent begin-bracket request.
- **0002**
  - The receiver received a begin-bracket request not specifying begin-bracket when in the between-bracket state.
- **0003**
  - The receiver received an out-of-sequence LUSTAT command.

**Sense code 2004**

Direction: Error resulting from a normal-flow request received while the half-duplex flip-flop state was not receive.

**Sense code 2005**

Data traffic reset: An FMD or normal-flow DFC request received by a half-session whose session activation state was active, but whose data traffic state was not active.
Sense code 2006
Data traffic quiesced: An FMD or DFC request received from a half-session that has sent QUIESCE COMPLETE or SHUTDOWN COMPLETE and has not responded to RELEASE QUIESCE.

Sense code 2007
Data traffic not reset: A session control request (for example, STSN), allowed only while the data traffic state is reset, was received while the data traffic state was not reset.

Sense code 2008
No begin bracket: An FMD request specifying BBI=BB was received after the receiver had previously received a BRACKET INITIATION STOPPED request.

Sense code 2009
Session control protocol violation: An SC protocol has been violated; a request, allowed only after a successful exchange of an SC request and its associated positive response, has been received before such successful exchange has occurred (for example, an FMD request has preceded a required cryptography verification request). The request code of the particular SC request or response required, or X'00' if undetermined, appears in the fourth byte of the sense data.

Sense code 200A
Immediate request mode error: The immediate request mode protocol has been violated by the request.

Sense code 200B
Queued response error: The queued response protocol has been violated by a request; that is, QRI=¬QR when an outstanding request had QRI=QR.

Sense code 200C
ERP sync event error: The ERP sync event protocol in DFC has been violated; for example, after receiving a negative response to a chain, a request other than a request soliciting a synchronization event response was sent to DFC_SEND and rejected.

Sense code 200D
Response owed before sending request: An attempt has been made in half-duplex (flip-flop or contention) send/receive mode to send a normal-flow request when a response to a previously received request has not yet been sent.

Sense code 200E
Response correlation error: A response was received that cannot be correlated to a previously sent request.

Sense code 200F
Response protocol error: A violation has occurred in the response protocol; for example, a +RSP to an RQE chain was generated.

Sense code 2010
BIS protocol error: A BIS protocol error was detected; for example, a BIS request was received after a previous BIS was received and processed.

Sense code 2011
Pacing protocol error.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.
A normal-flow request was received by a half-session after the pacing count had been reduced to zero and before a pacing response had been sent.

Unexpected isolated pacing message (IPM) received: An IPM was received when the receiver was in a state that did not allow it.

Unexpected pacing request received: A request with the pacing indicator set was received when the receiver was in a state that did not allow it.

Pacing response indicator incorrectly set: The pacing indicator was set in a non-IPM response received while adaptive pacing was being used.

Sense code 2012
Sense code received not valid: A negative response was received that contains an SNA-defined sense code that cannot be used for the sent request.

Sense code 2013
Decompression protocol error: A request containing compressed data was received in error.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

No specific code applies.

The decompressor received a compressed RU without an expected reset decompression control sequence. The compressor and the decompressor are not synchronized.

The decompressor received a compressed RU containing a decompression control sequence that is not valid. The compressor and the decompressor are not synchronized.

The length of the decompressed RU did not match the length given in the compression header.

The decompressor has determined that the compression header indicates an illegal compression algorithm was used. The compression algorithm was not agreed to during the session-activation negotiation.

The decompressor has detected that the decompressed RU size exceeds the maximum RU size.

40XX (RH usage error)
This category indicates that the value of a field or combination of fields in the RH violates architectural rules or previously selected BIND options. These errors prevent delivery of the request to the intended component and are independent of the current states of the session. They might result from the failure of the sender to enforce session rules. Detection by the receiver of each of these errors is optional.

Category and modifier (in hexadecimal):

SC or NC RH not valid: The RH of a session control (SC) or network control (NC) request was not valid. For example, an SC RH with pacing request indicator set to one is not valid.

BB not allowed: The begin bracket indicator (BBI) was specified incorrectly, for example, BBI=BB with BCI=¬BC.
4004  
CEB or EB not allowed: The conditional end bracket indicator (CEBI) or end bracket indicator (EBI) was specified incorrectly, for example, CEBI=CEB when ECI=¬EC or EBI=EB with BCI=¬BC, or by the primary half-session when only the secondary may send EB, or by the secondary when only the primary may send EB.

4005  
Incomplete RH: Transmission shorter than full TH-RH.

4006  
Exception response not allowed: Exception response was requested when not permitted.

4007  
Definite response not allowed: Definite response was requested when not permitted.

4008  
Pacing not supported: The pacing indicator was set on a request, but the receiving half-session or boundary function half-session does not support pacing for this session.

4009  
CD not allowed: The change direction indicator (CDI) was specified incorrectly, for example, CDI=CD with ECI=¬EC, or CDI=CD with EBI=EB.

400A  
No-response not allowed: No-response was specified on a request when not permitted. (Used only on EXR.)

400B  
Chaining not supported: The chaining indicators (BCI and ECI) were specified incorrectly, for example, chaining bits indicated other than (BC,EC), but multiple-request chains are not supported for the session or for the category specified in the request header.

400C  
Brackets not supported: The bracket indicators (BBI, CEBI, and EBI) were specified incorrectly, for example, a bracket indicator was set (BBI=BB, CEBI=CEB, or EBI=EB), but brackets are not used for the session.

400D  
CD not supported: The change-direction indicator was set, but is not supported.

400F  
Incorrect use of format indicator: The format indicator (FI) was specified incorrectly, for example, FI was set with BCI=¬BC, or FI was not set on a DFC request.

4010  
Alternate code not supported: The code selection indicator (CSI) was set when not supported for the session.

4011  
Incorrect specification of RU category: The RU Category indicator was specified incorrectly, for example, an expedited-flow request or response was specified with RU Category indicator = FMD.

4012  
Incorrect specification of request code: The request code on a response does not match the request code on its corresponding request.

4013  
Incorrect specification of (SDI, RTI): The sense data included indicator (SDI) and the response type indicator (RTI) were not specified properly on a response. The proper value pairs are (SDI=SD, RTI=negative) and (SDI=¬SD, RTI=positive).

4014  
Incorrect use of (DR1I, DR2I, ERI): The definite response 1 indicator (DR1I), definite response 2 indicator (DR2I), and exception response indicator (ERI) were specified incorrectly, for example, a SIGNAL request was not specified with DR1I=DR1, DR2I=¬DR2, and ERI=¬ER.
4015 Incorrect use of QRI: The queued response indicator (QRI) was specified incorrectly, for example, QRI=QR on an expedited-flow request.

4016 Incorrect use of EDI: The enciphered data indicator (EDI) was specified incorrectly, for example, EDI=ED on a DFC request.

4017 Incorrect use of PDI: The padded data indicator (PDI) was specified incorrectly, for example, PDI=PD on a DFC request.

4018 Incorrect setting of QRI with bidder’s BB: The first speaker half-session received a BB chain requesting use of a session [via LUSTAT(X’0006’)], but the QRI was specified incorrectly; that is, QRI=¬QR.

4019 Incorrect indicators with last-in-chain request: A last-in-chain request has specified incompatible RH settings, for example, RQE*, CEBI=¬CEB, and CDI=¬CD.

4021 QRI setting in response different from that in request: The QRI setting in the response differs from the QRI setting in the corresponding request.

80XX (path error)

This category indicates that the request could not be delivered to the intended receiver, because of a path outage, a sequence of activation requests that is not valid, or one of the listed path information unit (PIU) errors. Some PIU errors fall into other categories; for example, sequence number errors are sense code category X’20’. A path error received while the session is active generally indicates that the path to the session partner has been lost.

Category and modifier (in hexadecimal):

Sense code 8000
A path error occurred, but no further information about the error is available. Errors occurred because of an outstanding I/O request being purged. For example, an ACB for an application which has outstanding I/O requests received INOP, or an operator entered VARY INACT for resources that had outstanding I/O requests.

VTAM hint: If you receive this code when attempting to send data over an active Enterprise Extender PU, ensure that UDP ports 12001 and 12004 on all firewalls in the path of the IP traffic are open and allowing the traffic through.

Sense code 8001
Intermediate node failure: Machine or program check in a node providing intermediate routing function. A response might or might not be possible.

Sense code 8002
Link failure: Data link failure.

0000 No specific code applies.

VTAM hints:
- If the IST1097I message group is displayed with this sense code, followed by a display of the IST1110I message group with sense code X’80140001’, then the CP-CP session failed due to the loss of the last CP-capable connection with the adjacent control point.
• If 80020000 received for session using a switched PU that has DISCNT=YES and is in the process of inactivating because there are no more LU-LU sessions, this is a temporary condition and the session might be tried again.
• If 80020000 received for session using a switched PU that is receiving simultaneous inbound and outbound calls, this is a temporary condition and the session might be tried again.

Sense code 8003
NAU inoperative: The NAU is unable to process requests or responses; for example, the NAU has been disrupted by an abnormal termination.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that the LU is inoperative.

0001
Hierarchical reset: The identified LU-LU session is being deactivated; an ACTLU/ACTPU (Cold) or DACTLU/DACTPU was received, or the PU has failed.

0003
Unrecoverable LU failure: The identified LU-LU session had to be deactivated because of an abnormal termination of the PLU or SLU; recovery from the failure was not possible.

0004
Recoverable LU failure: The identified LU-LU session had to be deactivated because of an abnormal termination of one of the LUs of the session; recovery from the failure might be possible.

0005
Hierarchical reset: Backup session reset resulted from a hierarchical reset.

Sense code 8004
Unrecognized destination: A node in the path has no routing information for the destination specified either by the SLU name in a BIND request or by the TH.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

VTAM hint: Possible causes of this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:
• The destination address field (DAF) is not recognized.
• There might be a hardware problem with the PU.

0001
A request received by a gateway function could not be rerouted because of routing information that is incomplete or not valid.

Sense code 8005
No session: No half-session is active in the receiving end node for the indicated origination-destination pair, or no boundary function session connector is active for the origin-destination pair in a node providing the boundary function. A session activation request is needed.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

VTAM hint: If this sense code is displayed in message IST1280I, take one of the following actions:
• Perform an operator activation of the CP-CP session by entering a VARY ACT,ID=adjcpname command at the end node.
• Modify the network node server list to include either an explicit entry for the desired network node or a nameless entry.

0001
The receiver received a request other than a session control request when no LU-LU session was active.

0002
The receiver received a request other than a session control request when no LU-SSCP session was active.

0003
The receiver received a session control request other than BIND/UNBIND when no LU-LU session was active.

0004
The receiver received an UNBIND when no LU-LU session was active.

0005
The receiver received a session control request other than ACTLU/DACTLU for the LU-SSCP session when no LU-SSCP session was active.

0006
The receiver received DACTLU when no LU-SSCP session was active.

0007
Session not activated: A BIND was received for a dependent LU that has not received an ACTLU to activate the SSCP-LU session.

0008
A request could not be forwarded to the destination node because an active session with that node did not exist. The name of the node that could not forward the request is indicated in the accompanying name list (X'06') subvector.

**Sense code 8006**

FID not valid: FID is not valid for the receiving node.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
The FID-5 transmission header (TH) that was received contained errors that precluded further processing of the message.

**Sense code 8007**

Segmenting error: First BIU segment had fewer than ten bytes; or mapping-field sequencing error, such as first, last, middle; or segmenting not supported and mapping field not set to BBIU, EBIU.

**Note:** If segmenting is not supported, a negative response is returned for the first segment only because this contains the RH. Subsequent segments are discarded.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
No specific code applies.

0001
The node does not support receipt of segments, and a mapping field value other than BBIU, EBIU was received. Sent in UNBIND.

0002
Interleaved BIND segments not allowed: A BIND receiver that is in the middle of receiving segments of one BIND receives a segment from a different BIND; the receiver rejects both BINDs and disconnects all the links in the transmission group.
Sense code 8008
PU not active: The SSCP-PU secondary half-session in the receiving node has not been activated, and the request was not ACTPU for this half-session; for example, the request was ACTLU from an SSCP that does not have an active SSCP-PU session with the PU associated with the addressed LU.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0001
A physical unit name was specified for an independent LU session tail. The specified PU is either unknown or in a state that is not valid.

0002
No ALS (adjacent link station) list was provided for an independent LU. You must define an ALS for an independent LU if you want to use VARY LOGON and LOGAPPL for the independent LU. You can also use VTAM functions to dynamically determine an ALS.

Sense code 8009
LU not active: The destination address specifies an LU for which the SSCP-LU secondary half-session has not been activated and the request was not ACTLU.

Sense code 800A
Too-long PIU: Transmission was truncated by a receiving node because the PIU exceeded a maximum length or sufficient buffering was not available.

VTAM hint: A possible cause of this error is that a session ended unexpectedly and either no message is received or an exception request (EXR) is generated with this sense code. When an application receives an exception request or response with this sense code, it usually ends the session. No VTAM message is issued, but the application might issue a message. This can occur when a path information unit (PIU) is too large to be passed from one node to another. See the information about common subarea network problems in the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures for more information about this problem or see APAR II03990.

Sense code 800B
Incomplete TH: Transmission received was shorter than a TH.

Note: It is generally not possible to send a response for this exception condition, because the information (FID, addresses) that is required to generate a response is not available.

Sense code 800C
DCF error: Data count field inconsistent with transmission length.

Sense code 800D
Lost contact: Contact with the link station for which the transmission was intended has been lost, but the link has not failed. If the difference between link failure and loss of contact is not detectable, link failure (X'8002') is sent.

Sense code 800E
Unrecognized origin: The origin address specified in the TH was not recognized.

Sense code 800F
The address combination is not valid.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

0000
The (DAF,OAF) (FID2) combination or the LSID (FID3) specified a type of session that is not valid, for example, a PU-LU combination.
0001
   The FID2 ODAI setting in a received BIND is incorrect; the BIND is rejected.

Sense code 8010
Segmented RU length error: An RU was found to exceed a maximum length, or required buffer allocation that might cause future buffer depletion.

Sense code 8011
ER inoperative or undefined: A PIU was received from a subarea node that does not support ER and VR protocols, and the explicit route to the destination is inoperative or undefined.

Sense code 8012
Subarea PU not active, or invalid virtual route: A session-activation request for a peripheral PU or LU cannot be satisfied because there is no active SSCP-PU session for the subarea node providing boundary function support, or the virtual route for the specified SSCP-PU (Type 1 or Type 2 nodes) or SSCP-LU session is not the same as that used for the SSCP-PU session of the Type 1 or Type 2 node's PU or the LU's subarea PU.

Sense code 8013
Route not available: No route is available to connect the specified origin subarea (OSA) and destination subarea (DSA) for the specified COS.

Note: If none of the virtual routes specified in the VR identifier list or route specification for the session is active or can be activated, the reported reason is set based on a hierarchy of failure events. The "highest" of the failures that occurred within the set of virtual routes is returned on the response. For example, if the VR manager receives a negative response to an NC_ACTVR request for a VR specified in the VR identifier list and for all other VRs in the list no VR to ER mapping is specified, reason X'nn06' is reported. The hierarchy of the failure reasons is in ascending numeric order; that is, reason X'nn02' is higher than reason X'nn01'.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code indicate the environment in which the failure was detected and the reason for the failure.

0000
   No specific code applies: This means an error occurred, but none of the conditions listed below applies. This code is issued in a single network environment.

VTAM hint: Possible causes for this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

- The subarea class of service is not known. Verify that the node issuing the sense code has a usable subarea class of service for the mode associated with the session request. This problem can occur when a mode table is copied from one node to another, and the subarea classes of service specified by the table no longer map to valid COS names defined at that node.
- There is an error in the path definitions.

0001
   No mapping specified: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because for each VR in the VR identifier list for the session, no VR to ER mapping is specified.

0002
   No explicit routes defined: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because each VR in the VR identifier list for the session maps to a corresponding ER that is not defined. This code is issued in a single network environment.

0003
   No VR resource available: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because each VR specified in the VR identifier list for the session requires a node resource that is not available. This code is issued in a single network environment.
0004  
No explicit routes operative: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because no underlying ER is operative for any VR specified in the VR identifier list for the session. This code is issued in a single network environment.

0005  
No explicit route can be activated: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because no VR specified in the VR identifier list for the session mapped to a defined and operative ER that could be activated. This code is issued in a single network environment.

0006  
No virtual route can be activated: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because no VR specified in the VR identifier list for the session can be activated by the PU, though, for at least one VR, an underlying ER is defined, operative, and activated. This code is issued in a single network environment.

0007  
No virtual route identifier list available: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because a route specification is unavailable or incomplete. A valid route specification is either a VR identifier list or a route dynamics route specification control vector. This code is issued in a single network environment.

0100  
No specific code applies: This means an error occurred, but none of the conditions listed below applies. This code is issued in an interconnected network. The failure was detected at a node in a subnetwork other than that of the NAU sending the activation request.

0101  
No mapping specified: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because for each VR in the VR identifier list for the session, no VR to ER mapping is specified. This code is issued in an interconnected network. The failure was detected at a node in a subnetwork other than that of the NAU sending the activation request.

VTAM hint: Ensure that the PATH definition statement for the gateway NCP contains VRs coded for the networks in both directions.

0102  
No explicit routes defined: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because each VR in the VR identifier list for the session maps to a corresponding ER that is not defined. This code is issued in an interconnected network. The failure was detected at a node in a subnetwork other than that of the NAU sending the activation request.

0103  
No VR resource available: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because each VR specified in the VR identifier list for the session requires a node resource that is not available. This code is issued in an interconnected network. The failure was detected at a node in a subnetwork other than that of the NAU sending the activation request.

0104  
No explicit routes operative: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because no underlying ER is operative for any VR specified in the VR identifier list for the session. This code is issued in an interconnected network. The failure was detected at a node in a subnetwork other than that of the NAU sending the activation request.

0105  
No explicit route can be activated: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because no VR specified in the VR identifier list for the session mapped to a defined and operative ER that could be activated. This code is issued in an interconnected network. The failure was detected at a node in a subnetwork other than that of the NAU sending the activation request.

0106  
No virtual route can be activated: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because no VR specified in the VR identifier list for the session can be activated by the PU, though, for at least one VR, an underlying ER is defined, operative, and activated. This code is issued in an interconnected network.
network. The failure was detected at a node in a subnetwork other than that of the NAU sending the activation request.

**0107**

No virtual route identifier list available: A session-activation request cannot be satisfied because a route specification is unavailable or incomplete. A valid route specification is either a VR identifier list or a route dynamics route specification control vector.

**Sense code 8014**

No path exists to the destination node: Route selection services in the CP has determined from the topology database that no path exists to the destination node.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

**0000**

No specific code applies.

**0001**

No route to the destination node exists for the specified class of service.

**VTAM hint:** Possible causes of this error include, but are not limited to, the following ones:

- If the IST1097I message group is displayed with the X'80020000' sense code, followed by a display of the IST1110I message group with this sense code, then the CP-CP session failed due to the loss of the last CP-capable connection with the adjacent control point.
- If there are multiple entry points to the subarea network, there must be a COS-acceptable route from the origin node to each interchange node that represents a possible subarea entry point to be used to reach the destination LU. A COS-acceptable route is a route that is acceptable for the class of service specified on the session request.

Examine your network configuration to determine if a valid path does exist. Use the DISPLAY TOPO command to verify that the topology database currently shows the links in the path as operational. If a valid APPN path exists, the characteristics of the nodes and links in the operational paths might not meet the requirements of the specified class of service. Do the following checks:

- Verify that the mode name specified on the request maps to the intended class of service.
- Examine the LINEROWs and NODEROWs in the class of service definition to determine what the allowable ranges are for the link and node characteristics.
- Use the DISPLAY TOPO command to view the characteristics of the nodes and TGs in the likely paths. Look for the following problems:
  - Nodes in the path are congested or have route resistance values outside the limits set by the class of service.
  - The COS definition required secure links, but no path exists consisting exclusively of secure TGs.
  - High capacity (speed) was required by the COS definition, but no path exists in which all of the links are fast enough to meet the specified minimum capacity.

- When one of the session partners resides on an end node (EN) that has many links (TGs) to other nodes, this sense code might be set by the network node (NN) responsible for computing the session path if that NN did not receive a complete list of the EN's active links (TG vectors). This can happen when some of the EN TG Vectors are removed from the APPN Locate search because including all of them would result in an APPN Locate search that exceeds the maximum APPN Locate size supported by every node along the APPN Locate search path. See Maximum APPN Locate Size Considerations in z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide for more information.

**0002**

COS name received is not valid.

**VTAM hint:** The most common reasons for this error are:
• The requested APPN class-of-service (COS) definition is not found in the COS database at the node issuing this sense code.

• The requested mode name for the session does not map to an APPN class of service known by this node.

Examine the mode definition to determine the APPN COS name. Verify that this definition exists in a VTAMLST member at the nodes which resolve the mode to an APPN class of service. Activate the member to ensure that the definition is active. If APPN COS substitution has been enabled by specifying the APPNCOS start option, verify that the COS it specifies has been activated.

**0003**
The topology database indicates that the destination node is not available at this time; the node either has inconsistent data or is quiescing.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code might be issued when an attempt is made to change the node role of the destination node of a TG that is being activated and the node role change fails.

**0004**
The topology database indicates that the endpoint resources are depleted; the node is out of either half-session control blocks or message buffers.

**0005**
The length of the generated RSCV exceeds the maximum allowed.

**VTAM hint:** This sense code indicates that the attempt to build the route selection control vector failed because the number of hops between the origin and destination nodes was too large.

Examine your network configuration to determine how many hops would be expected in the best route for the requested APPN class of service. If the number of hops within a single APPN subnetwork is greater than six, you might need to provide a more direct origin-to-destination path.

If you are using connection network routing, reducing the length of the connection network name reduces the length of the generated RSCV. The reduced RSCV might be shorter than the maximum length allowed.

If you are using hostname resolution for Enterprise Extender connection network processing, reducing the length of the hostnames passed to name-to-address resolution reduces the length of the generated RSCV. The reduced RSCV might be shorter than the maximum length allowed.

**0006**
No path using only HPR (high-performance routing) links exists to the destination node.

**0007**
BIND RSCV consists of only an interchange TG.

**VTAM hint:** An RSCV was calculated that consisted of only interchange TGs. APPN Locates will not be used to set up the session.

**0008**
This node calculated an RSCV in which it does not own the boundary function.

**VTAM hint:** This node calculated an RSCV in which it doesn't own the boundary function.

**Sense code 8015**
Path not available.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

**0000**
No specific code applies.

**0004**
The internetwork locate failed because an internetwork route did not exist that matched the requested class of service.
VTAM hint: An error has occurred during COS mapping in a node supporting APPN multiple network connectivity. Whenever a search crosses an APPN subnetwork link, the node receiving the search must map the COS it received to an equivalent COS to be used in its subnet. The COS being mapped is defined by the user in the COSMAP definition deck. The error occurs when the user maps the original COS to a COS that has not been defined within this node.

**Sense code 8016**

Not a proper ER.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information. Settings allowed are:

- **0000**
  No specific code applies.

- **0001**
  The ER is not in the proper state for routing a PIU, as indicated by the state of the dynamic routing table entry.

**Sense code 8017**

PIU from adjacent pre-ER-VR subarea node rejected: A PIU that requires intermediate path-control routing was received by a subarea node from an adjacent subarea node that does not support ER-VR protocols, but the receiving subarea node does not support intermediate path-control routing for adjacent subarea nodes that do not support ER-VR protocols.

**Sense code 8018**

Management services component is unable to find or recognize the name of the application transaction program specified in the request.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

- **0000**
  No specific code applies.

- **0001**
  The application transaction program specified in the request is not recognized by physical unit management services (PUMS).

**Sense code 8019**

Routing exception: a node is unable to perform the required routing function for a request.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

- **0000**
  No specific code applies.

- **0001**
  Unknown routing group name.

- **0002**
  Unknown routing group name, routing element name combination.

- **0004**
  No connection is available for level of service required.

- **0005**
  The routing and targeting instructions GDS variable is is required but is not present.

- **0006**
  The internetwork route selection subfield (IRSS) was required to be included in a BIND RSCV, but was either missing or had a format which was not valid.
The internetwork route selection subfield (IRSS) was required to be included in a locate request or reply, but was either missing or had format that was not valid.

The border node detected multiple instances of its own name in the internetwork route selection subfield (IRSS) in a locate request or reply or in a BIND, indicating a routing loop.

An explicit route was not available to permit activation of a virtual route-based APPN TG.

An activation request was received that was not valid for the current state of the specified virtual route-based APPN TG.

Origin node not found. TRS received a route calculation request with no origin endpoint TG vectors and could not find a node entry for the origin node in the topology database.

When the DLUS node received a locate request for a DLUS-served dependent LU, the DLUS node determined that at least one intersubnetwork TG on the path between DLUS and the PLU was not between two extended border nodes.

VTAM hint: The dependent LU server (DLUS) and the PLU node are in different APPN subnetworks, which requires that an extended border node be present in both the PLU subnetwork and the DLUS subnetwork. This session path does not have an extended border node in either the PLU subnetwork or the DLUS subnetwork.

Sense code 801C
Hop count exhausted.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

No specific code applies.

The request has been forwarded by an excessive number of nodes (for example, the count has been decremented at each node and has reached zero) and, therefore, the request could not be delivered to one or more destinations. Typically, this exception indicates that one or more nodes have incorrectly routed or directed the request. The exception might also indicate that the routing/directing count was not appropriately initiated according to network size.

Sense code 8020
Session reset: The LU-LU session identified in the UNBIND is being deactivated because of a reset condition.
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information.

No specific code applies.

Virtual route inoperative: The virtual route used by the LU-LU session has become inoperative, thus forcing the deactivation of the identified LU-LU session.

Hierarchical reset of both XRF-active and XRF-backup sessions: The XRF-backup session has failed; therefore, both the XRF-active and XRF-backup session are being reset.

Virtual route deactivated: The identified LU-LU session had to be deactivated because of a forced deactivation of the virtual route being used by the LU-LU session.
Route extension failure: The route extension used by the LU-LU session has become inoperative, thus forcing the deactivation of the identified LU-LU session.

Route extension failure: The route extension used by the XRF-backup LU-LU session has become inoperative, thus forcing the deactivation of the identified XRF-backup LU-LU session.

Virtual route inoperative: The virtual route used by the LU-LU session has become inoperative, thus forcing the deactivation via VR-INOP of the identified XRF-backup LU-LU session.

An LU requested termination.

BFTERM has been received with no indication of the cause of the reset.

Termination was requested by the dependent SLU with a TERMINATE_SELF or character coded LOGOFF.

The identified LU-LU session had to be deactivated because its underlying RTP connection has become inoperative.

The identified LU-LU session had to be deactivated because its underlying RTP connection was deactivated.

The cross-domain resource session has been terminated.

**Sense code 8021**

Path switch failure: The attempt to switch the path traversed by an RTP connection has failed.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense code specific information. Settings allowed are:

No specific code applies.

The original path of the RTP connection is inoperative. Because the path switch failed, all sessions using the RTP connection will be terminated.

The original path of the RTP connection is still operative. The RTP connection will continue operation over the original path.

**A0XX (RTP sense data)**

This category generally indicates that an RTP machine detects a protocol violation and terminates the RTP connection. The A002 category of sense codes does not indicate that a protocol violation has been detected.

Category and modifier (in hexadecimal):

**Sense code A001**

The RTP connection failed.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

The setting of the start-of-message bit in a received packet was unexpected. One of the following error conditions was detected:
• During reassembly of a user message, the byte-sequence-number field of a received packet is set to the next expected sequence number of the user message, but the start-of-message bit is set to one.
• The byte-sequence-number field of a received packet containing data is set to the expected starting sequence number of a user message, but the start-of-message bit is set to zero.
• The byte-sequence-number field of a received packet is set to the expected starting sequence number of a user message. The end-of-message bit is set to one, but the start-of-message bit is set to zero.
• Lower sequence-numbered data was received in an earlier packet with the last-message bit set to one, but the start-of-message bit is set to one in the newly received packet.

0004
The setting of the end-of-message (EOMI) bit in a received packet was unexpected. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• A packet containing data has the last-message bit (LMI) set to one, but the end-of-message bit is set to zero.
• During reassembly of a user message, the byte-sequence-number field of a received packet is set to the next expected sequence number of the user message; the last-message bit is set to one, but the end-of-message bit is set to zero.
• The byte-sequence-number field of a received packet is set to the expected starting sequence number of a user message. The start-of-message bit (SOMI) is set to one, the last-message bit is set to one, but the end-of-message bit is set to zero.

0008
The setting of the last-message bit in a received packet was unexpected. The following error condition was detected:

The last-message bit is set to one in a retransmitted packet, but higher sequence-numbered data was received in an earlier packet.

000B
The setting of the "connection qualifier source identifier field present" bits in a received packet was unexpected. The following error condition was detected:

The TCID-assignor bit is set to one, but the "connection qualifier/source identifier field present" bits are not set to 01.

000C
The setting of the "optional segments present" bit in a received packet was unexpected. The following error condition was detected:

No active context is found, the setup-packet bit is set to one, but the "optional segments present" bit is set to zero.

000D
The setting of the DATA OFFSET/4 in the THDR field in a received packet was unexpected. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The data-length field has a value greater than zero, but the payload-offset/4 field points to an offset beyond the end of the network layer packet.
• The data-length field has a value greater than zero, but the setting of the DATA OFFSET/4 field is not consistent with the encodings of the connection-qualifier/source-identifier field and the optional segments.

000E
The setting of the DATA length field in the THDR of a received packet was unexpected. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The data-length field has a value greater than zero, but the DATA OFFSET/4 field points to an offset from which there is insufficient remaining length for the data.
• The packet contains data, but lower sequence-numbered data was received in an earlier packet with the last-message bit set to one.

000F
The setting of the byte sequence number field (BSN) in a received packet was unexpected. The following error condition was detected:

The byte-sequence-number field of a received packet is higher than the next expected sequence number (that is, a new gap in the user data stream is detected), but the last-message bit was set to one in an earlier packet.

0014
The setting of the target resource identifier field present bit of the connection setup segment in a received packet was unexpected. The following error condition was detected:

The target resource identifier field present bit in the connection setup segment is set to zero, but target resource identification is required by the receiver.

0016
The setting of the ARB flow congestion control used bit of the connection setup segment in a received packet was unexpected. The following error condition was detected:

The ARB flow/congestion control used bit is set to zero, but the use of ARB flow/congestion control is required by the receiving RTP.

0017
A field setting in the topic identifier (X’28’) control vector in the connection setup segment in a received packet was unexpected. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The topic-identifier field within the topic-identifier (X’28’) control vector is not correctly encoded.
• The topic identifier specified in the topic-identifier (X’28’) control vector is not supported.

0018
A field setting in the network identifier (X’03’) control vector in a received packet was unexpected. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The network-identifier field within the network-identifier (X’03’) control vector is not correctly encoded.
• The network-identifier specified in the network-identifier (X’03’) control vector within the connection-setup segment is not the network identifier associated with the receiving RTP.

0019
A field setting in the node identifier (X’00’) control vector in a received packet was unexpected. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The node-identifier field within the node-identifier (X’00’) control vector is not correctly encoded.
• The node-identifier specified in the node-identifier (X’00’) control vector within the connection-setup segment is not the node identifier associated with the receiving RTP.

001E
The setting of the closed bit of the status segment in a received packet was unexpected. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The closed bit in the status segment is set to one, but not all reliable data sent to the partner is acknowledged.
• The closed bit in the status segment is set to one, but data is queued for transmission.

001F
The setting of the ARB level in the ARB segment in a received packet was unexpected. The following error condition was detected:

• Progressive-mode ARB is specified in the ARB segment, but it is not allowed on this connection.
The setting of the DSEQ field of the status segment in a received packet was unexpected. The following error condition was detected:

RSEQ and DSEQ in the status segment are not consistent. The values indicate data not received has been delivered.

The beginning and ending sequence numbers for an acknowledged byte-span pair (ABSP) in a status segment in a received packet were unexpected. The following error condition was detected:

The beginning and ending sequence numbers for an ABSP are not consistent either with RSEQ or another ABSP. The sequence numbers overlap.

A field setting in the HPR switching information (X'83') control vector in a received packet was unexpected. The following error condition was detected:

The maximum packet size specified in the HPR switching information (X'83') control vector is fewer than 768 bytes.

A field setting in the NCE identifier (X'26') control vector in a received packet was unexpected. The following error condition was detected:

The NCE-identifier field within the NCE-identifier (X'26') control vector is not correctly encoded.

Window flow control was requested by the calling RTP but is not supported by the listening RTP.

The using layer terminated abnormally. (This error condition is associated with the RTP user interface and is implementation dependent.)

Sense code A002

The RTP connection is terminating.

Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.

An RTP control vector length error was detected. The value in the length field of the control vector added to the current byte offset within the embedding structure (either an optional segment or control vector) exceeds the actual length of the embedding structure, or the value in the length field is inconsistent with the format definition for the control vector. nn is the key of the control vector in error. mm is the key of the embedding control vector or optional segment. One of the following error conditions was detected:

- The length of the node identifier (X'00') control vector exceeds the remaining length of the network address (X'05') control vector, or the length of the node identifier control vector is inconsistent with its format definition — X'A01B0500'.
- The length of the network identifier (X'03') control vector exceeds the remaining length of the network address (X'05') control vector, or the length of the network identifier control vector is inconsistent with its format definition — X'A01B0503'.
• The length of the NCE identifier (X'26') control vector exceeds the remaining length of the network address (X'05') control vector, or the length of the NCE identifier control vector is inconsistent with its format definition — X'A0180526'.

• The length of an unrecognized control vector contained within the network address (X'05') control vector exceeds the remaining length of the network address control vector — X'A01805xx', where xx is the key of the unrecognized control vector.

• The length of the node identifier (X'00') control vector exceeds the remaining length of the connection setup segment, or the length of the control vector is inconsistent with its format definition — X'A0180D00'.

• The length of the network identifier (X'03') control vector exceeds the remaining length of the connection setup segment, or the length of the control vector is inconsistent with its format definition — X'A0180D03'.

• The length of the topic identifier (X'28') control vector exceeds the remaining length of the connection setup segment, or the length of the control vector is inconsistent with its format definition — X'A0180D28'.

• The length of the HPR switching information (X'83') control vector exceeds the remaining length of the switching information segment, or the length of the control vector is inconsistent with its format definition — X'A0181483'.

• The length of return ANR field specified in the HPR switching information (X'83') control vector is greater than the remaining length of the control vector — X'A0181483'.

• The length of the HPR return route TG descriptor (X'85') control vector exceeds the remaining length of the switching information segment, or the length of the control vector is inconsistent with its format definition — X'A0181485'.

**FF00**

An RTP optional segment or control vector length error was detected. The value in the length field of the optional segment or control vector added to the current byte offset within the embedding structure, the RTP transport header, exceeds the actual length of the embedding structure, or the value in the length field is inconsistent with the format definition for the optional segment or control vector. 00 is the key of the optional segment or control vector in error. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The length of the network address (X'05') control vector exceeds the remaining length of the network layer packet — X'A018FF05'.

• The length of the connection setup segment exceeds the remaining length of the network layer packet, or the length of the segment is shorter than its minimum length — X'A018FF0D'.

• The length of the status segment exceeds the remaining length of the network layer packet, or the length of the segment is shorter than its minimum length — X'A018FF0E'.

• The number of acknowledged byte span pairs specified in the status segment is inconsistent with the length of the segment — X'A018FF0E'.

• The length of the client out-of-band bits segment exceeds the remaining length of the network layer packet, or the length of the segment is shorter than its minimum length — X'A018FF0F'.

• The length of the connection identifier exchange segment exceeds the remaining length of the network layer packet, or the length of the segment is shorter than its minimum length — X'A018FF10'.

• The length of the connection fault segment exceeds the remaining length of the network layer packet, or the length of the segment is shorter than its minimum length (no connection fault segment is returned to the partner) — X'A018FF12'.

• The length of the switching information segment exceeds the remaining length of the network layer packet, or the length of the segment is shorter than its minimum length — X'A018FF14'.

• The length of the adaptive rate-based segment exceeds the remaining length of the network layer packet, or the length of the segment is shorter than its minimum length — X'A018FF22'.

SNA sense codes 137
• The length of an unrecognized optional segment exceeds the remaining length of the network layer packet — X'A018FFxx', where xx is the key of the unrecognized optional segment.

Sense code A019
The RTP connection failed.

FF00
RTP received an optional segment or control vector embedded within the RTP transport header, but the optional segment or control vector is not valid in the current state of the connection. 00 is the key of the unexpected optional segment or control vector. The following error condition was detected:

The packet was received from the listening partner, but it contained a Connection Setup segment — X'A019FF0D'.

Sense code A01A
The RTP connection failed.

FF00
RTP received two or more control vectors or optional segments with the same key embedded within the RTP transport header. The number of occurrences of the control vector or optional segment is more than is valid for the current state of the connection. 00 is the key of the duplicated optional segment or control vector. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The packet contained multiple connection setup segments — X'A01AFF0D'.
• The packet contained multiple status segments — X'A01AFF0E'.
• The packet contained multiple client out-of-band bits segments — X'A01AFF0F'.
• The packet contained multiple connection identifier exchange segments — X'A01AFF10'.
• The packet contained multiple switching information segments — X'A01AFF14'.
• The packet contained multiple adaptive rate-based segments — X'A01AFF22'.

FF80
RTP received two or more control vectors or optional segments with the same key embedded within the RTP transport header. The number of occurrences of the control vector or optional segment is more than is valid for the current state of the connection. 80 is the key of the duplicated optional segment or control vector. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The packet contained multiple connection setup segments — X'A01AFF0D'.
• The packet contained multiple status segments — X'A01AFF0E'.
• The packet contained multiple client out-of-band bits segments — X'A01AFF0F'.
• The packet contained multiple connection identifier exchange segments — X'A01AFF10'.
• The packet contained multiple switching information segments — X'A01AFF14'.
• The packet contained multiple adaptive rate-based segments — X'A01AFF22'.

Sense code A01B
The RTP connection failed.

0000
RTP received an optional segment or control vector that did not contain a required control vector. 00 is the key of the missing control vector. 00 is the key of the embedding control vector or optional segment. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The network address (X'05') control vector does not contain a node identifier (X'00') control vector — X'A01B0500'.
• The network address (X'05') control vector does not contain a network identifier (X'03') control vector — X'A01B0503'.
• The network address (X'05') control vector does not contain an NCE identifier (X'26') control vector — X'A01B0526'.

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0500
RTP received an optional segment or control vector that did not contain a required control vector. 00 is the key of the missing control vector. 05 is the key of the embedding control vector or optional segment. The following error condition was detected:

The network address (X'05') control vector does not contain a node identifier (X'00') control vector — X'A01B0500'.

0503
RTP received an optional segment or control vector that did not contain a required control vector. 03 is the key of the missing control vector. 05 is the key of the embedding control vector or optional segment. The following error condition was detected:

The network address (X'05') control vector does not contain a network identifier (X'03') control vector — X'A01B0503'.

0526
RTP received an optional segment or control vector that did not contain a required control vector. 26 is the key of the missing control vector. 05 is the key of the embedding control vector or optional segment. The following error condition was detected:

The network address (X'05') control vector does not contain an NCE identifier (X'26') control vector — X'A01B0526'.

FF00
RTP received a packet in which the RTP transport header did not contain a required optional segment or control vector. 00 is the key of the missing optional segment or control vector. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The TCID assignor bit is set to one, the connection qualifier/source identifier field present bits are set to 01, but no network address (X'05') control vector is present — X'A01BFF05'.
• No active context is found, the setup packet bit is set to one, but no connection setup segment is found — X'A01BFF0D'.

FF05
RTP received a packet in which the RTP transport header did not contain a required optional segment or control vector. nn is the key of the missing optional segment or control vector. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The TCID Assignor bit is set to one, the connection qualifier/source identifier field present bits are set to 01, but no network address (X'05') control vector is present — X'A01BFF05'.
• No active context is found, the setup packet bit is set to one, but no connection setup segment is found — X'A01BFF0D'.

FF0D
RTP received a packet in which the RTP transport header did not contain a required optional segment or control vector. nn is the key of the missing optional segment or control vector. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The TCID assignor bit is set to one, the connection qualifier/source identifier field present bits are set to 01, but no network address (X'05') control vector is present — X'A01BFF05'.
• No active context is found, the setup packet bit is set to one, but no connection setup segment is found — X'A01BFF0D'.

FF14
RTP received a packet in which the RTP transport header did not contain a required optional segment or control vector. nn is the key of the missing optional segment or control vector. One of the following error conditions was detected:

• The TCID assignor bit is set to one, the connection qualifier/source identifier field present bits are set to 01, but no network address (X'05') control vector is present — X'A01BFF05'.
• No active context is found, the setup packet bit is set to one, but no connection setup segment is found — X'A01BFF0D'.

SNA sense codes 139
**FFXX (HPR sense data)**

Category and modifier (in hexadecimal):

**FF00**  
HPR routing failed or not required.  
Bytes 2 and 3 following the sense code contain sense-code-specific information.  
0001  
HPR routing not required.  
0002  
HPR routing failed.

**FF10**  
Values not defined.  
0001  
Route values not defined.

**FF20**  
Problem with connection setup signal.  
0001  
Connection setup signal not present.

**FF30**  
Route setup record not found or has an error.  
0001  
Route setup record not found.  
0002  
Route setup record found, but has an error.

**FF50**  
ADJCP not found.  
0001  
ADJCP not found.  
0002  
Survivable CV46 error set when CPNAME in CV46 is the same as CPNAME in CV44.  
0003  
VRBLK not found.

**FF60**  
DLC NCB not found.  
0001  
DLC NCB not found.  
0002  
DLC NCB was found, but the reuse count was wrong.

**FF70**  
RTP ALS not found or address failed.  
0001  
RTP ALS not found.  
0002  
RTP ALS network address in use.  
0003  
RTP ALS CIDCTL ADD HOSTNODE failed.  
0004  
RTP ALS state change in progress.
RTP ALS CIDCTL ADD NEXTNODE failed.

RDTADD new address failed.

Our NCE Instance Identifier has changed.

SLOCATE failed.

During Route_Setup processing, an intermediate node on the Route_Setup path forced the RTP being established to terminate on that node due to locally defined restrictions that do not allow RTPs to pass through that node. This condition should not lead to a Route_Setup failure, but instead should result in back-to-back RTPs being established at this node (rather than a single RTP that passes through this node).

RTP NCB not found or not valid.

RTP NCB not found.

RTP NCB state not valid.

Route_Setup RTP pending.

Route_Setup RTP not useable.

Route_Setup RTP not found.

MNPS RECOVERY stop.

MNPS RECOVERY stop.

HPR/IP (Enterprise Extender) getaddrinfo error.

Hostname not found.

Try again—temporary error.

Unrecoverable error occurred.

HPR/IP (Enterprise Extender) addressing keys (LSAP, RSAP, IPADDR) duplicate those of a preexistent connection.

VTAM hint: Check the SAPADDR statements. They must be unique for each connection. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide for more information about HPR/IP (Enterprise Extender) addressing.

Hostname length error.

getaddrinfo timeout.
SNA sense field values for RPL-based macroinstructions

When the application program or a logical unit receives an exception request, a negative response, or a logical unit status (LUSTAT) request, the associated sense data includes information regarding the reason for the exception condition. There are three types of information that describe the exception condition:

- System-sense information
- System-sense modifier information
- User-sense information

System sense information indicates one of the five major classes of system-defined errors.

System-sense modifier information indicates one of many specific causes of the error indicated by the system-sense information. Like RTNCD and FDB2, the system-sense and its modifier information together form a specific type of error condition within a general class of error conditions.

User-sense information is generally used when the error condition is detected by the user-written program itself. In general, no particular codes or values are defined by IBM to indicate types of errors. The logical unit must generate its own user-sense information that is understood by other logical units.

The SNA defined values for the sense fields can be found in the SNA Formats. Additional information is contained in the SNA Format and Protocol Reference Manual: Architectural Logic, and the SNA Sessions between Logical Units.

These three types of sense information—system, system modifier, and user—are set in RPL fields. Three fields (one for each type of sense information) are set by the application program when it sends a negative response or LUSTAT request to the logical unit. Three other fields are set by VTAM when the application program receives an exception request, a negative response, or LUSTAT request from the logical unit. These are the names of the six fields, as they would be used on a manipulative or RPL macro:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sense information</th>
<th>Received by the application program</th>
<th>Sent from the application program</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>System-sense information</td>
<td>SSENSEI</td>
<td>SSENSEO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System-sense modifier information</td>
<td>SSENSMI</td>
<td>SSENSMO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>User-sense information</td>
<td>USENSEI</td>
<td>USENSEO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System-sense information**

The values that are set in the system-sense field are predefined by IBM. These values are as follows (the operands shown here are those used with a MODCB or TESTCB macro; the corresponding hexadecimal value is also shown in parentheses):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System-sense values</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSENSEI=PATH (X’80’)</td>
<td>A path error occurred. The RU could not be delivered to the intended receiver because of a physical problem in the network path or an error in the system-supplied transmission header that accompanied the RU. If no recovery action is possible, terminate the session with the logical unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSENSEI=CPM (X’40’)</td>
<td>An unrecoverable request header error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSENSEO=CPM (X’40’)</td>
<td>The sender did not correctly enforce the current session protocols. Terminate the session with the logical unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Sense field values (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>System-sense values</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| SSENSEI=STATE (X’20’)  
SSENSEO=STATE (X’20’) | A state error occurred in the application program's or logical unit's use of sequence numbers, chaining indicators, bracket indicators, or change-direction indicators. A state error can also occur when a data-flow-control request is issued, data is sent after a clear request, or when a session-control request is issued before a clear request. This type of error is recoverable; use clear, STSN, and SDT requests. |
| SSENSEI=FI (X’10’)  
SSENSEO=FI (X’10’) | A request error occurred. The application program or logical unit cannot handle the request because the request itself is not valid. This error might be recoverable. |
| SSENSEI=RR (X’08’)  
SSENSEO=RR (X’08’) | A request reject occurred. The request was delivered to the intended receiver; it was correctly interpreted, but not handled by the receiver. This might be a recoverable condition. |

3270 SNA and non-SNA device sense fields

Table 3 on page 143 and Table 4 on page 144 provide information on sense fields for a 3270 SNA or non-SNA device. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for information about programming for the IBM 3270 Information Display System.

Table 3. SNA sense information received at the application program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNA sense</th>
<th>SNA definition</th>
<th>Cause for exception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80xxyyyy</td>
<td>Path error</td>
<td>Request could not be delivered ¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400A0000</td>
<td>No-response not allowed</td>
<td>RESPOND=(NEX,NFME,NRRN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400B0000</td>
<td>Chaining not supported</td>
<td>CHAIN=(FIRST or MIDDLE or LAST)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20030000</td>
<td>Bracket state error</td>
<td>BRACKET=NBB and no bracket currently exists ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20010000</td>
<td>Sequence number error</td>
<td>Session sequence number error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10030000</td>
<td>Function not supported</td>
<td>CONTROL=(DATA or CLEAR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10000020</td>
<td>Request error</td>
<td>Command rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08210000</td>
<td>Session parameter not valid</td>
<td>Parameters not valid in BIND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08130000</td>
<td>Bracket bid reject—No RTR Forthcoming</td>
<td>BRACKET=BB and a bracket already exists ²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000zzzz</td>
<td>Other exception</td>
<td>Device exception—USENSEI values are defined in Table 4 on page 144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3. SNA sense information received at the application program (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SNA sense</th>
<th>SNA definition</th>
<th>Cause for exception</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Note:
1. **xx** is defined in SNA Formats. For a PU type 1 3270 terminal, **yyyy** can be set to 0010 (intervention required). For a BSC 3270 terminal attached to a communication controller, **yyyy** represents the NCP system response byte and extended response byte returned for some path error conditions. For information on how these bytes are defined, see NCP and EP Ref. Summary and Data Areas, Volumes I and II.
2. This sense code applies only if bracket protocols are being used in the session.

Table 4. Explanation of USENSEI Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USENSEI Byte 0</th>
<th>USENSEI Byte 1</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7</td>
<td>Device busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . . X . . . . . . . .</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unit specify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . . X . . . . . . . .</td>
<td></td>
<td>Device end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . . X . . . . . . . .</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transmission check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . . . X . . . . . . .</td>
<td></td>
<td>Command rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . . . . . . X . . . .</td>
<td></td>
<td>Intervention required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . . . . . . X . . . .</td>
<td></td>
<td>Equipment check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Data check or bus-out check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . . . . . . . . . . X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Operation check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X X X X . . . . . . . X X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Transmission check is indicated for a channel-related error (such as PCI, channel program check, protection check, channel data check, channel control check, interface control check, or chaining check) for a channel-attached non-SNA 3270.

The application program can disobey the LU Type 0 protocols by attempting to send:

- A data-flow-control request
- A response
- A request indicating other than a single-request chain
- A request that does not ask for a definite or exception response Type 1 (FME)

If you attempt any of the preceding items, the following results occur, depending upon the actual type of terminal used in the session:

- The SEND macro is rejected with (RTNCD,FDB2)=(X'14',X'47').
- VTAM returns a negative response.
- VTAM ignores the protocol violation, and unpredictable results can occur.
Chapter 2. Return codes for VTAM macroinstructions

This chapter provides information about return codes for macros that are displayed in VTAM messages and contains the following sections:

- “ACB OPEN and CLOSE macroinstruction error fields” on page 145
- “RPL RTNCD and FDB2 return code combinations” on page 149
- “RTNCD and FDB2 information for LU 6.2” on page 169
- “RCPRI and RCSEC return codes for LU 6.2” on page 170.
- “LAN channel station error return codes” on page 204

ACB OPEN and CLOSE macroinstruction error fields

This section contains only error fields for the ACB OPEN and CLOSE macros. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for a description of the OPEN and CLOSE macros or for information on other macros.

OPEN macroinstruction error fields

A list of the values that can be set in the ERROR field of an ACB follow (ACBERFLG is the actual field name). See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for a description of the OPEN macro.

0 (X'00')
OPEN successfully opened this ACB.

4 (X'04')
The ACB has been opened.

20 (X'14')
OPEN cannot be processed because of a temporary shortage of storage.

36 (X'24')
The OPEN ACB failed for one of the following reasons:
- The password specified by the ACB did not match the corresponding password in the APPL entry.
- The ACB did not specify a password and the APPL contains one.
- The security management product determined that the user is not authorized to open the ACB.

70 (X'46')
OPEN was issued in an exit routine.

80 (X'50')
VTAM has not been included as part of the operating system. The fault lies in the system definition procedures.

82 (X'52')
VTAM is included as part of the operating system, but the VTAM operator issued a HALT command, and VTAM has shut down. You cannot attempt to establish a session or communicate with any LUs.

84 (X'54')
Either the address supplied in the ACB's APPLID field lies beyond the addressable range of your application program, or no entry is found in the VTAM configuration tables that matches the name indicated by the ACB's APPLID field (or supplied by the operating system). If the OPEN macro is specified correctly, your system programmer might have:
- Failed to include your application program's symbolic name during VTAM definition
- Improperly handled the symbolic name
See the description of the APPLID operand in the ACB macro.

86 (X’56’)
A match for your application program’s symbolic name is found, but it is for an entry other than an APPL. If you specified this name in the ACB’s APPLID field, verify that you have the correct name and handled this name properly (see the APPLID operand of the ACB macro). If the symbolic name is supplied by the operating system, the supplied name is suspect.

88 (X’58’)
Another ACB, already opened by VTAM, indicates the same application program symbolic name that this ACB does. The system programmer might have assigned the same symbolic name to two application programs. This is valid only if the programs are not open concurrently. Possibly the system operator initiated your program at the wrong time.

For multinode persistent session support, an MNPS takeover OPEN was rejected by the owning VTAM node.

90 (X’5A’)
No entry is found in the VTAM configuration tables that matches the name indicated by the ACB APPLID field (or supplied by the operating system). This error might have occurred for one of the following reasons:

• The VTAM operator deactivated the APPL entry
• The APPL entry was never created
• VTAM is trying to recover for persistent sessions and the application is not in pending recovery state

92 (X’5C’)
VTAM is included as part of the operating system but inactive.

94 (X’5E’)
The address supplied in the ACB APPLID field lies beyond the addressable range of your application program.

95 (X’5F’)
The VTAM transient being used by the application for an OPEN ACB does not match the level of VTAM. The correct level of VTAM is not in the LIBDEF search chain for the application.

96 (X’60’)
An apparent system error occurred. Either there is a defect in VTAM logic, or there is an error in your use of OPEN or CLOSE that VTAM did not properly detect. Save all applicable program listings and storage dumps, and consult your IBM programming services representative.

98 (X’62’)
The APPLID length byte is incorrectly specified.

100 (X’64’)
The address supplied in the ACB’s PASSWD field lies beyond the addressable range of your application program.

102 (X’66’)
The PASSWD length byte is incorrectly specified.

104 (X’68’)
The APPLID field in the ACB identifies an application program that is defined with AUTH=PPO in its APPL definition statement. Another program with the same authorization is active. Only one program defined with AUTH=PPO can be active at a time.

106 (X’6A’)
The address supplied in the ACB’s vector list field lies beyond the addressable range of your application program.

108 (X’6C’)
The ACB vector list length byte is incorrectly specified.

112 (X’70’)
You attempted to open an ACB that is in the process of being closed. This can occur when a VTAM application program job step or subtask is canceled or terminates abnormally. The process of closing
the ACB can continue after the job step or subtask has actually terminated. Subsequently, if the job
step is restarted or the subtask is reattached before the ACB closing process has been completed, an
OPEN macro that is then issued for that ACB fails.

**114 (X'72')**
This code occurs from an open ACB failure for the VTAM CP when VERIFYCP is coded as a start option
or for an OPEN ACB failure for an LU 6.2 application with VERIFY=OPTIONAL or VERIFY=REQUIRED
for one of the following reasons:

- The security management product is not installed.
- The security management product is not active.
- The security management product resource class APPCLU is not active.
- The application represented by the ACB is not in the security management product Started
  Procedures Table.

**116 (X'74')**
VTAM rejected the takeover by an alternate application because the original application did not enable
 persistence, although it is capable of persistence.

**118 (X'76')**
OPEN failed for one of the following reasons:

- The specified application is in a recovery pending state and PERSIST=YES is not specified on the
  ACB that is being opened
- The application is in pending terminate state and an active CDRSC with the same name has been
  found in the sysplex

**120 (X'78')**
ACB or APPL statement option mismatch between original application and opening takeover or
recovery application. One or more of the following situations can apply:

- APPC mismatch—both application APPL statements must specify either APPC=YES or APPC=NO;
  they cannot differ.
- ENCR or MAC mismatch—the recovering application APPL statement must specify a security level
equal to or higher than the setting in effect for the original application.
- ENCRTYPE mismatch—the recovering application APPL statement must specify a minimum
  encryption level equal to or higher than the setting in effect for the original application.
- FDX mismatch—both applications must be specified as FDX=YES or FDX=NO; they cannot differ.
- GNAME capability mismatch—the original application was supporting a generic name but the VTAM
  node of the recovering application is not connected to a generic resource structure or its structure
  name differs from the original structure name.
- ISTVAC81 vector mismatch—the application capabilities vector provided by the recovering
  application does not match that of the original application.
- LIMOSINT mismatch—both application APPL statements must agree in their specification of a
  LIMOSINT parameter; either both must specify a value or neither must specify a value. However, the
  actual timer values specified do not need to be identical.
- MACRF mismatch—both values must be either LOGON or NLOGON; they cannot differ.
- NQNAMES mismatch—both applications must be specified as NQNAMES=YES or NQNAMES=NO;
  they cannot differ.
- PERSIST mismatch—both applications must be specified as PERSIST=YES or PERSIST=NO; they
  cannot differ.
- SECLVL mismatch—both application APPL statements must specify the same SECLVL setting values;
  they cannot differ.
- VERIFY mismatch—both application APPL statements must specify the same VERIFY setting values;
  they cannot differ.
122 (X'7A')
The OPEN ACB issued by a monitor application was rejected because a monitor application was already active on this VTAM.

124 (X'7C')
The OPEN ACB that would have resulted in SNPS takeover processing was rejected because the active application does not support SNPS takeover requests.

188 (X'BC')
The ACB is in the process of being opened or closed by another request.

244 (X'F4')
The application program is not authorized for SRBEXIT=YES. A request to open an ACB whose corresponding APPL definition statement specifies SRBEXIT=YES is rejected unless the application program is APF authorized, or using key 0–7, or in supervisor state.

246 (X'F6')
NIB storage address not valid. A CNM authorized application program either failed to supply an NIB pointer in the NIB field of the ACB, or the NIB address supplied lies beyond the addressable range of the application program.

250 (X'FA')
NIB options not valid. Either an application program without CNM authorization (specified in its associated VTAM resource definition) supplied an NIB pointer in its ACB; or, if CNM authorized, the application program failed to supply valid NIB options on the NIB macro.

254 (X'FE')
Duplicate unsolicited RU routing requested. The CNM routing table indicated that this application program was to receive the same unsolicited formatted requests that were already being routed to another active CNM authorized application program. Only one application program can be actively receiving a particular type of RU (for example, RECFMS) at a time.

CLOSE macroinstruction error fields

A list of the values that can be set in the ERROR field of an ACB follow (ACBERFLG is the actual field name). See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for a description of the CLOSE macro.

0 (X'00')
CLOSE successfully closed the ACB.

4 (X'04')
A CLOSE macro has been successfully issued for this ACB (or the ACB has never been opened in the first place).

20 (X'14')
CLOSE cannot be processed because of a temporary shortage of storage.

64 (X'40')
Outstanding OPNDST OPTCD=ACQUIRE is not released.

66 (X'42')
The ACB has been closed, but an apparent system error has prevented the successful termination of one or more of the sessions that the application program has. It is VTAM fault; consult your IBM Program Support Representative. The LUs that have not had their sessions terminated are not available to other application programs, and LUs with which you were requesting a session when CLOSE was executed are likewise unavailable. You can notify the VTAM operator (during program execution) of the situation so that the operator can make the LUs available to other application programs.

70 (X'46')
CLOSE was not issued in the mainline program. OPEN and CLOSE cannot be issued in any exit routine.

76 (X'4C')
This application program is authorized to issue VTAM operator commands and receive VTAM messages. A CLOSE was issued, but messages are still queued for it, or VTAM is waiting for a reply, or
both. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for information about closing program operators.

**80 (X'50')**

VTAM is no longer included as part of the operating system.

**96 (X'60')**

An apparent system error occurred. Either there is a defect in VTAM logic, or there is an error in your use of OPEN or CLOSE that VTAM did not properly detect. Save all applicable program listings and storage dumps, and consult your IBM programming services representative.

**112 (X'70')**

CLOSE was issued while the program was in the process of terminating abnormally. The CLOSE is not necessary because the ACB is closed by VTAM when the task terminates.

**188 (X'BC')**

The ACB is in the process of being opened or is in the process of being closed by another request.

### RPL RTNCD and FDB2 return code combinations

This section describes all the RTNCD-FDB2 combinations that can be set in an RPL when it is posted complete. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for information about return code posting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Normal completion or request accepted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The operation has been completed normally or the request has been accepted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Input area too small</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You issued INQUIRE, INTRPRET, or OPNDST OPTCD=RESTORE and specified an input work area that is too small. VTAM has placed the required length (in bytes) in the RPL's RECLEN field (for INQUIRE) or ARECLEN (for INTRPRET). No data has been placed in the work area.

Obtain a work area that is at least as long as the value set in RECLEN or ARECLEN, place the length in the AREALEN field (for INQUIRE) or AAREALN (for INTRPRET), and reissue INQUIRE or INTRPRET.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>No input available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A RECEIVE OPTCD=NQ was issued and there was no input of the specified RTYPE available to satisfy the macroinstruction, or a RCVCMD OPTCD=NQ was issued and there was no input available to satisfy the macroinstruction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>INQUIRE information not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the following situations has occurred:

- You issued INQUIRE OPTCD=LOGONMSG to obtain user data (a logon message) from a queued CINIT and there is no queued CINIT.
- You issued INQUIRE OPTCD=SESSPARM to obtain session parameters from a queued CINIT and there is no queued CINIT.
- You issued INQUIRE OPTCD=SESSKEY to obtain the session cryptography key, and there is no session cryptography key.
- You issued INQUIRE OPTCD=DEVCHAR for a cross-domain resource.
- You issued INQUIRE OPTCD=TOPLOGON for queued CINITs, and there are no queued CINITs.
- You issued INQUIRE OPTCD=CIDXLATE for a session that has not been established.
- You issued an INQUIRE OPTCD=USERVAR and no USERVAR was defined.
- You issued an INQUIRE OPTCD=PERSESS, and no record application program interface sessions are pending recovery.

The problem might be due to an incorrectly set NAME field in the NIB, an CID that is not valid in the NIB or RPL, a failure on the part of the system programmer to create the appropriate entry during VTAM definition, or a VARY command issued by the VTAM operator that deactivated the entry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>OPNDST OPTCD=ACQUIRE, SIMLOGON, or CLSDST OPTCD=PASS failed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An OPNDST OPTCD=ACQUIRE or SIMLOGON OPTCD=NQ failed for one of the following reasons: the requested logical unit is at its session limit or is not enabled for sessions in which it is to be the SLU. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for a description of OPNDST and SIMLOGON.

A SIMLOGON OPTCD=Q failed because the requested logical unit is at its session limit and at least one of its current sessions is with the application program that issued the SIMLOGON.

A CLSDST OPTCD=PASS failed for one of two reasons. There is already a queued session between the logical unit being passed and the target primary logical unit, or you attempted to initiate or pass the session to the same PLU APPL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>OPNDST OPTCD=ACCEPT denied (no queued CINITs) or OPNDST OPTCD=RESTORE denied (no sessions restored)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You attempted to accept a session and indicated that your request should be rejected if no pending active session is waiting to be accepted (OPTCD=NQ). The request is rejected because no CINIT is queued for your application program.

An OPNDST OPTCD=RESTORE failed because the sessions that are requested are not pending recovery. None of the sessions specified by the NIBLIST are restored.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>10('0A')</td>
<td>Application program not connectable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You issued INQUIRE OPTCD=APPSTAT to check an application program's ability to establish sessions. The application program is in an inactive, non-connectable state because the VTAM operator deactivated it. Therefore, the application program is not available for sessions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>11('0B')</td>
<td>Conditional Completion for APPCCMD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some type of error might have occurred on an APPCCMD macroinstruction. For further problem determination, refer to the primary and secondary return codes in the RPL extension. See the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programmer's LU 6.2 Reference for further information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>13('0D')</td>
<td>Additional sessions pending recovery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You have issued INQUIRE PERSESS and specified an input work area that is too small. VTAM fills the work area with as much information as possible and places the length used in the RPL's RECLEN. The INQUIRE must be reissued to recover the remainder of the information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Exception request received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An exception request has been received. The reason for the exception is contained in the RPL's SSENSEI, SSSENSMI, and USENSEI fields. If a negative response has not been sent to a request of this chain and if this request (the exception request) requires a response, move the input sense fields to the output sense fields and send a negative response. All requests in the current chain that have been received by the application program should be discarded. If the current request did not end the chain, issue RECEIVE macroinstructions with OPTCD=TRUNC and AREALEN=0 until CHAIN=LAST or CONTROL=CANCEL is received. No responses should be sent for any request in the rest of the chain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Negative response received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The logical unit (or some other node in the network) has sent a response indicating that an exception condition was detected for one of the requests that the application program sent on this session. The SEQNO field indicates the sequence number of the request to which the negative response applies. The SSENSEI, SSSENSMI, and USENSEI fields indicate the reason for the exception condition.

See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for more information on the SEQNO field, and the SSENSEI, SSSENSMI, and USENSEI fields.

If the request with which the negative response is associated is part of an incomplete chain currently being transmitted to the logical unit, the application program should terminate the chain by issuing a SEND STYPE=REQ, CONTROL=DATA, CHAIN=LAST or a SEND STYPE=REQ, CONTROL=CANCEL to indicate that the logical unit can stop discarding the requests it is receiving. Refer to z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for information about the use of STSN and CLEAR to alter sequence numbers. Also see the discussion of (RTNCD,FDB2)=(12,13) in this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Symbolic name known in this SSCP by its network-qualified name only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A real-to-symbolic translation request is made, and NIBNET is filled in with a network identifier, but VTAM cannot provide a symbolic name. VTAM knows this resource only by its network-qualified name; there is no symbolic name that represents this resource. Do one of the following actions:

- Use the network-qualified name
- Define a symbolic name to represent this resource.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Temporary storage shortage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM is temporarily unable to secure enough storage to process the request. The request can usually be reissued (with EXECRPL, for example). For applications running at a priority near to or higher than VTAM's priority, the application should wait a brief time before trying this again.

In certain cases, the macroinstruction processing has not gotten far enough to have done significant work, and the request can be reissued. In other cases, the processing might have gone beyond some irreversible point before failing; as a result, the request cannot simply be reissued. For example, if the LOGON exit routine has been scheduled with a CINIT request and OPNDST OPTCD=ACCEPT is issued, the OPNDST operation can fail before responding to the CINIT, in which case the OPNDST can simply be reissued. If the response to CINIT had been sent, however, and then storage could not be obtained, the
OPNDST request could not be reissued as there would no longer be a CINIT to accept. In this case, the
application program might wish to initiate another session between itself and the LU, perhaps by using
SIMLOGON. These two cases can be distinguished by a bit in the NIB; when the OPNDST OPTCD=ACCEPT
is posted, NIBNACLQ is 1 if the response to CINIT is sent; otherwise it is 0.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12(X'0C')</td>
<td>10(X'0A')</td>
<td>Request canceled by RESETSR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This RECEIVE operation has been canceled by a RESETSR macroinstruction issued by another part of your
application program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12(X'0C')</td>
<td>11(X'0B')</td>
<td>Request canceled because the session has been terminated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The request has been canceled because the session was terminated. Session termination always cancels
any pending requests for the session, and returns this return code in the RPL. See z/OS Communications
Server: SNA Programming for a list of the possible causes of session termination.

This return code is also used when an OPNDST OPTCD=(ACCEPT, SPEC, Q) is canceled by CLSDST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12(X'0C')</td>
<td>12(X'0C')</td>
<td>Request canceled by CLEAR request</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

While the RPL-based request was being processed, a CLEAR request was sent or received on the session.
This stops all data flow and cancels all pending communication requests on the session. The CLEAR
request might have been sent by your application program (SESSIONC macroinstruction), or the request
might have been sent on behalf of your application program by VTAM. The CLEAR request might also have
been sent from the other end of the session.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12(X'0C')</td>
<td>13(X'0D')</td>
<td>Prior exception in chain detected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A series of chained requests was being sent to the logical unit and a negative response was returned for
one of them. All subsequent SEND macroinstructions for that chain are posted complete with this return
code; however, for each such SEND, the associated request unit is sent on the session to the session
partner where it should be discarded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12(X'0C')</td>
<td>14(X'0E')</td>
<td>Request cancelled - POA queue limit exceeded</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The POA issued a SENDCMD after it reached its queue limit (POAQLIM on the APPL definition statement).
Subsequent SENDCMDs complete with this return code until you receive all of the messages in the queue.
You can empty the message queue by issuing RCVCMD OPTCD=NQ (no queue) until an RCVCMD
completes with a return code and feedback of X'0006'. A SENDCMD now returns successfully.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Logical unit not available, application program status not available, queued BIND not available, or incorrect dial parameters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This code is set for one of the following reasons:

- You are attempting to establish a session with a logical unit that is not active.
- You are attempting to pass a logical unit to a primary logical unit that is not active (or is in the process of
  being deactivated).
• You are attempting to issue an OPNSEC macroinstruction and there is no queued BIND request to respond to.
• You are attempting to determine the status of an application program that is in another domain, the status is not available, and your application program has to proceed without it.
• You issued a SIMLOGON macroinstruction that specifies dial parameters for a nonswitched PU.
• The dial parameters specified in the SIMLOGON macroinstruction do not match the original dial parameters.
• You issued a macroinstruction and a resource, such as a network address or storage, was not available. A sense code is returned in the RPL containing specific information.

The RPL system-sense (SSENSEI), the system-sense modifier (SSENSMI), and the user-sense (USENSEI) can contain a more detailed explanation of the failure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X’10‘)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OPNDST failed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OPNDST failed; if a session had been established by the OPNDST, it has now been terminated. Some reasons for OPNDST failure are as follows:

• No network path could be obtained. For example, there might have been a failure of the virtual route or route extension, or the operator might have deactivated a network component along the path.
• A dial connection was not completed.
• A negative response to a CRV request was received.
• A request rejected response to a BIND request was received.
• The logical unit does not exist.
• A BIND response that is not valid was received; for example, a negotiable BIND response was received for a non-negotiable BIND request.
• OPNDST OPTCD=ACQUIRE specifies dial parameters for a nonswitched PU.
• The dial parameters specified in the OPNDST OPTCD=ACQUIRE do not match the original dial parameters.

The SSENSEI, SSENSMI, and USENSEI fields are set; these fields are described in “SNA sense field values for RPL-based macroinstructions” on page 142.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X’10‘)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Logical unit inhibited for sessions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You attempted to initiate a session and one of the logical units in the requested session is inhibited. For example, a VTAM application program is inhibited for sessions if it issues SETLOGON OPTCD=QUIESCE or has never issued SETLOGON OPTCD=START. Refer to z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X’10‘)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>HALT issued</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The VTAM operator has issued a HALT command. Depending on the type of HALT, certain macroinstructions can no longer be issued by your application program. Refer to z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X’10‘)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Request or response encryption failure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Encryption has failed while:
• Sending an FM data request
• Sending the BIND response during OPNSEC processing
• Sending the CRV request during OPNDST processing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Request canceled by VARY command</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The communication operation has been canceled because the VTAM operator deactivated a necessary portion of the path while the macroinstruction was being processed. If a LOSTERM exit routine is available, it has been scheduled. You can no longer communicate with the LU, and you should issue CLSDST to terminate its session with your application program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Unconditional Terminate or character-coded logoff received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The logical unit has sent an unconditional Terminate request or a character-coded logoff that is a request for unconditional session-termination. No further communication on the session is possible. CLSDST must be issued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>10(X'0A')</td>
<td>VTAM error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An error occurred in VTAM itself. No further attempts to establish or terminate a session with the logical unit should be made.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>13(X'0D')</td>
<td>VTAM inactive for your ACB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The association between VTAM and your application program (ACB) that was established with OPEN has been broken; the ACB is in the process of being closed. This might have occurred because you have elsewhere issued a CLOSE that has not yet completed, or it might have occurred because VTAM has become inactive, or a VARY INACT was issued for your application program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>14(X'0E')</td>
<td>Request abnormally terminated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM has abnormally terminated a request because of an error detected while processing the request or because of an error in the associated session, task, or address space (for example, an abend). See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for more information about error isolation and recovery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>15(X'0F')</td>
<td>Buffers filled</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Previously VTAM had received an RU; the application program did not have an appropriate EXLST exit routine or outstanding RECEIVE for the RU and there was no buffer space left for VTAM to queue the RU. Under these circumstances, VTAM discards that RU and any other RUs queued for the session and schedules the LOSTERM exit routine (if there is one) with reason code 36. If appropriate for the TS Profile for this session, a Clear is sent to the session partner. In all cases, the end of the session that experienced the buffer shortage is put into data-traffic-reset state (at least momentarily). Any SEND or RECEIVE issued while the session is in this state is rejected with (RTNCD,FDB2)=(X'10',X'0F'). This mode of operation continues until a Start Data Traffic response is processed (or until the Clear function completes, if SDT is not appropriate for the TS profile).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>17(X'11')</td>
<td>SDT failure on OPNDST</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A negative response was sent by a logical unit in reply to a Start Data Traffic (SDT) request. The OPNDST was not completed successfully. The SSENSEI, SSENSMI, and USENSEI fields are set; these fields are described in “SNA sense field values for RPL-based macroinstructions” on page 142.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>18(X'12')</td>
<td>Macroinstruction failure, sense included</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A REQSESS, TERMSESS, or OPNSEC has failed. A sense code (SSENSEI, SSENSMI, and USENSEI field) is returned in the RPL for the failing macroinstruction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>19(X'13')</td>
<td>Attempt to start LU 6.2 session request rejected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An LU 6.2 application has tried to start an LU 6.2 session independent of VTAM. No pending sessions have been disturbed. This occurs when an OPNDST is issued with an LU 6.2 user-specified BIND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>Attempt to start LU 6.2 session pending session terminated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An LU 6.2 application has tried to start an LU 6.2 session independent of VTAM. The pending session has been terminated. This occurs when the LOGMODE specified on an OPNDST resolves to an LU 6.2 BIND or when OPNSEC is issued for an LU 6.2 BIND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>21(X'15')</td>
<td>An APPCCMD must be issued</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An OPNDST or CLSDST has been issued for a pending LU 6.2 session. An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=ACTSESS or QUALIFY=DACTSESS macroinstruction must be issued for this session. See the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programmer’s LU 6.2 Reference for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>22(X'16')</td>
<td>Specified LU is nonswitched</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application issues a SIMLOGON or OPNDST OPTCD=ACQUIRE macroinstruction using the application supplied dial-out function. The specified LU is nonswitched and the request failed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>23(X'17')</td>
<td>Encryption not allowed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You attempted to request encryption on a send, but session does not support encryption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>24(X'18')</td>
<td>Sysplex is inaccessible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You attempted to use either the INQUIRE OPTCD=SESSNAME, SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMEMODIFY, SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMEMODIFY, SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMESUB, OPNDST, OPNSEC, or the CHANGE OPTCD=ENDAFFIN macroinstruction, but the coupling facility for this host is inaccessible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>25(X'19')</td>
<td>Host is not member of Sysplex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application issued either the INQUIRE OPTCD=SESSNAME, the CHANGE OPTCD=ENDAFFIN, or the SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMEADD|GNAMEDEL|GNAMESUB macroinstruction, but the coupling facility for this host is inaccessible. The coupling facility might be inaccessible because:

- A coupling facility does not exist.
- A CFRM policy for the required coupling facility structure was not active.
- VTAM is not defined as an APPN node.
- VTAM has lost connectivity to the required coupling facility structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>26(X'1A')</td>
<td>SUSPEND failed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM attempted to SUSPEND an RPL request issued in either cross-memory mode or in synchronous SRB mode with OPTCD=KEEPSRB specified. The attempt failed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>27(X'1B')</td>
<td>RESUME failed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM attempted to RESUME an RPL request issued in either cross-memory mode or in synchronous SRB mode with OPTCD=KEEPSRB specified. The attempt failed. VTAM is unable to post the request complete. If the application has a LOSTERM exit, it will be scheduled with a reason code of 44.

For more information about the LOSTERM exit, see the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming. The RPL is now available for reuse.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>28(X'1C')</td>
<td>OS level does not support requested function</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A macroinstruction request required the use of an operating system service which is not supported by the active operating system level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>29(X'1D')</td>
<td>Security Manager Error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An error was encountered when attempting to invoke the security management program. The APPL definition statement for this application specifies VERIFY=REQD or VERIFY=OPTIONAL, indicating that the use of an installed security manager was required for APPC sessions by this application program. However, VTAM was unable to successfully invoke the security manager. The SETLOGON START macroinstruction is rejected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>VSAM request</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RPL contains a VSAM or other non-VTAM request code. No ECB has been posted and no RPL exit routine has been scheduled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Zero EXIT field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The RPL indicates that the ECB-EXIT field is being used as an EXIT field, but the RPL exit routine address in it is 0. No RPL exit routine has been scheduled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Zero ECB field</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RPL indicates that the ECB-EXIT field is being used to point to an external ECB, but the address in the field is 0. No ECB has been posted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Inactive RPL checked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CHECK was issued for an inactive RPL (an RPL that had been posted complete and for which CHECK has already been issued successfully). All RPL-based macroinstructions must use an inactive RPL. All CHECK macroinstructions, however, must use an active RPL; an RPL cannot be checked twice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>16(X'10')</td>
<td>Control block not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RPL's ACB field does not contain the address of a valid ACB or the ACB is closed. This can mean that the ACB field of the RPL was incorrectly set or the ACB has been destroyed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>17(X'11')</td>
<td>RTYPE not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A RECEIVE has been issued with the RTYPE field set to NDFSYN, NDFASY, and RESP.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>18(X'12')</td>
<td>CLSDST in progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the time this macroinstruction was executed, a CLSDST request was pending for the session. The CLSDST request takes priority, and the request that received this return code cannot be honored.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>19(X'13')</td>
<td>CID not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RPLARG field or the NIBCID field does not contain a valid CID, or a valid CID was issued with the wrong ACB, or INTRPRET is being used for a cross-domain LU.

You might have inadvertently modified the field, initially failed to set it, or used the CID of a session that no longer exists.

Another possibility is that you violated the following rule: when placing a CID into the RPLARG field, always use the ARG keyword (ARG=(6), for example), and when placing an NIB address into the RPL's NIB field, always use the NIB keyword (for example, NIB=(6)). Because these two fields occupy the same 4 bytes in the RPL, VTAM can distinguish between an NIB address and a CID only through your use of the ARG or NIB keyword. Thus, the presence of this return code could mean that you placed an NIB address in the RPL with the ARG keyword, and VTAM has rejected your CID as not valid.

This feedback information is also used when a CID is specified for INTRPRET, and the LU implied by the CID is in another domain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>30(X'1E')</td>
<td>Data address or length not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A request was issued that specified a work area address that is beyond the addressable range of your application program. Here a work area is defined to be any storage area addressed by an RPL operand, for example, the areas referenced by AREA and AAREA.

Check the work area address and work area length fields in the RPL for an incorrect setting. See the RPL macroinstruction description in *z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming* to determine which fields must point to valid work areas for each macroinstruction.

If your application program resides in an authorized library, check for correct load module characteristics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20('14')</td>
<td>35('23')</td>
<td>Request type not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When an RPL-based macroinstruction is issued, VTAM sets the REQ field in the RPL to indicate the type of macroinstruction that is using the RPL. The presence of this return code indicates that you modified that code before the requested operation completed. To avoid this and other related errors, never modify an RPL while it is in use. Compare with VSAM request, (RTNCD,FDB2)=(X'14',X'00').

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20('14')</td>
<td>36('24')</td>
<td>Request for address space not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You attempted to issue one of the following macroinstructions in other than the session address space: RECEIVE OPTCD=SPEC, RESETSR, SEND, or SESSIONC (except request rejected response to BIND).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20('14')</td>
<td>59('3B')</td>
<td>NFME-NRRN response</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You attempted to send a response with the RESPOND field set to NFME and NRRN. A response must be identified as FME, RRN, or both; in effect, you have identified the response as neither.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20('14')</td>
<td>60('3C')</td>
<td>Previous macroinstruction outstanding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You issued a SEND POST=SCHED, a SEND for an expedited data-flow-control request, or a SESSIONC macroinstruction before a previous macroinstruction of the same type had been completed. Only one macroinstruction of the three preceding types can be outstanding on a session at a time. After the previous macroinstruction has been completed, this macroinstruction can be reissued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20('14')</td>
<td>64('40')</td>
<td>CONTROL not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You modified the bits in the CONTROL field, or you used a CONTROL value for a SESSIONC macroinstruction that was not BIND, RQR, SDT, CLEAR, STSN, or SWITCH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20('14')</td>
<td>65('41')</td>
<td>Data traffic not allowed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You attempted to communicate on a session for which no SDT request had been sent or for which a CLEAR is in progress. For certain TS profiles, until an SDT request/response exchange has occurred on the session, no traffic flow is possible; only SDT, Set and Test Sequence Numbers (STSN), Request Recovery (RQR), and Clear requests can be exchanged. Every time a Clear request is sent on a session, a new SDT request might be required before traffic flow can resume (this depends upon the transmission services profile used). For further information, refer to *z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming.*
RTNCD | FDB2 | Explanation
---|---|---
20(X'14') | 66(X'42') | STYPE for SESSIONC not valid

STYPE=RESP has been specified for a SESSIONC CONTROL=CLEAR or a SESSIONC CONTROL=RQR macroinstruction. Only STYPE=REQ is valid. Also, if the NIB used to establish the session specified SDT=SYSTEM, then STYPE=RESP is not valid for SESSIONC CONTROL=SDT.

RTNCD | FDB2 | Explanation
---|---|---
20(X'14') | 68(X'44') | RESPLIM exceeded

The number of outstanding SEND POST=RESP macroinstructions for a session exceeds the RESPLIM value set in the NIB used to establish the session.

RTNCD | FDB2 | Explanation
---|---|---
20(X'14') | 71(X'47') | 3270 SEND option not valid

The RPL specified by your LU type 0 3270 SEND macroinstruction had one or more of the following fields not valid: STYPE, RESPOND, CHAIN, or CONTROL. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for more information about exception conditions.

If the RPL was last used for a RECEIVE for the 3270, check the RESPOND field first; you might have failed to reset the field following the RECEIVE (RECEIVE sets the RESPOND field to (NEX,NFME,NRRN) in this case).

RTNCD | FDB2 | Explanation
---|---|---
20(X'14') | 72(X'48') | Session-control protocol violation

Protocol violations indicated are as follows:
- The PLU sent an SDT request while not in data-traffic-reset state, or the SDT sent was not allowed by the TS profile.
- The PLU sent a Clear request, and a previous Clear request has been sent and has not completed, or the Clear request was not allowed by the TS profile.
- The PLU sent an STSN request while not in data-traffic-reset state, or the STSN request was not allowed by the TS profile.
- The PLU sent an RQR request, and the RQR request was not allowed by the TS profile.
- The SLU sent an SDT response and any previously received SDT request had already been responded to, or an SDT request had not been received.

For more information, refer to z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming.

RTNCD | FDB2 | Explanation
---|---|---
20(X'14') | 73(X'49') | STSN action/result code not valid

One of the following situations applies:
- You attempted to send a Set and Test Sequence Numbers (STSN) request and set the IBSQAC or OBSQAC fields (or both) to some value other than SET, TESTSET, IGNORE, or INVALID.
- You attempted to send an STSN response and set the IBSQAC or OBSQAC field (or both), to some value other than TESTPOS, TESTNEG, INVALID, or RESET.
- You attempted to send a result code that is not a valid response to the action code.

Refer to z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for more information.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>74(X'4A')</td>
<td>Installation-wide exit routine was not available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You issued an INTRPRET macroinstruction; VTAM has located the appropriate entry in the interpret table, and found that the system programmer has specified a logon-interpret exit routine to do the interpret function. That routine, however, has not been loaded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>75(X'4B')</td>
<td>INTRPRET sequence or LOGMODE not valid, or cryptographic incompatibility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You issued an INTRPRET macroinstruction. One of the following situations might apply:

- VTAM cannot locate an entry in the interpret table that corresponds to the sequence you provided.
- You might have inadvertently modified the sequence or the address in the RPL's AREA field that points to the sequence.
- The system programmer might have failed to properly define the entry in the interpret table.

After your application program has been tested and debugged and you have eliminated the possibility of the three situations listed above, you can assume that the terminal operator or program that initiated the logon must have passed an invalid logon sequence to your application program.

You issued an INQUIRE, OPNDST, SIMLOGON, REQSESS, or CLSDST OPTCD=PASS macroinstruction. Either the NIB for this request specified a logon mode name that could not be found in the logon mode table for the logical unit named in that NIB, or the SSCP discovered that cryptography had been specified for the requested session, but at least one of the logical units in the requested session did not support cryptography.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>76(X'4C')</td>
<td>Search argument for INQUIRE or INTRPRET not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You issued INQUIRE or INTRPRET, and failed to properly provide VTAM with the identity of the pending active session, logical unit, or application program:

- INTRPRET was issued and the name in the NIB was not that of a logical unit.
- INQUIRE (OPTCD=APPSTAT) was issued and one of the following conditions exists:
  - The name is not that of an application program.
  - The application program is a cross-domain resource, and the SSCP that owns the resource does not support INQUIRE (OPTCD=APPSTAT).
  - The application program is a cross-domain resource, and no active route exists to the host that owns the application program.
- INQUIRE OPTCD=TERMS was issued and the name was not that of a resource (such as an LU, PU, CLUSTER, or CDRSC) in the VTAM configuration tables.
- INQUIRE OPTCD=DEVCHAR was issued and the device characteristics were not available (perhaps because the logical unit was in another domain and there was no appropriate CINIT queued for the application program).
- INQUIRE OPTCD=LOGONMSG was issued and there was no appropriate CINIT queued for the application program.
- INQUIRE OPTCD=SESSPARM was issued with LOGMODE=0 in the NIB, and there was no appropriate CINIT queued for the application program.
- INQUIRE OPTCD=NQN was issued and one of the following situations applies:
  - The resource does not exist.
  - The resource is cross-domain an there is no active route to it.
Refer to z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for a description of the INQUIRE macroinstruction.

Assuming that the system programmer properly defined the entry in the VTAM configuration tables for the logical unit, you have probably: (1) failed to set a valid symbolic name in the NIB's NAME field or (2) correctly issued INQUIRE OPTCD=SESSPARM or INQUIRE OPTCD=DEVCHAR but the session has been terminated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>77(X'4D')</td>
<td>No interpret table</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You issued an INTRPRET macroinstruction, but there is no interpret table for the logical unit. The system programmer might have failed to include an interpret table for this logical unit during the VTAM definition process or the logical unit might be in another domain.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>78(X'4E')</td>
<td>Use of an NIB list not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You issued OPNDST OPTCD=ACCEPT without setting the NIB's LISTEND field to YES, or you specified a NIB list in which more than one NIB indicated PROC=NEGBIND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>79(X'4F')</td>
<td>OPTCD setting not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The OPNDST or INQUIRE request fails because bits in the OPTCD field have been incorrectly set. From the OPNDST and the INQUIRE option code settings, you must specify only one value for the mutually exclusive sets of option codes. Because you cannot cause the field to be incorrectly set by using VTAM macroinstructions, you might have inadvertently modified the OPTCD field with assembler instructions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>80(X'50')</td>
<td>RPL field not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The OPNDST, CLSDST, SIMLOGON, or REQSESS failed because the bits in the RPL's OPTCD or AAREA field were found to be not valid.

If an OPNDST or SIMLOGON failed, the particular bits that have been incorrectly set are those that form the CONANY-CONALL option code. This return code does not mean that the CONANY option was erroneously used in place of CONALL, or vice versa; it means that neither CONALL nor CONANY is indicated in the OPTCD field. Because you cannot cause the field to be incorrectly set in this manner by using VTAM macroinstructions, you might have inadvertently modified the OPTCD field with assembler instructions.

If a REQSESS failed, either OPTCD=NQ was not specified or the AAREA field of the RPL was not set to zero.

If a CLSDST failed, OPTCD=SENSE was specified and a zero sense was provided in the SSENSEO, SSSENSMO, USENSEO fields of the RPL. A zero sense is not permitted for CLSDST OPTCD=SENSE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>81(X'51')</td>
<td>OPNDST OPTCD=ACCEPT and SIMLOGON not allowed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You attempted to issue OPNDST OPTCD=ACCEPT to accept a CINIT for a session with a logical unit, or to issue SIMLOGON to initiate a session. However, these operations cannot be performed because of one of the following reasons:

- The ACB was opened with MACRF=NLOGON.
- SETLOGON OPTCD=QUIESCE was issued and CINITs are pending.
• SETLOGON OPTCD=QUIESCE was issued and no matching CINIT was found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20('14')</td>
<td>82('52')</td>
<td>NIB not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The request failed because there is no NIB at the location indicated in the RPL's NIB field.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20('14')</td>
<td>83('53')</td>
<td>Logical unit not found</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The symbolic name you supplied in the NIB's NAME field or indicated by the RPL's AAREA field does not have a corresponding entry in the VTAM configuration tables. This can occur for one of the following reasons:

- You failed to set the NAME field correctly.
- The system programmer did not include the entry in the VTAM configuration tables during VTAM definition.
- The VTAM operator has not activated the major node containing the application program that issued the macroinstruction.
- The VTAM operator has not activated the major node containing the resource named in the NIB (in a cross-domain environment).
- A dynamically created definition for a cross-domain LU has been deleted after lack of use for a defined period of time.
- Contact with the resource was lost and the definition of the resource was subsequently deleted from the VTAM configuration tables.
- You issued either SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMEADD, SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMESUB, SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMEDEL, INQUIRE OPTCD=SESSNAME, or CHANGE OPTCD=ENDAFFIN and one of the names you supplied is not valid.

If you were using an NIB list, no sessions have been established.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20('14')</td>
<td>85('55')</td>
<td>One of the following situations is true:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Application program is not authorized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Application program name is not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Task association is not specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Application is not authorized to supply dial parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• PU is not authorized to accept dial parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• You must issue a send RPL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- You attempted to acquire a logical unit (SIMLOGON or OPNDST), but the installation has denied you authorization to do so. The system programmer might have specified during VTAM definition that your application program is not authorized to acquire any logical units. If you are authorized to acquire logical units and you still receive this return code, this means that an authorization exit routine has been invoked and has determined that you cannot acquire the specific logical unit indicated in your request.
- You attempted to initiate a session, but the authorization exit routine has denied you authorization.
- You issued an INTRPRET macroinstruction; VTAM located the appropriate entry in the interpret table and found that the installation has specified an exit routine to convert the input sequence into an output sequence. That routine was loaded, but it failed to do the conversion.
- You issued one of the following macroinstructions in SRB mode without specifying the required task association: CLSDST, INQUIRE, INTRPRET, OPNDST, OPNSEC, REQSESS, RCVCMD, SENDCMD, SETLOGON, SIMLOGON, TERMSESS.
Refer to z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for more information.

- An application that is not authorized to supply dial parameters attempted to supply dial parameters, or a PU that is not authorized to accept dial parameters attempted to accept dial parameters.

Refer to the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for information about coding an application program major node (the AUTH operand of the APPL definition statement).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>87(X'57')</td>
<td>MODE field not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You issued an OPNDST or OPNSEC macroinstruction and failed to set the NIB's MODE field to RECORD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>94(X'5E')</td>
<td>CLSDST OPTCD=PASS not authorized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLSDST OPTCD=PASS is a function whose use is authorized by the installation. You attempted to use this function, but the installation has not authorized you to pass logical units to other primary logical units. This CLSDST macroinstruction should have been issued with RELEASE in effect, not PASS.

Refer to the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for a description of the AUTH operand of the APPL definition statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>96(X'60')</td>
<td>LU name for CLSDST, SESSIONC, or OPNSEC not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You attempted to terminate a session with a logical unit that is not in session with your application program, or had no CINIT queued for your application program. This return code applies to CLSDST used with a logical unit's symbolic name.

You issued a SESSIONC macroinstruction to send a request rejected response to BIND, but the LU name field in the NIB does not match any BIND currently queued for the application program.

You issued an OPNSEC macroinstruction and a queued BIND could not be found for the LU name passed in the NIB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>97(X'61')</td>
<td>SETLOGON not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Either you opened the ACB with its MACRF field set to NLOGON, or you issued SETLOGON OPTCD=QUIESCE and permanently closed the CINIT queue. Because you attempted to either open a CINIT queue that cannot be opened or close a CINIT queue that is closed, SETLOGON START, STOP, and QUIESCE are not valid.

You might have issued a SETLOGON OPTCD=PERSIST or NPERSIST with a PSTIMER value that is greater than the allowed value (86400 seconds).

**Note:** You can successfully issue SETLOGON OPTCD=PERSIST or SETLOGON OPTCD=NPERSIST with the MACRF field set to NLOGON or after a QUIESCE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>108(X'6C')</td>
<td>Exceeded limit on outstanding RCVCMD requests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You attempted to issue an RCVCMD macroinstruction while a previous RCVCMD was outstanding. The limit on outstanding RCVCMD requests is one.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>109(X'6D')</td>
<td>Application program not authorized</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Your application program is not authorized to issue the SENDCMD and RCVCMD macroinstructions, or your CNM application program attempted to send something other than a formatted Forward RU to the SSCP.

Refer to the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for a description of the AUTH operand of the APPL definition statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>110(X'6E')</td>
<td>Syntax error in reply to VTAM operator message</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In reply to a VTAM operator message, you issued a SENDCMD macroinstruction that contained a syntax error in the REPLY command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>111(X'6F')</td>
<td>SENDCMD/RCVCMD processor inactive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The portion of VTAM that processes SENDCMD and RCVCMD macroinstructions is currently inactive for your application program, and the application program issued a SENDCMD or RCVCMD macroinstruction. The request cannot be processed because an ACB has not been opened for the portion of the application program that issued the SENDCMD or RCVCMD, or because a final CLOSE has been issued for this ACB but has not yet completed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>112(X'70')</td>
<td>Program operator closing ACB with requests outstanding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Your application program is in the process of closing its ACB, and you (1) issued a SENDCMD macroinstruction for a command other than REPLY or (2) issued a RCVCMD OPTCD=Q and there were no VTAM messages available to satisfy the request.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>113(X'71')</td>
<td>Operator command not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You attempted to send a VTAM operator command to VTAM using the SENDCMD macroinstruction; however, the command was not recognized by VTAM, or it was a command (START or HALT) that cannot be sent by the application program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>115(X'73')</td>
<td>SEND parameters for CNM not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You issued a SEND macroinstruction when using a CNM application program and you have specified a parameter that is not valid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>116(X'74')</td>
<td>Negotiable response to non-negotiable BIND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You attempted to issue an OPNSEC PROC=NEGBIND to a non-negotiable BIND request. A request-rejected response to the BIND is sent with a sense code indicating resource unavailable (X'08010000').

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>117(X'75')</td>
<td>Negotiable BIND response parameters not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You specified negotiable BIND parameters on an OPNSEC macroinstruction that are not valid. A request rejected response to the BIND is sent with a sense code indicating resource unavailable (X'08010000').
You specified a negotiable BIND response on OPNSEC that was greater than 256 bytes. A request rejected response to the BIND is sent with a sense code indicating resource unavailable (X'08010000').

You issued a SEND OPTCD=BUFFLST or a SEND OPTCD=LMPEO and the RU specified was not an FMD request unit.

You issued a SEND OPTCD=(BUFFLST,USERRH) in which multiple chains or multiple partial chains were specified in the buffer list. Only requests from a single chain might be specified in a buffer list.

You issued a SEND OPTCD=BUFFLST, and RECLEN did not contain a nonzero multiple of 16.

One of the following conditions was detected for a SEND OPTCD=USERRH:

- The settings of the CONTROL operand and of the RU category field in the user RH were inconsistent. If CONTROL=DATA, then the RU category must be FMD. If CONTROL is not DATA, then the RU category must be DFC. See also (RTNCD,FDB2)=(X'14',X'77').
- A sense indicator in the user RH field was found to be on with zero sense provided. For a non LUO session, zero sense is architecturally incorrect.

You specified a SESSIONC macroinstruction with OPTCD=USERRH.

A protocol error has occurred during the processing of a SIMLOGON or OPNDST macroinstruction.

SIMLOGON for a backup XRF request is processed by setting the "backup XRF session request" indicator in the INITIATE RU. This indicator is set based on the setting of the RPL bit indicating OPTCD=BACKUP (RPLBACKUP). If an Initiate is received specifying a backup XRF session and queue, it is rejected.

The RPL system-sense (SSENSEI), the system-sense modifier (SSENSMI), and the user-sense (USENSEI) can contain a more detailed explanation of the failure.
One of the following conditions was detected:

- A TERMSESS macroinstruction has been issued with none or more than one of the following OPTCDs specified: COND, UNCOND, and UNBIND.
- A SETLOGON request has been issued with none or more than one of the following OPTCDs specified: HOLD, NPERSIST, PERSIST, QUIESCE, GNAMEADD, GNAMEDEL, GNAMESUB, START, and STOP.
- A SIMLOGON request has been issued with more than one of the following OPTCDs specified: QALL, QSESSLIM, and QNOTENAB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>127(X'7F')</td>
<td>Policing error - non-APPC macroinstruction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An application program issued a non-APPCCMD macroinstruction to establish an LU 6.2 session, or issued a non-APPCCMD macroinstruction against a current LU 6.2 session.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>128(X'80')</td>
<td>SETLOGON not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You specified SETLOGON OPTCD=NPERSIST or PERSIST for an application that is not capable of persistence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>129(X'81')</td>
<td>TERMSESS without OPTCD=UNBIND with session in a pending state</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A TERMSESS macroinstruction is issued for a pending active session without specifying OPTCD=UNBIND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>130(X'82')</td>
<td>Parameter length not valid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The length of an application-supplied dial parameter is not valid. Refer to z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for a description of the valid lengths.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>131(X'83')</td>
<td>Subfield error</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Either a subfield is not supported, or a combination of subfields that is not valid is specified. Refer to z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming for information about the valid subfields that can be specified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>132(X'84')</td>
<td>NIBASDPA = 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The value of NIBASDPA is 0. The NIBASDP indicator was on, indicating that the application is providing dial parameters; however, no address for the control block was given. This probably resulted from the application program passing an address that is not valid to the NIB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>133(X'85')</td>
<td>Session must be restored</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A SEND, RECEIVE, RESETSR, or SESSIONC request is rejected because it is issued for a session that is pending recovery. Use OPNDST OPTCD=RESTORE to restore the session and reissue the request.
One of the following situations applies:

- You issued `CHANGE OPTCD=ENDAFFIN` to terminate the association between your application program and the specified LU. At least one session exists between the specified LU and the application program; all sessions with the partner LU must be ended before the association can be terminated.

- You issued `SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMEADD` to register your application as a generic resource, but a session exists already.

### RTNCD  FDB2  Explanation

| 20(X'14') | 134(X'86') | Existing session prevents successful completion of this operation |

You attempted to issue either `SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMEADD`, `SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMESUB`, or `SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMEDEL` using a generic name that was the same as the application network name; they must be different.

### RTNCD  FDB2  Explanation

| 20(X'14') | 135(X'87') | Resource name and generic name are the same |

You issued either `CHANGE OPTCD=ENDAFFIN` or `INQUIRE OPTCD=SESSNAME`, but the values specified in the NIB do not correspond to any known association.

### RTNCD  FDB2  Explanation

| 20(X'14') | 136(X'88') | No association matching the given criteria exists. |

The generic name has not been authorized using a security management product such as RACF.

### RTNCD  FDB2  Explanation

| 20(X'14') | 137(X'89') | Generic name not authorized |

The application program is registered already as a generic resource, but with a different name.

### RTNCD  FDB2  Explanation

| 20(X'14') | 138(X'8A') | Application program already registered |

You used `SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMEDEL` to deregister generic resources but VTAM determined that generic mapping does not exist; no VTAM message is issued.

### RTNCD  FDB2  Explanation

| 20(X'14') | 139(X'8B') | SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMEDEL not valid |

This generic resource exists already with another network identifier.

### RTNCD  FDB2  Explanation

| 20(X'14') | 140(X'8C') | Network identifiers conflict for this generic resource. |

Two applications with the same application network name are simultaneously attempting to register a generic name.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>142(X'8E')</td>
<td>APPC capabilities conflict</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All applications registering as generic resources must have the same APPC capabilities specified on their APPL statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>143(X'8F')</td>
<td>Deletion of VTAM affinity rejected</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM owns the affinity. Your application cannot delete it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>144(X'90')</td>
<td>USERVAR conflict while registering generic resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You issued SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMEADD to register generic resources. VTAM detected a conflict (the generic resource exists already as a USERVAR name).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>145(X'91')</td>
<td>TSO GENERIC NAME CONFLICT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Either a non-TSO application is attempting to use the generic name already being used by TSO, or TSO is attempting to use the generic name already being used by a non-TSO application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>146(X'92')</td>
<td>SETLOGON GNAMESUB FAILURE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMESUB macroinstruction failed for one of the following reasons:
- SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMEADD was previously issued for this ACB.
- SETLOGON OPTCD=GNAMESUB was previously issued for this ACB.
- The application program network name specified in the VTAM node identification block (NIB) either was not found or was not an instance of the generic name specified in the NIB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>147(X'93')</td>
<td>STOKEN not valid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROC=STOKEN is specified and the NIBSTKN field contains an invalid STOKEN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>148(X'94')</td>
<td>No LU name passed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No LU name was passed on the SETLOGON OPTCD=START or on the REQSESS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>149(X'95')</td>
<td>No applicable RDTE found.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No RDTE was found that matched the LU name passed on the SETLOGON OPTCD=START or on the REQSESS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20(X'14')</td>
<td>150(X'96')</td>
<td>Conflict with found RDTE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An RDTE was found that matched the LU name passed on the SETLOGON OPTCD=START or on the REQSESS, but its characteristics or state was not appropriate.

### RTNCD and FDB2 Information for LU 6.2

While most of the LU 6.2 feedback information from errors is found in the RCPRI and RCSEC fields, some error return codes in the RPL RTNCD and FDB2 fields are meaningful for LU 6.2 applications. The X’00’, X’0B’ combination in the RPL indicates some problem might have occurred while the macro was executing. RCPRI and RCSEC should be used for further diagnosis. The other RTNCD, FDB2 combinations see attempts to start an LU 6.2 session independent of VTAM or attempts to use non-APPCCMD macros for APPCCMD functions. The following table shows the relevant codes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X’00’</td>
<td>X’0B’</td>
<td>USF6APPC</td>
<td>CONDITIONAL COMPLETION FOR APPCCMD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some type of error might have occurred on an APPCCMD macro. For further problem determination, see the primary and secondary return codes in the RPL extension. These fields are RPL6RCPR and RPL6RCSC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X’04’</td>
<td>X’05’</td>
<td>USFNQN</td>
<td>SYMBOLIC NAME KNOWN BY NETWORK-QUALIFIED NAME ONLY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A real-to-symbolic translation request is made, and NIBNET is filled in with a network identifier, but VTAM cannot provide a symbolic name. VTAM knows this resource only by its network-qualified name. No symbolic name represents this resource. Do one of the following actions:

- Use the network-qualified name.
- Define a symbolic name to represent this resource.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X’10’</td>
<td>X’13’</td>
<td>USF6APRJ</td>
<td>ATTEMPT TO START 6.2 SESSION: REQUEST REJECTED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An LU 6.2 application program has tried to start an LU 6.2 session independent of VTAM. No pending sessions have been disturbed. This occurs when an OPNDST is issued with an LU 6.2 user-specified BIND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X’10’</td>
<td>X’14’</td>
<td>USF6APST</td>
<td>ATTEMPT TO START 6.2 SESSION: PENDING SESSION TERMINATED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An LU 6.2 application program has tried to start an LU 6.2 session independent of VTAM. The pending session has been terminated. This occurs when the LOGMODE specified on an OPNDST resolves to an LU 6.2 BIND or when OPNSEC is issued for an LU 6.2 BIND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X’10’</td>
<td>X’15’</td>
<td>USF6APIS</td>
<td>AN APPCCMD MUST BE ISSUED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An OPNDST or CLSDST has been issued for a pending LU 6.2 session. An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=ACTSESS or QUALIFY=DACTSESS macro must be issued for this session.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RTNCD</th>
<th>FDB2</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'14'</td>
<td>X'7F'</td>
<td>USF6PENA</td>
<td>POLICING ERROR — NON-APPCC Macro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An application program issued a non-APPCCMD macro to establish an LU 6.2 session, or issued a non-APPCCMD macro against a current LU 6.2 session.

**RCPRI and RCSEC return codes for LU 6.2**

VTAM passes feedback return codes to the LU 6.2 application program in a variety of ways. The principal feedback mechanism is the RCPRI and RCSEC return code fields in the RPL extension. These fields have meaning only when Register 15 is set to X'00' and Register 0 is set to X'0B'. These values are also the values of the RPL RTNCD and FDB2 fields, respectively.

For a general discussion of how register contents relate to RPL feedback fields, see z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programmer's LU 6.2 Guide.

The RPL extension contains two fields in which return code information is passed to the application program at the completion of an APPCCMD macroinstruction execution. The two fields are RPL6RCPRI and RPL6RCSEC, and together they indicate the result of the macroinstruction execution, including any state changes to the specified conversation. The RCPRI field returns a primary return code to the application; the RCSEC field returns a secondary return code to the application. Some RCPRI codes do not have associated RCSEC subcodes. For these RCPRI codes, the RCSEC field is set to X'0000'.

Some of the (RCPRI, RCSEC) return codes indicate the results of the local VTAM's processing of the macroinstruction; these return codes are returned on the APPCCMD that invoked the local processing. Other (RCPRI, RCSEC) return codes indicate the results of processing invoked at the remote end of the conversation and, depending upon the CONTROL and QUALIFY settings of the APPCCMD, can be returned on the APPCCMD that invoked the remote processing or on a subsequent APPCCMD. Still other return codes report events that originate at the remote end of the conversation.

The RCPRI and RCSEC codes are described below. Each description includes the meaning of the code, the reason for the condition indicated by the code, when the code can be reported to the application program, and the state of the conversation (if applicable) when the function of the APPCCMD completes. Actions taken by the local application program are discussed in the following return code descriptions in terms of APPCCMD macroinstructions; actions taken by the remote LU or transaction program are described more generically using the architected protocol boundary verbs documented in the LU 6.2 architecture.

**Note:** Some application programs change the hexadecimal values from the RCPRI, RCSEC fields to decimal values. You might need to convert these back to hexadecimal values for problem determination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>(all)</td>
<td>USF6OK</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The local application program issued an APPCCMD macroinstruction that executed without error. The function defined for the APPCCMD was performed as specified.

The OK RCPRI code together with one of the following RCSEC subcodes form the complete return code that is returned to the application; the RCSEC subcode provides additional information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6OKSC</td>
<td>OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The APPCCMD completed successfully and no additional information is defined for the APPCCMD. If a conversation-related macroinstruction is issued, the conversation state can be found in the CONSTATE field. Whenever this RCPRI,RCSEC combination is present, registers 15 and 0 are also set to 0.

### Table 1: ISTUSFBC Equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'0001'</td>
<td>USF6ASSP</td>
<td>AS SPECIFIED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The CNOS values supplied by the application program on the APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction were accepted by the partner LU as specified, without negotiation.

### Table 2: ISTUSFBC Equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'0002'</td>
<td>USF6ASNG</td>
<td>AS NEGOTIATED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One or more of the CNOS values supplied by the application program on the APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction was changed by negotiation with the partner LU. The values are returned to the application program on the APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction. (The macroinstruction description defines which values can be negotiated.)

### Table 3: ISTUSFBC Equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'0003'</td>
<td>USF6RCVR</td>
<td>RECEIVE SPECIFIC REJECTED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE, QUALIFY=SPEC or APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE, QUALIFY=ISPEC macroinstruction was rejected because an APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE, QUALIFY=ANY or APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE, QUALIFY=IANY macroinstruction is currently being processed on this conversation. There is no state change.

See the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programmer's LU 6.2 Guide for more information on the APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE, QUALIFY=SPEC|ISPEC and APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE, QUALIFY=ANY|IANY macroinstructions.

### Table 4: ISTUSFBC Equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>USF6SNGL</td>
<td>PARTNER LU SUPPORTS SINGLE SESSION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM has determined that the partner LU supports only single sessions. If the session limit you specified was greater than 1, or if you did not specify a session limit, then the default values of 1, 0, 0 were used for your CNOS request.

If the partner LU indicated single-session capability using a negative BIND response, the partner LU's name will be missing from the Userdata subfield of the BIND. When the application program issues an APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=DISPLAY macroinstruction, it should verify the presence of the partner LU's fully qualified name. If the FQNLEN field is 0, the partner LU's name is not available. Check the FQNLEN field before checking the FQNAME field.

### Table 5: ISTUSFBC Equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'0005'</td>
<td>USF6INER</td>
<td>INTERNAL VTAM ERROR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM rejected the APPCCMD CONTROL=REJECT, QUALIFY=SESSION macroinstruction because of an internal error other than a storage shortage condition.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'0006'</td>
<td>USF6RSUN</td>
<td>RESTORE_UNNECESSARY—NO_MODES_TO_RESTORE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL,QUALIFY=RESTORE macroinstruction is unnecessary. The associated mode (or modes) has been restored already, or nothing existed to restore.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'0007'</td>
<td>USF6RSIN</td>
<td>RESTORE_INCOMPLETE—INPUT_WORK_AREA_TOO_SMALL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL,QUALIFY=RESTORE macroinstruction is incomplete. The AREA supplied is too small to hold all the information that needs to be returned. Reissue the macroinstruction one or more times to obtain all the restore information and to complete the restore.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'0008'</td>
<td>USF6NINA</td>
<td>NO_IMMEDIATELY_AVAILABLE_INFORMATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD that requested the immediate return of available information was issued. However, no information that could satisfy the request was available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'0009'</td>
<td>USF6RTEC</td>
<td>REQUEST_TERMINATED_BY_END_OF_CONVERSATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD was awaiting processing or awaiting the arrival of information or a response on a specific conversation. The command has terminated because the conversation ended before the requested information became available or before it could be processed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'000A'</td>
<td>USF6ANMS</td>
<td>SESSIONS_WILL_USE_APPL_NAME, GENERIC_NAME_REQUESTED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use of the generic resource name was requested but the application network name is required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'000B'</td>
<td>USF6GNMS</td>
<td>SESSIONS_WILL_USE_GENERIC_NAME, APPL_NAME_WAS_REQUESTED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use of the application network name was requested but the generic resource name is required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>X'000C'</td>
<td>USF6NAM1</td>
<td>AS_SPECIFIED, PARTNER LU KNOWN BY DIFFERENT_NAME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The CNOS values supplied by the application program on the APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction were acceptable by the partner LU as specified, without negotiation. Furthermore, the CNOS operation caused an LU entry of type RCVD_NAME to be changed to a VARIANT_NAME entry in the LU-mode table.

For more information, see the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programmer’s LU 6.2 Guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X’0000’</td>
<td>X’000D’</td>
<td>USF6NAM2</td>
<td>AS NEGOTIATED, PARTNER LU KNOWN BY DIFFERENT NAME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One or more of the CNOS values supplied by the application program on the APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction was changed by negotiation with the partner LU. The values are returned to the application program on the APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction. (The macroinstruction description defines which values can be negotiated.) Furthermore, the CNOS operation caused an LU entry of type RCVD_NAME to be changed to a VARIANT_NAME entry in the LU-mode table.

For more information, see the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programmer’s LU 6.2 Guide.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X’0004’</td>
<td>(all)</td>
<td>USF6ALLC</td>
<td>ALLOCATION ERROR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application program issued APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC and allocation of the specified conversation could not be completed. When the ALLOCATION_ERROR RCPRI code is used with one of the following RCSEC subcodes (X’0000’–X’000F’), they form the complete return code that is returned to the program. The RCSEC subcode identifies the specific error. (The partner LU and remote transaction program referred to in the following RCSEC definitions are the LU named in the LUNAME field of the APPCCMD, and the transaction program named in the FMH-5 supplied through the AREA field of the APPCCMD, respectively.)

If the partner LU detects the error that causes an ALLOCATION_ERROR RCPRI code to be returned to the application, the error indicator sent by the partner LU can specify that error log data follows the error indicator. The error log data indicator is returned to the application program in the LOGRCV field of the completed macroinstruction. If an ALLOCATION_ERROR RCPRI code is returned to the application along with LOGRCV=YES, the conversation should issue APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE, QUALIFY=SPEC to receive the error log data. When the error log data is received, the conversation is over.

If an ALLOCATION_ERROR RCPRI code is returned to the application along with LOGRCV=NO, the conversation is in END_CONV state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X’0004’</td>
<td>X’0000’</td>
<td>USF6ALNR</td>
<td>ALLOCATION FAILURE NO RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conversation cannot be allocated on a session because of a permanent condition. For example, the session to be used for the conversation cannot be activated for one of the following reasons:

- The mode is closed; the current session limit is 0.
- CNOS has not been negotiated and no entry has been created for the mode.
- A previous CNOS request has set limits to 0.
- A system definition error.
- A session-activation protocol error.

The session also might be deactivated because of a session protocol error before the conversation could be allocated. The application program should not try the allocation request again until the condition is

Return codes for VTAM macroinstructions 173
corrected. The application should check the returned SENSE field in the RPL extension for an indication of
the exact error.

If this code occurs when issuing a DISPLAY APING operator command, the session might have been
deactivated as a result of processing a received APING request for the same mode. Reissue the operator
command.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>X'0001'</td>
<td>USF6ALR</td>
<td>ALLOCATION FAILURE RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conversation cannot be allocated on a session because of a temporary condition. For example, the
session to be used for the conversation cannot be activated because of a temporary lack of resources at
the remote LU; or the session was deactivated because of session outage before the conversation could
be allocated. The condition is temporary, and the program can try the allocation request again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>X'0002'</td>
<td>USF6ALCM</td>
<td>CONVERSATION TYPE MISMATCH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU rejected the allocation request because the remote transaction program does not support
the respective mapped or basic protocol boundary. This return code is returned on an APPCCMD
subsequent to APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>X'0003'</td>
<td>USF6ALPI</td>
<td>PIP NOT ALLOWED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU rejected the allocation request because the local application program provided program
initialization parameter (PIP) data (along with the FMH-5) and either the partner LU does not support PIP
data, or the remote transaction program has no PIP variables defined. This return code is returned on an
APPCCMD subsequent to APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>USF6ALPP</td>
<td>PIP NOT SPECIFIED CORRECTLY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU rejected the allocation request because the remote transaction program has one or more
PIP variables defined and the local application program provided no program initialization parameters, or
the local application program specified program initialization parameters (along with the FMH-5) that do
not correspond in number to those defined for the remote transaction program. This return code is
returned on an APPCCMD subsequent to APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>X'0005'</td>
<td>USF6ALSC</td>
<td>SECURITY NOT VALID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU rejected the allocation request because the access security information supplied by the
local application (in the FMH-5) is not valid. This return code is returned on an APPCCMD subsequent to
APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>X'0006'</td>
<td>USF6ALSY</td>
<td>SYNC LEVEL NOT SUPPORTED BY LU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The partner LU rejected the allocation request because the synchronization level specified in the allocation request is not supported by both the local and partner LU. The local LU specifies its level of synchronization support on its APPL statement. The partner LU has returned the negotiated level between the two LUs in the BIND response. This return code is returned on the APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC macroinstruction for the local LU.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>X'0007'</td>
<td>USF6ALSL</td>
<td>SYNC LEVEL NOT SUPPORTED BY PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU rejected the allocation request because the local application program specified a synchronization level (in the FMH-5) that the remote transaction program does not support. This return code is returned on an APPCCMD subsequent to APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>X'0008'</td>
<td>USF6ALTP</td>
<td>TPN NOT RECOGNIZED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU rejected the allocation request because the local application program specified a remote transaction program name (TPN) that the partner LU does not recognize. This return code is returned on an APPCCMD subsequent to APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>X'0009'</td>
<td>USF6ALTN</td>
<td>TRANSACTION PROGRAM NOT AVAILABLE, NO RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU rejected the allocation request because the local application program specified a remote transaction program that the partner LU recognizes but cannot start. The condition is not temporary, and the application should not try the allocation request again. This return code is returned on an APPCCMD subsequent to APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>X'000A'</td>
<td>USF6ALTR</td>
<td>TRANSACTION PROGRAM NOT AVAILABLE, RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU rejected the allocation request because the local application specified a remote program that the remote LU recognizes but currently cannot start. The condition is temporary, and the application can try the allocation request again. This return code is returned on an APPCCMD subsequent to APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>X'000B'</td>
<td>USF6ALRN</td>
<td>CANNOT RECONNECT TRANSACTION PROGRAM, NO RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU rejected the reconnection request because it does not recognize the conversation correlator. The condition is not temporary, and the application should not try the reconnection request again. This return code is returned on an APPCCMD subsequent to APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC.
The partner LU rejected the reconnection request because it currently cannot reconnect the remote transaction program implied by the conversation correlator. The condition is temporary, however, and the application can try the reconnection request again. This return code is returned on an APPCCMD subsequent to APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC.

The partner LU rejected the allocation request because the local application program specified a recovery level of program reconnect (in the FMH-5) and the remote transaction program does not support program reconnect. This return code is returned on an APPCCMD subsequent to APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC.

The APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC macroinstruction is rejected because the specified mode name is pending recovery for persistent LU-LU sessions. Restore the mode by issuing APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=RESTORE.

The allocation request has been cancelled before its normal processing could be completed. The local application program issued a request for abnormal deallocation of the pending conversation.

The allocation request has been rejected because it specifies a full-duplex conversation with a sync point level not allowed for a full-duplex conversation.

The allocation request has been rejected because it specifies a full-duplex conversation and the negotiated level of support between the local application and the partner LU does not allow full-duplex conversations.
The APPC/OPRCTL = CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction did not process successfully. The CNOS_ALLOCATION_ERROR RCPRI code together with one of the following RCSEC subcodes (X'0000'–X'0006') form the complete return code that is returned to the transaction program. The RCSEC subcode identifies the specific error. The local and partner LUs' CNOS parameters are not changed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0008'</td>
<td>(all)</td>
<td>USF6CNSA</td>
<td>CNOS FAILURE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The control operator conversation cannot be allocated because of a condition that is not temporary. For example, the session to be used for the control operator conversation cannot be activated because the session limit for the specified partner LU and SNASVCMG mode name is currently 0 at either the local LU or partner LU; or because of a system definition error or a session-activation protocol error; or because a session protocol error caused the session to be deactivated before the conversation could be allocated. The CNOS will not be able to complete successfully until the condition is corrected. This code can also be returned if a partner LU rejects a SNASVCMG mode name BIND.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0008'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6CANR</td>
<td>ALLOCATION FAILURE NO RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The control operator conversation cannot be allocated because of a temporary condition. For example, the session to be used for the control operator conversation cannot be activated because of a temporary lack of resources at the local LU or partner LU, or the session was deactivated because of session outage before the conversation could be allocated. The condition is temporary, and the control operator can try the transaction again later.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0008'</td>
<td>X'0001'</td>
<td>USF6CAR</td>
<td>ALLOCATION FAILURE RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU is currently unable to start the transaction program identified as hex 06F1, which is the SNA service transaction program for the control operator. For example, there can be a temporary lack of resources the partner LU needs to start the transaction program. The condition is temporary, and the control operator can try the transaction again later.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0008'</td>
<td>X'0002'</td>
<td>USF6CATR</td>
<td>TRANSACTION PROGRAM NOT AVAILABLE, RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU is unable to start the transaction program identified as X'06F1', which is the SNA service transaction program for the control operator. The condition is not temporary, and the application should not try the CNOS request again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0008'</td>
<td>X'0003'</td>
<td>USF6CATN</td>
<td>TRANSACTION PROGRAM NOT AVAILABLE, NO RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU is unable to start the transaction program identified as X'06F1', which is the SNA service transaction program for the control operator. The condition is not temporary, and the application should not try the CNOS request again.
The partner LU rejected the CNOS conversation allocation request because the remote transaction program does not support the respective mapped or basic protocol boundary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0008'</td>
<td>X'0005'</td>
<td>USF6CASC</td>
<td>SECURITY NOT VALID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU rejected the CNOS conversation allocation request because the access security information supplied by VTAM (in the FMH-5) is invalid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0008'</td>
<td>X'0006'</td>
<td>USF6SPMC</td>
<td>MODE MUST BE RESTORED BEFORE USING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction is rejected because the specified mode name is pending recovery for persistent LU-LU sessions. Restore the mode by issuing APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=RESTORE. New modes can be added once the SNASVCMG mode for an LU has been restored, but any mode that exists when the failure (or takeover) occurs cannot be used until that mode has been restored.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0008'</td>
<td>X'0007'</td>
<td>USF6NQNM</td>
<td>NETWORK QUALIFIED NAME MISMATCH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The name on an APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction was an ACB name. The ACB name is not identical to the network resource name. ACB names cannot be used in cross-domain, cross-network, or network qualified. For information on coding the ACBNAME operand, see the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'000C'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6CNSN</td>
<td>CNOS RESOURCE FAILURE, NO RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction did not execute successfully because of a failure that caused the control operator conversation to be deallocated prematurely. For example, the session being used for the control operator conversation was deactivated for one of the following reasons:

- A session protocol error
- A session outage from which the control operator component of the LU could not recover.

The conversation also might be deallocated because of a protocol error between the control operator components of the LUs. The condition is not temporary, and the control operator should not try the transaction again until the condition is corrected. The CNOS parameters remain unchanged at the local LU, or both the local and partner LUs, depending on when the failure occurred.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0010'</td>
<td>(all)</td>
<td>USF6CRRJ</td>
<td>COMMAND RACE REJECT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction did not execute successfully because two CNOS operations caused contention for the needed resources.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>IST US FBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0010'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6CRPR</td>
<td>PARTNER GRANTED RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both LUs initiated a CNOS negotiation for the same mode at the same time. The partner LU will try the CNOS request again. VTAM fails the CNOS request from the local LU.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>IST US FBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0010'</td>
<td>X'0001'</td>
<td>USF6CRLR</td>
<td>CONTROL OPERATOR FOR LOCAL LU RETRIED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both LUs initiated CNOS processing for the same mode at the same time. VTAM failed the partner's CNOS attempt, and the local LU was given permission to try the CNOS request again. VTAM attempted CNOS processing again but the subsequent CNOS negotiation failed as well. VTAM was forced to fail the local LU's CNOS request.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>IST US FBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0010'</td>
<td>X'0002'</td>
<td>USF6PCIP</td>
<td>PARTNER CNOS IN PROGRESS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU has already begun processing a CNOS for the same mode name, and its processing will continue uninterrupted. The application program must reissue this APPCCMD for it to be processed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>IST US FBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0010'</td>
<td>X'0003'</td>
<td>USF6LPSS</td>
<td>LU IN PENDING SINGLE STATE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The CNOS negotiation cannot be attempted at this time because the partner LU has initiated a CNOS request for the same mode. The partner LU might be a single-session-capable LU. The local LU cannot issue a CNOS request until the CNOS request initiated by the partner LU completes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>IST US FBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0010'</td>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>USF6PLSS</td>
<td>PARTNER LU STARTING SESSION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A partner LU that provides only single-session support is currently initiating a session. Because only one session can be active at a time, the application program's CNOS request is rejected. The application program can try the CNOS command again later.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>IST US FBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0014'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6DABP</td>
<td>DEALLOCATE ABEND PROGRAM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remote transaction program issued a DEALLOCATE verb, as defined in the LU 6.2 architecture, specifying the TYPE(ABEND_PROG) parameter, or the remote LU did so because of a remote transaction program abend condition. If the conversation for the remote transaction program was in a state in which information can be received when the DEALLOCATE was issued, information sent by the local application and not yet received by the remote transaction program was purged. This return code can be reported to the local application on any APPCCMD macroinstruction that can process the error notification on a half-duplex conversation. This return code can only be reported on an APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE on a full-duplex conversation. The error indicator sent by the partner LU to specify the DEALLOCATE_ABEND_PROGRAM condition can specify that error log data follows the error indicator. The error log data indicator is returned to the application program in the LOGRCV field of the completed
If a DEALLOCATE_ABEND_PROGRAM RCPRI code is returned to the application along with LOGRCV=YES, the conversation should issue APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE, QUALIFY=SPEC|ISPEC to receive the error log data. The conversation is then ended. If a DEALLOCATE_ABEND_PROGRAM RCPRI code is returned to the application along with LOGRCV=NO, the conversation is ended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0018'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6DABS</td>
<td>DEALLOCATE ABEND SERVICE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remote transaction program issued a DEALLOCATE verb, as described in the LU 6.2 architecture, specifying the TYPE(ABEND_SVC) parameter. If the conversation for the remote transaction program was in a state in which information can be received when the DEALLOCATE was issued, information sent by the local application and not yet received by the remote transaction program was purged. This return code can be reported to the local application on any APPCCMD macroinstruction that can process the error notification on a half-duplex conversation. This return code can only be reported on an APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE on a full-duplex conversation. The error indicator sent by the partner LU to specify the DEALLOCATE_ABEND_SERVICE condition can specify that error log data follows the error indicator. The error log data indicator is returned to the application program in the LOGRCV field of the completed macroinstruction. If a DEALLOCATE_ABEND_SERVICE RCPRI code is returned to the application along with LOGRCV=YES, the conversation is in PEND_END_CONV_LOG or PEND_RESET_LOG state. If a DEALLOCATE_ABEND_SERVICE RCPRI code is returned to the application along with LOGRCV=NO, the conversation is in END_CONV or FDX_RESET state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'001C'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6DABT</td>
<td>DEALLOCATE ABEND TIMER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remote transaction program issued a DEALLOCATE verb, as described in the LU 6.2 architecture, specifying the TYPE(ABEND_TIMER) parameter. If the conversation for the remote program was in a state in which information can be received when the DEALLOCATE was issued, information sent by the local application program and not yet received by the remote transaction program was purged. This return code can be reported to the local program on any APPCCMD macroinstruction that can process the error notification on a half-duplex conversation. This return code can only be reported on an APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE on a full-duplex conversation. The error indicator sent by the partner LU to specify the DEALLOCATE_ABEND_TIMER condition can specify that error log data follows the error indicator. The error log data indicator is returned to the application program in the LOGRCV field of the completed macroinstruction. If a DEALLOCATE_ABEND_TIMER RCPRI code is returned to the application along with LOGRCV=YES, the conversation is in PEND_END_CONV_LOG or PEND_RESET_LOG state. If a DEALLOCATE_ABEND_TIMER RCPRI code is returned to the application along with LOGRCV=NO, the conversation is in END_CONV or FDX_RESET state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0020'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6CNSR</td>
<td>CNOS FAILURE, RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction was issued and a conversation was begun with the partner LU. However, a failure occurred that caused the conversation to be prematurely terminated. For example, the session being used for the conversation was deactivated because of a session outage, such as a line failure or a modem failure. The condition is temporary, and the application can try the transaction again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0024'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6LRBE</td>
<td>LOGICAL RECORD BOUNDARY ERROR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The application program began sending a logical record before the previous logical record was sent in its entirety. The conversation state does not change.

For macroinstructions that use the QUALIFY=DATACON keyword, the data that was to be sent with the confirmation request is held. The application program must either furnish more data to finish the logical record, or truncate the incomplete record. The application cannot immediately send more data to complete the logical record, but must explicitly flush the send buffer and then send data to complete the logical record.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0028'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6SLCL</td>
<td>LU MODE SESSION LIMIT CLOSED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction did not execute successfully because the partner LU currently will not allow the session limit for the specified mode name to be raised above 0. The session limit remains at 0. This condition is not necessarily permanent; the control operator can try the CNOS transaction again later.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>(all)</td>
<td>USF6Parm</td>
<td>PARAMETER ERROR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM rejected the APPCCMD because one of the RPL, RPL extension, or session limits structure fields specified in the APPCCMD contained a value that was not valid. The PARAMETER_ERROR RCPRI code together with the following RCSEC subcodes (X'0000'–X'002D') form the complete return code that is returned to the application. The subcode identifies the specific error. This RCPRI code is returned on the APPCCMD that contained the parameter that was not valid. When this RCPRI code is returned on a conversation APPCCMD macroinstruction (that is, a macroinstruction that does not specify CONTROL=OPRCNTL), the state of the conversation remains unchanged. When this RCPRI code is returned on an APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL macroinstruction, the local and partner LUs' CNOS parameters are not changed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6IVLU</td>
<td>INVALID LU NAME OR NETWORK IDENTIFIER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APPCCMD specified an unrecognized partner LU name or network identifier.

This combination of return codes might result if VTAM does not find the LU name for a partner in the LU-mode table. The partner LU name and the (logon) mode name are added to the dynamically built LU-mode table during CNOS negotiation. To initiate CNOS negotiation, the application program issues the APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction and specifies the LU name and logon mode (LOGMODE) name to be used during communication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0001'</td>
<td>USF6IVMD</td>
<td>INVALID MODE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APPCCMD specified an unrecognized logmode name, or the logmode name is not allowed for the LU-LU pair.

This combination of return codes might occur if the LU name specified for a conversation allocation request is present in the LU-mode table but the (logon) mode name is not present. The partner LU name and the (logon) mode name are added to the dynamically built LU-mode table during CNOS negotiation. To initiate CNOS negotiation, the application program issues the APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL,
QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction and specifies the LU name and logon mode (LOGMODE) name to be used during communication.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0002'</td>
<td>USF6IVCI</td>
<td>INVALID CONVERSATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APPCCMD specified an unassigned conversation ID, or the RPL used for the request specified an ACB other than the one associated with the conversation assigned that CONVID. The value specified might have been a valid CONVID, but the conversation might not be active.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0003'</td>
<td>USF6IVLL</td>
<td>INVALID LL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data provided by the application program on an APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, an APPCCMD CONTROL=PREPRCV, or an APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC macroinstruction contained an invalid logical record length (LL) value of X'0000', X'0001', X'8000', or X'8001'. An LL value of hex 0001, which indicates that the data contains a presentation services (PS) header for sync point, is allowed only on conversations with a synchronization level of sync point.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>USF6IVSV</td>
<td>INVALID VALUES FOR SNASVCMG MODE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction was issued and the values specified for the SESSLIM, MINWINL, and MINWINR do not specify (2,1,1) or (0,0,0), respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0005'</td>
<td>USF6IVDL</td>
<td>INVALID DRAINL CHANGE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction was issued, NBRMODE=ONE and DRAINL=YES were specified, the session limit in effect when the APPCCMD was issued was 0, and DRAINL=NO was in effect when the APPCCMD was issued. (The application program attempted to change DRAINL from NO to YES on an APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction when session limits were 0.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0006'</td>
<td>USF6SNAR</td>
<td>SNASVCMG MODE CANNOT CURRENTLY BE RESET</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction is issued, the SNASVCMG mode name is specified, and either one or more session limits for the mode name group for the partner LU is not 0; or one or more session limits for the mode name group for the partner LU is 0, but draining is enabled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0007'</td>
<td>USF6MMEX</td>
<td>MINWINL PLUS MINWINR EXCEEDS SESSLIM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS or QUALIFY=DEFINE macroinstruction was issued and either the sum of MINWINL plus MINWINR is greater than the SESSLIM value specified, or the sum of DMINWINL plus DMINWNR is greater than the DSESSLIM value specified.
The application issued one of the following macroinstructions:

- `APPCMD CONTROL=RCVEXPD`
- `APPCMD CONTROL=RCVFMH5`
- `APPCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE,OPTCD=XBUFLST`
- `APPCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL,QUALIFY=ACTSESS`
- `APPCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL,QUALIFY=DISPLAY`
- `APPCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL,QUALIFY=RESTORE`
- `APPCMD CONTROL=TESTSTAT`.

The data area or data length was not suitable as indicated in the following list:

**RECEIVE,OPTCD=XBUFLST**
- The area specified is not large enough to hold one extended buffer list entry.

**RCVEXPD**
- Data area is too small to contain all the expedited data.

**RCVFMH5**
- Data area is too small to contain the next available FMH-5

**QUALIFY=ACTSESS**
- Data length indicated in the supplied session parameters was larger than the amount of data provided or exceeds the maximum size allowed.

**QUALIFY=DISPLAY**
- Data area is too small to contain the DEFINE/DISPLAY (ISTSLD) structure.

**QUALIFY=RESTORE**
- Data area is too small to contain the RESTORE (ISTREST) structure.

**TESTSTAT**
- Data area is too small to contain the status data structure (ISTSTATD).

The application program issued one of the following macroinstructions:

- `APPCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=ACTSESS`
- `APPCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS`
- `APPCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=DEFINE`.

The data length was not suitable as indicated in the following list:

**QUALIFY=ACTSESS**
- Data length provided was less than the minimum size for the session parameters.

**QUALIFY=CNOS**
- Data length provided was less than the minimum size for the session limits structure (ISTSLCNS).

**QUALIFY=DEFINE**
- Data length provided was less than the minimum size for the DEFINE/DISPLAY (ISTSLD) structure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'000A'</td>
<td>USF6INFM</td>
<td>INCOMPLETE FMH5 SUPPLIED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application program issued APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC, but did not supply an entire FMH-5.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'000B'</td>
<td>USF6INGD</td>
<td>INCOMPLETE GDS VARIABLE SUPPLIED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application program issued an abnormal termination APPCCMD deallocation macroinstruction, but did not supply an entire GDS variable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'000C'</td>
<td>USF60EXT</td>
<td>ZERO EXIT FIELD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RPL specified that the ECB-EXIT field is being used as an EXIT field, but the RPL exit routine address in the field is zero. No RPL exit routine has been scheduled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'000D'</td>
<td>USF60ECB</td>
<td>ZERO ECB FIELD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RPL specified that the ECB-EXIT field is being used to point to an external ECB, but the address in the field is zero. No ECB has been posted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'000E'</td>
<td>USF6RIAS</td>
<td>REQUEST INVALID FOR ADDRESS SPACE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A macroinstruction was issued in other than the ACB address space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'000F'</td>
<td>USF6CBIN</td>
<td>CONTROL BLOCK INVALID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RPL's ACB field does not contain the address of a valid ACB or the ACB is closed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0010'</td>
<td>USF6INDL</td>
<td>INVALID DATA ADDRESS OR LENGTH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD was issued that specified a work area address that is beyond the addressable range of the application program.

If using a buffer list or extended buffer list to send data, check entries to ensure that the length field does not contain any negative values.
An APPCCMD is issued that specifies a conversation resource while an outstanding macroinstruction that targets the same conversation and processes on the same conversation queue is pending completion, or an APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL is issued while an outstanding operator control APPCCMD that targets the same LU is pending completion. Wait until the first macroinstruction completes or coordinate this request with the one that is outstanding.

For additional information on conversation queues, see the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programmer's LU 6.2 Guide.

The RECLEN field of the RPL was not valid.

For the following macroinstructions, the RECLEN field must be a nonzero multiple of 16:
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC, OPTCD=BUFLST
- APPCCMD CONTROL=PREPRCV, OPTCD=BUFLST
- APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, OPTCD=BUFLST
- APPCCMD CONTROL=SENDEXPD, OPTCD=BUFLST
- APPCCMD CONTROL=SENDRCV, OPTCD=BUFLST.

For the following macroinstructions, the RECLEN field must be a nonzero multiple of 48:
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC, OPTCD=XBUFLST
- APPCCMD CONTROL=PREPRCV, OPTCD=XBUFLST
- APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, OPTCD=XBUFLST
- APPCCMD CONTROL=SENDRCV, OPTCD=XBUFLST.

For the APPCCMD CONTROL=SENDRCV, OPTCD=XBUFLST macroinstruction, the value for RECLEN minus 16 must be a nonzero multiple of 48.

The application program issued one of the following macroinstructions:
- APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=DISPLAY
- APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=RESTORE.

The application program also specified a mode name for which no corresponding entry exists in the LU-mode table.
The application program issued an APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=ACTSESS and specified a set of BIND parameters that were not valid, or the parameters in the BIND that was received were not valid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0015'</td>
<td>USF6IVTP</td>
<td>INVALID TPN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application program issued an APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC with an FMH-5 that contained a transaction program name that was reserved or not valid, such as X'06F1', which is the SNA service transaction program for the control operator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0016'</td>
<td>USF6NOLU</td>
<td>NO CORRESPONDING LU IN LM TABLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application program issued one of the following macroinstructions:
- APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=DISPLAY
- APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=RESTORE.

The application program also specified an LU name for which no corresponding entry exists in the LU-mode table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0017'</td>
<td>USF6IMDF</td>
<td>INVALID MODE SPECIFIED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application program issued an APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=DEFINE macroinstruction and specified mode name SNASVCMG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0018'</td>
<td>USF6ILSP</td>
<td>INVALID LIMIT SPECIFIED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction was issued and one of the session limit fields was an incorrect value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0019'</td>
<td>USF6SMAI</td>
<td>SNASVCMG MODE ALREADY INITIALIZED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction was issued in order to initialize the SNASVCMG mode. However, it is already initialized, and no action was taken.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'001A'</td>
<td>USF6ALLS</td>
<td>ALL MODES SPECIFIED ON SINGLE SESSION LU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction was issued against all the mode names of the LU specified. However, the partner LU is single-session capable. Therefore, an APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction must be issued against a specific mode name.
### Return codes for VTAM macroinstructions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'001B'</td>
<td>USF6SMSS</td>
<td>SNASVCMG OR CPSVCMG MODE FOR SINGLE SESSION LU</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction was issued for the SNASVCMG or CPSVCMG mode name. However, the partner LU is single-session capable, and the SNASVCMG or CPSVCMG is not allowed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'001C'</td>
<td>USF6SSMI</td>
<td>SINGLE SESSION, MODE ALREADY INITIALIZED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction was issued for a partner LU that is single-session capable. However, another of the LU’s mode names is already initialized to nonzero session limits, and only one mode name can have nonzero session limits at a time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'001E'</td>
<td>USF6CIDI</td>
<td>CID INVALID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RPL’s ARG field does not contain a valid session identifier (CID). You might have inadvertently modified the field or failed to set it in the first place, or you might have used the CID of a session that no longer exists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'001F'</td>
<td>USF6APNA</td>
<td>APPCCMD ISSUED FOR NON-APPC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application issued an APPCCMD against a non-LU 6.2 session or resource. The APPCCMD is rejected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0020'</td>
<td>USF6PRRO</td>
<td>PREVIOUS REJECT REQUEST OUTSTANDING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=REJECT request was issued. However, a previous APPCCMD CONTROL=REJECT request has already been issued for the same resource. The later APPCCMD CONTROL=REJECT was rejected.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0021'</td>
<td>USF6DARJ</td>
<td>ABNORMAL DEALLOCATE REJECTED, RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the following macroinstructions was issued:

- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC, QUALIFY=ABNDPROG
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC, QUALIFY=ABNDSERV
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC, QUALIFY=ABNDTIME
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC, QUALIFY=ABNDUSER.
However, a prior macroinstruction that cannot be cancelled is outstanding. The command is not allowed in this case and is rejected. This command also is not allowed to be issued when the conversation is in RECEIVE state and no data has been received for the conversation. APPCCMD CONTROL=REJECT, QUALIFY=CONV can be issued to terminate the conversation and session in this case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0022'</td>
<td>USF6IVCQ</td>
<td>INVALID CONTROL OR QUALIFY VALUE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An undefined value for the CONTROL or QUALIFY keyword was specified, or a QUALIFY value is not valid to use with the specified CONTROL value. For CONTROL types that do not use a QUALIFY value, RPL6QUAL must be set to zero.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0023'</td>
<td>USF6INSI</td>
<td>INVALID SESSION INSTANCE IDENTIFIER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM rejected an APPCCMD CONTROL=REJECT, QUALIFY=SESSION request or an APPCCMD CONTROL=SETSESS, QUALIFY=SUSPEND request or an APPCCMD CONTROL=SETSESS, QUALIFY=RESUME request because the local application specified:

- A session instance identifier for a session that was not active at the time of the request
- A session ID length that was not valid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0024'</td>
<td>USF6PSHI</td>
<td>PS HEADER NOT SUPPLIED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM rejected the APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND request because the local application did not supply a complete PS header. (For example, the PS header length and data that follows are missing.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0025'</td>
<td>USF6PSLI</td>
<td>PS HEADER LENGTH IS INSUFFICIENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM rejected the APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND request because the local application specified an insufficient PS header length (the length equals 0).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0026'</td>
<td>USF6NMSC</td>
<td>SESSION INSTANCE IDENTIFIER AND CONVERSATION IDENTIFIER MISMATCH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM rejected the APPCCMD CONTROL=SETSESS, QUALIFY=SUSPEND request because the application program requested a session with APPCCMD CONTROL=SETSESS, QUALIFY=SUSPEND, but the conversation identified by CONVID was not currently assigned to the session identified by SESSID. VTAM rejected the request and nothing was suspended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0027'</td>
<td>USF6IDET</td>
<td>INVALID DEACTIVATION TYPE CODE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VTAM rejected the APPCCMD CONTROL=REJECT, QUALIFY=SESSION request because the local application program omitted the DEACTYP parameter or specified an UNBIND deactivation type code value other than cleanup (X'0F') or protocol violation (X'FE'). The session has been successfully deactivated with UNBIND (X'0F').

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0028'</td>
<td>USF6NCRY</td>
<td>CRYPTOGRAPHY NOT ALLOWED ON MODE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, an APPCCMD CONTROL=PREPRCV, or an APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC macroinstruction is rejected because CRYPT=YES is specified, and the mode does not support encryption.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'0029'</td>
<td>USF6INLI</td>
<td>INVALID LIST VALUE SPECIFIED ON APPCCMD FOR RESTORE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The value for the LIST field in the RPL is not equal to NONE, ALL, or NOSESS. The keyword LIST=ALL, LIST=NONE, or LIST=NOSESS can be specified on the APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=RESTORE macroinstruction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'002A'</td>
<td>USF6INCG</td>
<td>INVALID CGID VALUE SPECIFIED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A macroinstruction was issued specifying CONVGRP, but the conversation group ID (CGID) was not valid. You might have unintentionally modified the field, failed to set it correctly, or used a CGID that corresponds to a session that no longer exists.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'002B'</td>
<td>USF6NONI</td>
<td>NETWORK-QUALIFIED NAME REQUIRED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NETID was not coded on the APPCCMD although PARMS=(NQNAMES=YES) was coded on the ACB macroinstruction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>USF6INEL</td>
<td>PARAMETER ERROR - INVALID EXPEDITED DATA LENGTH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=SENDEXPD was issued that specified an expedited data length of zero or an expedited data length greater than the allowed maximum. The largest expedited data size that can be sent with one macroinstruction invocation is 86 bytes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'002C'</td>
<td>X'002D'</td>
<td>USF6INSC</td>
<td>PARAMETER ERROR - INVALID SENSE CODE VALUE SPECIFIED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC|DEALLOCQ,QUALIFY=ABNDUSER was specified with a sense code that was not an allocation or abnormal deallocation sense code value.
The application supplied VTAM with a vector area address that is not valid or is write-protected.

The application supplied VTAM with a vector area which is smaller than the minimum required size.

A storage type indication was not supplied or is invalid. Storage type is required to be specified via the ISTAPC82 mapping DSECT which is mapped within the ISTAPCVL mapping DSECT.

The APPCCMD CONTROL=SENDRCV was issued without specifying a buffer. OPTCD=BUFFLST|XBUFLST is required for this macroinstruction.

An unexpected vector was provided on an APPCCMD request. An input vector is not defined for the APPCCMD.

A required input vector was either not provided or specified incorrectly on an APPCCMD request.
The FMH-5 received from the application indicated password substitution in byte 4, bit 3. The session established with the partner does not support password substitution. Reissue the macroinstruction with this bit setting off.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0030'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6PENT</td>
<td>PROGRAM ERROR NO TRUNCATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remote transaction program issued an LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb specifying the TYPE(PROG) parameter; the conversation for the remote program was in a sending state; and the LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb did not truncate a logical record. No truncation occurs when a transaction program issues the LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb before sending any logical records or after sending a complete logical record. This return code is reported to the local application program when it issues an APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE macroinstruction prior to receiving any logical records or after receiving one or more complete logical records.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
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<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0034'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6PEPU</td>
<td>PROGRAM ERROR PURGING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remote transaction program issued an LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb, specifying the TYPE(PROG) parameter, and the conversation for the remote transaction program was in RECEIVE state. The LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb might have caused information to be purged. Purging occurs when a transaction program issues the LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb in RECEIVE state before receiving all the information sent by the local application, that is, all the information sent prior to the reporting of the PROGRAM_ERROR_PURGING return code to the local application. The purging can occur at the local LU, the remote LU, or both. No purging occurs when a transaction program issues the LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb in a CONFIRM state, or in RECEIVE state after receiving all the information sent by the local application. This RCPRI code is normally reported to the local application on an APPCCMD it issues after sending some information to the remote transaction program. However, the RCPRI code can be reported on an APPCCMD the application issues prior to sending any information, depending on the CONTROL and QUALIFY fields of the APPCCMD and when it is issued. The conversation is in RECEIVE state.

**Note:** This code is never reported on an APPCCMD issued on a full-duplex conversation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
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<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0038'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6PETR</td>
<td>PROGRAM ERROR TRUNCATING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remote transaction program issued an LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb, specifying the TYPE(PROG) parameter; the conversation for the remote transaction program was in a sending state; and the LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb truncated a logical record. Truncation occurs when a transaction program begins sending a logical record and then issues the LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb before sending the complete logical record. This return code is reported to the local application on an APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE macroinstruction issued after receiving the truncated logical record. The conversation state is unchanged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'003C'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6SENT</td>
<td>SERVICE ERROR NO TRUNCATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remote transaction program issued an LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb, specifying the TYPE(SVC) parameter; the conversation for the remote transaction program was in a sending state; and the LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb did not truncate a logical record. No truncation occurs when a transaction program issues the LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb before sending any logical records or after sending a complete logical record. This return code is reported to the local application on an APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE macroinstruction issued after receiving any logical records or after receiving one or more complete logical records.
macroinstruction it issues prior to receiving any logical records or after receiving one or more complete logical records. The conversation state is unchanged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
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<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0040'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6SEPU</td>
<td>SERVICE ERROR PURGING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remote transaction program issued an LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb, specifying the TYPE(SVC) parameter, and the conversation for the remote transaction program was in RECEIVE state. The LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb might have caused information to be purged. Purging occurs when a transaction program issues the LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb in RECEIVE state before receiving all the information sent by the local application, that is, all the information sent prior to the reporting of the SERVICE_ERROR_PURGING return code to the local application. The purging can occur at the local LU, the remote LU, or both. No purging occurs when a transaction program issues the LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb in a CONFIRM state, or in RECEIVE state after receiving all the information sent by the local application. This return code is normally reported to the local application on an APPCCMD it issues after sending some information to the remote transaction program. However, the return code can be reported on an APPCCMD the application issues prior to sending any information, depending on the CONTROL and QUALIFY fields of the APPCCMD and when it is issued. The conversation is in RECEIVE state.

**Note:** This code is never reported on an APPCCMD issued on a full-duplex conversation.

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0044'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6SETR</td>
<td>SERVICE ERROR TRUNCATING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remote transaction program issued an LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb, specifying the TYPE(SVC) parameter; the conversation for the remote transaction program was in a sending state; and the LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb truncated a logical record. Truncation occurs when a program begins sending a logical record and then issues the LU 6.2 SEND_ERROR verb before sending the complete logical record. This return code is reported to the local application on an APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE macroinstruction issued after receiving the truncated logical record. The conversation state is unchanged.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0048'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6RFNR</td>
<td>RESOURCE FAILURE, NO RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A failure occurred that caused the conversation to be prematurely terminated. For example, the session being used for the conversation was deactivated because of a session protocol error. The condition is not temporary, and the application should not try the transaction again until the condition is corrected. The conversation is in END_CONV or FDX_RESET state if no log data is present. If log data is present, the conversation is in PEND_END_CONV_LOG or PEND_RESET_LOG state.

Two common failures are:

1. Local LU sends unexpected control information.
   - For example, the conversation can be in PENDING_DEALLOCATE state, but something other than a deallocate is received, or an FMH-7 is not received when it is expected.

2. Local LU sends unexpected data on the conversation.
   - For example, a logical record that is not valid, PS header or FMH-7, might have been received, or a logical record is truncated by something other than an FMH-7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'004C'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6RFRE</td>
<td>RESOURCE FAILURE, RETRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A failure occurred that caused the conversation to be prematurely terminated. For example, the session being used for the conversation was deactivated because of a session outage, such as a line failure or a modem failure. The application can try the transaction again when the error that caused the session outage has been corrected. The conversation is in END_CONV or FDX_RESET state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'0050'</td>
<td>'0000'</td>
<td>USF6STER</td>
<td>STATE ERROR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The specified conversation was not in an appropriate state to issue the specified APPCCMD. For example, the application program issued APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, QUALIFY=DATA, but the conversation was in RECEIVE state. The state of the conversation remains unchanged.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'0054'</td>
<td>'0000'</td>
<td>USF6URMD</td>
<td>UNRECOGNIZED MODE NAME</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=CNOS macroinstruction did not execute successfully because the partner LU does not recognize the specified mode name. The local and partner LUs' CNOS parameters are not changed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'0058'</td>
<td>'0000'</td>
<td>USF6UNSC</td>
<td>UNSUCCESSFUL, SESSION NOT AVAILABLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The APPCCMD CONTROL=ALLOC, QUALIFY=IMMED macroinstruction issued by the local application program did not execute successfully because there was not a contention-winner session available for use by a new conversation request. This RCPRI code is returned on the unsuccessful APPCCMD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'005C'</td>
<td>(all)</td>
<td>USF6UECR</td>
<td>USER ERROR CODE RECEIVED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An FMH-7 was received that contained a sense code not interpreted by VTAM. The unrecognized sense code is passed to the application program through the SENSE field in the RPL extension. The application program must determine whether the sense code is a valid user-supplied sense code or a code that is not valid. The USER_ERROR_CODE RECEIVED RCPRI code together with the following RCSEC subcodes ('0000' '0001') form the complete return code that is returned to the application. The subcode specifies whether a negative response preceded the FMH-7 containing the unrecognized sense code. The conversation is in a receiving state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'005C'</td>
<td>'0000'</td>
<td>USF6FNGR</td>
<td>FOLLOWING NEGATIVE RESPONSE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The FMH-7 containing the unrecognized sense code was received by VTAM following the receipt of a negative response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'005C'</td>
<td>'0001'</td>
<td>USF6WNGR</td>
<td>WITHOUT NEGATIVE RESPONSE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The FMH-7 containing the unrecognized sense code was not preceded by a negative response.
The application issued an APPCCMD CONTROL=RCVFMH5, but there is currently no FMH-5 waiting to be received by the application program.

An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=ACTSESS macroinstruction did not execute successfully because activation for the pending active session failed. For example, the path between the application and the other LU could have been lost.

An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=ACTSESS macroinstruction did not execute successfully because activating the pending active session would have caused the session limits for the mode name group to be exceeded.

An APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=ACTSESS or QUALIFY=DACTSESS macroinstruction was issued for a session that is no longer pending. The CID for the session is valid but a BIND or CINIT is no longer queued, or the session is being deactivated due to a previous error or request.

VTAM is unable to process the request because of a temporary storage shortage, a resource shortage, or other shortage.

- If a sense code is not provided, a temporary storage shortage has occurred.
- If a sense code is provided indicating insufficient resources, then a storage shortage or other resource shortage has occurred. In either of these cases, the request can be reissued (with EXECRPL, for example.) There is no state change. This return code is reported to the application program to allow time for the problem to diminish or disappear. If VTAM attempts to try the request again, the additional storage might not be available immediately, and the problem might occur again.
- If a sense code is provided other than one for insufficient resources, examine the sense code explanation to determine the action required. In this situation, whether the request can be reissued depends on the information contained in the sense code.
- If this return code is received at the completion of an APPCCMD with CONTROL=RECEIVE, OPTCD=(XBUFLST), then a CSM buffer that meets the storage type specified in the XBUFLST-receive vector could not be obtained to receive the data, or other VTAM internal resources required to receive the data could not be obtained. The system is storage constrained. No data is received.

The application can take several possible actions:
- Reissue the APPCCMD several times as a temporary retry recovery action.
- Issue a receive without the XBUFLST specification so the data can be copied into application private storage.
- Explicitly deallocate the conversation via APPCCMD services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0074'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6HALT</td>
<td>HALT ISSUED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The operator has issued a HALT command. Depending on the type of HALT, the application program can no longer issue certain macroinstructions. See the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programmer’s LU 6.2 Guide for more information on the effect of HALT upon the application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0078'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6VIYA</td>
<td>VTAM INACTIVE FOR YOUR ACB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The association between VTAM and the application program (ACB) that was established with the OPEN macroinstruction has been broken (the ACB is in the process of being closed). This might have occurred because:

- The application program has elsewhere issued a CLOSE that has not yet completed
- VTAM has become inactive
- A VARY NET,INACT command was issued for the application program.

Any active conversations are placed in END_CONV or FDX_RESET state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'007C'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6RQAB</td>
<td>REQUEST ABORTED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VTAM has rejected a request because of an error detected while processing the request or because of an error in the associated session, task, or address space. For example, an abend. If an abend code is available, see Chapter 7, “VTAM abend codes,” on page 301 to interpret the code. An abend might or might not be tried again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0080'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6DLNR</td>
<td>DEALLOCATE NORMAL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The remote transaction program issued an LU 6.2 DEALLOCATE TYPE(FLUSH) verb. This return code is reported to the application program on an APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, QUALIFY=ERROR macroinstruction issued when the conversation is in RECEIVE state. The conversation is in END_CONV state. The conversation can be in RECEIVE state or in PEND_RCV_LOG state. This return code applies only to half-duplex conversations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0084'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6STSH</td>
<td>STORAGE SHORTAGE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicates VTAM has encountered a storage shortage when attempting to satisfy an APPCCMD CONTROL=RECEIVE or an APPCCMD CONTROL=RCVFMH5, either while storing incoming data or sending a pacing response. There is no state change.
This return code can also be issued when a storage failure occurs while processing an internal DEALLOC FLUSH request. VTAM does internal DEALLOC FLUSH processing when it receives an indication that the partner has issued an abnormal deallocation request on the full-duplex conversation.

The application should issue one of the abnormal termination APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC|DEALLOCQ macroinstructions to end the conversation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0088'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6CREJ</td>
<td>CANCELED BY REJECT OR ABNORMAL DEALLOCATE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The request, while in progress, was canceled by the issuance of an APPCCMD CONTROL=REJECT or abnormal deallocation APPCCMD, which has requested the termination of the current conversation and, possibly, the session.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'008C'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6PROE</td>
<td>PARTNER COMMITTED PROTOCOL VIOLATION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The partner LU has violated conversation protocols during the execution of this command. Notification of conversation failure will be received on a subsequent APPCCMD command. There is no state change.

Two common protocol violations are:

- Partner LU sends unexpected control information.
  
  For example, the conversation can be in PENDING_DEALLOCATE state, but something other than a deallocate is received, or an FMH-7 is not received when it is expected.

- Partner LU sends unexpected data on the conversation.
  
  For example, a logical record that is not valid, PS header or FMH-7, might have been received, or a logical record is truncated by something other than an FMH-7.

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<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0090'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6NOTA</td>
<td>APPLICATION NOT APPC CAPABLE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The application program issued an APPCCMD, but the application program has APPC=NO coded on its APPL definition statement. The APPL definition statement must have APPC=YES coded before the application program can issue APPCCMD macroinstructions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RC PRI</th>
<th>RC SEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0094'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6SDRJ</td>
<td>INVALID CONDITION FOR SENDING DATA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This indicates that the application program issued an APPCCMD that provided data to be sent following an error on a previous QUALIFY=DATAFLU or QUALIFY=DATACON type of send (either CONTROL=SEND, CONTROL=PREPRCV or CONTROL=DEALLOC). However, data remains, held by VTAM, from the error on the previous DATAFLU or DATACON macroinstruction.

Before sending more data, issue a macroinstruction that flushes VTAM’s buffers. An APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, QUALIFY=FLUSH macroinstruction, an APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, QUALIFY=ERROR macroinstruction, or one of the abnormal termination CONTROL=DEALLOC macroinstructions will flush the send data queue so that processing can continue.
This indicates a temporary storage shortage has occurred while sending data. This RCPRI, RCSEC combination might be returned for one of the following macroinstructions:

- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC, QUALIFY=ABNDPROG
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC, QUALIFY=ABNDSERV
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOC, QUALIFY=ABNDTIME
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOCQ, QUALIFY=ABNDPROG
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOCQ, QUALIFY=ABNDSERV
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOCQ, QUALIFY=ABNDTIME
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOCQ, QUALIFY=ABNDUSER
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOCQ, QUALIFY=DATACON
- APPCCMD CONTROL=DEALLOCQ, QUALIFY=DATAFLU
- APPCCMD CONTROL=PREPRCV, QUALIFY=DATACON
- APPCCMD CONTROL=PREPRCV, QUALIFY=DATAFLU
- APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, QUALIFY=DATA
- APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, QUALIFY=DATACON
- APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, QUALIFY=DATAFLU
- APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, QUALIFY=ERROR
- APPCCMD CONTROL=SENDRCV, QUALIFY=DATAFLU

The current position in the application-supplied data buffer (the area pointed to by the AREA field of the RPL) is returned in RPL6STBF (the current buffer) and RPL6STDS (displacement in the data). All data prior to this buffer or buffer list entry has been sent.

The user has two alternatives when this return code is received.

- Attempt to continue sending data on the conversation by issuing an APPCCMD macroinstruction with the data pointers and length set to reflect the values returned in RPL6STBF and RPL6STDS. The subsequent macroinstruction must be issued with the AREA field set with the RPL6STBF value plus the RPL6STDS value to avoid duplicating any data already sent. The data length (the RECLEN field in the RPL) must also be adjusted to indicate the amount of remaining data. Once the subsequent macroinstruction with the updated data location completes successfully, the conversation can be continued as if the storage shortage did not occur.

For more information on how to process the remaining data, see the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programmer’s LU 6.2 Guide.

- Deactivate the conversation by issuing one of the abnormal termination CONTROL=DEALLOC macroinstructions, or APPCCMD CONTROL=REJECT macroinstructions. Note that REJECT must be issued to deactivate a conversation if the abnormal termination CONTROL=DEALLOC macroinstructions are unsuccessful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0098'</td>
<td>X'0000'</td>
<td>USF6STGS</td>
<td>TEMPORARY STORAGE SHORTAGE WHILE SENDING DATA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'009C'</td>
<td>X'0001'</td>
<td>USF6RSTF</td>
<td>RESTORE REJECTED—RESTORE ISSUED BEFORE SETLOGON START</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=RESTORE macroinstruction is issued before the SETLOGON START macroinstruction is issued.

VTAM rejected the APPCCMD because the macroinstruction request conflicts in some way with the capabilities of the session or conversation to which it applies. The REQUEST_NOT_ALLOWED RCPRI code together with one of the following RCSEC subcodes form the complete return code that is returned to the transaction program.

VTAM rejected the APPCCMD CONTROL=SENDEXPD because the negotiated support level of the current session does not support protocols needed to transmit expedited data.

VTAM rejected the APPCCMD because the conversation with which it is associated is in the process of being deallocated or terminated.

VTAM rejected an APPCCMD CONTROL=RCVEXPD, QUALIFY=SPEC on a half-duplex conversation because the partner LU is awaiting a change-direction or end-of-chain indicator before sending error information. No expedited information was available to be received.

VTAM rejected the APPCCMD because the CONTROL= and QUALIFY= value combination specified is not allowed for a full-duplex conversation.

VTAM rejected a APPCCMD CONTROL=SENDEXPD,QUALIFY=DATA or an APPCCMD CONTROL=SEND, QUALIFY=RQSEND because the response to a previously issued APPCCMD CONTROL=SENDEXPD,QUALIFY=DATA had not been received from the partner LU.
An application not using VTAM authorized path attempted to use the HPDT interface. The request is disallowed.

A MODIFY DEFINE command with DELETE=UNUSE was issued for an entry in the LU-mode table, but the entry type is not UNUSABLE.

An APPCCMD macroinstruction is issued with a mode name that is pending recovery for persistent LU-LU sessions. Issue the APPCCMD CONTROL=OPRCNTL, QUALIFY=RESTORE macroinstruction to restore the mode.

Note: For more information on which macroinstructions can be issued for modes that are pending recovery for persistent LU-LU sessions, see the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programmer's LU 6.2 Guide.

A macroinstruction has failed for some reason related to the system environment in which the request was processed. The RCSEC subcode identifies the specific error.

A macroinstruction request required the use of an operating system service which is not supported by the active operating system level.

VTAM attempted to suspend processing of an APPCCMD macroinstruction issued in either cross-memory mode or in synchronous SRB-mode with OPTCD=KEEPSRB specified. The attempt failed, probably due to conditions in the operation system environment. The application may reissue the request.
VTAM attempted to resume processing of an APPCCMD macroinstruction issued in either cross-memory mode or in synchronous SRB-mode with OPTCD=KEEPSRB specified. The attempt failed. VTAM is unable to post the request complete. If the application has a LOSTERM exit, it will be scheduled with a reason code of 44. For more information about the LOSTERM exit, see the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Programming. The RPL is now available for reuse.

VTAM’s processing of an APPCCMD request stored on the SEND queue of a full-duplex conversation was ended because the remote transaction program or LU issued an LU 6.2 architecture verb that cancelled further processing of the request. An associated Secondary Return Code value indicates the type of operation that caused the request to be ended.

An APPCCMD that processes on the SEND queue of a full-duplex conversation was terminated because an abnormal deallocation request was issued by the remote transaction program. The FMH-7 received from the partner LU carried a sense code indicating that the remote transaction program issued a DEALLOCATE verb with TYPE(ABEND_PROG).

An APPCCMD that processes on the SEND queue of a full-duplex conversation was terminated because an abnormal deallocation request was issued by the remote transaction program. The FMH-7 received from the partner LU carried a sense code indicating that the remote transaction program issued a DEALLOCATE verb with TYPE(ABEND_SVC).

An APPCCMD that processes on the SEND queue of a full-duplex conversation was terminated because an abnormal deallocation request was issued by the remote transaction program. The FMH-7 received from the partner LU carried a sense code indicating that an Allocation request was rejected by the remote transaction program.
An APPCCMD that processes on the SEND queue of a full-duplex conversation was terminated because an abnormal deallocation request was issued by the remote transaction program. The FMH-7 received from the partner LU carried a sense code other than the Deallocate ABEND, Allocation Error, or Resource Failure codes. The application program must determine whether the sense code is a valid user-supplied sense code or is an invalid code.

An APPCCMD that processes on the SEND queue of a full-duplex conversation was terminated because a failure occurred that caused the conversation to be prematurely terminated. The application can try the transaction again when the error that caused the session outage has been corrected.

An APPCCMD that processes on the SEND queue of a full-duplex conversation was terminated because a failure occurred that caused the conversation to be prematurely terminated. The condition is not temporary, and the application should not try the transaction again until the condition is corrected.

VTAM rejected an APPCCMD because there was an inappropriate name translation. The NAME_RESOLUTION_ERROR RCPRI code together with one of the following RCSEC subcodes form the complete return code that is returned to the transaction program.

VTAM rejected an APPCCMD because the LUNAME specified on the macroinstruction was found in a VARIANT_NAME entry in the LU-mode table.

VTAM rejected an APPCCMD because the BIND RSP contained an LUNAME that is different from the associated name in the SUPPLIED_NAME entry in the LU-mode table. The association of names for the partner LU had previously occurred.
VTAM rejected an APPCCMD because the LUNAME returned in the BIND RSP was found in a VARIANT_NAME entry in the LU-mode table. The association of names for the partner LU has not occurred.

VTAM rejected an APPCCMD because the LUNAME contained in the BIND RSP was found in a SUPPLIED_NAME entry in the LU-mode table. The SUPPLIED_NAME entry was different than the entry used in the session initiation.

VTAM rejected an APPCCMD because the NETID contained in the BIND RSP was different than that previously saved in the LU-mode table for that LUNAME.

VTAM rejected an APPCCMD because the LUNAME specified on the macroinstruction was found in an UNUSABLE_NAME entry in the LU-mode table.

VTAM rejected an APPCCMD because the partner LU returned an LUNAME in the BIND response that was found in an UNUSABLE_NAME entry in the LU-mode table.

VTAM rejected an APPCCMD macroinstruction request or an operator command because the LU name specified is a DISASSOCIATED_NAME entry. This type of entry has no mode values and thus has no sessions. The LU name was previously a VARIANT_NAME entry but is no longer associated with a SUPPLIED_NAME entry.

If the request or operator command was to display information about the LU, reissue the request with a with LOGMODE=0 and any LU-specific information will be returned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'00B0'</td>
<td>X'0003'</td>
<td>USF6NRRA</td>
<td>NAME RETURNED FOUND IN VARIANT_NAME ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'00B0'</td>
<td>X'0004'</td>
<td>USF6NRP</td>
<td>NAME RETURNED FOUND IN SUPPLIED_NAME ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'00B0'</td>
<td>X'0005'</td>
<td>USF6NRNM</td>
<td>PARTNER NETWORK NAME MISMATCH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'00B0'</td>
<td>X'0006'</td>
<td>USF6NRAV</td>
<td>LUNAME FOUND IN AN UNUSABLE_NAME ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'00B0'</td>
<td>X'0007'</td>
<td>USF6NRRE</td>
<td>NAME RETURNED FOUND IN AN UNUSABLE_NAME ENTRY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'00B0'</td>
<td>X'0008'</td>
<td>USF6NRDN</td>
<td>LU NAME FOUND IN A DISASSOCIATED_NAME ENTRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If the request was for an allocate, a CNOS must be issued to establish mode information before the allocate can be tried again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'00B4'</td>
<td>(all)</td>
<td>USF6CSME</td>
<td>CSM_DETECTED_ERROR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CSM detected an error. The CSM_DETECTED_ERROR RCPRI code together with one of the following RCSEC subcodes form the complete return code that is returned to the transaction program.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'00B4'</td>
<td>X'0001'</td>
<td>USF6NSPC</td>
<td>CSM_DETECTED_ERROR–NOT_SPECIFIED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CSM detected a problem during APPCCMD processing of the request. The specific reason for the error is not passed back to the APPCCMD application.

Upon receipt of this return code the application can:

- Optionally consider the error temporary and try the request again several times.
  
  Note that it is possible that the error might not recur. This temporary error condition could occur in the case where a VTAM-built parameter list to CSM is randomly corrupted on a particular request, but not on a subsequent request.

- Consider the error permanent and terminate the conversation.

See the z/OS Communications Server: CSM Guide for more information about these CSM errors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'00B4'</td>
<td>X'0002'</td>
<td>USF6IBTK</td>
<td>CSM_DETECTED_ERROR–INVALID_BUFFER_TOKEN_SPECIFIED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The communications storage manager (CSM) detected a problem during APPCCMD processing of the request. The specific reason for the error is that CSM detected that the CSM buffer token being used for the APPCCMD is not a valid CSM buffer token.

Upon receipt of this return code the application can:

- Check the current buffer pointer (RPL6STBF) in the RPL extension to determine the address of the buffer list entry that was processed when the error occurred.

- Optionally consider the error temporary and try the request again several times.
  
  Note that it is possible that the error might not recur. This temporary error condition could occur in the case where a VTAM-built parameter list to CSM is randomly corrupted on a particular request, but not on a subsequent request.

- Consider the error permanent and terminate the conversation.

- Continue using the conversation with a different CSM buffer.

See the z/OS Communications Server: CSM Guide for more information about these CSM errors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RCPRI</th>
<th>RCSEC</th>
<th>ISTUSFBC EQU label</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'00B4'</td>
<td>X'0003'</td>
<td>USF6IID</td>
<td>CSM_DETECTED_ERROR–INVALID_INSTANCE_ID_SPECIFIED</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The communications storage manager (CSM) detected a problem during APPCCMD processing of the request. The specific reason for the error is that CSM detected that the instance ID portion of the CSM buffer token being used for the APPCCMD is not a valid CSM instance ID. Because the instance ID is not valid, it is possible that the CSM buffer that is being specified on the APPCCMD was previously freed and a new instance ID was assigned to the storage by CSM.

Upon receipt of this return code the application can:

• Check the current buffer pointer (RPL6STBF) in the RPL extension to determine the address of the buffer list entry that was processed when the error occurred.
• Optionally consider the error temporary and try the request again several times.
  
  Note that it is possible that the error might not recur. This temporary error condition could occur in the case where a VTAM-built parameter list to CSM is randomly corrupted on a particular request, but not on a subsequent request.
• Consider the error permanent and terminate the conversation.
• Continue using the conversation with a different CSM buffer.

See the z/OS Communications Server: CSM Guide for more information about these CSM errors.

LAN channel station error return codes

The LAN channel station error return codes provide a consistent platform to report the status of user requests or abnormal conditions detected by the service provider. The error return codes are used on the following occasions.

• If an error or exceptional condition is detected during the execution of a request, the error code is carried as the completion codes in the corresponding response.
• If an error or exception condition is asynchronously detected by the service provider while no related request from the service user is outstanding, the error code is reported as a part of the common status in a provider-initiated request, such as Close_Station_Indication.

The following list contains frequently used abbreviations.

802.2
  IEEE LAN Standard 802.2
802.3
  IEEE LAN Standard 802.3
802.4
  IEEE LAN Standard 802.4
802.5
  IEEE LAN Standard 802.5

IEEE
  Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
LAN
  Local area network
LLC
  Logical link control
MAC
  Medium access control
SAP
  Service access point

The two-byte LAN return codes are based on the architectural layer that detected the error. Byte 0 is the general classification, and Byte 1 is the specific completion code.
Byte 0—LAN general classifications

- X’20’ MAC generic
  This value is used for all MAC-level protocols, including high-level link control (HDLC) as well as LANs.
- X’22’ MAC LAN specific
  This value is used for LAN MAC-level protocols.
- X’70’ LLC generic
  This value is used for all LLC-level protocols.
- X’76’ LLC LAN specific
  This value is used for LLC MAC-level protocols.

The following tables contain all the completion codes currently supported by link service architecture (LSA) for the LAN environment.

MAC generic codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>The MAC command was successfully completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Identifier not valid</td>
<td>The MAC detected that the data in the identifier field was blank, syntactically incorrect, or otherwise unrecognizable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>State error</td>
<td>The MAC received a primitive that was illogical for the current MAC state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>ID type not valid</td>
<td>The MAC detected that the data in the ID type field was blank, syntactically incorrect, or otherwise unrecognizable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Primitive code not valid</td>
<td>The MAC received a request with a primitive code that was not valid or a primitive code for an unsupported request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Control information length not valid</td>
<td>The MAC received a primitive in which the control information length was incorrect for the primitive type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>Length-of-data area not valid</td>
<td>The MAC received a request that specified a length-of-data area that was not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Interface data not valid</td>
<td>The MAC detected that the data in the interface data field was missing, blank, syntactically incorrect, or otherwise unrecognizable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>No resource</td>
<td>During initialization the MAC layer was unable to obtain a required resource. Processing cannot continue until the resource is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>MAC receive error</td>
<td>An error occurred while receiving a frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200A</td>
<td>Transmit error</td>
<td>An error occurred during the transmission of the information in a MAC_DATA request. As a result, the transmission was terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200B</td>
<td>MAC unexpected interrupt</td>
<td>The MAC layer detected an unexpected (not valid) interrupt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200C</td>
<td>Frame check sequence (FCS) threshold reached</td>
<td>The link threshold counter for the number of FCS errors reached its limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200D</td>
<td>Aborted by MAC_DEACTIVATE_SAP</td>
<td>The MAC issued a MAC_DEACTIVATE_SAP indication, requesting closing of the station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200E</td>
<td>Path error</td>
<td>The MAC layer reported a path error, including hardware errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200F</td>
<td>Resource not available</td>
<td>A request for an unavailable resource was received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Layer already enabled</td>
<td>A request to enable a MAC layer was received for a layer that is already enabled. This code does not signify an error condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Maximum MSDU size too large</td>
<td>MAC_ENABLE request received in which the size specified for the MAC service data unit is larger than the capabilities of the MAC layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>MSDU size not valid</td>
<td>The size of the MAC service data unit in a MAC_DATA request is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>MAC instance not valid</td>
<td>The MAC instance name specified is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>MAC layer not enabled</td>
<td>A request was made of the MAC layer, but the layer is not enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Port ID not valid</td>
<td>The port identifier specified in the corresponding request is not valid. The request is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Invalid MAC address</td>
<td>The MAC address specified in the request is invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>SAP already activated</td>
<td>The SAP requested to be activated in the ACTIVATE_SAP request is already active. The request is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>Adapter disabled</td>
<td>The request is rejected because the MAC layer is not active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>SAP ID not found SAP not activated</td>
<td>The provider SAP specified in the request could not be found or is not active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201A</td>
<td>Service type not valid</td>
<td>Service type requested on the MAC_ACTIVATE_SAP request was not a type known to the MAC layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201B</td>
<td>Service already activated (user identified)</td>
<td>Service type requested in the MAC_ACTIVATE_SAP has already been specified by another user. The request is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201C</td>
<td>Service not previously activated</td>
<td>Service type to be deactivated in a MAC_DEACTIVATE_SAP request was not previously active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201D</td>
<td>MAC disabled SAPs deactivated</td>
<td>MAC disabled and SAPs successfully deactivated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201E</td>
<td>Layer enabled successfully</td>
<td>MAC_ENABLE request successfully completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201F</td>
<td>SAP deactivated</td>
<td>MAC_DEACTIVATE_SAP request successfully completed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MAC LAN specific codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2201</td>
<td>Ether_type (802.3) not valid</td>
<td>Type field specified for ethernet was not valid. This is a completion code common to all primitives when Ethernet or IEEE 802.3 service is requested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2202</td>
<td>Force_IMPL_enable (802.5) not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_ENABLE request. A request to force a program load was not valid, possibly because the station has not allowed a remote program load.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2204</td>
<td>Initialize options (802.5) not valid</td>
<td>The parameters requested to initialize the token-ring MAC layer are not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2205</td>
<td>Open options (802.5) not valid</td>
<td>Some of the parameters on the MAC_ENABLE request are not valid. The request is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2206</td>
<td>Rx_burst_size (802.5) not valid</td>
<td>When data was being received or repeated, a sequence of four or more half-bit times were received without transition. This occurrence is not valid in the token-ring protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2207</td>
<td>Group address not valid</td>
<td>The group address specified in the MAC_ACTIVATE_SAP request is not valid. See the IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference for the format of a group address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2208</td>
<td>Functional address (802.5) not valid</td>
<td>This completion code applies only to token ring. The functional address specified in the MAC_ACTIVATE_SAP request is not valid or has the wrong format. See the IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference for the format of the defined functional addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2209</td>
<td>Group/logical address conflict</td>
<td>The group address specified in the MAC_ACTIVATE_SAP request is in conflict with previously assigned MAC group addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220A</td>
<td>Function class conflict (802.5)</td>
<td>The functional address specified in the MAC_ACTIVATE_SAP request is in conflict with previously assigned MAC functional addresses. See the IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220B</td>
<td>Duplicate MAC address</td>
<td>The MAC address specified in the MAC_ENABLE request is already present in the ring. The request is rejected in order to prevent duplicate addresses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220C</td>
<td>Attribute type not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a RTV_ATTRIB request. It indicates that the attribute type specified in the primitive is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220D</td>
<td>Frame priority not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_DATA request. It indicates that the requested priority of the frame is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220E</td>
<td>Function class vector length (802.5) not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_ACTIVATE_SAP request. It indicates that the length specified in the request for the function class vector is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>220F</td>
<td>Function class (802.5) not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_ACTIVATE_SAP request. It indicates that a function class specified in the request was not valid. See the <em>IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference</em> for the valid function classes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2210</td>
<td>Destination address not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_DATA request. It indicates that the destination address specified in the request is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2211</td>
<td>Frame type not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_DATA request. It indicates that the frame type specified in the request is not valid. See the <em>IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference</em> for a definition of the valid frame types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2212</td>
<td>Frame control not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_DATA request. It indicates that the frame control field specified in the request is not valid. See the <em>IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference</em> for a definition of the valid frame control fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2213</td>
<td>Unauthorized access priority</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_DATA request. It indicates that the ring access priority requested for the frame is not valid. See the <em>IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference</em> for a description of the priorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2214</td>
<td>Unauthorized MAC frame</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_DATA request. It indicates that the MAC frame requested to be transmitted is not authorized. See the <em>IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference</em> for a list of the various MAC frames and the authorization needed to transmit them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2215</td>
<td>Address not recognized</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_DATA request. It indicates that the MAC address specified in the frame was not recognized by any station on the local ring. Specifically, the address-recognized (A) bits were not set in the frame status field in the returned frame. See the <em>IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference</em> for the format of the frame status field and the use of the A bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2216</td>
<td>Frame not copied</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_DATA request. It indicates that the MAC address specified in the frame was recognized by a station on the ring, but the station was unable to copy the frame. Specifically, the address-recognized (A) bit was set, but the frame-copied (C) bits were not set in the returned frame. See the IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference for format of the frame status field and the use of the A and C bits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2217</td>
<td>Ring status error (802.5)</td>
<td>An error occurred on the ring during the processing of the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2218</td>
<td>Adapter check error</td>
<td>An adapter check occurred when processing the corresponding request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2219</td>
<td>Force IMPL enable (802.5) not valid</td>
<td>A program load was requested but was invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221A</td>
<td>Open error (802.5)</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_ENABLE request. It indicates that an error occurred when attempting to enable the MAC layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221B</td>
<td>Mode (802.3/4) not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_ENABLE request. It indicates that a copy was requested but was not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221C</td>
<td>Net type (802.3) not valid</td>
<td>This completion code indicates that the net type specified in the request is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221D</td>
<td>In_ring_desired (802.4) not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_ENABLE request. It indicates that the value specified for the In_ring_desired parameter is not one of the defined values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221E</td>
<td>Min_Post_Silence_Preamble_Length (802.4) not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_ENABLE request. It indicates that the value specified for the minimum time the station must idle after silence is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221F</td>
<td>Maximum Number of SAPs exceeded</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_ACTIVATE_SAP request. It indicates that the maximum number of SAPs have been activated. The request is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2220</td>
<td>Field length not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_DATA request. It indicates that the length of the routing information field is larger than this MAC can handle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2221</td>
<td>MSDU length not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a MAC_DATA request. It indicates that the value specified as the length of the MAC service data unit is not valid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6. MAC LAN specific codes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2222</td>
<td>Retries exhausted</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a request-with-response on a MAC_DATA request. It indicates that the protocol data unit (PDU) was transmitted such that the retries were exhausted, but no response was received. It is used in conjunction with LLC Type 3 service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LLC LAN generic codes**

Table 7. LLC LAN generic codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7000</td>
<td>Done</td>
<td>The LLC command was successfully completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7001</td>
<td>ID not valid</td>
<td>The LLC detected that the data in the ID field was blank, syntactically incorrect, or otherwise unrecognizable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7002</td>
<td>State error</td>
<td>The LLC received a primitive that was illogical for the current LLC state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7003</td>
<td>ID type not valid</td>
<td>The LLC detected that the data in the ID type field was blank, syntactically incorrect, or otherwise unrecognizable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7004</td>
<td>Primitive not valid</td>
<td>The LLC received a request with a primitive code that was not valid or a primitive code for an unsupported request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7005</td>
<td>Control information length not valid</td>
<td>The LLC received a primitive in which the control information length was incorrect for the primitive type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7006</td>
<td>Length-of-data area not valid</td>
<td>The LLC received a request that specified a length-of-data area that was not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7007</td>
<td>Interface data not valid</td>
<td>The LLC detected that the data in the interface data field was missing, blank, syntactically incorrect, or otherwise unrecognizable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7008</td>
<td>Primitive not recognized</td>
<td>The primitive code in the request received by LLC is not one of the recognized primitives. This return code indicates an LLC user error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700B</td>
<td>Unsupported service type</td>
<td>An N_ACTIVATE_SAP or N_DEACTIVATE_SAP request was received, specifying an invalid service type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700C</td>
<td>Service type not activated</td>
<td>An N_DEACTIVATE_SAP request was received, but the particular manager was not active. Either an N_ACTIVATE_SAP request was not issued or an N_DEACTIVATE_SAP request was issued prior to LLC receiving this request. This code usually indicates an LLC user error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7010</td>
<td>Service type already activated</td>
<td>An N_ACTIVATE_SAP request was received, but the service was already active. This code usually indicates an LLC user error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 7. LLC LAN generic codes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7012</td>
<td>Requestor not manager of service</td>
<td>An N_DEACTIVATE_SAP request was received on a CID (connection ID) other than that of the manager of the service. This code usually indicates an LLC user error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LLC LAN specific codes

### Table 8. LLC LAN specific codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7603</td>
<td>Layer instance program check</td>
<td>The instance of the LLC receiving the primitive encountered a program check. As a result the LLC layer was unable to process the request. This completion code can be used in response to any of the LLC primitives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7604</td>
<td>System error</td>
<td>The system in which the LLC is running encountered an error. As a result, the LLC layer was unable to process the request. This completion code can be used in response to any of the LLC primitives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7605</td>
<td>MAC instance not active or not running</td>
<td>A request has been made of the LLC layer, but the MAC instance is not active and running. As a result, the LLC layer is unable to process the request. This completion code can be returned for any of the LLC primitives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7606</td>
<td>SAPs still active</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on the DL_ENABLE confirm primitive. The LLC layer received a request to disable the layer, but all the SAPs have not been closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7607</td>
<td>Layer enabled successfully</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ENABLE request that completes successfully. This completion code is returned by LLC when the LLC layer is successfully enabled. It implies that the MAC layer was successfully enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7608</td>
<td>Layer already enabled</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ENABLE request, and does not indicate an error situation. The LLC received an ENABLE request, but the layer was already enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7609</td>
<td>Station already opened</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_OPEN_STN request. It indicates that the station requested to be open has already been opened.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760A</td>
<td>New route for station</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_OPEN_STN request, DL_REQ_OPNSTN request, and DL_CONNECT request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760B</td>
<td>Link disconnected; transmission retry count, N2, exceeded</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_DISCONNECT request. It indicates that the LLC layer tried to disconnect the link in an orderly fashion but could not get a response from the remote station. See the &quot;IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference&quot; for information on the maximum number of transmissions, N2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760C</td>
<td>Remote station in busy state</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_DATA request. It informs the user to temporarily stop sending data to the remote station until the busy condition is removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760D</td>
<td>Remote station in ready state</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_DATA request. It informs the user that the remote station is no longer in a busy state and that data may now be forwarded to the station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760E</td>
<td>Mismatched XID type</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ID request. It indicates that the XID returned in response to the request is of a different type. The XID data received in response is returned with this code in the DL_ID confirm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>760F</td>
<td>Link disconnected, DISCONNECT received</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_DATA request. It indicates that a DISCONNECT command was received from the remote station when the local station was processing the DL_DATA request. The receipt of the frame associated with the DL_DATA request is not guaranteed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7610</td>
<td>Link disconnected, Disconnected Mode Response received</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to either a DL_CONNECT request or a DL_DATA request. It indicates, respectively, that the remote station has rejected the DL_CONNECT request or that the remote station is in disconnected mode, respectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7611</td>
<td>SAP deactivated</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_DEACTIVATE_SAP request. It indicates that the SAP was successfully deactivated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7612</td>
<td>MAC_type not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ENABLE request. It indicates that the MAC_type specified in the primitive does not match any of the defined MAC types.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7613</td>
<td>LLC_instance name not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ENABLE request. It indicates that the LLC_instance name specified in the primitive is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7614</td>
<td>Maximum LPDU size too large</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ENABLE request. It indicates that the LPDU size requested is larger than the LLC or MAC can support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7615</td>
<td>LLC layer not enabled</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_DISABLE or DL_ACTIVATE_SAP request. For the DL_DISABLE request it indicates that the LLC layer was not enabled when the request was received. For the DL_ACTIVATE_SAP request, it indicates that the LLC layer was not enabled as is necessary before activating an SAP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7616</td>
<td>LSAP already in use</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ACTIVATE_SAP request. The request is rejected because the SAP is already activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7617</td>
<td>Aborted by DL_DEACTIVATE_SAP</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_ACTIVATE_SAP, DL_MODIFY_SAP, DL_OPEN_STN, DL_CLOSE_STN, DL_REQ_OPNSTN, DL_ID, DL_CONNECT, DL_DISCONNECT, DL_DATA, and DL_MSG requests. It indicates that the request could not be processed before the receipt of a DL_DEACTIVATE_SAP requesting the deactivation of the SAP on which the request was being processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7618</td>
<td>LLC_SAP_name not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ACTIVATE_SAP request. It indicates that the LLC_SAP_name in the request was not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7619</td>
<td>SAP ID not found SAP not activated</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_MODIFY_SAP, DL_DEACTIVATE_SAP, DL_OPEN_STN, DL_CLOSE_STN, DL_REQ_OPNSTN, and DL_MSG requests.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>761A</td>
<td>LSAP address not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ACTIVATE_SAP request. It indicates that the request was rejected because the LSAP address provided with the primitive was not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>761B</td>
<td>SAP ID not found</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_OPEN_STN, DL_MODIFY_STN, DL_CLOSE_STN, DL_REQ_OPNSTN, DL_RTV_ATTRIB, DL_ID, DL_CONNECT, DL_DISCONNECT, DL_DATA, and DL_FLOW requests. It indicates that the SAP referenced in the request was not found. As a result, the request is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>761C</td>
<td>Station_name not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_OPEN_STATION and DL_REQ_OPNSTN requests. It indicates that the station name specified in the primitive is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>761D</td>
<td>DSAP not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_OPEN_STN, DL_REQ_OPNSTN, and DL_MSG requests. It indicates that the DSAP specified in the primitive is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>761E</td>
<td>Class_of_service not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_ENABLE and DL_ACTIVATE_SAP requests. It indicates that the class of service requested in the primitive was not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>761F</td>
<td>MAC SAP name not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ENABLE request. It indicates that the MAC SAP name specified in the primitive is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7620</td>
<td>MAC_instance name not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ENABLE request. It indicates that the MAC instance name specified in the primitive is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7621</td>
<td>MAC enable parameter not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ENABLE request. It indicates that one of the MAC enable parameters is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7622</td>
<td>MAC SAP parameter not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_ENABLE, DL_ACTIVATE_SAP, and DL_MODIFY_SAP requests. It indicates that the one of the MAC SAP parameters is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7623</td>
<td>LSAP_type not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ACTIVATE_SAP request. It indicates that the LSAP type is not valid because it is not type 802.2, SNA, or IMPL server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7624</td>
<td>Aborted by DL_DISCONNECT</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_DATA request. It indicates that the connection was disconnected prior to completion of the request to send data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7625</td>
<td>Data_length exceeded maximum LPDU size</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_DATA and DL_MSG requests. It indicates that the PDU size request is larger than the maximum LPDU size. The request is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7626</td>
<td>Link station not in connected state</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_DATA and DL_FLOW requests. These requests require an established link station and a virtual link to the remote station. The request is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7627</td>
<td>Link_Error_Recovery_OPTION not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_OPEN_STN, DL_MODIFY_STN, and DL_REQ_OPNSTN requests. It indicates that the link-error-recovery option specified in the primitive is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7628</td>
<td>Send_Window_Size not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_OPEN_STN, DL_MODIFY_STN, and DL_REQ_OPNSTN requests. It indicates that the send-window size specified in the primitive is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7629</td>
<td>ACK frequency, N3 not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_OPEN_STN, DL_MODIFY_STN, and DL_REQ_OPNSTN requests. It indicates that the send value specified for N3 in the primitive is not valid. See the IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference for information on acknowledgement frequency, N3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>762A</td>
<td>Dynamic window option not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_OPEN_STN, DL_MODIFY_STN, and DL_REQ_OPNSTN requests. It indicates that the value for the dynamic-window option specified in the primitive is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>762B</td>
<td>Window step not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_OPEN_STN, DL_MODIFY_STN, and DL_REQ_OPNSTN requests. It indicates that the value of the window-step parameter specified in the primitive is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>762C</td>
<td>Length-of-route field not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_OPEN_STN, DL_MODIFY_STN, and DL_REQ_OPNSTN requests. It indicates that the length specified for the routing information field is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>762D</td>
<td>Route not modified (station in connected state)</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_MODIFY_STN request. It indicates that because the station has a Type 2 connection established with a remote station, the route cannot be changed. The request to change the route is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>762E</td>
<td>Station of specified SAP ID not found</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_CLOSE_STN request. It indicates that the SAP identifier requested to be closed does not exist according to the LLC layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>762F</td>
<td>XID type not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ID request. It indicates that the XID type specified in the request was not known to the LLC layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7630</td>
<td>DL_CONNECT outstanding</td>
<td>DL_DISCONNECT request cannot be processed at this time because the connect request is still in process. The disconnect command is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7631</td>
<td>DL_DISCONNECT outstanding</td>
<td>DL_CONNECT request cannot be processed at this time because a disconnect request is still in process. The connect command is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7632</td>
<td>DL_SIM outstanding</td>
<td>DL_CONNECT request or DL_DISCONNECT request cannot be processed at this time because the SIM request is still in process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7633</td>
<td>Previous XID request outstanding</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ID request. It indicates that a request to send an XID has not yet been completed. Only one XID request may be in process at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7634</td>
<td>Requested class of service not supported</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_ENABLE and DL_ACTIVATE_SAP requests. It indicates that the class of service specified is not supported by the LLC entity. The request is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7635</td>
<td>Class_of_service not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_ENABLE and DL_ACTIVATE_SAP requests. It indicates that the class of service requested in the primitive was not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7636</td>
<td>Aborted by DL_CLOSE_STN</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_OPEN_STN, DL_REQ_OPNSTN, DL_ID, DL_CONNECT, DL_DISCONNECT, and DL_DATA requests. It indicates that a Close Station was received before completing the processing of the request. The request is aborted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7637</td>
<td>Failure to disable MAC instance</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_DISABLE request. In order to disable the LLC layer, the MAC layer must be disabled. This code indicates that there was a problem in disabling the MAC layer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7638</td>
<td>MAC_ENABLE failed, no resource</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ENABLE request. A MAC_ENABLE request was passed to MAC by LLC as a result of the DL_ENABLE request. The MAC_ENABLE request failed due to a lack of resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7639</td>
<td>MAC_ACTIVATE_SAP failed, no resource</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ENABLE request. A MAC_ACTIVATE_SAP request was passed to MAC by LLC as a result of the DL_ACTIVATE_SAP request. The MAC_ACTIVATE_SAP request failed due to a lack of resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>763A</td>
<td>Resource not available</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_ENABLE, DL_ACTIVATE_SAP, DL_OPEN_STN, and DL_REQ_OPNSTN requests. This code indicates that a resource needed to complete the request was not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>763B</td>
<td>Route_Resolve failed</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_OPEN_STN and DL_REQ_OPNSTN requests. This code indicates that the LLC layer was unable to determine a route through the network to the remote station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>763C</td>
<td>Link disconnected; transmission retry count, N2, exceeded</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to DL_CONNECT and DL_DATA requests. It indicates that the LLC layer tried to send the necessary PDU for the request but exhausted the retries. See the IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference for information on the maximum number of transmissions, N2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>763D</td>
<td>Link resetting (FRMR sent out)</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_DATA request. The LLC layer detected a need to reset the link and sent a frame-reject to the remote station. The request is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>763E</td>
<td>Link resetting (FRMR received, SABME being sent)</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_DATA request. The remote LLC detected a need to reset the link and sent a frame-reject. The local LLC responded with a SABME to reset the link. The request is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>763F</td>
<td>Link resetting (FRMR received, DISC being sent)</td>
<td>This completion code is returned in response to a DL_DATA request. The remote LLC detected a need to reset the link and sent a frame-reject. The local LLC responded with a DISC to terminate the link. The request is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7641</td>
<td>Required parameter(s) not provided</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if one or more of the required parameters for this primitive for which no default is available is coded as zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7642</td>
<td>Option(s) not valid or incompatible</td>
<td>The options specified in the parameter data field are not a valid combination, for example, an attempt is made to open an SAP that has an XID handling option different from that of the group SAP with which it is associated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7643</td>
<td>Command canceled due to unrecoverable failure</td>
<td>This completion code is returned when a command causes an unrecoverable failure of the adapter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7644</td>
<td>Unauthorized access priority</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if an incorrect access priority was requested from an activate_SAP or modify_SAP request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7645</td>
<td>Command canceled, adapter was not enabled</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if the adapter specified in the command was never enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7646</td>
<td>Command canceled, adapter closed while command in process</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if the adapter was closed while the command was in process. This could be due to an error condition, or to the receipt of a deactivate_subsystem request being received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7647</td>
<td>Adapter already enabled</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on the adapter_enable confirm when the target adapter has already been enabled by another user. This code does not indicate an error situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7648</td>
<td>Adapter already enabled</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on the adapter_enable confirm when the target adapter has already been enabled by this user. This code indicates an error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7649</td>
<td>Adapter already disabled</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on the adapter_disable confirm when the target adapter has already been disabled by this user. This code indicates an error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>764A</td>
<td>Adapter not enabled</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on the adapter_enable confirm when the target adapter cannot be enabled due to either a load failure or a hardware failure. This code indicates an error situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>764B</td>
<td>Adapter value not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if any primitive is received for an adapter that is not present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>764B</td>
<td>Invalid adapter value</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on any command targeted for an adapter that was not explicitly enabled by this user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>764D</td>
<td>Error on frame transmission</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on a Type I data transmission confirm if the receiving adapter did not copy the data frame from the token-ring network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>764F</td>
<td>Error in frame transmit or strip process</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on a Type I data transmission confirm if an error was detected by the adapter either during frame transmission or when the frame was read back and checked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7650</td>
<td>FRMR response received</td>
<td>Upon receipt of the FRMR response, the local LLC service provider has sent a RESET indication (local) to the LLC user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7651</td>
<td>Timer expired and retry exhausted</td>
<td>A time-out condition has occurred, and the retry count is exhausted. The local LLC service provider has sent a RESET indication (local) to the LLC user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7652</td>
<td>SABME received</td>
<td>The remote LLC has sent a SABME to the local LLC. The local LLC service provider has sent a RESET indication (remote) to the LLC user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7653</td>
<td>Link not transmitting I-frames State changed from link-opened</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on a LLC_DATA request if the link station leaves the link-opened state due to a received frame (such as DISC) or a timeout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7655</td>
<td>Disconnected Mode Response received</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on the close_station_indication. It indicates the reason the LLC service provider issued the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7656</td>
<td>DISC received</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on the close_station_indication and provides the reason the LLC service provider issued the request. For example, this code is returned when a 3172 receives a Disconnect from a PC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7657</td>
<td>Link connection INOP</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on the close_station_indication and provides the reason the LLC service provider issued the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7658</td>
<td>Parameter exceeded maximum allowed</td>
<td>This completion code is a returned when a required parameter in the primitive data field exceeded the maximum allowed value. Try again with a valid value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7659</td>
<td>Requested membership in non-existent group SAP</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if an activate_SAP or modify_SAP request is received, requesting membership in a group SAP that does not exist. See the IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference information on the group SAP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>765C</td>
<td>Group SAP has reached maximum membership</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if an activate_SAP or modify_SAP request is received, requesting membership in a group SAP that has reached its maximum membership. The command completes up to the point at which the error was encountered. Other parameters have been changed if the request was modify_SAP. See the IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference for information on the group SAP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>765E</td>
<td>Member SAP not found in group SAP list</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if a Modify_SAP request is received, requesting deletion of the member SAP from a group SAP of which it was not a member. The command completes up to the point at which the adapter encountered the error. Other parameters have been modified as requested. See the IBM Token-Ring Network Architecture Reference for information on the group SAP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF02</td>
<td>Duplicate command</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if a connect request is received for a link station, while a previous connect request is still in process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF0C</td>
<td>Command cancelled, version number not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if the primitive contained a version number that was not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF28</td>
<td>Duplicate LLC request</td>
<td>This completion code is returned on a DL_DATA or DL_REPLY when a duplicate request with the same source SAP, destination MAC, and priority is received by the LLC service provider.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF48</td>
<td>Group SAP cannot close, all member SAPs not closed</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if a deactivate_SAP request is received for a group SAP while members of that group SAP are still open. Close the members and try the deactivate_SAP request again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF4C</td>
<td>Sequence error</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if a deactivate_SAP or close request is received while other SAP or link commands are still in process. Wait for the commands to complete and re-issue the close request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF4F</td>
<td>Invalid remote address</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if an OPEN_STATION request is received with the remote MAC address parameter high bit of the high byte set to one. This indicates a group address. A group address is not allowed to be specified for this command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>VTAM hint:</strong> A possible cause of code FF4F is that DLCADDR is specified in the definition for a 3172. The 3172 does not currently support DLCADDR. DLCADDR is a parameter on the PATH definition statement for a switched major node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF50</td>
<td>Attribute value; no values set not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned indicating that none of the requested attribute modifications were made.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF51</td>
<td>Attributes values; one or more values set not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned indicating partial completion of the requested attribute modifications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF52</td>
<td>One or more requested attributes not available</td>
<td>This completion code is returned indicating some of the requested attribute values were not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF53</td>
<td>DL_Flow option not valid</td>
<td>This completion code is returned if the user specifies flow off when it is already off or flow on when it is already on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF76</td>
<td>A frame reject (FRMR) was sent to the DSPU</td>
<td>The FRMR sent is the result of one of the following reasons:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• MAC frame control field not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• I-field contains data that is not valid for that control field included in a SABME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The received I-field length exceeds the buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• LPDU control field sequence number error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The FRMR response I-field is not five bytes in length</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 3. Data link control (DLC) status codes

DLC status codes provide information about errors that are encountered during the use of high performance data transfer (HPDT) services. They are displayed in some messages and in the IUTx VIT entry.

DLC status codes are 4 bytes long. The bytes contain the following information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byte</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reporting layer identifier and location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 and 3</td>
<td>Completion code</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following tables show the possible values that can appear in each byte and their meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'00'</td>
<td>Request successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The specific primitive has been processed with no error. The receiver of this primitive successfully forwarded or replied to this primitive successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> The completion code could have informational errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'08'</td>
<td>Request rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> All aspects of the primitive were understood but a transitory system or network error occurred which prevented the execution of this request. An example of this could be storage shortage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This category is one that an upper layer protocol (ULP) might choose to try the failed primitive again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'10'</td>
<td>Request error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> This primitive was rejected due to inaccurate information in the primitive (for example, incorrect token, incorrect information element).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'20'</td>
<td>State error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> A primitive was received &quot;out of order.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'40'</td>
<td>Usage error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Primitive rejected due to incorrect use of either the primitive itself or a parameter that is associated with the primitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'80'</td>
<td>Permanent error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Request rejected due to failure of either a system or network function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Value</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| X'10'             | LLC layer local error  
**Explanation:** A primitive was processed and an error was found by the local VTAM. |
| X'20'             | LLC layer path error  
**Explanation:** A primitive was processed and an error was found by the local VTAM while trying to send a primitive out on an MPC group. |
| X'30'             | LLC layer remote error  
**Explanation:** A primitive was processed and an error was found by the remote VTAM. This value should be used when a remote VTAM is sending common status back to an adjacent host. |
| X'12'             | Port Control Manager (PCM) local error  
**Explanation:** A primitive was processed and an error was found by the IBM Open System Adapter's PCM. |
| X'22'             | Port Control Manager path-related error  
**Explanation:** A primitive was processed and an error was found by the IBM Open System Adapter's PCM while trying to send a primitive out on an MPC group or sending a primitive to the ATM network. |
| X'32'             | Port Control Manager remote error  
**Explanation:** A primitive was processed and an error was found by the remote node; for example, the local ATM switch experienced a failure. |
| X'1C'             | Service-specific component local error  
**Explanation:** A primitive was processed and an error was found by a service-specific component part of the ATM adaptation layer (AAL) sublayer. |
| X'2C'             | Service-specific component path-related error  
**Explanation:** A primitive was processed and an error was found by a service-specific component part of the AAL sublayer, while trying to send a primitive to the ATM network. |
| X'3C'             | Service-specific component remote error  
**Explanation:** A primitive was processed and an error was found by the remote node; for example, the local ATM switch experienced a failure. |
| X'1A'             | Common-part component local error  
**Explanation:** A primitive was processed and an error was found by a common-part component that includes the ATM layer function and non-service-specific sublayers of the AAL layer. |
| X'2A'             | Common-part component path-related error  
**Explanation:** A primitive was processed and an error was found by a common-part component that includes the ATM layer function and non-service-specific sublayers of the AAL layer while trying to send a primitive to the ATM network. |
Table 10. Byte 1 (reporting layer identifier and location) of the DLC status code (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Value</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X’3A’</td>
<td>Common-part component remote error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>A primitive was processed and an error was found by a remote partner in its common-part component that includes the ATM layer function and non-service-specific sublayers of the AAL layer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11. Bytes 2 and 3 (completion code) of the DLC status code

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X’00nn’</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Codes starting with X’00’ are specific to the VTAM product implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’0000’</td>
<td>Successful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The primitive completed successfully.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’0001’</td>
<td>Initialization failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>A failure occurred during the initialization of support code. Notify VTAM operator to determine cause of failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’0018’</td>
<td>VTAM is not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Request returned as a result of VTAM termination. Termination might be normal due to an operator initiated action or due to some abnormal condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’0021’</td>
<td>Connection constructor error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Failure occurred during the construction of the connection object. Notify the VTAM operator of the failure to determine cause and possible corrective actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’0022’</td>
<td>State error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Failure occurred during the execution of the request due to a state error indicating a protocol violation. Notify the VTAM operator of the failure to determine cause of inconsistency and possible corrective actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’0023’</td>
<td>TRLE activation/deactivation state error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>User issued an activate or deactivation request and an internal state error was encountered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’0024’</td>
<td>Provider ID error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Provider ID supplied on the primitive is either incorrect or cannot be found. Condition indicates an interface inconsistency. Notify the VTAM operator of the failure to determine cause of inconsistency and possible corrective actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’0025’</td>
<td>Selective Retransmit Not Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>A request to set up a connection was received, and Selective Retransmit service was requested for that connection. Selective Retransmit is not supported now, so the request was rejected. Condition indicates that the remote partner expects Selective Retransmit, which might be a configuration mismatch. Notify the VTAM operator of the failure to determine cause of inconsistency and possible corrective actions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11. Bytes 2 and 3 (completion code) of the DLC status code (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0027'</td>
<td>OpenPathReq error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Internal command OPENPATH_request, which causes the initial activation of the channel paths and either the XID or IDX exchange, failed. Failure might be due to a channel problem or an error condition that is discovered during the initial activation sequence. Notify the VTAM operator of the failure to determine cause and possible corrective actions. It might also be necessary to notify the operator of the platform containing the remote MPC instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0029'</td>
<td>DactPathReq error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Internal command DACTPATH_request, which causes the termination of an MPC group, failed for some reason. MPC will complete system takedown of the group but the user should notify the VTAM operator of the failure to determine cause and possible corrective actions. Failure to take corrective action might lead to the inability to reactivate the path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'002A'</td>
<td>ActPathRsp error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Internal command ACTPATH_response, which causes the allocation of devices and the construction of the MPC environment, failed. Notify the VTAM operator of the failure to determine cause and possible corrective actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'002B'</td>
<td>OpenPathRsp error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Internal command OPENPATH_response, which causes the initial activation of the channel paths and either the XID or IDX exchange, failed. Failure might be due to a channel problem or an error condition that is discovered during the initial activation sequence. Notify the VTAM operator of the failure to determine cause and possible corrective actions. It might also be necessary to notify the operator of the platform containing the remote MPC instance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'002F'</td>
<td>MPC connection does not support high performance data transfer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Either the local definitions or the remote partner does not support high performance data transfer data interface. Check Hardware Configuration Definition (HCD) and VTAM definitions for possible mismatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0030'</td>
<td>Storage error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Storage incorrect or not obtainable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0040'</td>
<td>INOP-deact SAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>SAP becomes inoperative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0041'</td>
<td>INOP-connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Data connection becomes inoperative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0042'</td>
<td>INOP-signaling connection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Signaling connection becomes inoperative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0043'</td>
<td>INOP-device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Local device becomes inoperative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0044'</td>
<td>INOP-soft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The connection or MPC group is inoperative; however, recovery of the connection is possible.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0045'</td>
<td>INOP-hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The connection or MPC group is inoperative, and is not expected to recover without intervention.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0046'</td>
<td>Incorrect token</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> User specified an incorrect token on a data connection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0047'</td>
<td>Incorrect token</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Internally specified token incorrect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0048'</td>
<td>Duplicate data activation request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> ULP has sent multiple data activation requests for a single connection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0049'</td>
<td>Selector value error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> A primitive was processed that specified a selector that did not match the selector of the provider token that was received.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'004A'</td>
<td>Protocol value error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> A primitive was processed that did not specify a known protocol value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'004B'</td>
<td>VCNAME value error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> A primitive was processed that did not specify a known virtual circuit value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0050'</td>
<td>Multiple TCP/IP instances trying to register filters for incoming calls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Multiple TCP/IPs requested identical filter values.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0051'</td>
<td>Buffer size error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> An activation SAP request was issued with an incorrect bufsize, or an incorrect combination of buffer size and buffer number for a TCP/IP read or write device.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0052'</td>
<td>Missing XBFL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> An attempt was made to execute a data primitive and an XBFL (extended buffer list) was not provided. An XBFL is required for data primitives.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0053'</td>
<td>Empty XBFL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> An XBFL was provided for a data primitive that has no entries within the list; for example, XBFLBEGN=0.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0054'</td>
<td>Incorrect XBFL entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> An XBFL was provided for a data primitive that has an incorrect entry within the list (for example, XBFLAREA=0).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0055'</td>
<td>Packet and XBFL length mismatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>An XBFL was provided for a data primitive where the total length of all entries does not match the packet length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0056'</td>
<td>XBFL free option not specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>An XBFL was provided for a data primitive where the XBFL free option (XBFL_FREE_OPT) was not specified. The free option is required for all data primitives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0057'</td>
<td>Incorrect packet length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The packet length was 0 or too large; for example, exceeds the defined values for the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0058'</td>
<td>Incorrect parameter list version</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The parameter list version is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0060'</td>
<td>Connection not active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The data activation request for a specific connection was received before the connection was active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0061'</td>
<td>Data not enabled with data activation request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Data activation request has not been received so data cannot be processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0062'</td>
<td>Class value error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>A primitive was processed that does not specify a known class value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0063'</td>
<td>Control value error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>A primitive was processed that does not specify a known control value which is permitted for this primitive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0064'</td>
<td>MPC Group in Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>An MPC group is defined as EXCLUSIVE USE (MPCUSAGE = EXC on TRLE), and is already in use. Activation is rejected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0065'</td>
<td>iQDIO Prohibited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>iQDIO activation is prohibited by VTAM start option IQDCHPID = NONE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0066'</td>
<td>iQDIO CHPID Ambiguous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>iQDIO activation is not allowed due to an ambiguous configuration with specifying IQDCHPID = ANY (default), and configuring (HCD/IOCDS) multiple IQD CHPIDs to this logical partition (LPAR). When IQDCHPID = ANY is specified (or defaulted) only one IQD CHPID can be configured for this LPAR. If multiple IQD CHPIDs must be configured to this LPAR, then define IQDCHPID = 'HEXCHPID' (the specific hex IQDCHPID that this LPAR should use).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 11. Bytes 2 and 3 (completion code) of the DLC status code (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>X'0067'</strong></td>
<td>iQDIO or QDIO Devices Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>An attempt was made to build a dynamic TRLE for a QDIO OSA-Express device or a HiperSockets device, but VTAM could not find the minimum number of required subchannel devices (CUAs) for the device. For a HiperSockets device, at least 3 CUAs are required to the same HiperSockets CHPID. For a QDIO OSA-Express device, the OSA-Express CHPID must be configured with 2 consecutive device addresses beginning with an even number for the control channels, and at least one additional device address for a DATAPATH channel. Verify the HCD or IOCDS configuration for accuracy for this logical partition (LPAR).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X'0068'</strong></td>
<td>iQDIO CHPID Conflict</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The user defined an iQDIO device CHPID and it conflicts with the sysplex IOD CHPID. This is defined by the IQDCHPID start option and is used for DYNAMICXCF communication. For more information, see the IQDCHPID start option in z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X'0069'</strong></td>
<td>Processor not iQDIO capable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The user attempted to activate an iQDIO device and the processor does not support iQDIO devices.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X'006A'</strong></td>
<td>iQDIO IQD CHPID multiple channel subsystem error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Multiple channel subsystem capable machine but the Internal Channel ID (CHID) is not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X'006B'</strong></td>
<td>Frame invalidation mismatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Frame invalidation is not supported by the stack that is issuing ActSap and frame invalidation was enabled by the first stack to issue ActSap.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X'006C'</strong></td>
<td>Too many input queues requested by the stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The stack specified more input queues than supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X'006D'</strong></td>
<td>Input queue ID out of range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>An internal Communications Server error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X'006E'</strong></td>
<td>Input queue ID not registered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>An internal Communications Server error occurred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>X'006F'</strong></td>
<td>QDIO or IQDIO CHPID Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>An attempt was made to build a dynamic TRLE for a QDIO OSA-Express device or a HiperSockets device, and a CHPID for this device could not be found. If the CHPID was configured, for example on an MPCIPA HiperSockets device statement or using the CHPID parameter on an OSA-Express QDIO Interface statement, that particular CHPID was not defined to the system. If the CHPID was searched for dynamically, for example activating a dynamic IUTIQDIO link for HiperSockets with VTAM start option IQDCHPID=ANY or an OSA-Express OSM device, a CHPID for that particular channel type was not defined to the system. Verify the configured CHPID parameter or the HCD or IOCDS configuration for accuracy for this logical partition (LPAR).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0070'</td>
<td>QDIO device control channels not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'30nn'</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3001'</td>
<td>Incorrect control information field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3002'</td>
<td>Incorrect identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3003'</td>
<td>Incorrect identifier type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3004'</td>
<td>Incorrect primitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3005'</td>
<td>State error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3007'</td>
<td>Incorrect information data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3008'</td>
<td>Resource not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'300A'</td>
<td>Task ABEND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'300E'</td>
<td>Incorrect service type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| X'3011'          | IBM Open Systems Adapter disabled  
Explanation: The IBM Open Systems Adapter has been disabled by user command. |
| X'3012'          | PVC removed from IBM Open Systems Adapter  
Explanation: A PVC definition has been removed from IBM Open Systems Adapter while that PVC connection was active. The PVC connection is being deactivated. |
| X'3013'          | PCM signaling virtual channel is not active  
Explanation: The signaling virtual channel (VCI=5, VPCI=0) between the IBM Open Systems Adapter and the ATM switch that carries signaling requests is not active. |
| X'3014'          | Incorrect entry point  
Explanation: The entry point/interpret routine indicated contains a null character or incorrect value. |
| X'3016'          | Incorrect Port Control Manager name  
Explanation: The value that is specified in the Port Control Manager name parameter is blank, in an incorrect format, or cannot be recognized.  
**Note:**  
1. The port name is specified in multiple places and **MUST** be the same in the IBM Open Systems Adapter/SF configuration file, on the PORTNAME operand on the TRLE definition statement in the TRL major node, and (in the case of APPN communication) on the PORTNAME operand on the PORT definition statement in the XCA major node. The port name must be the same in all places that it is specified. If it is not, correct the mismatches.  
2. The user request is failed if the requested TRLE cannot be activated because of one of the following conditions.  
   • TRL major node has not been activated.  
   • The TRLE entry is missing from the activated TRL major node.  
   • The TRLE entry has an error that does not allow it to be defined.  
   • The TRLE has been activated but it is inoperative. |
| X'3017'          | Incorrect user call instance identifier  
Explanation: The value that is specified in the user call instance identifier parameter of the control information field is missing, blank, in an incorrect format, or cannot be recognized. |
| X'3018'          | Incorrect provider call instance identifier  
Explanation: The value that is specified in the provider call instance identifier parameter of the control information field is missing, blank, in an incorrect format, or cannot be recognized. |
| X'3019'          | Incorrect user SAP identifier  
Explanation: The value that is specified in the user SAP identifier parameter of the control information field is missing, blank, in an incorrect format, or cannot be recognized. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'301A'</td>
<td>Incorrect provider SAP identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The value that is specified in the provider SAP identifier parameter of the control information field is missing, blank, in an incorrect format, or cannot be recognized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'301B'</td>
<td>Incorrect provider call enabling identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The value that is specified in the P_CE_ID parameter of the control information field is missing, blank, in an incorrect format, or cannot be recognized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'301C'</td>
<td>Incorrect user call enabling identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The value that is specified in the U_CE_ID parameter of the control information field is missing, blank, in an incorrect format, or cannot be recognized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3022'</td>
<td>Incorrect control information field length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The value that is specified in the control information field length parameter contains an incorrect value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> Each primitive has a unique fixed control information field.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3023'</td>
<td>Incorrect data information field length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The value that is specified in the data information field length parameter contains a value that is incorrect or unrecognized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3024'</td>
<td>Incorrect action code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The value that is specified in the action code specified in the control information on the Call_Setup response field is missing, blank, in an incorrect format, or cannot be recognized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3025'</td>
<td>Missing data information field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The data information field must be complete for the primitive to work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3026'</td>
<td>Incorrect logical link value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The value that is specified in the logical link identifier parameter is outside the valid range of 0-31, decimal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3027'</td>
<td>PCM TRLE cannot support selector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The user issued an activate request that specified a selector that is not valid for the TRLE found by RNAME.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3028'</td>
<td>Datapath device activation failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>A storage error occurred during early processing of a datapath channel address for a QDIO device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3029'</td>
<td>Datapath device activation negative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>An error occurred attempting to allocate or activate a datapath channel address for a QDIO device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'302A'</td>
<td>Datapath device Open failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>An error occurred attempting to start a connection across a datapath channel address for a QDIO device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| X'302B' | Datapath Device Start Data failed  
**Explanation:** An error occurred attempting to start data flow on a connection across a datapath channel address for a QDIO device. |
| X'302C' | Enable Incoming connections for Port failed  
**Explanation:** A QDIO device rejected an attempt to allow connections to be enabled on this device. |
| X'302D' | No datapath devices available  
**Explanation:** A ULP cannot use a QDIO device because there are no datapath channel addresses available. |
| X'302E' | Activation failed to complete  
**Explanation:** A QDIO or iQDIO device failed to complete activation or properly register its HOME IP Address within 5 minutes. |
| X'302F' | Channel unit address not available  
**Explanation:** The channel is not the correct type for this device, there is no path for this channel, or the channel is not varied online. |
| X'3030' | Incorrect channel unit address specification  
**Explanation:** The channel unit address was either not specified by TCP/IP or is not a correct hexadecimal number. |
| X'3031' | Channel unit address already in use  
**Explanation:** The channel unit address specified by TCP/IP is already allocated to another user. |
| X'3032' | Maximum connections exceeded  
**Explanation:** The connection request attempted for this device exceeds the allowable maximum for this device type. |
| X'3033' | Lack of resources  
**Explanation:** The resources requested from the system could not be obtained (for example, memory errors). |
| X'3034' | Connection failed by the remote host with no cause code  
**Explanation:** A connection request was failed by the remote host for a given device, but a cause code indicating why the connection failed was not supplied. |
| X'3035' | QDIO CHPID type mismatch  
**Explanation:** An attempt was made to activate a QDIO device for a particular CHPID type, but the TRLE associated with this device was already active with channels of a different CHPID type. Verify the DEVICE name or PORTNAME are correctly configured for this device, and if the TRLE was configured, verify the device addresses are addresses for a CHPID of the correct type. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'3036'</td>
<td>Secondary OSM Interface activated before primary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> An attempt was made to activate EZ6OSM02 before EZ6OSM01. This failure can occur when there are no OSM CHPIDs available at TCP/IP stack initialization, and EZ6OSM02 is subsequently activated before EZ6OSM01. Activate EZ6OSM01 then EZ6OSM02.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3037'</td>
<td>OSX or OSM Interface activation not permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> An attempt was made to activate an interface with CHPID type OSX or OSM. The activation attempt failed because the ENSEMBLE start option is set to NO, which does not permit TCP/IP connectivity to either the intraensemble data network or the intranode management network.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3038'</td>
<td>OSX or OSM Interface activation not permitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> An attempt was made to activate an interface with CHPID type OSX or OSM. The activation attempt failed because the central processor complex (CPC) is not configured as a member of an ensemble.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3039'</td>
<td>IQD activation not permitted against an IQDX device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> A CHPID that is defined to HCD as IQDX cannot be used as an iQDIO device.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'303A'</td>
<td>Function type not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface does not recognize the function identifier on the activation attempt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'303B'</td>
<td>Outbound request flood detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) time stamp request is rejected because CSM storage is constrained or too many time stamp requests are generated at the same time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'303C'</td>
<td>IQD activation not permitted against an IQDC device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> An IQD CHPID that is defined to HCD with an external function type of External Bridge cannot be used as a Layer 3 iQDIO device.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3053'</td>
<td>Maximum number of network interfaces exceeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> An attempt was made to activate an OSA-Express port in QDIO mode. The OSA-Express port, or another port on the same OSA-Express3 or later channel path identifier (CHPID), is currently operating in optimized latency mode for at least one network interface. Optimized latency mode limits the number of concurrent network interfaces allowed to share this port and this CHPID. This activation attempt exceeds that limit. See the information about the optimized latency mode in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Guide for information about these limits.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'31nn'</td>
<td>OSA-Express rejected an attempt to activate a port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Codes starting with X'31' are specific to OSA-Express QDIO Mode activation attempts. X'31' indicates that the OSA has rejected an activation attempt. The nn indicates the reason for the rejection. Specific nn codes are listed in this table. If you receive a code that is not listed in this table, contact IBM Service.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'311B'</td>
<td>Duplicate port name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>An attempt was made to activate an OSA-Express3 or later port in QDIO mode. The port name for this activation attempt was already in use on the other port that belongs to that CHPID. Two ports on the same CHPID cannot have the same port name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3150'</td>
<td>Incorrect port name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>An attempt was made to activate an OSA-Express port in QDIO mode. The port name for this activation attempt did not match the port name already assigned to this port by a previous user. All z/OS users of that port must activate with the same port name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'32nn'</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Codes starting with X'32' are specific to ATM connection establishment. In particular, they relate to the inability of the IBM Open Systems Adapter to establish a reserved bandwidth connection because of lack of available resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3201'</td>
<td>Bytes per second exceeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The IBM Open Systems Adapter received a request for a reserved bandwidth circuit. The number of bytes per second that were requested cannot be honored because the IBM Open Systems Adapter's capacity for bytes per second for reserved bandwidth connections would be exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3202'</td>
<td>Receive packets per second exceeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The IBM Open Systems Adapter received a request for a reserved bandwidth circuit. The number of packets per second that were requested in the receive direction (to the IBM Open Systems adapter) cannot be honored because the IBM Open Systems Adapter's capacity for receive packets per second for reserved bandwidth connections would be exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3203'</td>
<td>Transmit packets per second exceeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The IBM Open Systems Adapter received a request for a reserved bandwidth circuit. The number of packets per second that were requested in the transmit direction (from the IBM Open Systems Adapter) cannot be honored because the IBM Open Systems Adapter's capacity for transmit packets per second for reserved bandwidth connections would be exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3204'</td>
<td>No packet buffers available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The IBM Open Systems Adapter received a request for a reserved bandwidth circuit. The number of bytes per second that were requested cannot be honored because the IBM Open Systems Adapter's capacity for packet buffers for reserved bandwidth connections would be exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3205'</td>
<td>Bandwidth unavailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The IBM Open Systems Adapter received a request for a reserved bandwidth circuit. The number of ATM cells per second that were requested cannot be honored because the total number of cells per second would exceed the physical capacity of the ATM link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3210'</td>
<td>Network down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The IBM Open Systems Adapter has lost communications to the ATM switch to which it is attached. The OSA lost communication with the attached ATM network, or an attempt was made to activate an XCA while the OSA had lost communication with the network (a missing cable or a switch registration failure, for example.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'33nn'</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Codes starting with X'33' are specific to ATM signaling or data transfer. Generally they are the result of either a ULP software or definitional problem in constructing an ATM primitive. Use the specific return code to identify incorrect parameter, termed an information element (IE), to perform diagnostics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'330B'</td>
<td>Call does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The Port Control Manager received a primitive associated with a call that no longer or never existed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'330D'</td>
<td>Endpoint does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The value of the endpoint reference identifier in the endpoint reference subfield is not currently assigned to a call endpoint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3312'</td>
<td>Service access point not activated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The primitive is incorrect because the SAP is not activated or recognized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3315'</td>
<td>User subfields too large</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The subfields specified in the primitive exceed the number of allowable octets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'331B'</td>
<td>Subfields not allowed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The subfields contained in the specified primitive are not allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'331D'</td>
<td>Mandatory subfield missing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>A required subfield not present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3323'</td>
<td>Selected channel busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The specified permanent virtual channel (PVC) is busy or allocated to another call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3324'</td>
<td>Maximum calls exceeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The call setup request was not executed because the required resource could not be allocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3329'</td>
<td>Maximum requests exceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The limit on outstanding primitives was reached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'332A'</td>
<td>Call clear indication pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>A call clear indicate has been issued to the user. The user should respond. The call instance is cleared when the call clear response is received from the user.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 11. Bytes 2 and 3 (completion code) of the DLC status code (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| X'332D'          | Timeout on call
   **Explanation:** The call could not be processed within the time constraints of the network. |
| X'332F'          | Lack of resources
   **Explanation:** The resources requested from the system (for example, memory errors) could not be obtained. |
| X'3330'          | Operating system error
   **Explanation:** An operating system error was encountered. |
| X'3331'          | Incorrect bearer capability
   **Explanation:** The length or the parameter information in the bearer capability subfield is incorrect. |
| X'3332'          | Incorrect channel identification
   **Explanation:** The length or the parameter information in the channel identification subfield is incorrect or the channel not varied online properly by operator. |
| X'3333'          | Incorrect calling party number
   **Explanation:** The length or the parameter information in the calling party number subfield is incorrect. |
| X'3334'          | Incorrect called party number
   **Explanation:** The length or the parameter information in the called party number subfield is incorrect. |
| X'3335'          | Incorrect calling party subaddress
   **Explanation:** The length or the parameter information in the calling party subaddress subfield is incorrect. |
| X'3336'          | Incorrect called party subaddress
   **Explanation:** The length or the parameter information in the called party subaddress subfield is incorrect. |
| X'3337'          | Incorrect low-layer compatibility
   **Explanation:** The length or the parameter information in the low-layer compatibility subfield is incorrect. |
| X'3338'          | Incorrect high-layer compatibility
   **Explanation:** The length or the parameter information in the high-layer compatibility subfield is incorrect. |
| X'3339'          | Incorrect transit network selection
   **Explanation:** The length or the parameter information in the transit network selection subfield is incorrect. |
| X'333A'          | Incorrect cause
   **Explanation:** The length or the parameter information in the cause subfield is incorrect. |
Table 11. Bytes 2 and 3 (completion code) of the DLC status code (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'333B'</td>
<td>Incorrect call status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The length or the parameter information in the call status subfield is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'333C'</td>
<td>No cause code specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The incoming call clearing message from the network did not contain a cause code indicating why the call was being cleared.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3340'</td>
<td>Incorrect AAL parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The length or parameter values in the AAL parameters subfield is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3341'</td>
<td>Duplicate AAL parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The AAL parameters subfield is specified more than once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3342'</td>
<td>Incorrect endpoint identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The length or parameter value in the endpoint reference subfield is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3343'</td>
<td>Duplicate endpoint reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The endpoint reference is specified more than once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3344'</td>
<td>Incorrect endpoint state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The length or parameter value in the endpoint status subfield is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3346'</td>
<td>Incorrect QoS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The length or parameter values in the quality of service subfield is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3347'</td>
<td>Duplicate QoS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The quality of service subfield is specified more than once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3348'</td>
<td>Incorrect PCI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The length or the parameter value in the permanent connection identifier subfield is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3349'</td>
<td>Duplicate PCI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The permanent connection identifier subfield is specified more than once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'334A'</td>
<td>Incorrect traffic descriptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The length or the parameter value in the traffic descriptor subfield is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'334B'</td>
<td>Duplicate traffic descriptor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The traffic descriptor subfield is specified more than once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3351'</td>
<td>Duplicate bearer capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The bearer capability subfield was specified more than one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3352'</td>
<td>Duplicate channel identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The channel identification subfield was specified more than one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3353'</td>
<td>Duplicate calling party number &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: The calling party number subfield was specified more than one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3354'</td>
<td>Duplicate called party number &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: The called party number subfield was specified more than one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3355'</td>
<td>Duplicate calling party subaddress &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: The calling party subaddress subfield was specified more than one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3356'</td>
<td>Duplicate called party subaddress &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: The called party subaddress subfield was specified more than one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3357'</td>
<td>Too many instances of low-layer information &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: More instances of low-layer information subfield are present than are allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3358'</td>
<td>Duplicate high-layer compatibility &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: The high-layer compatibility subfield was specified more than one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3359'</td>
<td>Duplicate Transit network selection &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: The transit network selection subfield was specified more than one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'335A'</td>
<td>Duplicate cause &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: The cause subfield was specified more than one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'335B'</td>
<td>Duplicate call status &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: The call status subfield was specified more than one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'335D'</td>
<td>Duplicate PCI &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: The permanent connection identifier subfield was specified more than one time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3360'</td>
<td>Subfield of length zero present &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: One of the subfields in the data information field has a length of zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3361'</td>
<td>Incorrect calling party number length &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: In the calling party number subfield, the value that is specified in the SFNumberLength parameter disagrees with the length of the subfield contained in the SFLength parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3362'</td>
<td>Incorrect called party number length &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: In the called party number subfield, the value that is specified in the SFNumberLength parameter disagrees with the length of the subfield contained in the SFLength parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3363'</td>
<td>Incorrect calling party subaddress length &lt;br&gt;&lt;strong&gt;Explanation&lt;/strong&gt;: In the calling party subaddress subfield, the value that is specified in the SFSubaddrLength parameter disagrees with the length of the subfield contained in the SFLength parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| X'3364'          | Incorrect called party subaddress length  
**Explanation:** In the called party subaddress subfield, the value that is specified in the SFSubaddrLength parameter disagrees with the length of the subfield contained in the SFLength parameter. |
| X'3366'          | Incorrect call status value  
**Explanation:** In the call status subfield, the SFCallStatus parameter specifies a value that is incorrect. |
| X'3367'          | Call status subfield missing  
**Explanation:** The call status subfield information is missing. This is required information for this primitive. |
| X'336A'          | Subfields of the same type are not the same  
**Explanation:** Two or more subfields of the same type are specified in the data information field; however they are not contiguous. |
| X'336B'          | Entry not unique  
**Explanation:** The filter registration request is rejected because the call routing information and subfield specifications indicated in the data information field do not make the entry unique. An entry exists in the Port Control Manager incoming call routing table that has the same "must match" information as this request. |
| X'336C'          | First subfield is not primitive specific  
**Explanation:** The first subfield you specified in the data information field is not the primitive-specific subfield. |
| X'3371'          | Path Control Manager internal error  
**Explanation:** The Path Control Manager associated with the call detected an internal error. |
| X'3374'          | Permanent connection not defined  
**Explanation:** The permanent connection that was requested in the call setup request is not defined. |
| X'3375'          | Incorrect ID type in current state  
**Explanation:** In the current state of the call instance, the identifier type is incorrect. |
| X'3376'          | Call setup confirm for unsuccessful call queued  
**Explanation:** The Path Control Manager will not process this call clear request because the call that the user requested to be cleared failed. |
| X'337A'          | Prior call control request outstanding  
**Explanation:** A call control request previously issued by the user has not been confirmed by the Path Control Manager. The user should try the request again after the confirmation is received from the Path Control Manager. |
| X'3380'          | User software error  
**Explanation:** The user discovered an unexpected software error. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'3393'</td>
<td>Incorrect usage indicator in primitive-specific subfield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The usage indicator provided in the primitive specific subfield on the filter registration request primitive is incorrect. Either the first primitive-specific subfield specified must meet the &quot;must not match&quot; criteria, or the second primitive-specific subfield specified must meet the &quot;must match&quot; criteria.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3394'</td>
<td>Incorrect called party address in filter registration request or data transmission flow control state is blocked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>If this error occurs during device activation, the called party number on the filter registration request is incorrect; either it was not supplied, or does not match an address registered to the Path Control Manager. Otherwise a halt data flow request has been sent so data is not flowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3395'</td>
<td>Connection state incorrect for data transfer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Data cannot be accepted until the data SAP has been processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3396'</td>
<td>Data transmit flow control blocked for pacing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The connection over which this data flows is an ATM reserved bandwidth connection. More data has been requested to be sent than has been reserved. The data flow will be blocked for an interval of time to ensure data is not dropped by the ATM network. Data flow will be reopened when the interval of time passes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3397'</td>
<td>Data transmit flow control blocked for remote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The connection over which this data flows is an ATM connection. The IBM Open Systems Adapter has reached a level of congestion and has requested that no more data be sent on this connection until the congestion is relieved. Data flow will be reopened by IBM Open Systems Adapter when the congestion condition has passed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'34nn'</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>Codes starting with X'34' are specific to the OSA-Express data path. These codes represent errors reported by the OSA-Express adapter relating to the read or write Storage Block Address List Entries (SBALEs).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3400'</td>
<td>Error reason unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The specific cause of the error cannot be determined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3401'</td>
<td>Invalid buffer contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The contents of the storage pointed to by the SBALE does not contain a valid OSA-Express header or IP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3402'</td>
<td>Block crosses 4k boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The last byte of the storage represented by the SBALE is not contained in the same 4K storage frame as the first byte.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3403'</td>
<td>Invalid fragment type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The SBALE fragment type does not correlate with the fragment type of the previous SBALE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| X'3404'         | Real address invalid  
**Explanation:** The SBALE storage address exceeds the size of central storage. |
| X'40nn'         | n/a  
**Explanation:** Codes starting with X'40' are specific to the VTAM/IBM Open Systems Adapter IDX channel interface. |
| X'4001'         | VTAM/IBM Open Systems Adapter function level mismatch  
**Explanation:** The IBM Open Systems Adapter returned this code indicating request failed due to function mismatch between VTAM and the IBM Open Systems Adapter; for example, incompatible versions of the two products. Contact system operator to determine cause of the incompatibility. |
| X'4002'         | Incorrect or no header size specified  
**Explanation:** The IBM Open Systems Adapter returned this code indicating request failed during IDX exchange due to MPC specifying an improper header size. Contact VTAM operator to determine cause of the incorrect size. |
| X'4003'         | Incorrect or no block size specified  
**Explanation:** The IBM Open Systems Adapter returned this code indicating request failed during IDX exchange due to MPC specifying an improper I/O buffer size. Contact VTAM operator to determine cause of the incorrect size. |
| X'4004'         | Channel path read write polarity mismatch  
**Explanation:** The IBM Open Systems Adapter returned this code indicating request failed during IDX exchange due to incorrect channel path polarity; for example, read defined as write or write defined as read. The paths were defined incorrectly in either the TRL entry for the device or during IBM Open Systems Adapter configuration. Contact VTAM operator to determine cause of the incorrect size. |
| X'4005'         | VTAM name mismatch  
**Explanation:** The IBM Open Systems Adapter returned this code indicating request failed during IDX exchange because the same VTAM name was not received over both channel paths. This indicates a condition where two different VTAM instances are configured such that one is trying to use the Read path, the other the Write. Contact VTAM operator to determine correct definition of channel paths. |
| X'4010'         | Channel path pair quiesced  
**Explanation:** The IBM Open Systems Adapter returned this code indicating that channel paths will be halted due to the failure of some internal IBM Open Systems Adapter process. Contact system operator to determine reason for the IBM Open System Adapter's action. |
| X'4011'         | Incorrect data message size  
**Explanation:** The IBM Open Systems Adapter returned this code indicating an incorrect message size, normally too large. Channel operation is quiesced and the channel path to the IBM Open Systems Adapter becomes inoperative. Contact VTAM operator or system operator to determine correct maximum message size. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'4080'</td>
<td>Normal termination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC uses this code to inform the IBM Open Systems Adapter that normal channel termination is required. It is not normally exposed to the ULP but might appear in the IBM Open Systems Adapter tracing facilities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'4081'</td>
<td>VTAM/IBM Open Systems Adapter level mismatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC returned this code indicating initialization request failed due to function mismatch between VTAM and the IBM Open Systems Adapter; for example, incompatible versions of the two products. Contact VTAM operator or system operator to determine cause of the incompatibility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'4082'</td>
<td>Channel path read/write polarity error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC returned this code indicating initialization request failed due to the IBM Open Systems Adapter specifying an incorrect read or write channel address; the read channel address must be an &quot;even&quot; address and the associated write channel address must be the read address + 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'4083'</td>
<td>Incorrect or no header size specified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC returned this code indicating initialization request failed due to the IBM Open Systems Adapter specifying an incorrect header segment size. Contact VTAM operator or system operator to determine cause of the incorrect size.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'4084'</td>
<td>Incorrect or no buffer size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC returned this code indicating initialization request failed due to the IBM Open Systems Adapter specifying an incorrect I/O buffer size. Contact VTAM operator or system operator to determine cause of the I/O buffer size.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'4085'</td>
<td>Data path failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC returned this code indicating the channel paths to the IBM Open Systems Adapter are now inoperative due to a failure of the data path. Note, this is not a channel failure; it is the failure of a software component that processes data. Failure is normally due to an incorrect data primitive or the occurrence of a VTAM-detected processing error. Contact VTAM operator to perform problem diagnosis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'4086'</td>
<td>System failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC returned this code indicating the failure of a process has caused an ABEND within MPC processing components. Failure might be due to an MPC software problem or an underlying system failure. Contact VTAM operator to perform problem diagnosis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'4087'</td>
<td>Channel path failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC returned this code indicating the failure of the channel path between itself and the IBM Open Systems Adapter. Failure has been recorded as a long OBR record in the system log. Contact VTAM operator or the system operator to determine cause of failure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'4088'</td>
<td>Token failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC uses this code to indicate that the IBM Open Systems Adapter has returned inconsistent token values over the two channel paths. The tokens returned must contain identical bit strings. Contact the system operator to determine cause of inconsistency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'4089'</td>
<td>State mismatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC uses this code to indicate that an inconsistency in processing states exists between MPC and the IBM Open Systems Adapter. Contact the VTAM operator to determine cause of inconsistency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'408A'</td>
<td>Event Notification Facility offline signal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC uses this code to indicate that an Event Notification Signal (ENF) has been received indicating the channel paths have been varied offline. Contact the system operator to determine reason the paths were put offline.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'408B'</td>
<td>No storage for I/O buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC uses this code to indicate that storage was not available for it to build the required channel I/O buffers for the data and header segments. System storage might be constrained due to competing requests for storage. Contact the VTAM operator to determine VTAM's current storage usage and the system operator to determine cause of storage scarcity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'408C'</td>
<td>Incorrect IBM Open Systems Adapter name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The name used to activate the IBM Open Systems Adapter does not match the defined value. Check your definitions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'408D'</td>
<td>Channel control failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC uses this code to indicate a failure in its channel control (CC) component. The failure might have been caused by a software failure in the CC component or an underlying system failure. Contact the VTAM operator to determine failure cause. If a system failure, notify the system operator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'408E'</td>
<td>Signaling plane failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> MPC uses this code to indicate a failure in the signaling plane. Contact the VTAM operator to determine failure cause. If a system failure, notify the system operator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'50nn'</td>
<td>Shared Memory Communications over Remote Direct Memory Access (SMC-R) failures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Codes starting with X'50' are specific to SMC-R operation failures. Use the specific return code to help identify the problem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5001'</td>
<td>Peripheral Component Interconnect® Express (PCIe) function ID (PFID) is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The PFID value that is specified on the activation attempt contained characters that are not valid or that did not match the PFID of any active &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5002'</td>
<td>The buffer size of the outbound buffer is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The buffer size that is specified for a buffer to be used for outbound RDMA operations was too large or represented only a partial buffer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’5003’</td>
<td>The buffer size of the inbound buffer is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanation:</em> The buffer size that is specified for a buffer to be used for inbound RDMA operations was too large or represented only a partial buffer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’5004’</td>
<td>The outbound RDMA buffer could not be registered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanation:</em> The buffer to be used for outbound RDMA operations could not be registered with the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface because the buffer descriptor on the primitive request did not contain the correct information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’5005’</td>
<td>The inbound RDMA buffer could not be registered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanation:</em> The buffer to be used for inbound RDMA operations could not be registered with the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface because the buffer descriptor on the primitive request did not contain the correct information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’5006’</td>
<td>Incorrect primitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanation:</em> The value that is specified in the primitive code parameter of the control information field is not correct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’5008’</td>
<td>Maximum users exceeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanation:</em> The activation request attempted for this adapter exceeds the allowable number of adapter users.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’5009’</td>
<td>Internal state error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanation:</em> The primitive request is received in an unexpected adapter state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’500A’</td>
<td>Virtual LAN (VLAN) identifier is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanation:</em> The value that is specified for the VLAN identifier on the activation request exceeds the maximum value allowed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’500B’</td>
<td>Incorrect SMC-R link activation message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanation:</em> The SMC-R link activation message that is received from the SMC-R peer contained no data or the data specified was incorrect.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’500C’</td>
<td>Queue pair (QP) activation timed out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanation:</em> The attempt to activate a QP as part of SMC-R link establishment did not complete within an acceptable amount of time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’500D’</td>
<td>Internal abend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanation:</em> VTAM returns this code to indicate that the failure of a process caused an abnormal end of task (abend) within SMC-R processing components. A software problem or an underlying system failure might be the cause. Contact the VTAM operator to perform problem diagnosis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’500E’</td>
<td>Unable to schedule TCP/IP during interrupt processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Explanation:</em> During a normal interrupt completion event, VTAM was unable to schedule the TCP/IP stack to process inbound data.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'500F'</td>
<td>SMC-R VLAN disabled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The TCP/IP stack requested VTAM to disable a specific VLAN. As a result, all QPs that are associated with this VLAN are stopped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5010'</td>
<td>RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) token is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The value that is specified for the RoCE token on the primitive was 0 or did not match any currently assigned tokens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5011'</td>
<td>VLAN token is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The value that is specified for the VLAN token on the primitive did not match any currently assigned tokens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5012'</td>
<td>QP token is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The value that is specified for the QP token on the primitive was 0 or did not match any currently assigned tokens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5013'</td>
<td>SMC-R link activation failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>VTAM could not successfully send the appropriate link activation message to the peer, preventing the SMC-R link from being activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5014'</td>
<td>Internal stall error detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The SMC-R components determined that no outbound RDMA operations completed within an acceptable period. INOP processing is triggered for the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5015'</td>
<td>Internal poll error detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>An attempt by the SMC-R components to poll the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface for information about outbound RDMA operations failed unexpectedly. INOP processing is triggered for the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5016'</td>
<td>Outbound RDMA operations cannot be queued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The SMC-R components determined that pending outbound RDMA operations must be queued because of &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface conditions, but this primitive indicated that it cannot be queued. The primitive is not queued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5017'</td>
<td>Internal failure during &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface cleanup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The SMC-R components could not perform a final poll of the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface for information about outbound RDMA operations before deactivating the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5018'</td>
<td>Could not schedule stack to process RDMA data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The SMC-R components could not schedule a TCP/IP process to receive RDMA data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5019'</td>
<td>Queue pair (QP) activation timeout threshold exceeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The SMC-R components detected repeated failures when activating a QP for an individual &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. INOP processing is triggered for the interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5020'</td>
<td>A CSDUMP was taken with a defined RNICTRLE that matched this &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. <strong>Explanation:</strong> A CSDUMP operation, with the RNICTRLE operand specified, requested that diagnostic data be gathered for a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. The process of collecting this data rendered the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; feature inoperative for all users.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| X'5021'          | "RoCE Express" interface deactivated because a hardware diagnostic dump was taken. **Explanation:** A "RoCE Express" interface was deactivated for one the following reasons:  
• An INOPDUMP was taken for the "RoCE Express" interface.  
• A CSDUMP was taken and a diagnostic dump was requested by using the RNICTRLE parameter.  
**Note:** The gathering of diagnostic data causes an inoperative condition for all users. |
| X'5022'          | "RoCE Express" interface deactivated because "RoCE Express" internal error was detected. **Explanation:** A "RoCE Express" interface was deactivated because the interface reported an internal error. To recover from the internal error, VTAM resets the "RoCE Express" interface and the "RoCE Express" interface is temporarily unavailable for all users. |
| X'51nn'          | "RoCE Express" device driver failure. **Explanation:** In response to specific RoCE verb invocation failures, the "RoCE Express" device driver sets the codes that start with X'51'. These codes are internally generated software codes that identify failures to communicate correctly with PCIe services or with the hardware.  
• For PCIe service failures, the "RoCE Express" device driver issues message IST2390I or IST2391I to report these failures. In these cases, the nn portion of the error code represents the return code that was recorded for the specific PCIe service failure.  
• For all other failures, the nn portion of the error is an internally generated value to uniquely identify the failure. |
<p>| X'5113'          | PFID is not defined. <strong>Explanation:</strong> The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver attempted to activate a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface, but the PFIDs value is not defined for this LPAR. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver issues message IST2392I to report this failure. |
| X'5115'          | PFID is not online. <strong>Explanation:</strong> The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver attempted to activate a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface, but the PFID value is not configured online. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver issues message IST2393I to report this failure. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'5116'</td>
<td>Command operation timeout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>One of the following cases happened:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The 10 GbE RoCE Express device driver issued a Host channel adapter (HCA) configuration register (HCR) command to the RoCE hardware, but the hardware did not complete the operation within the internally specified timeout threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The RoCE Express2 device driver issued a HCA command queue (HCQ) command to the RoCE hardware, but the hardware did not complete the operation within the internally specified timeout threshold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver initiates INOP processing to recover from the error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5117'</td>
<td>PCIe load operation failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>During the processing of an HCR operation for a 10 GbE RoCE Express feature or an HCQ operation for a RoCE Express2 feature, the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver received an error in response to a PCIe store operation. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver might initiate INOP processing to recover from this error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5118'</td>
<td>PCIe store operation failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>During the processing of an HCR operation for a 10 GbE RoCE Express feature or an HCQ operation for a RoCE Express2 feature, the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver received an error in response to a PCIe store operation. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver might initiate INOP processing to recover from this error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5121'</td>
<td>Command operation failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>One of the following cases happened:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The 10 GbE RoCE Express device driver issued an HCR command to the RoCE hardware, but the hardware rejected the operation with a specific status code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• The RoCE Express2 device driver issued an HCQ command to the RoCE hardware, but the hardware rejected the operation with a specific status code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The specific operation failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5131'</td>
<td>PCIe connect service call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver received an error in response to a PCIe connect service call (IQP4CON) during the activation of a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5132'</td>
<td>PCIe open service call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver received an error in response to a PCIe open service call (IQP4OPN) during the activation of a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5138'</td>
<td>PCIe deregister service call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver received an error in response to a PCIe deregister service call (IQP4DMR) in one of the following situations:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- When a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface is deactivated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- When the TCP/IP stack contracts a storage pool and attempts to deregister specific memory regions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'513B'</td>
<td>Software reset failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>While the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device was initialized, the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver received an error during a software reset of the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; feature. This call is issued during the activation of a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface does not activate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5140'</td>
<td>PCIe close service call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver received an error in response to a PCIe close service call (IQP4CLO) during the deactivation of a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5141'</td>
<td>PCIe deallocation service call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver received an error in response to a PCIe deallocation service call (IQP4DEA) during the deactivation of a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5142'</td>
<td>PCIe address space not available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver detected the PCIe address has not been initialized. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver requires PCIe service calls to activate a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver fails the activation request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5144'</td>
<td>PCIe allocation service call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver received an error in response to a PCIe allocation service call (IQP4ALL) during the activation of a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'514A'</td>
<td>No physical network ID detected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver issued a PCIe service call (IQP4GDI) to learn information about a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver detected that no physical network ID (PNetID) was configured for this PFID. A &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface without a configured PNetID cannot be used for SMC-R communications. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5150'</td>
<td>PCIe service processor call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver received an error in response to a PCIe service processor call (IQP4SPC) to collect diagnostic hardware information during the INOPDUMP or the CSDUMP processing. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 11. Bytes 2 and 3 (completion code) of the DLC status code (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| X'5151' | Incorrect operating environment detected for the IBM 10 GbE RoCE Express feature  
**Explanation:** A 10 GbE RoCE Express feature was configured in the hardware configuration definition (HCD) to run in a dedicated RoCE environment, but z/OS Communications Server expected the feature to run in a shared RoCE environment. Another possible situation is that a 10 GbE RoCE Express feature was configured to run in a shared RoCE environment, but z/OS Communications Server expected the feature to run in a dedicated RoCE environment. The first 10 GbE RoCE Express feature to be activated determines the operating environment for all subsequent features. |
| X'515B' | PCIe get device information service call failure  
**Explanation:** The "RoCE Express" device driver received an error in response to a PCIe get device information service call (IQP4GDI) during the activation of a "RoCE Express" interface. The "RoCE Express" device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure. |
| X'52nn' | TCP/IP SMC-R component failures during SMC-R processing  
**Explanation:** Codes that start with X'52' are specific to failures that are encountered within the TCP/IP SMC-R components during SMC-R processing. These errors cause the TCP connection to not use the SMC-R protocols. |
| X'52E0' | SMC-R link failure, no failover processing  
**Explanation:** The TCP/IP stack detected that an SMC-R link failed and no alternative SMC-R link was available. |
| X'52E1' | SMC-R link failure, local and remote partners are out of synch  
**Explanation:** The TCP/IP stack attempted to establish an initial SMC-R link to the remote partner, but the partner detects that an SMC-R link exists between the two endpoints. |
| X'52F0' | SMC-R link failure, failover processing  
**Explanation:** The TCP/IP stack detected that an SMC-R link failed. The TCP/IP stack switched the TCP connections that were using the failing SMC-R link to an alternative link within the SMC-R link group. |
| X'52F1' | SMC-R link failure, loss of path detected  
**Explanation:** The TCP/IP stack was notified that the RDMA path for an SMC-R link failed. |
| X'52F2' | SMC-R link failure, protocol violation  
**Explanation:** The TCP/IP stack detected that an SMC-R link failed because of a violation of the Link Layer Control (LLC) protocol that is used to manage the link. |
| X'52F3' | SMC-R link failure, RDMA write operation failed  
**Explanation:** The TCP/IP stack detected that an attempt to write RDMA data over an SMC-R link failed. |
| X'52F4' | SMC-R link failure, remote buffer confirmation failed  
**Explanation:** The TCP/IP stack detected that the remote partner did not confirm that an SMC-R link used a remote buffer. The link was stopped and, if possible, the TCP connections that were using the stopped link were switched to an alternative link in the link group. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'52F5'</td>
<td>SMC-R link failure, delete buffer failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The TCP/IP stack detected that the remote partner did not acknowledge that a buffer was no longer available for an SMC-R link to use. The link was stopped and, if possible, the TCP connections that were using the stopped link were switched to an alternative link in the link group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'52F6'</td>
<td>SMC-R link failure, link deletion timed out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The TCP/IP stack attempted to delete an SMC-R link from a link group, but the remote partner did not acknowledge the request. The link was stopped and, if possible, the TCP connections that were using the stopped link were switched to an alternative link in the link group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'52F7'</td>
<td>SMC-R link failure, link test timed out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The TCP/IP stack tested the status of an SMC-R link, but the remote partner did not respond to the test request. The SMC-R link was assumed to be inactive and, if possible, the TCP connections that were using the stopped link were switched to an alternative link in the link group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'52F8'</td>
<td>SMC-R link failure, link addition timed out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The TCP/IP stack attempted to add an SMC-R link to a link group, but the remote partner did not acknowledge the request. The link was stopped and, if possible, the TCP connections that were using the stopped link were switched to an alternative link in the link group.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'53nn'</td>
<td>TCP/IP stack failures during SMC-R processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Codes that start with X'53' are specific to failures that the TCP/IP stack encountered during SMC-R processing. These errors cause the TCP connection to not use the SMC-R protocols.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'54nn'</td>
<td>&quot;RoCE Express&quot; interrupt handler errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Codes that start with X'54' are specific to failures that the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interrupt handlers encountered. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interrupt handlers are associated with a &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. These failures cause VTAM to initiate INOP processing of the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface. For these failures, the nn portion of the error code represents the 1-byte event code that the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface generates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5409'</td>
<td>Port state event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The disabled interrupt exit was driven by PCIe services to notify the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver that the state of the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; port is inactive. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver initiates INOP processing for all TCP/IP stacks with active connections to this &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'54F0'</td>
<td>Allocation error exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> PCIe services drove the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; allocation error exit to inform the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver of a PCIe error event. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver initiates INOP processing for all TCP/IP stacks with active connections to this &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
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<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'54F1'</td>
<td>Open error exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> PCIe services drove the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; open error exit to inform the TCP/IP stack that the PFID was deallocated. This code can be issued for one of the following reasons:  &lt;br&gt;• The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver detected an error that caused the Force Close processing to take down the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface.  &lt;br&gt;• PCIe services detected a condition that required the deallocation of a PFID that VTAM allocated.  &lt;br&gt;In either case, &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver initiates INOP processing for the reported TCP/IP stack.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'54F2'</td>
<td>Event Queue (EQ) Doorbell error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver did a PCIe store operation to notify the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface that the driver finished processing event queue elements. The store operation completed with an error. The &quot;RoCE Express&quot; device driver initiates INOP processing for all TCP/IP stacks with active connections to the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'55nn'</td>
<td>SMC-R link failure, RDMA write operation did not complete successfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Codes that start with X'55' are specific to RDMA write-completion failures that are reported to the TCP/IP stack. These failures cause the TCP/IP stack to stop the SMC-R link that is associated with the failed RDMA write operation. If possible, the TCP/IP stack switches the TCP connections that are using the link to another link within the SMC-R link group. For these failures, the nn portion of the error code represents the 1-byte event code that the &quot;RoCE Express&quot; interface generates to report the write completion failure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'56nn'</td>
<td>Shared Memory Communications - Direct Memory Access (SMC-D) failures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Codes that begin with X'56' are specific to SMC-D operation failures. Use the specific return code to identify the problem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5601'</td>
<td>The buffer size of the outbound buffer is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The size that was specified for a buffer to be used for outbound internal shared memory (ISM) operations was too large or represented only a partial buffer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5602'</td>
<td>The ISM buffer could not be registered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The buffer to be used for ISM operations could not be registered because the buffer descriptor on the primitive request did not contain necessary information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5603'</td>
<td>Incorrect primitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The value that was specified in the primitive code parameter of the control information field is not correct.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5604'</td>
<td>Internal state error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The primitive request was received in an unexpected device state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5605'</td>
<td>Virtual LAN (VLAN) identifier is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The value that was specified for the VLAN identifier on the activation request exceeds the maximum allowed value.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’5606’</td>
<td>Internal abend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> VTAM returns this code to indicate that the failure of a process has caused an abnormal end of task (abend) within SMC-D processing components. The failure might be caused by a software problem or might be an underlying system failure. Contact the VTAM operator to diagnose the problem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’5607’</td>
<td>Internal failure during INOP processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> VTAM could not notify a user of the ISM device while processing an INOP condition.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’5608’</td>
<td>Internal shared memory (ISM) token is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The value that was specified for the ISM token on the primitive was 0 or did not match any currently assigned tokens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’5609’</td>
<td>VLAN token is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The value that was specified for the VLAN token on the primitive was 0, exceeded the maximum allowed value, or did not match any currently assigned tokens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’560A’</td>
<td>SMC-D link token is not valid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The value that was specified for the SMC-D link on the primitive was 0 or did not match any currently assigned tokens.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’560B’</td>
<td>No more buffers can be registered with the ISM device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The attempt to register a buffer for ISM operations failed because no index bits were available to represent the buffer. A maximum of 1920 buffers can be registered with an individual ISM device.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’57nn’</td>
<td>Internal shared memory (ISM) function failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Codes that begin with X’57’ are specific to ISM verb invocation failures. For these failures, the ‘nn’ portion of the error code represents the return code that the ISM device generated in response to an ISM verb invocation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’5701’</td>
<td>PCIe Search (IQP4SRC) service call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe search service call (IQP4SRC) during the activation of an ISM interface. The ISM device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X’5702’</td>
<td>No ISM PFIDs are defined for physical network ID (PNetID)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The ISM device driver issued a PCIe search service call (IQP4SRC) to detect all defined ISM PFIDs for the PNetID that is associated with the QDIO or iQDIO interface that the TCP/IP stack activated. The ISM device driver detected that no ISM PFIDs were defined for this specific PNetID. Therefore, the TCP/IP stack cannot use SMC-D communications for this PNetID. The ISM device driver issues message IST2422I to report this failure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal Code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5703'</td>
<td>No ISM PFIDs are available for PNetID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The ISM device driver issued a PCIe search service call (IQP4SRC) to detect all defined ISM PFIDs for the PNetID that is associated with the QDIO or iQDIO interface that the TCP/IP stack activated. The ISM device driver detected that ISM PFIDs are defined for this PNetID, but none of the PFIDs are currently available. Therefore, the TCP/IP stack cannot use SMC-D communications for this PNetID. The ISM device driver issues message IST2423I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5704'</td>
<td>PCIe Get PFID Information (IQP4GPI) service call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe Get PFID Information service call (IQP4GPI) during the activation of an ISM interface. The ISM device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5705'</td>
<td>PCIe Get Device Information (IQP4GDI) service call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe Get Device Information service call (IQP4GDI) during the activation of an ISM interface. The ISM device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5706'</td>
<td>PCIe Register Memory Region (IQP4RMR) service call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe Register Memory Region service call (IQP4RMR). The ISM device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5707'</td>
<td>HVCommon storage allocation failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The ISM device driver received an error in response to an IARV64 macro invocation to obtain high virtual common storage during the activation of an ISM interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5708'</td>
<td>Partner not reachable via SMC-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The partner host supports SMC-D, but the partner is not reachable via SMC-D. For example, the partner host might be located on a different CEC, the partner host might not have SMC-D enabled for the same PNetID, or the defined VLANs for SMC-D are not consistent across the hosts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5713'</td>
<td>PFID is not defined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The ISM device driver attempted to activate an ISM interface, but the PFID value that is detected through the PCIe search (IQP4SRC) service is not defined for this LPAR. The ISM device driver issues message IST2392I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5715'</td>
<td>PFID is not online</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>The ISM device driver attempted to activate an ISM interface, but the PFID value is not configured online. The ISM device driver issues message IST2393I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5717'</td>
<td>PCIe load operation failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong></td>
<td>During the processing of an ICR operation, the ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe load operation. The ISM device driver might initiate INOP processing to recover from this error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 11. Bytes 2 and 3 (completion code) of the DLC status code (continued)

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<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'5718'</td>
<td>PCIe store operation failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> During the processing of an ICR operation, the ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe store operation. The ISM device driver might initiate INOP processing to recover from this error.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5721'</td>
<td>ICR command operation failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The ISM device driver issued an ICR command to the ISM firmware, but the firmware rejected the operation with a specific command result. The specific ICR operation failed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5731'</td>
<td>PCIe Connect (IQP4CON) service call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe connect service call (IQP4CON) during the activation of an ISM interface. The ISM device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5732'</td>
<td>PCIe Open (IQP4OPN) service call failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe open service call (IQP4OPN) during the activation of an ISM interface. The ISM device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5738'</td>
<td>PCIe Deregister Memory Region (IQP4DMR) service call failure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Explanation:** The ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe deregister service call (IQP4DMR) in one of the following situations:  
- When an ISM interface is deactivated.  
- When the TCP/IP stack contracts a direct memory buffer (DMB) storage pool and attempts to deregister specific memory regions.  
The ISM device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure. |
<p>| X'5740'          | PCIe Close (IQP4CLO) service call failure |
| <strong>Explanation:</strong> The ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe Close service call (IQP4CLO) during the deactivation of an ISM interface. The ISM device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure. |
| X'5741'          | PCIe Deallocation (IQP4DEA) service call failure |
| <strong>Explanation:</strong> The ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe deallocation service call (IQP4DEA) during the deactivation of an ISM interface. The ISM device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure. |
| X'5742'          | PCIe address space not available |
| <strong>Explanation:</strong> The ISM device driver detected the PCIe address has not been initialized. The ISM device driver requires PCIe service calls to activate an ISM interface. The ISM device driver fails the ISM interface activation request. |
| X'5744'          | PCIe Allocation (IQP4ALL) service call failure |
| <strong>Explanation:</strong> The ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe allocation service call (IQP4ALL) during the activation of an ISM interface. The ISM device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Explanation:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'5747'</td>
<td>Maximum number of registered direct memory buffers (DMBs) is reached</td>
<td>The TCP/IP stack attempted to expand the DMB storage pool by registering additional memory regions. The ISM device driver detected that it reached the maximum number of DMBs, which is allowed to register with ISM firmware. The DMB storage expansion request is failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5749'</td>
<td>Duplicate ICR operation</td>
<td>During the processing of an ICR operation, the ISM device driver received an error from the ISM firmware that the requested operation is a duplicate operation. The requested ISM operation was not performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'574A'</td>
<td>Required hardware is not available</td>
<td>The ISM device driver detected that ISM processing cannot be performed because the necessary hardware is not available. The ISM device driver issues message IST2420I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'574B'</td>
<td>PCIe Query System Characteristics (IQP4QSC) service call failure</td>
<td>The ISM device driver received an error in response to a PCIe Query System Characteristics service call (IQP4QSC) during the activation of an ISM interface. The ISM device driver issues message IST2391I to report this failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'58nn'</td>
<td>TCP/IP SMC-D componentry failures during SMC-D processing</td>
<td>Codes that begin with X'58' are specific to failures that are encountered within the TCP/IP SMC-D components during SMC-D processing. These errors cause the TCP connection to not use the SMC-D protocols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'59nn'</td>
<td>Internal shared memory (ISM) device interrupt handler errors</td>
<td>Codes that begin with X'59' are specific to failures that are encountered by the Disabled Interrupt Handler that is associated with an ISM device. These failures cause VTAM to initiate INOP processing of the ISM device. For these failures, the 'nn' portion of the error code represents the 1-byte event code that the ISM device generates.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter contains the CSM monitor IDs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal value</th>
<th>Monitor ID description</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'00' – X'1F'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'00'</td>
<td>CSM Owned buffer</td>
<td>CSM_OWN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01'</td>
<td>CSM Get buffer</td>
<td>CSM_GETBUF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'02'</td>
<td>CSM Assign buffer</td>
<td>CSM_ASGNBUF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03'</td>
<td>CSM Free buffer</td>
<td>CSM_FREEBUF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'20' – X'2F'</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'20'</td>
<td>DLC Write Operation</td>
<td>IUT_Req</td>
<td>1,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'21'</td>
<td>DLC Read Operation</td>
<td>IUT_ReadBfr</td>
<td>2,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'22'</td>
<td>DLC Read Completed</td>
<td>DLC Read Completed (Inbound ULP) IUT_Ind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'23'</td>
<td>DLC Cached</td>
<td>DLC Cached IUT_Cached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'24'</td>
<td>DLC Cached IQDR (iQDIO)</td>
<td>IUT_Cached_IQDR</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>X'30' – X'8F'</td>
<td>VTAM Unique Monitor IDs</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>X'30'</td>
<td>RTP Outbound Start</td>
<td>RTP_OUT_START</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'31'</td>
<td>RTP Outbound Done</td>
<td>RTP_OUT_DONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'32'</td>
<td>RTP Out Garbage</td>
<td>RTP_OUT_GARBAGE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'33'</td>
<td>RTP In Start</td>
<td>RTP_IN_START</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'34'</td>
<td>RTP In Continue</td>
<td>RTP_IN_CONTINUE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'35'</td>
<td>RTP In Done</td>
<td>RTP_IN_DONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'38'</td>
<td>TSC</td>
<td>TSC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'39'</td>
<td>TSC BF Pacing</td>
<td>TSC_BFPacing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3A'</td>
<td>TSC XCF</td>
<td>TSC_XCF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3B'</td>
<td>CFS SWSA</td>
<td>CFS_SWSA</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>X'3C'</td>
<td>CFS Sysplex Ports</td>
<td>CFS_Sysplexports</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3D'</td>
<td>PS buffer</td>
<td>PS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3E'</td>
<td>TSIP buffer</td>
<td>TSIP</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'3F'</td>
<td>RCM buffer</td>
<td>RCM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'40'</td>
<td>TSCMO buffer</td>
<td>TSCMO</td>
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<tr>
<td>X'41'</td>
<td>TSCSH buffer</td>
<td>TSCSH</td>
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<tr>
<td>X'42'</td>
<td>TSCSX buffer</td>
<td>TSCSX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'43'</td>
<td>RPCRN buffer</td>
<td>RPCRN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal value</td>
<td>Monitor ID description</td>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'50'</td>
<td>SMC-R Read Completion container, available</td>
<td>SMCR_RC_Cached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'51'</td>
<td>SMC-R Read Completion container, completed</td>
<td>SMCR_RC_Ind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'52'</td>
<td>SMC-R Write Completion container, available</td>
<td>SMCR_WC_Cached</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'53'</td>
<td>SMC-R Write Completion container, completed</td>
<td>SMCR_WC_Ind</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'54'</td>
<td>SMC-R Write Completion container, queued</td>
<td>SMCR_WC_PendInd</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>X'90' – X'FF' TCP/IP Monitor IDs</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X'90' – X'97' IF Layer Monitor IDs</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'90'</td>
<td>IF Inbound</td>
<td>ifInbound</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>X'91'</td>
<td>IF Outbound</td>
<td>ifOutbound</td>
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<tr>
<td>X'92'</td>
<td>IF Blocking/Packing</td>
<td>ifBlockPack</td>
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<td>X'93'</td>
<td>F User Free Processing</td>
<td>IfUserfree</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>X'94'</td>
<td>IF Control Packet</td>
<td>ifControlPacket</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>X'95'</td>
<td>IF Termination</td>
<td>ifTermination</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>X'96'</td>
<td>IF HiperSockets Accelerator Inbound</td>
<td>hsAccInbound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'97'</td>
<td>IF HiperSockets Accelerator Outbound</td>
<td>hsAccOutbound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>X'98' – X'9F' IP Layer Monitor IDs</td>
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<td>X'98'</td>
<td>IP Inbound</td>
<td>ipInbound</td>
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<td>X'9A'</td>
<td>Firewall Inbound</td>
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<td>X'9B'</td>
<td>Firewall Outbound</td>
<td>fwOutbound</td>
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<td>X'9C'</td>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>icmp</td>
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<tr>
<td>X'9D'</td>
<td>IGMP</td>
<td>igmp</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'9E'</td>
<td>IP Queue</td>
<td>ipQueue</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>X'A0' – X'AF' Transport Layer Monitor IDs</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>X'A0'</td>
<td>Raw Inbound</td>
<td>rawInbound</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>X'A1'</td>
<td>Raw Outbound</td>
<td>rawOutbound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'A4'</td>
<td>TCP Inbound</td>
<td>tcpInbound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'A5'</td>
<td>TCP Outbound</td>
<td>tcpOutbound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'A8'</td>
<td>UDP Inbound</td>
<td>udpInbound</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'A9'</td>
<td>UDP Outbound</td>
<td>udpOutbound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'AC'</td>
<td>EE Inbound</td>
<td>eeInbound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal value</td>
<td>Monitor ID description</td>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'AD'</td>
<td>EE Outbound</td>
<td>eeOutbound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>X'B0' – X'FF' TCP/IP Misc Monitor IDs</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'B0'</td>
<td>Streams</td>
<td>streams</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'B1'</td>
<td>Storage</td>
<td>itStorage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'B2'</td>
<td>XCF</td>
<td>xcf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'B3'</td>
<td>PFS</td>
<td>pfs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'B4'</td>
<td>AFPA</td>
<td>afpa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'B5'</td>
<td>Firewall IPSec</td>
<td>fwipsec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'C0'</td>
<td>Application FTP</td>
<td>applFtp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'C1'</td>
<td>Application SNALINK</td>
<td>applSnalink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'C2'</td>
<td>Application X25</td>
<td>applX25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'C3'®</td>
<td>Application IPSEC</td>
<td>applIpsec</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

1. For monitor ID X'20', the user data field will provide the EBCDIC subchannel write device unit address associated with this device. Users should monitor this device for capacity issues.
2. For monitor ID X'21', the user field will provide the EBCDIC subchannel read device unit address associated with this device. Some devices can configure how much read storage is used (for example, QDIO devices).
3. Storage associated with DLC monitor IDs can be influenced by both SNA and TCP/IP workloads.
4. This monitor ID is associated with a common service provided by z/OS Communications Server, but is primarily associated with TCP/IP functions and application workloads.
5. For TCP/IP inbound processing, a single buffer is used for many datagrams. The message triples are used to keep track of the datagrams. These message triples are used with DUPB operand.
Chapter 5. VTAM status codes

This chapter includes the following resource and session status information:

- “Resource status codes and modifiers” on page 259
  - “Resource state code categories” on page 259
  - “Resource state code values” on page 260
  - “Resource status modifiers (positions 4 and 5)” on page 276
  - “Resource status field information (positions 6–10)” on page 277
- “Session states and modifiers” on page 278
  - “Session state modifiers and suffixes” on page 278
  - “Session initiation states” on page 278
  - “Session termination states” on page 284
  - “Session status modifiers (positions 6–8)” on page 285

Resource status codes and modifiers

VTAM provides detailed information on the status of a resource. This status is defined by a state code that contains as many as 10 characters.

**Note:** The resource state code abbreviation might be truncated if optional status information is displayed in positions 4—10. For example, ACTIV is displayed if an LU is in an active state. If a session is queued, pending active, or active for this LU, the resource status modifier /S appears in positions 4 and 5, and ACTIV is truncated (ACT/S).

See “Resource status modifiers (positions 4 and 5)” on page 276 and “Resource status field information (positions 6–10)” on page 277 for additional information.

The status code abbreviation appears in some VTAM messages in response to a DISPLAY ID command. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Operation for more information about the DISPLAY ID command and the messages issued by VTAM in response to this command.

Resource state code categories

The classification of states into the following major categories might aid in deciding if a problem exists. If problem determination is needed, see z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>VTAM has no further processing to do for the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short transient (Short)</td>
<td>The node is awaiting completion of an operation (such as I/O) that will take a relatively short time. If the node remains in this state for a long period of time, there is probably a hardware or software error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long transient (Long)</td>
<td>The node is awaiting completion of an operation that will take a relatively long time. If the node remains in this state for an unreasonable length of time, there is probably a hardware or software error.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Suspended (Susp)**
This node is awaiting processing of another node. When the awaited processing is completed, the status of this node should change. If the awaited processing is completed and this node remains in this state, there is probably a software problem.

**Internal (Int)**
This state is used within VTAM to direct processing. It should never be displayed. If it is, there is probably a software problem.

**Resource state code values**
The first byte represents the resource-status categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value (hex)</th>
<th>Current state category</th>
<th>Desired state category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00</td>
<td>Inactive</td>
<td>Inactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Pending inactive</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Connectable</td>
<td>Connectable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Reactivate</td>
<td>Reactivate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Pending active</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Routable</td>
<td>Routable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second byte of RPRCURST and RPRDESST gives the specific resource status. The following table shows the two bytes in combination (for example, value hexadecimal 0001 indicates a category of zero-zero and a specific code of zero-one).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource state</th>
<th>Value (hex)</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Resource status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACTIV</td>
<td>0505</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>The resource is in the active state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APEER</td>
<td>0501</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Attach PU Type 4 or 5 (peer): The node is the backup link station to which a PU Type 4 or 5 in another domain is attached.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| CONCT          | 0200        | Final    | Connectable: A VARY ACT command has completed for a switched physical or logical unit, or for an application program.  
1. For switched resources, a dial-in or dial-out request will be honored, but the resource is not in use at this time.  
2. For application programs, an OPEN ACB has not yet been issued. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource state</th>
<th>Value (hex)</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Resource status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CTDER</td>
<td>041D</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Contacted error: A node, such as a link station or physical unit, was being activated and the contacted request was received indicating the contacted error state. For a physical unit, a request to deactivate the resource has been scheduled. For a link station, if the NCP it is trying to contact is being activated, the link station activation will be suspended until the activation is completed; then the link station will be contacted again. A second CTDER causes deactivation of the link station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTD1</td>
<td>043D</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Contacted(1): A link station was being activated, and received a contacted request from the appropriate PU services. Because the communication controller contacted is being activated, the activation of the link station is suspended until the communication controller has been activated. Activation processing for the link station is redriven after the communication controller has been activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTRQI</td>
<td>043A</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Contacted(2) request IPL: A node, such as a link station or a physical unit, is being activated, and the contacted request indicates that reload is required. For a physical unit, a request to deactivate the resource has been scheduled. For a link station, if the NCP it is trying to contact is being activated, the link station activation will be suspended until the communication controller has been activated. The link station will then be contacted again. A second CTRQI deactivates the link station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT1NS</td>
<td>040F</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Contact(1) not sent: A link station reached the point in its activation where a contact request should be sent, but the NCP to be contacted is not in a suitable state. The link station activation is suspended and will be redriven when the NCP activation reaches the point where it can be contacted (when its state is PAPU2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DALUC</td>
<td>011E</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>DACTLU complete: A DACTLU request was sent and the response was received, but some higher-level node recovery processing has started. This node will remain in this state until the higher-level process redrives it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAPUC</td>
<td>011F</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>DACTPUC complete: A DACTPUC request was sent as the result of a force deactivate or force reactivate command, and either the response was received or, in the case of a communication controller, a route failed and a DACTPUC request was received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEFND</td>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Defined: A VARY ACT command is being processed for a major node. The major node and its subnodes are known to VTAM. The activation has been suspended while the processing of the command moves from one internal VTAM PAB to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLLDD</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Loaded: The physical unit requested a load and that load has been successfully completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLPAB</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending load abort: The physical unit requested load cannot be completed; a request to cancel the load has been sent to the physical unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLPLD</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending load: The physical unit is currently being loaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLPRP</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending ACTPU response: An ACTPU request unit was sent to the physical unit, and VTAM is waiting for the ACTPU response by which the physical unit will indicate whether it needs to be loaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLRST</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Reset: The physical unit is not being loaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUMPC</td>
<td>011B</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Dump complete: A link station was used to dump an NCP and the dump is complete, but the recovery or deactivation of the NCP has not reached the point where link stations connected to that NCP are processed. For recovery, that point is reached when the NCP load or dump procedure status is RESET. For a deactivation, that point is reached when the NCP status is PRSET.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDSCC</td>
<td>0445</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Force Discontact completed: A discontact has been sent as a result of a force deactivate or force reactivate command, and the response to the discontact has been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLACF</td>
<td>0409</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Higher-level activate failed: A node was being activated, and activation of its higher-level node failed. For example, a channel-attached physical unit or logical unit was being activated, and PUB allocation failed for its associated channel. A deactivate request was scheduled for the channel-attached physical unit or logical unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLACT</td>
<td>042D</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Higher-level activate complete: A node is being activated and its higher-level node has completed activation. For example, a channel-attached physical unit or logical unit is being activated, and the activation of the associated channel has been completed. The activation of the resource is about to begin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IINOP</td>
<td>0005</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Inactive (Inoperative): The resource has been deactivated by an INOP request or a forced deactivate request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INACS</td>
<td>0006</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Inactive with sessions: If the resource is a logical unit, the node is in the inactive state but might have active sessions. There is no LU-SSCP session, but the logical unit might have active LU-LU sessions. This state can occur when a cross-domain resource is made a same-domain resource as part of the takeover of the resources of an SSCP that failed. If the resource is a CDRM, the node is in an inactive state, but it supports active cross-domain LU-LU sessions. In this state, there is no SSCP-SSCP session, but the CDRM might be supporting active cross-domain LU-LU sessions. This state can occur when (1) the virtual route used by the SSCP-SSCP session is inoperative or has been deactivated by a DACTVR (FORCE), (2) activate CDRM contention has occurred, or (3) an unrecoverable error has been detected for the SSCP-SSCP session. The cross-domain active session, which used the SSCP-SSCP session to set up, remains intact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INACT</td>
<td>0003</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Inactive: The resource has been deactivated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INACX</td>
<td>0007</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Inactive with address transforms: An external CDRM could not be activated. A gateway NCP along the path to the CDRM did not have enough information to support a cross-network session with the CDRM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INOP</td>
<td>0441</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Inoperative: An INOP request, route failure, or force reactivate command is being processed. Active user sessions have been terminated. The resource is about to be reactivated, but must wait for a higher-level node to activate it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVAP</td>
<td>0417</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Activate PU response not valid: A node, such as a communication controller or physical unit, is being activated. The ACTPU request was sent, but the response is not valid. Two examples of responses that are not valid are (1) the response unit has a format that is not valid or indicates the physical unit is not in COLD or ERP state and (2) the resource has been loaded and the contents ID is not the expected value. A request to deactivate the resource was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLQED</td>
<td>043B</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Lower-level queued: A VARY ACT command is being processed for a communication controller, and the RDT segment has just been built. The network names of both the major node and its subnodes are known to VTAM. At least one of the subnode link stations has been queued on another link station queue, because it is an operand of the RNAME=keyword on the second communication controller VARY ACT command. The activation of the communication controller has been suspended while the processing of the command moves from one internal VTAM PAB to another.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACDR</td>
<td>042F</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative Activate CDRM response: A CDRM is being activated and the activate CDRM request was sent, but the response was negative (the request failed). A request to deactivate the CDRM has been scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACTL</td>
<td>0410</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative activate LU response: A node, such as an application program or other logical unit was being activated, and the activate LU request was sent, but the response was negative (the request failed). A request to deactivate the resource was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NACTP</td>
<td>0412</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative activate PU response: A node, such as a communication controller or physical unit, was being activated and the activate PU request was sent, but the response was negative, and the request failed. A request to deactivate the resource was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NADLK</td>
<td>0423</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative add link response: A channel link was being activated and an add link request was sent to the appropriate PU services. However, the response was negative and the request failed. A request to deactivate the resource was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NADST</td>
<td>0420</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative add link station response: A channel link station was being activated and an add link station request was sent to the appropriate PU services. However, the response was negative and the request failed. A request to deactivate the resource was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NALNK</td>
<td>0415</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative activate link response: A line was being activated, and the activate link request was sent, but the response was negative (the request failed). A request to deactivate the line has been scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANNA</td>
<td>0431</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative allocate node network address: A node, such as a dynamically added physical unit or logical unit, was being activated, and the request network address assignment request was sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response was negative and the request failed. A request to deactivate the resource was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NASNA</td>
<td>0426</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative allocate subnode network addresses: A node, such as a channel-attached or switched physical unit, is being connected and the request network address assignment request has been sent to the appropriate PU services. However, the response was negative and the request failed. A request to disconnect the resource was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCONO</td>
<td>0400</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative connect out response: A node, such as a channel-attached or switched physical unit, was being connected and the connect out request was sent to the appropriate physical unit services, but the response was negative and the request failed. A request to disconnect the resource was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCONT</td>
<td>041C</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative contact response: A node, such as a link station or physical unit, was being activated and the contact request was sent, but the response was negative (the request failed). A request to deactivate the resource has been scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEVAC</td>
<td>0004</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Never activated: The resource has never been activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFRSV</td>
<td>0407</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative FRS control vector: All the frame relay physical units in a particular frame relay switching equipment set (FRSESET) were being activated, and the FRS control vector request was sent to the appropriate PU services. However, the response was negative, and the request failed. Requests to deactivate all the frame relay physical units in the FRSESET have been scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NLOAD</td>
<td>043C</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative load response: A communication controller was being activated and a load request was sent to the appropriate physical unit services, but the response was negative and the request failed. A request to deactivate the communication controller was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNAUV</td>
<td>0403</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative set NAU control vector: A node, such as a switched or dynamically added logical unit, was being connected and the set NAU control vector request was sent to the appropriate physical unit services, but the response was negative and the request failed. A request to disconnect the resource was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSARV</td>
<td>041A</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative set SAR control vector: A node, such as a link station, was being activated and the set SAR control vector request was sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response was negative and the request failed. A request to deactivate the resource was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSDT</td>
<td>0428</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative SDT response: A communication controller was being activated and the start data traffic request was sent, but the response was negative and the request failed. A request to deactivate the communication controller was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSNCP</td>
<td>042E</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative switch to NCP response: A PEP link was being activated, and the switch to NCP request was sent, but the response was negative and the request failed. A request to deactivate the PEP link was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSSSV</td>
<td>0405</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative set SSS control vector: A node, such as a DR-added physical unit added by dynamic reconfiguration, or a switched physical unit, was being connected, and the set SSS control vector request was sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response was negative, and the request failed. A request to disconnect the node was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSTD</td>
<td>042A</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative set time and date response: A node, such as a communication controller, was being activated and the set time and date request was sent, but the response was negative and the request failed. A request to deactivate the node was scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVYLM</td>
<td>0436</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Negative operator query (VFYLM) response: The resource was being activated and the response to the VTAM message IST361A was to terminate the NCP activation. A request to deactivate the resource has been scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PABCN</td>
<td>010B</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending abandon connection response: A node, such as a channel-attached or switched physical unit, is about to become disconnected. The abandon connection request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PABCO</td>
<td>0116</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending abandon connection out response: A node, such as a channel-attached or switched physical unit, is being disconnected and the abandon connect out request has been sent to the appropriate physical unit services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACDR</td>
<td>0430</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending activate CDRM response: A CDRM is being activated and the activate CDRM request has been sent, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACTL</td>
<td>0411</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending activate LU response: A node, such as an application program or other logical unit, is being activated and the activate LU request has been sent, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADLK</td>
<td>0421</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending add link response: A channel link is being activated and an add link request was sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADST</td>
<td>0419</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending add link station response: A channel-link station is being activated and an add link station request was sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALNK</td>
<td>0416</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending activate link response: A line is being activated, and the activate link request has been sent, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PALUC</td>
<td>0434</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending activate LU cleanup response: An active logical unit is undergoing recovery processing. An ACTLU request has been sent, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PANNA</td>
<td>0432</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending allocate node network address: A node, such as a dynamically added physical unit or logical unit, is being activated and the request network address assignment request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response was not received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPU1</td>
<td>0413</td>
<td>Short or Long</td>
<td>Pending activate PU(1) response: A communication controller is being activated, and might not need to be loaded. The ACTPU request was sent, but the response was not received. The sending of this request might have to wait for the availability of a virtual route. If one or more explicit routes are operative, this should be a short transient state while route activation proceeds. If no routes are operative, this might be a long transient state while VTAM waits for connectivity to be established along the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPU2</td>
<td>0425</td>
<td>Short or Long</td>
<td>Pending activate PU(2) response: A physical unit is being activated, did not need to be loaded or has been loaded, and the activate PU request has been sent, but the response has not been received. For a communication controller, the sending of this request might have to wait for the availability of a virtual route. If one or more explicit routes are operative, this should effectively be a short transient state while route activation proceeds. If no routes are operative, this might be a long transient state while VTAM waits for connectivity to be established along the route.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASNA</td>
<td>0427</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending allocate subnode network addresses: A node, such as a channel-attached or switched physical unit, is being connected. The assign network address or request network address assignment request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response was not received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBFSI</td>
<td>0448</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending BFSESSINFO: Takeover processing is in progress for an LU, and active sessions have not been completely reported to the SSCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCDLA</td>
<td>0121</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending cleanup DACTLINK active: A VARY INACT,TYP=FORCE command was entered for an NCP-attached line whose status is active, pending active, or pending inactive. The lower level nodes are being deactivated, and a DACTLINK (cleanup) request was sent for the line, but the response has not yet been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCDLI</td>
<td>0122</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending cleanup DACTLINK inactive: A VARY INACT,TYPE=FORCE command was entered for an NCP-attached line whose status is not active, pending active, or pending inactive. A DACTLINK (cleanup) request was sent for the line, but the response has not yet been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCONO</td>
<td>0401</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending connect out response: A node, such as a channel-attached or switched physical unit, is being connected and the connect out request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response was not received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCON1</td>
<td>041E</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending contact(1) response: A node, such as a link station, is being activated, and the first contact request was sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response was not received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCON2</td>
<td>0422</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending contact(2) response: A node, such as a physical unit or link station, is being activated and the contact request (second attempt for link station) has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCTD1</td>
<td>041F</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending contacted(1) request: A node, such as a link station, is being activated, and the first contact response was received as a positive response, but the contacted request was not received. A communication controller will also be found in this state during activation while waiting for a link station connected to it to be activated. For CTC, if both sides are hung in PCTD1, enter VARY INACT,TYPE=FORCE then VARY ACT on one side only to bypass the problem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 12. Resource state code values (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource state</th>
<th>Value (hex)</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Resource status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCTD2</td>
<td>0424</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending contacted(2) request: A node, for example, a link station or a physical unit, is being activated. The final contact request was sent by VTAM to the appropriate PU services and the response was received from the NCP, but the contacted request has not been received from the remote device. A communication controller will also be found in this state (it is a suspended state in this case) during activation while waiting for a link station connected to it to be activated. The difference between PCTD2 and PCTD1 is that a communication controller in the PCTD1 state might be loaded if a link station receives a contacted request indicating the NCP needs to be loaded, whereas in the PCTD2 state, both the link station and the NCP would be deactivated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Note:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. When the remote device is a 3274, the most likely cause is the NRZI definition parameter. The NCP defaults to NRZI. If the NRZI definition parameter in the 3274 differs from that specified in the NCP, PCTD2 will result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>2. If a token-ring device connected to a SNA 3174 channel-attached controller is not logically and physically attached to the token ring at activation time, the device will remain in PCTD2 status until the device is made available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. A status of PCTD2 can be caused by an illegal cross-network activation attempt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. A status of PCTD2 can be caused by a bad cable at the local or remote device. Run the complete set of cable wrap tests at each location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDACL</td>
<td>010F</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending DACTLU response: A node, such as an application program or a logical unit, is being disconnected or deactivated. The DACTLU request has been sent, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDACP</td>
<td>0110</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending DACTPU response: A node, such as a communication controller or physical unit, is being disconnected or deactivated. The DACTPU request has been sent, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDANC</td>
<td>0442</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending DACTPU ANSC: A DACTPU request was sent to the resource, but the response has not been received. The resource was being activated when the automatic network shutdown complete (ANSC) RU was received from the NCP. This request causes the SSCP to reset the SSCP-PU session and then resume the activation procedure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDANS</td>
<td>0104</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>The abandon connect in request unit has been sent for a node such as a switched link.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
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<td>----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDELR</td>
<td>010E</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending delete network resource response: A node, such as an application program, is being disconnected. The delete network resource request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDGBK</td>
<td>0123</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending DACTLINK giveback: Records were lost when the VTAM subtask VTMTRACE was restarted. A VARY INACT,TYPE=GIVEBACK command was entered for an NCP attached line. A DACTLINK (giveback) request was sent for the line, but the response has not yet been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDISC</td>
<td>010D</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending discontact response: A node, such as a link station or physical unit, is being deactivated or disconnected. The discontact request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDLNK</td>
<td>0112</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending DACTLINK response: A line or channel-attached device is being deactivated, and the DACTLINK request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDLUC</td>
<td>011D</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending Deactivate LU cleanup: An active logical unit is undergoing error-recovery processing and the DACTLU request has been sent, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDMPC</td>
<td>0439</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending dump contention: VTAM is waiting for an indication from the communication controller to resume operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDPA1</td>
<td>0443</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending DACTPU (ACT1): A DACTPU request was sent to the resource, but the response has not been received. The communication controller was being activated and was found already loaded. When the DACTPU response is received, this state is exited and processing continues from the beginning. Another attempt to load is allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDPA2</td>
<td>0444</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending DACTPU (ACT2): A DACTPU has been sent to the resource, but the response has not been received. If the resource is a physical unit Type 4, it was being activated and a load was performed. Once the DACTPU response is received, the activation of the communication controller will proceed. If the resource is a BSC 3270 physical unit, a general poll failure occurred and the DACTPU was sent to clean up internal control blocks. When the response is received, an ACTPU will be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFDCP</td>
<td>0440</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending force DACTPU response: A DACTPU has been sent as a result of a force-reactivate or force-deactivate command against a node, such as a communication controller. The response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 12. Resource state code values (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource state</th>
<th>Value (hex)</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Resource status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PFDLU</td>
<td>0120</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending force DACTLU response: A DACTLU has been sent as a result of a force-deactivate command for the logical unit, but the response has not yet been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFDMP</td>
<td>0119</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending dump response: A dump is being performed on a communication controller over a link station, and it has not yet completed processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFDSC</td>
<td>042C</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending force discontact response: A physical unit is being forced to deactivate or forced to reactivate and the discontact request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFNNA</td>
<td>011C</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending free node network address: A node, such as a switched or dynamically added physical unit or logical unit, is being deactivated. The free network address request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFRSV</td>
<td>042F</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Pending FRS control vector response: A frame relay physical unit is being activated and one of the following situations has occurred:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The other physical units in the frame relay switching equipment set (FRSESET) have not received positive RNAA responses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The FRS control vector request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFSNA</td>
<td>010C</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending free subnode network addresses: A node, such as a channel-attached or switched physical unit, is being disconnected. The free network address request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGAIN</td>
<td>0449</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending Enterprise Extender hostname resolution using the resolver API GetAddrInfo function. This state can vary in duration depending on many factors; for example, how long it takes for the resolver to resolve the hostname, or for the request to fail (either a timeout using resolver configuration definitions or by the IPRESOLV VTAM keyword), or for the TCP/IP stack being used for Enterprise Extender to become active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHLAC</td>
<td>040A</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Pending higher-level activation: A node is awaiting activation of its higher-level node. For example, a channel-attached physical unit or logical unit is being activated, and the request to activate the associated channel (that is, the associated PUB) has not completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHLIN</td>
<td>0102</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Pending higher-level deactivation: A node is inactive and its higher-level node is being deactivated. For example, a channel-attached physical unit is inactive and the associated channel PUB is being deallocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PINAC</td>
<td>0100</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending inactive: CDRM is being deactivated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLOAD</td>
<td>040E</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending load: Either an NCP is being activated and a load operation has begun, or a peripheral physical unit, such as an 8775, is being activated, the physical unit has requested a load, and the SSCP sent the load request to an application program defined in the CNM routing tables. The physical unit has not received a response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLODC</td>
<td>043E</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending load contention: VTAM is waiting for an indication from the communication controller to resume operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLSTC</td>
<td>043F</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending load station conditional: Activation processing for a communication controller is waiting for the link station over which the communication controller will be loaded to become available. When the link station is capable of being used for loading, if the link station is a channel link station, VTAM determines if the communication controller is loaded. If it is, a load is not done and activation proceeds. If it is not a channel link station, or if the communication controller is not loaded, a load is performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLSTU</td>
<td>040D</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending load station unconditional: Activation processing for a communication controller will be loaded to become available. When the link station is capable of being used for loading, a load of the NCP will be done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMALD</td>
<td>0446</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending migration ACTPU load or dump procedure: An NCP session recovery loop has been suspended because of an ongoing load or dump operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMATM</td>
<td>0447</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending migration ACTPU timer: An NCP is waiting for the expiration of a time interval before trying session activation again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNAUV</td>
<td>0404</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending set NAU control vector response: A node, such as a switched or dynamically added logical unit, is being connected, and the set NAU control vector request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNFY1</td>
<td>0113</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending notify(1): A node, such as a logical unit, is being deactivated or disconnected. The request to terminate user sessions has been scheduled, but the notify request indicating that the user sessions have ended has not yet been received. For example, the application program did not issue CLSDST.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>PNFY2</td>
<td>0108</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending notify(2): A node, such as a logical unit, is about to become connectable and the request to terminate any queued user sessions has been scheduled. However, the notify request indicating that the user sessions have ended has not yet been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNFY3</td>
<td>0105</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending notify(3): A node is about to become inactive and the request to terminate queued user sessions has been scheduled. However, the notify request indicating that the user sessions have ended has not yet been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POAS1</td>
<td>0437</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending operator query (AUTOSYN1) response: A communication controller is being activated, and message IST183A, which asks if the communication controller should be reloaded or resynchronized, has been entered. The message was sent after the communication controller was contacted but before an SSCP-PU session was established. The reply was not received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POAS2</td>
<td>0438</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending operator query (AUTOSYN2) response: A communication controller is being activated, and message IST183A, which asks if the communication controller should be reloaded or resynchronized, has been issued. The message was sent after an SSCP-PU session was established with the communication controller. The reply was not received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREQC</td>
<td>0402</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending request contact request: A node, such as a channel-attached or switched physical unit, is being connected and the connect out response has been received, but the request contact request has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRMPO</td>
<td>0103</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending RMPO response: A remote power off request has been sent over a link station and the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRSET</td>
<td>0101</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending reset: The resource is inactive, but the network name is still known to VTAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSARV</td>
<td>041B</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending set SAR control vector response: A node, such as a link station, is being activated and the set SAR control vector request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSDT</td>
<td>0429</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending start data traffic response: A node, such as a communication controller, was being activated, and the start data traffic request was sent, but the response was not received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSNCP</td>
<td>0414</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending switch to NCP response: A PEP link is being activated, and the switch to NCP request was sent, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSSSV</td>
<td>0406</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending set SSS control vector response: A switched physical unit is being connected, or a dynamically added physical unit is being activated, and the set SSS control cector request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSTD</td>
<td>042B</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending set time and date response: A communication controller was being activated, and the set time and date request was sent, but the response was not received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSUBD</td>
<td>0502</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Pending subnode definition: The resource is active but is waiting for dynamic subnodes to be defined. If a switched line is in this state it cannot be used for dial out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSUBR</td>
<td>0504</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Pending subnode release: An acquired communication controller that was activated before it was acquired is being released; that is, a request to release the subnodes in the unowned portion of the communication controller is in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSUB1</td>
<td>0115</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Pending subnode deactivate(1): A node supporting subnodes, for example, an application program, communication controller, link, or physical unit, is being deactivated or disconnected. Terminate requests for user sessions for application programs or LUs are being performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSUB2</td>
<td>010A</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Pending subnode deactivate(2): A node supporting subnodes, for example, an application program, communication controller, link, or physical unit, is about to become connectable. Terminate requests for queued user sessions for application programs or LUs are being performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSUB3</td>
<td>0107</td>
<td>Susp</td>
<td>Pending subnode deactivate(3): A node supporting subnodes, for example, an application program, communication controller, link, or physical unit, is about to become inactive. Terminate requests for queued user sessions that apply to application programs or LUs are being performed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSWEP</td>
<td>0111</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending switch to EP mode response: A PEP link has been deactivated. The switch to EP mode request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTRM1</td>
<td>0114</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending terminate(1) response: A node, such as a logical unit, is being deactivated or disconnected. The request to terminate user sessions has been scheduled, but the response has not yet been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
</tr>
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<td>---------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTRM2</td>
<td>0109</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending terminate(2): A node, such as a logical unit, is about to become connectable, and the request to terminate queued user sessions has been scheduled. However, the response has not yet been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTRM3</td>
<td>0106</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending terminate(3) response: A logical unit is about to become inactive and the request to terminate queued user sessions has been scheduled, but the response has not yet been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVYLM</td>
<td>0435</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending operator query (VFYLM) response: The resource is being activated and the VTAM operator message IST361A or IST937A has been issued, but the reply has not yet been received. Message IST361A asked the operator if he wanted to load the NCP or terminate the NCP activation. Message IST937A asked the operator if he wanted to reload the NCP, deactivate the NCP, or ignore the correlator mismatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P095A</td>
<td>0118</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending operator query response: An ERP has issued message IST095A asking whether an ERP dump is desired. The reply has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P284A</td>
<td>0408</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending operator query response: A communication controller is being recovered and message IST284A, asking whether the communication controller should be reloaded, has been issued. The reply has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACTH</td>
<td>0301</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reactivate at higher level: The resource is being deactivated and, once inactive, will wait for its reactivation to be driven by a higher-level node. (This is a desired state only.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACTN</td>
<td>0300</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reactivate at this level: The resource is being deactivated and will then be reactivated at this level. (This is a desired state only.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADDFA</td>
<td>0433</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>RDTADD failed: A node was being activated and the request to add the associated network address to the VTAM RDTADD data base has failed. A request to deactivate the resource has been scheduled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDIAL</td>
<td>0201</td>
<td></td>
<td>Redial: A switched physical unit is being disconnected and an attempt to redial the physical unit will be made once disconnection is complete. (This is a desired state only.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RDRSP</td>
<td>0124</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Pending RTP_deallocation response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELSD</td>
<td>0002</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Released: A physical unit has been released, or it exists in the unowned portion of an activated-before-acquired communication controller and has not yet been acquired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource state</td>
<td>Value (hex)</td>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Resource status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESET</td>
<td>0000</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Reset: VTAM built a control block to represent the resource, but the resource has not been added to the symbol table. The resource is not usable by VTAM. You might have a duplicate resource name. For NCP resources, you might need to issue a VTAM VARY ACQ command to acquire the resource before using it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RINAC</td>
<td>0600</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Routable, inactive: A MODIFY LL2 command is being processed for an inactive, dynamically added physical unit. In order to process the command, a network address had to be obtained for the physical unit. When the LL2 test is terminated, the physical unit will be returned to the inactive state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRLSD</td>
<td>0601</td>
<td>Long</td>
<td>Routable, released: A MODIFY LL2 command is being processed for a released, dynamically added physical unit. In order to process the command, a network address had to be obtained for the physical unit. When the LL2 test is terminated, the physical unit will be returned to the released state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRACT</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Active: The trace indicated is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRPAR</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending ACT TRACE: The trace is being activated and the ACTTRACE request has been sent to the appropriate PU services, but the response has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRPDR</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Short</td>
<td>Pending DACTTRACE: The trace is being deactivated and the DACTTRACE request has been sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRRES</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>Reset: The trace indicated is not active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183AF</td>
<td>0418</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Operator query (AUTOSYNCH) failed: A request to issue message IST183A was scheduled, but the message could not be issued. Processing continues as if the reply were negative.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284AF</td>
<td>0407</td>
<td>Int</td>
<td>Operator query failed: A request to issue message IST284A has been scheduled, but the message could not be issued. Processing continues as if the reply were negative.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

1. The state abbreviations are listed in alphabetical sequence.
2. An asterisk (*) is used to denote state values that may appear in a 1-byte field containing a load status. These values describe the progress of a load requested by the physical unit on an ACTPU response.
3. A double asterisk (**) is used to denote state values that may appear in a 1-byte field containing the line trace, GPT trace, or SIT trace status.

**Resource status modifiers (positions 4 and 5)**

The following status modifiers can appear in positions 4 and 5 of the state field. Only one modifier will be present at a time.
Table 13. Resource status modifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/I</td>
<td>Persistent session recovery is in progress. This status modifier is used only for application resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/R</td>
<td>Persistent session recovery is pending. This status modifier is used only for application resources.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/S</td>
<td>A session is queued, pending active, or active for this logical unit, terminal, or application. See “Session states and modifiers” on page 278 for a description of these session initiation states.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Because the abbreviation of the state code is truncated to three characters prior to adding the two-character status modifier, the characters that make the state code unique (the fourth and fifth characters) might be lost. For example, if the /I modifier is appended to PNFY1, PNFY2, or PNFY3, the new state code is PNF/I. It is not possible to determine the original state code in this situation.

Resource status field information (positions 6–10)

The following resource status information can appear in character positions 6–10 in the resource status field in VTAM messages.

If a character position is not used, a hyphen (-) is displayed. For example, ACTIV--S-- is displayed if the logical unit or cross-domain resource (CDRSC) is in an active state and defined as a shadow resource.

Table 14. Resource status field information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource information</th>
<th>Character position</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>The link station is functioning as a backup for another link station (in certain migration situations).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>DACTLINK GIVEBACK processing is being done for a LINE as a result of a VARY RELEASE GIVEBACK command issued for an NCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>The resource has been added or moved using dynamic reconfiguration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>The link station or cross-subarea link has been explicitly activated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>The link station was implicitly activated as a backup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>The resource is a logical line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>The link station or cross-subarea link has been implicitly (or automatically) activated, as a result of activating a resource to which this link or link station is subordinate or adjacent. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Operation for an explanation of using the RNAME operand or the U operand to automatically activate link stations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>An independent LU is using this PU as an adjacent link station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Takeover is in progress for the PU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>The resource was not originally owned by the host processing the DISPLAY command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 14. Resource status field information (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource information</th>
<th>Character position</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>A test-resolve retry condition exists for a local area network active leased line. This condition indicates that VTAM LAN support is sending test LPDUs to a station to resolve a route and will continue to do so until either the station is active or the operator deactivates the line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>The logical unit or cross-domain resource (CDRSC) is defined as a shadow resource. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide for more information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>The resource (link, physical unit, or logical unit) is attached through the programmed resource capability (NTO) of the NCP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>The physical unit is defined with ALLOWACT=YES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>The resource was dynamically created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>The cross-domain resource (CDRSC) was created dynamically.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Session states and modifiers

This section lists all session states and session status modifiers issued in DISPLAY SESSIONS and DISPLAY ID commands.

Session state modifiers and suffixes

Session states can be followed by one or more session status modifiers or by a session state suffix of -P or -S.

Session status modifiers

Session status modifiers appear in positions 6–8 of the session state.

Note: Part of the session state might be truncated if a modifier is present. For example, if code PDSRLST is issued with status modifier /C, VTAM displays PDSR/L/C. Because the first five characters of session states are unique, it is still possible to identify the original session state.

See “Session status modifiers (positions 6–8)” on page 285 for a listing of possible session status modifiers.

Session state suffixes (-P and -S)

If the session state is displayed with a suffix of -P, for example ACTIV-P, the resource is the primary LU.

If the session state is displayed with a suffix of -S, for example ACTIV-S, the resource is the secondary LU.

Session initiation states

A session state can be classified into one of the following three groups:

- Q (Queued)
  - If the session state is preceded by A-, the session is traversing the APPN portion of the network. The session is considered queued when the session request has been received at a node performing only APPN functions for this session.
- For all other states, the session is considered queued under the following circumstances:
  - A session request has been received, but session establishment has not located the resources required for the session.
  - The resources required for the session have been located; however, the resources are temporarily unavailable for sessions. Further session establishment procedures have been suspended until the resource is available. The session is in a reallocation-pending state.

• P/A (Pending Active)
  • A session is considered to be pending active when both resources required for session setup have been successfully located and are available for sessions. Session establishment proceeds.

• ACT (Active)
  A session is considered active (ACT) when all session start signals have been received, and a session has been successfully established.

The following table lists possible session states.

Note: If the session state is preceded by A-, the session is traversing the APPN portion of the network.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session state</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-PCOS</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending COS reply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-PCRYPT</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending cryptographic keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-PDS</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>VTAM has an APPN locate chain for the session. A search might be in progress or completed, but the session is not fully active yet. To determine the complete status of the session, use the SID and LU names from the message to find the LUs and session in this and other hosts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-PNCOSM</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending entry COS mapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-PRSCV</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending RSCV reply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-PSACF</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending subarea chain flow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-PSAR</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending Subarea reply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-PTGVS</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending TG reply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-PXCOSM</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending exit COS mapping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-QUEUE</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>This LU-LU session is queued. One of the LUs is at its session limit or is not available. If this VTAM is functioning as an APPN network node server and is not doing any subarea routing, this state is the only queued state that is displayed. If this VTAM does subarea routing, in either a pure subarea or mixed APPN/subarea network, one of the other queued session states listed in this table will be displayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-RESET</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>The session is reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-TERM</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>The session is pending termination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTIV</td>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>The session is active. A session has been successfully established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADIALIP</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Dial in progress for APPN LU.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 15. Session initiation states
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session state</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CDPRIP</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>CDINIT pending cross-domain routing completion. Another request is pending for the specified LU, and this session will wait for routing to complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDIALIP</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Dial in progress for DLU. A session will stay in DDIALIP until the DIAL START process completes. This process includes completing the connection and activating the PU and its subordinate resources. The length of time a session stays in DDIALIP is dependent upon the network configuration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLUCOMP</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>DLU direction processing complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLUPROR</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>DLU direction processing required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DLUURNAA</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>DLU direction RNAA processing needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNOTFYNN</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Destination notification not necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRNASUS</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>DLU direction RNAA processing suspended pending termination using same PLU network address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSSPD</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>DSRLST pending cross-domain routing in progress. The DSRLST will be sent when routing is complete for the previous request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INITC</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>The SIB has been initialized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INITSENT</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>INIT or CDINIT response has been sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Initial state of session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODIALIP</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Dial in progress for the OLU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLUCEC</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>OLU endpoint processing complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLUCOMP</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>OLU direction processing complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLUEN</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>OLU endpoint domain processing needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLUPROR</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>OLU direction processing required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLUURNAA</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>OLU direction RNAA processing needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORNASUS</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>OLU direction RNAA processing suspended pending termination of a session using same PLU network address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADIAL</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending dial response for APPN LU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARAMRU</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending APPN LU address assignment. A network address was needed for one of the LUs. VTAM has either sent an RNAA to the boundary function that owns the adjacent link station for one of the LUs or has sent a CDINNIT format 5 to the SSCP at the end of a VRTG and is waiting a response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARSCV</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending APPN RSCV calculation for SLU initiated sessions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBFCINIT</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending BFCINIT response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBIPLUBF</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending receipt of the BFINIT from the boundary function of the APPN PLU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session state</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBISLUBF</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending receipt of the BFINIT from the boundary function of the APPN SLU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCDCQ</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending CDCINIT request. This state is set when the SSCP(PLU) has sent or received CDINIT response and is waiting for the SSCP(SLU) to send CDCINIT. If a CDCINIT arrives before this state is reached, the CDCINIT is queued with no state change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCDCS</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending CDCINIT response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCDDQ</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending CDINITDQ response. This state is set when the session was reallocated and a CDCINIT DQ request was sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCDINIT</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending CDINIT response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCFRES</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending generic resource resolution for destination LU (DLU).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCFUPD</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending coupling facility update for origination LU (OLU).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCINIT</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending CINIT or BFCINIT response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCIST</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending CINIT or BFCINIT response and session start has already been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCRCQ</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending cryptographic response for CDINIT request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCRCS</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending session cryptographic key for CINIT response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCRDQ</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending session cryptographic key for DEQUEUE request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCRDS</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending session cryptographic key for DEQUEUE response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCRYPTK</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending cryptographic keys.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDDIAL</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending dial response for the DLU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDLUIO</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending USS message response in DLU direction. The DLU device must respond to the USS message or no sessions will be initialized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDNETDET</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending DSRLST response for determination of the network identifier of the destination LU. A DSRLST has been sent for another session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDRAMRU</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>DLU pending response from address manager for a request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDRDS</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending resource discovery search (RDS) completion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDRNAAD</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>DLU RNAAA response pending from the gateway NCP in the OLU direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDSRHPR</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending DSRLST response with the outbound PU address for a VRTG connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDSRLST</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending direct search list Type 01 and 02 response. These types of direct search are sent from the SSCP (OLU) when an autologon session establishment is in progress between a dial SLU and a cross domain PLU, or when a DSRLST is sent for NETID determination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Session state</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNOTIFYA</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending NOTIFY(A) for VRTG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PODIAL</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending dial response for OLU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POLUIO</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending USS message response in OLU direction. The OLU device must respond to the USS message or no sessions will be initialized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORAMRU</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>OLU pending response from address manager for a request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORNAAO</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>An RNAA response is pending from gateway NCP in the OLU direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSACOM</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending override session address (OSA) completion. This state is set when a session is initiated to a non-SNA SLU, and a previous session with the SLU is terminated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPCQRPY</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending PCID_QUERY_REPLY IPS from the APPN side of the node.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRAV1</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending resource available. A resource was found during OLU processing that was unavailable. Session setup will continue when the LU becomes available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRAV2</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending resource available. A resource was found during DLU processing that was unavailable. Session setup will continue when the LU becomes available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRAV3</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Status checking found an APPN logical unit PU temporarily unavailable. Session setup will wait on the PU to become available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREALC</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending reallocation. A session has been queued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRECOVRY</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending completion of multinode persistent session recovery processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRMRC</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending request multiple routes inter-process signal (IPS) for CDINIT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRMRD</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending request multiple routes inter-process signal (IPS) for DSRLST.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRSCDPRE</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending RSCV precalculation for the DLU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRSCOPRE</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending RSCV precalculation for the OLU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRSCVVD</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending RSCV in the DLU direction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRTPSTR</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending RTP start.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSCRYYP</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending send of the cryptographic control vector by the primary XRF session.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 15. Session initiation states (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session state</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSEST</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending SESSST or BFSESSST request. The session can be expecting any of several signals. Use D NET,SESSIONS,SID= command to see specific signals needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> In storage situations, if you do not receive the started signal, it might be because the session is already active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSETCVR</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending SETCV response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSHRP</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending request single hop route reply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSLUIO</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending USS message response in SLU direction. The SLU device must respond to the USS message or no sessions will be initialized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSSADR</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending set session address (SSA) response. SSA is sent as part of initiation when the SLU is a non-SNA LU and not in the same domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSWAP</td>
<td>P/A</td>
<td>Pending swap from hidden CDRSC to real CDRSC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTAKOVER</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending SSCP takeover is complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTCRXCRS</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending translation of cryptographic keys for the CDINIT response for an XRF backup session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTCRYP</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending translation of cryptographic keys for the backup XRF session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PXASL</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending associated LU name translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PXDA1CDI</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending DLU alias to real translation. This SSCP located a USERVAR for the DLU and is attempting to translate the DLU real name into an alias name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PXDA2CDT</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending DLU alias to real translation. Another SSCP located a USERVAR for the DLU and returned the value as a real name to this SSCP. VTAM is attempting to translate this real name into an alias name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PXDA3DSL</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending DLU alias to real translation. During DSRLST response processing, VTAM is attempting to translate the DLU real name into an alias name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PXDGC</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending DLU direction COS translation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PXDLO</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending DLU logon mode translation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PXDRD</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending DLU real name translation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PXOOGC</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Pending OLU direction COS translation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REALCOM</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Reallocation complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REALIP</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Reallocation in progress. The session is currently being reallocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SETCVCOM</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>SETCV complete.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 15. Session initiation states (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session state</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SEIPRT</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>SESEND in progress during routing. Routing will continue when the previous session completes termination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEOIP</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>SESEND processing in progress in OLU domain. A duplicate session exists, and this session will be suspended until termination processing has completed for the duplicate session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>The session state could not be determined.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Session termination states

Termination states that follow are set during termination processing of a session:

**NULL**
The initial state. Termination is not in progress.

**OSARECV**
OSA response received.

**PBFCLN**
Pending BFCLEANUP response.

**PCDTM**
Pending CDTERM response. This is CDTERM sent for termination.

**PCLNP**
Pending CLEANUP response.

**PCTMR**
Pending CTERM response.

**PINITO**
Pending initiation I/O completion.

**PLUIO**
Pending USSMSG response from the SLU. A USSMSG was sent to the SLU and VTAM is waiting for a response. The termination of this session will complete when the device responds.

**PLUCIO**
USSMSG response from the SLU has been received and the session termination is continuing.

**PMRCVTRM**
Pending multinode persistent session recovery termination signal.

**PSESEND**
Pending SESEND or BFSESSEND. The session can expect any of several session end signals. Use D NET,SESSIONS,SID command to see specific signals needed.

**Note:** Pending session end can also occur as a result of session outage notification processing when pre-V3R2 SSCP are involved in the session setup even though the session might not currently be in termination.

**PSESF**
Pending CDSESSSF response.

**PSETF**
Pending CDSESTF response.

**POSAR**
Pending override session address (OSA) response. An OSA request was sent to the non-SNA SLU requesting termination.

**UNKNOWN**
The session state could not be determined.
### Session status modifiers (positions 6–8)

The following session status modifiers can appear in positions 6–8 of the session state. These can occur in any order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status Modifier</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/B</td>
<td>A session establishment request is pending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/C</td>
<td>One of the session partners is a controlling LU. Modifier /C is displayed only by the SLU (that is, the host which entered the VARY LOGON).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/D</td>
<td>Session performing DES encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/E</td>
<td>The 3270 Intrusion Detection Services (IDS) has found a problem with this session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/I</td>
<td>Persistent session recovery is in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/M</td>
<td>The session is capable of being recovered through multinode persistent session support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/P</td>
<td>The session is a primary XRF session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/R</td>
<td>Persistent session recovery is pending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/T</td>
<td>Session performing Triple-DES encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/U</td>
<td>A session termination request is pending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/X</td>
<td>The session is a backup XRF session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/CI</td>
<td>One of the session partners is a controlling LU and persistent session recovery is in progress. Modifier /CI is displayed only by the SLU (the host that issued the VARY LOGON).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/CP</td>
<td>The session is a CP-CP session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/CR</td>
<td>One of the session partners is a controlling LU and persistent session recovery is pending. Modifier /CR is displayed only by the SLU (the host that issued the VARY LOGON).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/DI</td>
<td>Persistent session recovery is in progress, and the session uses DES encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/DL</td>
<td>The session is a CP-SVR session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/DR</td>
<td>Persistent session recovery is pending, and the session uses DES encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/MD</td>
<td>Multinode persistent session uses DES encryption.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/MI</td>
<td>Multinode persistent session recovery is in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/MR</td>
<td>Multinode persistent session recovery is pending.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Multinode persistent session uses Triple-DES encryption.
The session is a primary XRF session, and a session establishment request is pending.
The session is primary XRF session, and one of the session partners is a controlling LU.
Primary XRF session using DES encryption.
The session is a primary XRF session, and persistent session recovery is in progress.
The session is a primary XRF session, and persistent session recovery is pending.
Primary XRF session using Triple-DES encryption.
The session is a primary XRF session, and a session termination request is pending.
The session is a SNA Service Manager session.
Persistent session recovery is in progress, and the session uses Triple-DES encryption.
Persistent session recovery is pending, and the session uses Triple-DES encryption.
The session is a backup XRF session, and a session establishment request is pending.
The session is a backup XRF session, and one of the session partners is a controlling LU.
Backup XRF session using DES encryption.
The session is a backup XRF session, and persistent session recovery is in progress.
The session is a backup XRF session, and persistent session recovery is pending.
Backup XRF session using Triple-DES encryption.
The session is a backup XRF session, and a session termination request is pending.
The session is monitored by the 3270 IDS.
Chapter 6. VTAM wait state event codes and IDs

Wait state event codes and IDs are used to determine why VTAM is in a wait state.

SSCP, PU services, LU services, and network operator services processes that are in wait states are represented by a waiting request element (WRE) queued off the LQAB of the subcomponent that controls the waiting process. The WRE for a process contains a 2-byte event code that identifies the event so you do not have to look at the event ID itself.

See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures for an overview of the wait procedure.

Codes 0102–010C (configuration services LQAB group)

Wait state event codes and IDs associated with the configuration services miscellaneous command LQAB group and their meanings are as follows:

**Event Code 0102**

**Explanation**
Configuration services is waiting for an NCP to become active. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 6-byte NCP network address.

**Event ID:**
EIDCNACT

**Event Format:**

```
xxxxxxxxxxxx
```

**Event Code 0103**

**Explanation**
Configuration services is waiting for a link to become active. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 6-byte NCP network address, parameter yyy...yyy is the 6-byte link network address.

**Event ID:**
EIDCLACT

**Event Format:**

```
xxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyy 0000
```

**Event Code 0104**

**Explanation**
Configuration services is waiting for the response to an activate or deactivate connect in request (for a VARY ANS command). Parameter xxx...xxx is the 6-byte NCP network address. Parameter yyy...yyy is the 6-byte link network address.

**Event ID:**
EIDCCIRS

**Event Format:**

```
xxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyy 0001
```
Event Code 0105

Explanation
Configuration services is waiting for the response to an activate generalized PIU trace or a deactivate generalized PIU trace request. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 6-byte NCP network address; Parameter yyy...yyy is the 6-byte trace-resource network address (a PU, LU, Line, or NCP for GPT); Parameter zzzzzz is the 3-byte SNA request code of the activate/deactivate trace RU; Parameter aa is the 1-byte trace RU type byte.

Event ID: EIDCTRRS
Event Format:xxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyyyy zzzzzz aa

Event Code 0106

Explanation
Session services is waiting for an LU to become stable (for example, for error recovery to be completed) so that a session may be set up. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte network name of the LU.

Event ID: EIDCSTBL
Event Format:0000 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Event Code 0107

Explanation
Configuration services is waiting for the response to an activate or deactivate NETCTRLR request. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 16-byte activate or deactivate trace ID (EIDCTRRS). Parameter yyy...yy is the 8-byte name of the line.

Event ID: EIDCTNRS
Event Format:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy

Event Code 0108

Explanation
Configuration services is waiting for the response to an RNAA for an independent LU when processing and ACT trace command. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte name of the LU resource. Parameter yyyyyyy is the 3-byte SNA request code for RNAA.

Event ID: EIDCTRANA
Event Format:xxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyy

Event Code 010A

Explanation
Checkpoint datasets are waiting for ISTPDCLU close to complete.
Event Code 010B

Explanation
Configuration services agent is waiting for a DSRLST response. Parameter xx...xx is the 8-byte resource netid value requested by the agent. Parameter yy...yy is the 8-byte resource name requested by the agent. Parameter zzz...zz is the 8-byte PCID sent on the DSRLST request.

Event Code 010C

Explanation
Configuration services agent is waiting for the TCP/IP to be able to perform resolver function. Parameter xx...xx is the 8-character group name. Parameter yy...yy is the 6-character link network address. Parameter zzz...zz is the 8-character link name.

Codes 0201–020D (I/O LQAB group)

Wait state event codes and IDs associated with the I/O LQAB group and their meanings are as follows:

Event Code 0201

Explanation
The requester (with 6-byte network address xxx...xxx) is waiting for the response to a normal-flow request unit sent to the resource having the 6-byte network address yyy...yyy. Parameter aaaaaaaa is the 4-byte CPCB operation code corresponding to the RU type. Parameter zzzz is the 2-byte sequence number of the request unit.

Event Code 0202

Explanation
The requester (with 6-byte network address xxx...xxx) is waiting for the response to an expedited-flow request unit sent to the resource having the 6-byte network address yyy...yyy. Parameter aaaaaaaa is the 4-byte CPCB operation code corresponding to the RU type. Parameter zzzz is the 2-byte sequence number of the request unit.
Event ID: EIDIEFRS
Event Format: xxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyy 0202 aaaaaaa zzzz

Event Code 0203

Explanation
Management services is waiting for a record storage request from an NCP as part of the DISPLAY STORE command. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 6-byte SSCP network address. Parameter yyy...yyy is the 6-byte NCP network address. Parameter zzzz is the 2-byte procedure relation ID (PRID).

Event ID: EIDIRCRU
Event Format: xxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyy 0203 zzzz

Event Code 0204

Explanation
Logical unit services is waiting for the response to an UNBIND request unit. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 6-byte network address of the LU sending the request. Parameter yyy...yyy is the 6-byte network address of the LU to which the request was sent.

Event ID: EIDIURSP
Event Format: xxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyy 0204

Event Code 0206

Explanation
Configuration services (with 6-byte SSCP network address xxx...xxx) is waiting for a RECSTOR RU from the NCP (with 6-byte network address yyy...yyy) as part of MODIFY DUMP processing. Parameters aaaaaaaa and llll are the address and the length of the NCP storage being requested.

A vv of:
- 04 indicates a dynamic NCP dump
- 05 indicates a MOSS dump
- 06 indicates a CSP dump
- 07 transfer NCP dump header
- 08 transfer NCP dump main storage
- 09 indicates display disk

Event ID: EIDIRSTO
Event Format: xxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyy 0206 vv aaaaaaa llll
Event Code 0208

Explanation
Session services (with 6-byte SSCP network address xxx...xxx) is waiting for SESSEND to be received from an LU (with 6-byte network address yyy...yyy) or for CDSESSEND to be received from a CDRM (network address yyy...yyy) so that the control blocks associated with the session may be freed and the LUs may be reallocated. Parameter aaa...aaa is the 8-byte name of the network in which the address is known. Parameter zzz...zzz is the 8-byte PCID associated with the session.

Event ID: EIDISEND
Event Format: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyyy 0208 aaaaaaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa zzzzzzzzzzzzzz

Event Code 0209

Explanation
The PVI subcomponent is waiting to be posted by TSC when an I/O operation has been scheduled. The 6-byte fields, xxx...xxx and yyy...yyy, are the network addresses of the originator and destination of the request unit. Parameter aaaaaaaaa is the 4-byte CPCB operation code corresponding to the RU type. Parameter zzzzzzzzzz is the address of the TSCB for the to-be-posted operation.

Event ID: EIDIIOSC
Event Format: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyyy 0209 aaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa zzzzzzzz

Event Code 020B

Explanation
Session services (SSCP network address xxx...xxx) is waiting for an override session address (OSA) RU for the non-SNA logical unit (6-byte network address yyy...yyy) to be completed.

Event ID: EIDIOSAR
Event Format: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyyy 020B

Event Code 020C

Explanation
Session services is waiting for a response from a device LU. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 6-byte SSCP network address. Parameter yyy...yyy is the 6-byte network address for the device LU.

Event ID: EIDIOREQ
Event Format: xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyyy 020C

Event Code 020D

Explanation
Configuration services is waiting for a response to a SETCV(FRS) request.
Codes 0301–0306 (logical unit services LQAB group)

Wait state event codes and IDs associated with the logical unit services service manager LQAB group and their meanings are as follows:

Event Code 0301

Explanation
Logical unit services is waiting for a CINIT RU from the SSCP to satisfy an OPNDST ACCEPT request. Parameter xxx...xxx is an 8-byte primary LU name and parameter yyy...yyy is either an 8-byte secondary LU name (for OPNDST ACCEPT SPECIFIC) or is binary zeros (for OPNDST ACCEPT ANY).

Parameter z is either Y or N.
• Y indicates the request specified a bind-image override.
• N indicates the request did not specify a bind-image override.

Parameter www...www is the 8-byte network identifier for the SLU.

Event ID:
EIDLACPT
Event Format:
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 0301 ACCEPT yyyyyyyyyyyyyyy wwwwwwwwwwwwwwwww w z

Event Code 0302

Explanation
LU services is waiting for a CINIT RU from the SSCP to satisfy an OPNDST ACQUIRE request. Parameter xxx...xxx is an 8-byte primary LU name and parameter yyy...yyy is the nine-byte user-request correlator used to correlate the CINIT to the particular OPNDST ACQUIRE request.

Event ID:
EIDLAQIR
Event Format:
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 0302 ACQUIRE yyyyyyyyyyyyy

Event Code 0304

Explanation
Logical unit services is waiting for a VTAM operator message to be received so that a queued RCVCMD from a programmed operator application request can be completed. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte network name of the application program.

Event ID:
EIDLRCVC
Event Format:
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 0304 RCVCMD
Event Code 0305

Explanation
Logical unit services (for a secondary logical unit with 6-byte network address xxx...xxx) is awaiting the receipt of a CRV request unit from the primary logical unit (with 6-byte network address yyy...yyy) so that OPNSEC macro processing can be completed. Parameter bbbbbbbbbbb is a 5-byte field of blanks (X'4040404040').

Event ID:
EIDLCRV
Event Format:
CRVbbbbbbbbbb 0305 xxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyy

Event Code 0306

Explanation
Logical unit services is waiting for a CRYPTO key translation during OPNSEC processing. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte application name. Parameter yyy...yyy is the 6-byte primary network address and parameter zzz...zzz is the 6-byte secondary network address.

Event ID:
EIDLTRK
Event Format:
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx 0306 TRKEY yyyyyyyyyyy zzzzzzzzzzzz

Codes 0401–0409 (physical unit services LQAB group)
Wait state event codes and IDs associated with the physical unit services LQAB group and their meanings are as follows:

Event Code 0401

Explanation
Physical unit services is waiting for an ongoing process to be completed so that another request may be processed. Parameter xxxx is the 2-byte element address of the (channel) link.

Event ID:
EIDPPCMP
Event Format:
0000 xxxx

Event Code 0402

Explanation
Physical unit services is waiting for the LUCB associated with an application program to be freed so that close ACB processing can complete. Parameter xxxx is the 2-byte element address of the application program.

Event ID:
EIDPFLUC
Event Format:
xxxx FREELUCB
Event Code 0403

Explanation
The OPEN/CLOSE subcomponent is waiting for the pending and queued active sessions to be terminated during a persistent close. Parameter xxxx is the 2-byte element address of the application program.

Event ID:
EIDPTERM

Event Format:
xxxx PENDTERM

Event Code 0404

Explanation
Physical unit services is waiting for CLOSE ACB processing for all application programs to be completed so that HALT processing for VTAM can be completed.

Event ID:
EIDPVHLT

Event Format:
VTAM HALT

Event Code 0405

Explanation
Physical unit services is waiting for ACTLU to be received from the SSCP so that OPEN ACB processing can be completed for an application program. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte network name of the application program.

Event ID:
EIDPACT

Event Format:
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx ACTIVATE

Event Code 0406

Explanation
Physical unit services is waiting for DACTLU to be received from the SSCP so that CLOSE ACB processing can be completed for an application program. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte network name of the application program.

Event ID:
EIDPDACT

Event Format:
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx DEACTIVATE

Event Code 0407

Explanation
Physical unit services is waiting for allocation or deallocation of a link to complete so that DACTLINK processing may complete. Parameter xxxx is the 2-byte element address of the link being allocated or deallocated.
Event Code 0408

Explanation
The OPEN/CLOSE subcomponent is waiting for physical unit services to resume processing a delete network resource (DELETENR) request before continuing with a CLOSE ACB request. Parameter xxxxxxxx is the 4-byte LUCB storage address for which a CLOSE ACB is in progress.

Event Code 0409

Explanation
Physical unit services is waiting for disabled transmission subsystem component (TSC) code to finish processing a logical unit control block (LUCB) before deleting it. Parameter xxxxxxxx is the 4-byte LUCB storage address TSC is processing.

Codes 0501–0503 (network operator services LQAB group)

Wait state event codes and IDs associated with the network operator services LQAB group and their meanings are as follows:

Event Code 0501

Explanation
Network operator services is waiting for a RECSTOR RU to be received from an NCP as a part of D NCPSTOR or D DISK command processing. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte network name of the NCP and parameters aaaa...aaa and llll are the address and the length of the NCP storage being displayed. Parameter tt is the 1-byte event ID type code.

Event Code 0502

Explanation
Network operator services is waiting for a RECTRD RU to be received from an NCP as a part of MODIFY LL2 command processing. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte network name of the NCP, and parameter yyyy is the 2-byte procedure relation ID (PRID) associated with the request.
Event ID:
EIDNRTR

Event Format:
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx yyyy

Event Code 0503

Explanation
Network operator services is waiting for the operator to reply to a WTOR (IST1660A) with the password required for a DISPLAY API command to complete. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte resource name entered on the ID parameter on the DISPLAY API command and parameter yyy...yyy is the 8-byte NETID of that resource. Parameter zzz...zzz is the hexadecimal time message IST1660A was issued.

Event ID:
EIDNPING

Event Format:
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyyyy yyyy 08 zzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz

Codes 0601–0610 (session services LQAB group)

The wait state event codes and IDs associated with the session services miscellaneous LQAB group and their meanings are as follows:

Event Code 0601

Explanation
Session services has suspended processing of an RU pending completion of another event. When the other event is completed, the RU will be processed.
This can occur for one of the following reasons:
• A CDCINIT has been received in a gateway SSCP, and SETCV processing has not completed.
• A CDCINIT was received, and cryptographic processing has not completed.
• A duplicate session information block (SIB) or direct search list SIB (DSSIB) was found having a lower PCID procedure resubmit number than the input request.
• A CDINIT DQ was received before the response to CDINIT QUEUED.
• A CDSESSST was received before the CDCINIT response.
Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte PCID associated with the session.

Event ID:
EIDSIDEQ

Event Format:
0601 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Event Code 0602

Explanation
Session services is waiting for a CDINIT RU to be routed to the next SSCP in the session initiation path. Parameter xxx...xxx is the eight-character network ID of the next SSCP, and parameter yyy...yyy is the eight-character name of the LU.

Event ID:
EIDSINIT
Event Format:
0602 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyyyyyy

Event Code 0603

Explanation
Session services is waiting for the completion of CDRM activation. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte name of the CDRM.

Event ID:
EIDECDIN

Event Format:
0603 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Event Code 0604

Explanation
Session services is waiting for a previous dial to complete. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte symbolic name of the PU. Parameter zzz...zzz is an 8-byte hexadecimal procedure correlation ID (PCID) associated with the LU-LU session.

Event ID:
EIDCDIAL

Event Format:
0604 DIAL xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx zzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz

Event Code 0605

Explanation
CDTAKEDOWN Complete RU will be sent to notify the SSCP when all sessions using the specified SSCP have been terminated. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte name of an external SSCP.

Event ID:
EIDCDTAK

Event Format:
0605 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Event Code 0606

Explanation
Session services is waiting for CDSESSEND because a PLU that initiated a session request has duplicated the network address pair of a terminating session. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte network identifier for the PLU and parameter yyy...yyy the 6-byte network address for the PLU. Parameter zzz...zzz is the 8-byte PCID associated with the terminating session.

Event ID:
EIDICDSE

Event Format:
0606 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyy zzzzzzzzzzzzzz
Event Code 0607

Explanation
Session services is waiting to obtain a cryptographic key for the session. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte PCID associated with the session.

Event ID: EIDCRYPY
Event Format: 0607 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Event Code 0608

Explanation
Session services is waiting for a SESSST for an XRF primary session with cryptographic information so that XRF backup session initiation is resumed. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte XRF SLU name.

Event ID: EIDSXRCS
Event Format: 0608 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Event Code 0609

Explanation
Session services is waiting to obtain a cryptographic key for an XRF backup session. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte PCID for the session.

Event ID: EIDSXCRT
Event Format: 0609 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Event Code 060A

Explanation
Session services is waiting for a direct search list (DSRLST) response with the SLU destination for an INIT OTHER CD. Parameter xxx...xxx is the 8-byte PCID associated with the session.

Event ID: EIDSI0CD
Event Format: 060A xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Event Code 060B

Explanation
Session services is waiting for a DSRLST response to determine the network ID of the DLU. The DSRLST was sent for another session and the same DLU.

Event ID: EIDSDNTS
Event Format: 060B xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyyyyyy
Event Code 060C

Explanation
Session services is waiting to obtain a cryptographic key for the session during CDINIT request or response processing.

Event ID:
EIDSCDCR

Event Format:
060C xxxxxxxxx

Event Code 060D

Explanation
Session services is waiting to obtain a cryptographic key for the session during DSRLST processing.

Event ID:
EIDSDSCR

Event Format:
060D xxxxxxxxx

Event Code 060E

Explanation
Session services is waiting to obtain a cryptographic key for the session during DEQUEUE request processing.

Event ID:
EIDSDQRQ

Event Format:
060E xxxxxxxxx

Event Code 060F

Explanation
Session services is waiting to obtain a cryptographic key for the session during DEQUEUE response processing.

Event ID:
EIDSDQRS

Event Format:
060F xxxxxxxxx

Event Code 0610

Explanation
Session services is waiting for an RTP start event to be completed. Parameter xx...xxx is the 8-byte PCID of the session that is waiting for the RTP start event to complete.

Event ID:
EIDRTIDC

Event Format:
0610 RTPS xxxxxxxx

VTAM wait state event codes and IDs 299
The wait state event code and ID associated with the session services miscellaneous LQAB 2 group and its meaning is as follows:

**Event Code 0701**

**Explanation**
Session services is waiting for a session setup attempt to succeed or fail so that the session initiator may be notified. Parameter xxx...xxx is an 8-byte hexadecimal procedure correlation ID (PCID). Parameter yyy...yyy is the 8-byte name of the SSCP in the OLU direction. Parameter zzz...zzz is the 8-byte name of the logical unit.

**Event ID:**
EIDINTFY

**Event Format:**
0701 xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx yyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyyy yyyyzzzzzzzzzzzzzz
Chapter 7. VTAM abend codes

This chapter contains the abend codes related to VTAM. For more information about system codes, see the system code manual for your operating system.

Abend codes indicate that the control program has determined that a task cannot continue processing reliably. For example, an error might have occurred during the execution of a user application program and been detected by VTAM. In such a case, the task is terminated. A completion code indicates the reason for the termination.

See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures for information about the abend procedure and TSO/VTAM abends.

Abend code 0A7

**Explanation:** During VTAM HALT QUICK, VTAM HALT, VTAM HALT CANCEL, or VTAM abnormal termination processing, VTAM found that no storage was available to schedule a TPEND exit for an access method control block (ACB) opened by a user application program or VTAM subtask.

This abend code is also issued during VTAM HALT CANCEL or VTAM abnormal termination processing if a TPEND exit for an ACB does not exist, the ACB was not valid, or the ACB storage was freed.

**System action:** The user application is abnormally terminated.

Abend code 0A8

**Explanation:** VTAM detected an error that occurred during the execution of a user application program. The contents of the two low-order bytes of Register 15 indicate the cause of the error.

**Register 15 contents (in hex)**

**Explanation**

2101  
A VTAM validity check of the user request parameter list (RPL) failed because the RPL does not have the same protection key as the application program task control block (TCB).

7001  
The user’s event control block (ECB) is not valid.

7002  
A VTAM request for storage failed.

7003  
The pointer to the request parameter list (RPL) is not valid.

7004  
An ACB OPEN failed due to an access method control block (ACB) address that is not valid.

7005  
Storage pointed to by RPLAREA is not valid.

7006  
Storage pointed to by RPLAAREA is not valid.

7007  
The request parameter list (RPL) is not valid. Unable to find ACB.

7008  
RPL6 pointed to by RPLAAREA is not valid.
**7009**
Node initialization block(s) (NIB) pointed to by the request parameter list (RPL) is not valid.

**700A**
Model terminal support (MTS) data pointed to by node initialization block (NIB) is not valid.

**700B**
Restore parameter list pointed to by node initialization block (NIB) is not valid.

**700C**
Application-supplied dial parameters storage pointed to by node initialization block (NIB) is not valid.

**700D**
Bind area pointed to by node initialization block (NIB) is not valid.

**7010**
An RPL header that was not valid was encountered.

**FC01**
Network management interface abend.

**FC02**
VTAM agent user read queue PAB had a storage failure.

**FF01**
A session awareness (SAW) data buffer that is not valid was passed to VTAM data space services release routine.

**System action:** The task abnormally terminates.

**Programmer response:** This is probably a user error.

- For reason codes 2101, 7001, 7003, 7005, 7006, 7007, 7008, 7009, 700A, 700B, and 700C, verify that the RPL and ECB pointers are correct, and execute the job step again.
- For reason code 7004, verify that the ACB pointer is valid and check the storage to be sure it resides in the application storage protection key.
- For reason code 7002, verify that the operator entered the buffer pool or CSA start options as specified in the start procedures.

Increase storage as required. For insufficient storage errors, you might want to redefine your buffer pool or CSA limits. If the start option cannot be modified using the MODIFY VTAMOPTS command, you must modify the VTAM start options file (ATCSTRxx) and restart VTAM to use the new start option.

- See the Storage Estimate Worksheets in the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide to determine the storage requirements for VTAM.
- See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for a description of VTAM start options.
- See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Operation for information about the DISPLAY BFRUSE Command, the DISPLAY STORUSE Command, and the MODIFY VTAMOPTS Command.
- See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide for an explanation and description of buffer pools, and for general information about buffer pool specification and allocation.
- See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 2, FFST Dumps and the VIT for information about analyzing dumps and for information about analyzing storage using the VIT analysis tool if external trace is active.

- For reason code 700D, check the application program.
- For reason code FC01, save the dump for problem determination.
- For reason code FF01:
  - If you have access to IBMLink, search for known problems in this area. If no applicable matches are found, report the problem to IBM by using the electronic technical report (ETR) option on IBMLink.
  - If you do not have access to IBMLink, report the problem to the IBM software support center.

**Problem Determination:**
• If MSGLEVEL=(1,1) was not specified in the JOB statement, specify it and rerun the job.
• Save the console log from the primary console. For systems with remote consoles, save the remote console log. For systems with multiple-console support (MCS), save a copy of the hard copy log.
• Save the job stream associated with the job.
• Make sure that the failing job step includes the SYSABEND DD statement.
• Save all the associated output.
• Save the program listing associated with the job.
• Save the dump.
• Have the linkage editor/loader map available.

### Abend code 0A9

For abend code 0A9, the value in Register 15 indicates whether the VTAM module completes successfully and the cause of the errors if the execution a VTAM module failed.

**Explanation:** When accompanied by a zero value in Register 15, a VTAM HALT command has been successfully completed. If Register 15 is not zero, an error has occurred during the execution of a VTAM module. The contents of the two low-order bytes of Register 15 indicate the cause of the error.

**Register 15 contents (in hex)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A VTAM HALT CANCEL command has been successfully completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10F1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The ABEND was issued by VTAM retry functional recovery routine (FRR) to pass the original abend to the next recovery routine (if any) associated with the task control block (TCB). See the original abend, which was recorded in SYS1.LOGREC and appears just prior to the supervisor call (SVC) dump that was generated and indicated by reason code 10F1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error in CP-CP sessions processing. Missing element on list pointed to by AND_BOTH_CP_STATUS_STORAGE_PTR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error in CP-CP sessions processing. Missing element on list pointed to by AND_CW_CP_STATUS_STORAGE_PTR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error in CP-CP sessions processing. Missing element on list pointed to by AND_CL_CP_STATUS_STORAGE_PTR.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage was not available to drive a user exit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTAM was unable to restore its registers from the RPH after a user exit routine returned to VTAM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPPROC was unable to obtain adequate storage from the vary work area (VWA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TPEXIT code or CRA RELSTORE code was entered while the process was holding a PSS lock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A CPWAIT was attempted with an event ID length greater than EIDMAX.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A message module needs more vary work area (VWA) storage within the component recovery area (CRA) than is currently available.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Encountered a session awareness block (SAB) that was not valid.

A GETRDTE or RDTFIND for a resource failed because the resource definition table entry (RDTE) chain has been corrupted.

A lock’s count shows no user is holding the lock, but the lock is held.

Lock hierarchy violation.

TSLINK found the component recovery area (CRA) too small to hold all of the data.

A transmission subsystem control block (TSCB) was encountered that is not valid.

ISTAPCPD detected a work element that was not valid or an overlaid work element.

Resource exhausted condition. For example, an internal table is full.

An attempt to initialize a Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA) over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) anchor pool failed.

A RoCE anchor pool entry could not be obtained.

A RoCE anchor pool entry could not be marked active.

An attempt to free a RoCE anchor pool failed.

An attempt to initialize a RoCE shared lock failed.

An attempt to free a RoCE shared lock failed.

PSS found corrupted queue on Very Extended PAB.

SETVRR limit exceeded - Only 4 VRRs allowed.

This error is issued for one of the following reasons:
  • A RELSTORE was issued for a previously freed buffer.
  • A buffer was overlaid.

A VTFREE was issued for a previously freed area.

A VTFREE was issued for a buffer that is not valid.

A FREEBLK was issued for a previously freed storage area.

C code ran out of ISA storage for autodata.

Storage management header has been overlaid.
The last word in the buffer being RELSTOREd is not BFPPCBA (fence corrupted).

Header in REQSTORE buffer being allocated is not valid (no match on fence word).

A FREESTOR was issued for a previously freed storage area.

ISTORMMG detected an overlaid storage management header.

A FREEBLK was issued for a previously free storage area. It is currently queued and waiting to be freed.

CDRM error detected.

An error was found and corrected in a CDRM minor node during CDRM major node deactivation.

DS process error.

The DS disk I/O subtask has abended due to insufficient storage. The checkpoint has been disabled.

Initialization error.

A pool has been defined by the POOLDEF macro with an unacceptable length or the lengths in a variable-length pool were not defined in ascending order.

The GETSTOR pool was defined with an unacceptable length or lengths not ascending.

A FREEBLK macro returned a nonzero return code.

A utility module detected a function code that is not valid.

A request, response, or vector was not defined to the RU information table.

The main entry for the extended router was invoked but processing was already occurring within a CALLSSCP environment.

No sense code was set, but one should have been.

The CPCBURC field contained no format, but the response has a format.

The limit of topology elements (SWBVDCVD) has been exceeded. D3/D4 vectors for elements exceeding limit were not built.

The VWA area in use is too small to satisfy this request.

A request was made to queue a response to a process anchor block (PAB).

A suspend code that is not valid was passed to suspend.

A SENDER invocation that is not valid was made.
An unexpected value was received. The value might be valid in another context.

An unexpected finite state machine (FSM) state was encountered.

An unexpected field value was encountered for an enumerated type.

An unexpected control block was received as input.

A session information block (SIB) or SIB address that is not valid was passed to FREESIB.

The SENDER buffer area is not large enough.

The DETERMINER routine returned results that are not valid.

The BUILD routine returned results that are not valid.

SRTDEL failed.

A VR out-of-sequence error has occurred. The ABEND has been initiated by VTAM (no dump) to initiate VR recovery.

VTAM agent user read queue PAB dispatched with incorrect application work element.

HPRCTL was issued with the TOKEN option and the value passed was not valid.

Secondary Access Point (SAP) table overflow.

A freed TG record is still queued to a topology and routing services (TRS) routing tree.

Indicates that a FFST probe was tripped. Console messages with prefix EPW will be issued by FFST to provide information about the probe trip. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 2, FFST Dumps and the VIT for a description of FFST probes.

System action: The task that initiated the VTAM request abnormally terminates.

Problem Determination:

• If MSGLEVEL=(1,1) was not specified in the JOB statement, specify it and rerun the job.
• Save the console log from the primary console. For systems with remote consoles, save the remote console log. For systems with multiple-console support (MCS), save a copy of the hard copy log.
• Save the job stream associated with the job.
• Make sure that the failing job step includes the:
  1. SYSABEND DD statement.
  2. SYSUDUMP DD statement.
• Save all the associated output.
• Save the dump.
• Execute the EREP service aid to dump the LOGREC file, and save the resulting output. For MSS, execute the following program to dump the LOGREC file:
  1. Service aid IFCISDA0
  2. Program ISDASDAO with the DETAIL(ALL) parameter
• If Register 15 is 7015, take the following actions to try to determine the cause of the TSCB integrity loss:

1. Save the dump.
2. If VTAM internal trace is running MODE=EXT, save this trace.

   **Note:** The default trace internal options might not be enough to resolve this problem. All options but LOCK, with a trace table of at least SIZE=200, might be required.

---

**Abend code OAA**

**Explanation:** An abend condition occurred during execution of VTAM. VTAM functional recovery routines (FRRs) were unable to associate the failure with any particular task control block (TCB) in the address space.

**System action:** All the tasks in the address space are abnormally terminated.

**Problem Determination:**

1. If MSGLEVEL=(1,1) was not specified in the JOB statement, specify it and rerun the job.
2. Save the console log from the primary console. For systems with remote consoles, save the remote console log. In systems with multiple-console support (MCS), save a copy of the hard copy log.
3. Make sure that the failing job step includes the SYSABEND DD statement.
4. Save all the associated output.
5. Save the dump.
6. Have the linkage editor/loader map available.

---

**Abend code OAB**

**Explanation:** An error occurred while TSO/VTAM was in operation and a VTIOC module was executing a VTAM macro. The contents of the two low-order bytes of Register 15 indicate the cause of the error.

This error is usually due to a storage problem with the LPBUF or CRPL buffers.

**Register 15 contents (in hex)**

**Explanation**

- **0101**
  The terminal-input manager for LU1 (for example, IBM 3767 and IBM 3770 terminals) encountered an unrecoverable error while executing a VTAM macro that uses a request parameter list (RPL).

- **0102**
  The terminal-output manager for LU1 (for example, IBM 3767 and IBM 3770 terminals) encountered an unrecoverable error while executing a VTAM macro that uses an RPL.

- **0103**
  The terminal-input manager for LU0 and LU2 (for example, IBM 3270 SNA terminals) encountered an unrecoverable error while executing a VTAM macro that uses an RPL.

- **0104**
  The terminal-output manager for LU0 and LU2 (for example, IBM 3270 SNA terminals) encountered an unrecoverable error while executing a VTAM macro that uses an RPL.

- **0105**
  The VTIOC LOSTERM exit routine encountered an error during execution of a SNA BIND or UNBIND command that used an RPL.

- **0201**
  An application ID problem was encountered during execution of a VTAM OPEN macro. The error occurred during initialization of a TSO/VTAM user-address space.
An error occurred during execution of a VTAM OPEN macro. The ERROR field of the ACB indicates the problem. The values that can be set in the ERROR field are listed in “ACB OPEN and CLOSE macroinstruction error fields” on page 145.

An error occurred during execution of a VTAM CLOSE macro. The code in the ERROR field of the ACB is X’42’, indicating that the ACB has been closed, but a VTAM error has prevented the successful disconnection of one or more TSO terminals.

During a logon for the TSO application, TSO/VTAM issued a QUERY 3270 data stream to determine the characteristics of the terminal. The response to the query was more than 4096 bytes.

System action: The terminal session in which the error occurred terminates.

Problem Determination:

• Save the console log from the primary console. For systems with remote consoles, save the remote console log. For systems with multiple-console support (MCS), save a copy of the hard copy log.
• Save all the associated output.
• Save the dump.
• Execute the EREP service aid to dump the LOGREC file, and save the resulting output. For MSS, execute the following program to dump the LOGREC file:
  1. Service aid IFCISDA0
  2. Program ISDASDAO with the DETAIL(ALL) parameter
• Have the linkage editor/loader map available.

Abend code 0AC

Explanation: The terminal control address space (TCAS) was unable to continue its normal processing because of an error. The low-order bytes of Register 15 and the TCAS work area (TWAR) field TWARSON both contain the reason code that indicates the cause of the error.

Reason code in hexadecimal Explanation
00 A STOP command was entered.
04 A START command that is not valid was entered.
10 The TCAS main task was unable to attach the VTAM interface subtask.
14 The TCAS main task was unable to attach the user-interface subtask.
18 The TCAS main task was unable to attach the console-communication subtask.
1C TCAS was unable to obtain storage for the TCAS table (TCAST) in the common service area (CSA).
20 The TCAS main task abnormally terminated and was unable to recover.
30 The VTAM interface subtask abnormally terminated and was unable to recover.
34 The user-interface subtask abnormally terminated and was unable to recover.
The console-communication subtask abnormally terminated and was unable to recover.

**System action:** TCAS abnormally terminates.

**Operator Response:** Reply 'DUMP' to TCAS termination message IKT012D to obtain a dump.

**Problem Determination:**
- Save the console log from the primary console. For systems with remote consoles, save the remote console log. For systems with multiple-console support (MCS), save a copy of the hard copy log.
- Save the system output (SYSOUT) associated with the job.
- Save all the associated output.
- Save the dump.
- Print the associated SVC dump data set, using IPCS. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures for information about IPCS.

---

**Abend code OAD**

**Explanation:** An error occurred while TSO/VTAM was in operation and VTIOC queue manager was executing a GETCELL or FREECELL macro. The contents of the two low-order bytes of Register 15 indicate the cause of the error.

**Register 15 contents (in hex)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action:** The queue manager abnormally terminates, and the terminal session in which the error occurred terminates.

**Problem Determination:**
- Save the console log from the primary console. For systems with remote consoles, save the remote console log. In systems with multiple-console support (MCS), save a copy of the hard copy log.
- Save the program listing associated with the job.
- Execute the EREP service aid to dump the LOGREC file, and save the resulting output. For MSS, execute the following program to dump the LOGREC file:
  1. Service aid IFCISDA0
  2. Program ISDASDAO with the DETAIL(ALL) parameter
- Have the linkage editor/loader map available.
- Print the associated SVC dump data set, using IPCS. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures for information about IPCS.
Chapter 8. ATM network-generated cause and diagnostic codes

ATM network-generated cause and diagnostic codes are issued in some messages when a request for activation of a native ATM permanent virtual channel (PVC) or a switched virtual channel (SVC) fails. These codes provide information about the cause of a failure detected by the ATM network.

This chapter shows possible codes and their meaning.

Note: The codes included in this topic are those defined by the International Telecommunication Union–Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T), as specified in the *ATM User-Network Interface Specification, Version 3.1*, published by the ATM Forum. If you cannot find a particular code in this topic, see the following ITU-T recommendations or consult your ATM network provider:

- Q.850, *Usage of Cause and Location in DSS 1 and the SS 7 User Part*
- Q.2610, *Broadband Integrated Services Digital Network (B-ISDN) Usage of Cause and Location in B-ISDN User Part and DSS 2*

VTAM hint: A possible cause of many errors indicated by ATM network-generated cause and diagnostic codes is an incorrectly coded DLCADDR operand on a GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node or on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node. See *z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference* for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node and for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node.

ATM network-generated cause codes

This section describes the cause codes that can be displayed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decimal code</th>
<th>Hexadecimal code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Additional diagnostic information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unassigned number</td>
<td>See “Diagnostic code for cause codes 1, 2, and 49” on page 318.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explanation:** The number requested by the calling user cannot be reached because it is not currently assigned to any user by the network.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decimal code</th>
<th>Hexadecimal code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Additional diagnostic information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2            | 2               | No route to specified transit network  
**Explanation:** The equipment issuing this cause received a request to route the call through a transit network that it does not recognize. The equipment issuing this cause does not recognize the transit network because the network does not exist, or the network exists but does not serve the equipment that is sending this cause. This message is network dependent. | None available |
| 3            | 3               | No route to destination  
**Explanation:** The called user cannot be reached because the network that serves the called user is inaccessible. | See “Diagnostic code for cause codes 1, 2, and 49” on page 318. |
| 10           | A               | VPCI/VCI unacceptable | None available |
| 16           | 10              | Normal call clearing  
**Explanation:** The call is being cleared because one of the users involved in the call has requested that the call be cleared. | None available |
| 17           | 11              | User busy  
**Explanation:** The called user has indicated an inability to accept another call, although the called user equipment is compatible with the call. | None available |
| 18           | 12              | No user responding  
**Explanation:** The user did not respond to a call establishment message with a connect indication within the time allocated. | None available |
| 21           | 15              | Call rejected  
**Explanation:** The called user did not accept this call, although it could have been accepted because the called user was neither busy nor incompatible. | See “Diagnostic code for cause code 21” on page 319. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decimal code</th>
<th>Hexadecimal code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Additional diagnostic information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Number changed</td>
<td>New destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The called party number indicated by the calling user is no longer assigned.</td>
<td>New destination is formatted as the called party number information element, including the information element identifier. Transit network selection might also be included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>User rejects CLIR</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The user rejects all calls with calling line identification restriction (CLIR).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>1A</td>
<td>Not-selected user clearing</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The user has not been routed the incoming call.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Destination out of order</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The destination cannot be reached because a signaling message could not be delivered to the called user.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>1C</td>
<td>Incorrect number format (address incomplete)</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The called user cannot be reached because the called party number is not a valid format or is not complete.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1E</td>
<td>Response to status inquiry</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> This value is included in the status message after the prior receipt of a status inquiry message.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>1F</td>
<td>Normal, unspecified</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> A normal event occurred and no other cause in the normal event class applies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Requested VPCI/VCI not available</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>VPCI/VCI assignment failure</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>User cell rate not available</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decimal code</td>
<td>Hexadecimal code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Additional diagnostic information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Network out of order</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The network is not functioning correctly, and the condition is likely to last a long time. Immediately trying a call again is not likely to be successful.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Temporary failure</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The network is not functioning correctly, but the condition is not likely to last a long time. Another call attempt can be tried almost immediately.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Access information discarded</td>
<td>See “Information element identifier” on page 320. Multiple information element identifiers might be included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The network could not deliver access information to the called user as requested. Access information includes low-layer compatibility and high-layer information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>2D</td>
<td>No VPCI/VCI available</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>2F</td>
<td>Resource unavailable, unspecified</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> A resource unavailable event occurred and no other cause in the resource unavailable class applies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>Quality of service not available</td>
<td>See “Diagnostic code for cause codes 1, 2, and 49” on page 318.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The requested quality of service cannot be provided.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>User cell rate not available</td>
<td>See “ATM user cell rate subfield identifier” on page 321. Multiple ATM user cell rate subfield identifiers might be included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Bearer capability not authorized</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Bearer capability not presently available</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The requested bearer service is implemented by the equipment, but it is not available at this time.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decimal code</td>
<td>Hexadecimal code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Additional diagnostic information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>3F</td>
<td>Service or option not available, unspecified&lt;br&gt;&lt;b&gt;Explanation:&lt;/b&gt; A service or option is unavailable and no other cause in the service or option-not-available class applies.</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>Bearer capability not implemented&lt;br&gt;&lt;b&gt;Explanation:&lt;/b&gt; The equipment issuing this cause does not support the requested bearer capability.</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>Unsupported combination of traffic parameters</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>4E</td>
<td>AAL parameters cannot be supported</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>4F</td>
<td>Service or option not implemented, unspecified&lt;br&gt;&lt;b&gt;Explanation:&lt;/b&gt; A service or option is not implemented and no other cause in the service or option-not-implemented class applies.</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>Incorrect call reference value&lt;br&gt;&lt;b&gt;Explanation:&lt;/b&gt; The equipment sending the cause received a message with a call reference that is not currently in use on the user-network interface.</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Identified channel does not exist&lt;br&gt;&lt;b&gt;Explanation:&lt;/b&gt; The equipment issuing this cause received a request to establish a call that has low-layer compatibility, high-layer compatibility, or other compatibility attributes that it cannot accommodate.</td>
<td>See “Virtual path connection identifier (VPCI) and virtual channel identifier (VCI)” on page 321.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>Incompatible destination&lt;br&gt;&lt;b&gt;Explanation:&lt;/b&gt; The equipment issuing this cause received a request to establish a call that has low-layer compatibility, high-layer compatibility, or other compatibility attributes that it cannot accommodate.</td>
<td>See “Information element identifier” on page 320. Multiple information element identifiers might be included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>Incorrect endpoint reference</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decimal code</td>
<td>Hexadecimal code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
<td>Additional diagnostic information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>Incorrect transit network selection</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> An incorrectly formatted transit network identifier was received.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Too many pending add party requests</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>AAL parameters cannot be supported</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>5F</td>
<td>Incorrect message, unspecified</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> A message event occurred and no other cause in the incorrect message class applies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Mandatory information element is missing</td>
<td>See “Information element identifier” on page 320.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The equipment sending this cause received a message that is missing an information element required to process the message.</td>
<td>Multiple information element identifiers might be included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>Message type does not exist or is not implemented</td>
<td>See “Message type” on page 322.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The equipment sending this cause received a message that it does not recognize because the message is not defined or it is defined but not implemented by the equipment sending the cause.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>Information element does not exist or is not implemented</td>
<td>See “Information element identifier” on page 320.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The equipment sending this cause received a message that included an information element that is not recognized because the identifier is not defined or it is defined but not implemented by the equipment sending the cause. However, the equipment issuing the cause does not require the information element to be present in the message for processing.</td>
<td>Multiple information element identifiers might be included.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 16. ATM network-generated cause codes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decimal code</th>
<th>Hexadecimal code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Additional diagnostic information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Incorrect information element contents</td>
<td>See “Information element identifier” on page 320. Multiple information element identifiers might be included.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> The equipment sending this cause received an information element that it has implemented, but one or more of the parameters in the information element are coded incorrectly or not implemented.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>Message not compatible with call state</td>
<td>See “Message type” on page 322.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> A message has been received that is incompatible with the call state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>Recovery on timer expiration</td>
<td>See “Timer number” on page 324.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> A procedure has been initiated by the expiration of a time in association with Q.2931 error handling procedures.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>Incorrect message length</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>6F</td>
<td>Protocol error, unspecified</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> A protocol error event occurred and no other cause in the protocol error class applies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>Interworking, unspecified</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation:</strong> Interworking occurred with a network that does not provide causes for actions that it takes. The precise cause for a message that is being sent cannot be ascertained.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ATM network-generated coding standard

This section describes the coding standard that can be displayed.

### Table 17. ATM network-generated coding standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decimal code</th>
<th>Hexadecimal code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Additional diagnostic information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ITU-TS (CCITT) standardized</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 17. ATM network-generated coding standard (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decimal code</th>
<th>Hexadecimal code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Additional diagnostic information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Standard defined for the network (either public or private) present on the network side of the interface.</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ATM network-generated cause location**

This section describes the cause location that can be displayed.

Table 18. ATM network-generated cause location

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decimal code</th>
<th>Hexadecimal code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Additional diagnostic information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>user</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Private network serving the local user</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Public network serving the local user</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Transit network</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Public network serving the remote user</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Private network serving the remote user</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>International network</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Network beyond interworking point</td>
<td>None available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ATM network-generated diagnostic codes**

This section describes the diagnostic codes that can be displayed.

**Diagnostic code for cause codes 1, 2, and 49**

![Table 19 on page 319](image)

*Figure 2. Contents of the diagnostic code for cause codes 1, 2, and 49*

Table 19 on page 319 describes the contents of the diagnostic code for cause codes 1, 2, and 49.
Table 19. Diagnostic code for cause codes 1, 2, and 49

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byte</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7    | Bit 1 — Extension  

  B'1... ...'  

  Extension  

  Bits 2–4 — Spare  

  B'.0... ...'  

  Spare  

  B'.0... ...'  

  Spare  

  B'.0... ...'  

  Spare  

  Bit 5 — Network Service  

  B'.0... ...'  

  Provider  

  B'.1... ...'  

  User  

  Bit 6 — Type of Failure  

  B'.0... ...'  

  Normal  

  B'.1... ...'  

  Abnormal  

  Bits 7 and 8 — Condition  

  B'.00... ...'  

  Unknown  

  B'.01... ...'  

  Permanent  

  B'.10... ...'  

  Transient

Diagnostic code for cause code 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B'</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Byte 7 | | | | | | | | | 1 |  

  | Rejection Reason | Condition  

| Byte 8 | | | | | | | | |  

  | Additional Information

Figure 3. Contents of the diagnostic code for cause codes 21

Table 20 on page 320 describes the contents of the diagnostic code for cause codes 21.
Table 20. Diagnostic code for cause code 21

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byte</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7    | Bit 1 — Extension
      | B'1... ....' Extension |
|      | Bits 2–6 — Rejection Reason
      | B'.000 00..' User specific |
|      | B'.000 01..' Information element missing |
|      | B'.000 10..' Information element contents are not sufficient |
|      | Bits 7 and 8 — Condition
      | B'.... ..00' Unknown |
|      | B'.... ..01' Permanent |
|      | B'.... ..10' Transient |

If the rejection reason in Byte 7 indicates user specific, Byte 8 is coded to the user specification, subject to the maximum length of the cause information element.

If the rejection reason in Byte 7 indicates information element missing or information element contents are not sufficient, byte 8 contains the information element identifier of the missing or insufficient information element.

Information element identifier

VTAM hint: A possible cause of many errors indicated by an ATM network-generated information element identifier cause code is an incorrectly coded DLCADDR operand on a GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node or on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node and for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'08'</td>
<td>Cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'14'</td>
<td>Call state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'54'</td>
<td>Endpoint reference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'55'</td>
<td>Endpoint state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'58'</td>
<td>ATM adaptation layer parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'59'</td>
<td>ATM user cell rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5A'</td>
<td>Connection identifier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5C'</td>
<td>Quality of service parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5D'</td>
<td>Broadband high layer information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5E'</td>
<td>Broadband bearer capability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hexadecimal code</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'5F'</td>
<td>Broadband low-layer information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'60'</td>
<td>Broadband locking shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'61'</td>
<td>Broadband non-locking shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'62'</td>
<td>Broadband sending complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'63'</td>
<td>Broadband repeat indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'6C'</td>
<td>Calling party number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'6D'</td>
<td>Calling party subaddress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'70'</td>
<td>Called party number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'71'</td>
<td>Called party subaddress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'78'</td>
<td>Transit network selection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'79'</td>
<td>Restart indicator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ATM user cell rate subfield identifier

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of many errors indicated by an ATM network-generated ATM user cell rate subfield identifier cause code is an incorrectly coded DLCADDR operand on a GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node or on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node and for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hexadecimal code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'82'</td>
<td>Forward peak cell rate identifier (CLP=0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'83'</td>
<td>Backward peak cell rate identifier (CLP=0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'84'</td>
<td>Forward peak cell rate identifier (CLP=0+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'85'</td>
<td>Backward peak cell rate identifier (CLP=0+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'88'</td>
<td>Forward sustainable cell rate identifier (CLP=0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'89'</td>
<td>Backward sustainable cell rate identifier (CLP=0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'90'</td>
<td>Forward sustainable cell rate identifier (CLP=0+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'91'</td>
<td>Backward sustainable cell rate identifier (CLP=0+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'A0'</td>
<td>Forward maximum burst size identifier (CLP=0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'A1'</td>
<td>Backward maximum burst size identifier (CLP=0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'B0'</td>
<td>Forward maximum burst size identifier (CLP=0+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'B1'</td>
<td>Backward maximum burst size identifier (CLP=0+1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'BE'</td>
<td>Best effort indicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'BF'</td>
<td>Traffic management options identifier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Virtual path connection identifier (VPCI) and virtual channel identifier (VCI)

**VTAM hint:** A possible cause of many errors indicated by an ATM network-generated VPCI/VCI cause code is an incorrectly coded DLCADDR operand on a GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node or on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node. See z/OS Communications Server: SNA
Resource Definition Reference for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the GROUP definition statement in the XCA major node and for information about how to code the DLCADDR operand on the PATH definition statement in the switched major node.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byte</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Virtual Path Connection Identifier (VPCI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>VPCI (continued)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>VCI (continued)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4. Contents of the VPCI/VCI diagnostic code

Table 21 on page 322 describes the contents of the VPCI/VCI diagnostic code.

message type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byte</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Message Type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Flag Spare Spare Action Indicator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5. Contents of the message type diagnostic code

Table 22 on page 323 describes the contents of the message type diagnostic code.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byte</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Call Establishment Messages:</strong>&lt;br&gt; X'02'&lt;br&gt; CALL PROCEEDING&lt;br&gt; X'07'&lt;br&gt; CONNECT&lt;br&gt; X'0F'&lt;br&gt; CONNECT ACKNOWLEDGE&lt;br&gt; X'05'&lt;br&gt; SETUP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Call Clearing Messages:</strong>&lt;br&gt; X'4D'&lt;br&gt; RELEASE&lt;br&gt; X'5A'&lt;br&gt; RELEASE COMPLETE&lt;br&gt; X'46'&lt;br&gt; RESTART&lt;br&gt; X'4F'&lt;br&gt; RESTART ACKNOWLEDGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Point-to-Multipoint Messages:</strong>&lt;br&gt; X'80'&lt;br&gt; ADD PARTY&lt;br&gt; X'81'&lt;br&gt; ADD PARTY ACKNOWLEDGE&lt;br&gt; X'82'&lt;br&gt; ADD PARTY REJECT&lt;br&gt; X'83'&lt;br&gt; DROP PARTY&lt;br&gt; X'84'&lt;br&gt; DROP PARTY ACKNOWLEDGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous Messages:</strong>&lt;br&gt; X'7D'&lt;br&gt; STATUS&lt;br&gt; X'75'&lt;br&gt; STATUS ENQUIRY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 22. Message type (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byte</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 8    | Bit 1 — Extension  
       | B'1... ....'  
       | Extension  
|      | Bits 2 and 3 — Spare  
       | B'.0.. ....'  
       | Spare  
|      | B'.0... ....'  
       | Spare  
|      | Bit 4 — Flag  
       | B'...0 ....'  
       | Message instruction field is not significant. Regular error handling procedures apply. Ignore action indicator field.  
|      | B'...1 ....'  
       | Follow explicit instructions in the action indicator field that supersedes regular error handling procedures.  
|      | Bit 5 — Spare  
       | B'... .0..'  
       | Spare  
|      | Bit 6 — Spare  
       | B'... .0..'  
       | Spare  
|      | Bits 7 and 8 — Action Indicator  
       | B'... .00'  
       | Clear call  
|      | B'... .01'  
       | Discard and ignore  
|      | B'... .10'  
       | Discard and report status  
|      | B'... .11'  
       | Reserved  

Timer number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B'</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byte 7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IAS Character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byte 8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IAS Character</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byte 9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IAS Character</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 6. Contents of the timer number diagnostic code

Table 23 on page 325 describes the contents of the timer number diagnostic code.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Byte</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7    | Bit 1 — Spare  
     | B'0... ....'  
     | Spare  
     | Bits 2–7 — IA5 Character |
Chapter 9. SNA coupling facility user reason codes

This chapter describes the MVS Coupling Facility user reason codes.

Rebuild start reason codes

This section describes the connector specific reason codes for starting a rebuild. These codes will appear in the MVS message IXC526I.

**00000108x storage shortage**

VTAM detected a shortage of either storage entries or data elements in a coupling facility structure. VTAM was unable to adjust the number of entries or elements using the structure alter process, so a rebuild is started to adjust the number of entries or elements.

**00000112x loss of connectivity**

VTAM lost connectivity to a coupling facility structure. Because the sysplex failure management (SFM) policy is not in effect, VTAM is starting a rebuild to attempt to reestablish connectivity.

**00000114x list number expansion**

All list headers in the coupling facility structure are being used. VTAM is starting a rebuild to expand the number of list headers allocated in the structure.

Rebuild stop reason codes

This section describes the connector specific reason codes for stopping a rebuild. These codes will appear in the MVS message IXC527I.

**00000100x response failure**

VTAM was unable to respond to an event during a rebuild. The rebuild is stopped to avoid a hang situation in the rebuild state.

**VTAM hint:** This is caused by an unexpected return code from the IXLEERSP programming interface that VTAM uses to respond to particular events received from MVS. Attempt the rebuild again. If the rebuild continues to be stopped with this code, contact IBM Service.

**00000104x local repopulation failure**

VTAM was unable to complete repopulating the data in the rebuild structure from the local data.

**VTAM hint:** This is a result of an unexpected failure during the repopulation phase of the rebuild. Contact IBM Service.
Chapter 10. TCP/IP codes

This chapter contains the GDDMXDMVS, MVP, and SNALU 6.2 codes.

GDDMXDMVS abend codes

This topic contains GDDMXDMVS abend codes.

102

Severity
Recoverable error.

Explanation
Either of the load modules GDXLIOX0 or GDXADML1 could not be found.

System action
The GDDM application is terminated.

User response
Check that the load library for GDDMXDMVS is allocated in STEPLIB.

System programmer response
None.

Module
N/A

Destination
N/A

103

Severity
Recoverable error.

Explanation
The X Window System was unable to connect to the workstation at the internet address specified in the user_id.XWINDOWS.DISPLAY data set.

System action
The GDDM application is terminated.

User response
Correct the address in user_id.XWINDOWS.DISPLAY data set, and try again.
**System programmer response**
None.

**Module**
GDXLINX0

**Destination**
gdxlinx0

**104**

**Severity**
Recoverable error.

**Explanation**
The X Window System has detected an error and is unable to continue. This abend is generally preceded by an X Window System message.

**System action**
The GDDM application is terminated.

**User response**
Try again. If the error continues to occur, contact the IBM Software Support Center.

**System programmer response**
None.

**Module**
GDXLANX0, GDXLDSX0, GDXLINX0, GDXLRDX0

**Destination**
N/A

**105**

**Severity**
Recoverable error.

**Explanation**
An unexpected condition has occurred. This can be caused by some previous error condition or incomplete program termination.

**System action**
The GDDM application is terminated.

**User response**
Issue the TSO LOGON command. If the error persists, contact the IBM Software Support Center.
System programmer response
None.

Module
N/A

Destination
N/A

MVS platform (MVPMAIN) completion codes

This section contains MVPMAIN completion codes.

The following return codes are issued from the MVPMAIN module, which is the MVS platform module responsible for establishing the execution environment for many of the tasks started to support TCP/IP services. These return codes or task completion codes appear in the job log for the started task (within message IEF142I). They also appear as part of a task completion message written to the operator console.

1xx

Explanation
An attempt to obtain virtual storage for the MVPCOMM (common) table using the GETMAIN macro interface was unsuccessful. The xx portion of the completion code is the GETMAIN return code.

System action
The system terminates the task.

Operator response
Tell the system programmer about the error.

System programmer response
Increase the region size in the catalogued procedure used to start the task. If region size is not the problem, gather all available documentation, and report the error to the IBM Software Support Center.

Module
MVPMAIN

Destination
mainline code

200

Explanation
A subtask of MVPMAIN abended.

System action
The system ends the task.
Operator response
Tell the system programmer about the error.

System programmer response
Check the job log to identify the failing task. Use the dump from the abend to determine the cause of the failure in the subtask. See the z/OS MVS Diagnosis: Reference for more information about debugging abends.

Module
MVPMAIN

Destination
mainline code

316

Explanation
An attempt to load the message data set MVPMSGS was unsuccessful.

System action
The system terminates the task.

Operator response
Tell the system programmer about the error.

System programmer response
Check that the identified module resides in a library that is accessible to the MVS platform code. See z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for information about required library residence for TCPIP components. If residency requirements are met, gather all available documentation, and report the error to the IBM Software Support Center.

Module
MVPMAIN

Destination
mainline code

516

Explanation
An attempt to load module MVPTASK was unsuccessful. This module is responsible for attaching all subtasks of the MVS platform.

System action
The system terminates the task.

Operator response
Tell the system programmer about the error.
System programmer response
Check that the identified module resides in a library that is accessible to the MVS platform code. See z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for information about required library residence for TCP/IP components. If residency requirements are met, gather all available documentation, and report the error to the IBM Software Support Center.

Module
MVPMAIN

Destination
mainline code

600

Explanation
Module MVPMAIN could not find the entry for the VMCF subsystem address space during a scan of SSCVT (SubSystems Communications Vector Table).

System action
The system terminates the task.

Operator response
Tell the system programmer about the error.

System programmer response
Verify that the VMCF subsystem is being created and initialized during system initialization. See Step 3: Configure VMCF and TNF in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Guide for more information about starting VMCF and TNF.

Module
MVPMAIN

Destination
mainline code

7xx

Explanation
An error occurred attempting to return virtual storage for the MVPCOMM (common) table using the FREEMAIN macro interface. The xx portion of the completion code is the FREEMAIN return code. This error occurred during task termination processing.

System action
The system terminates the task.

Operator response
Tell the system programmer about the error.
**System programmer response**
This error usually occurs because of corruption of the storage used to anchor the MVPCOMM control block. Determine if any previous operator messages were issued that might indicate contributing error conditions within the MVS platform. Gather all available documentation and report the error to the IBM Software Support Center.

**Module**
MVPMAIN

**Destination**
mainline code

8xx

**Explanation**
An attempt to obtain virtual storage for I/O completion and attention work areas using the GETMAIN macro interface was unsuccessful. The xx portion of the completion code is the GETMAIN return code.

**System action**
The system terminates the task.

**Operator response**
Tell the system programmer about the error.

**System programmer response**
Increase the region size in the catalogued procedure used to start the task. If region size is not the problem, gather all available documentation, and report the error to the IBM Software Support Center.

**Module**
MVPMAIN

**Destination**
mainline code

9xx

**Explanation**
An ENQ macro was issued with a resource name of TCPIPSYS.task_name, requesting exclusive use. The ENQ invocation failed, with the xx portion of the completion code being the ENQ return code.

**System action**
The system ends the task.

**Operator response**
If the error was an unintentional attempt to start a TCPIP task that was already active, then no actions are required. Otherwise, tell the system programmer about the error.
System programmer response

If the error was not because of an unintentional attempt to start a duplicate TCPIP task, examine the task completion code. For information about interpreting the return code, see the z/OS MVS Programming: Assembler Services Reference ABE-HSP. Follow recommended problem resolution procedures indicated by the appropriate MVS diagnostics manual.

Note: The ENQ was issued with the RET=USE parameter.

If problem determination indicates that the MVS platform is in error, gather all available documentation, and report the error to the IBM Software Support Center.

Module

MVPMAIN

Destination

mainline code

MVS platform (MVPXVI) completion codes

This section contains MVPXVI completion codes.

The following return codes are issued from the MVPXVI, which is the module responsible for initializing the address space that provides VMCF/DLC emulation services.

52

Explanation

An attempt to establish the interface to the VMCF subsystem through program calls (PCs) was unsuccessful. Module MVPXGPC returned a nonzero return code from its invocation to create a PC entry table.

System action

The system terminates the VMCF subsystem.

Operator response

Tell the system programmer about the error.

System programmer response

This error usually occurs because of a programming error in generating the macros responsible for defining the PC entry table. Determine if a refresh of module MVPXGPC resolves the problem. Otherwise, report the error to the IBM Software Support Center.

Module

MVPXVI

Destination

mainline code
3016

**Explanation**
An attempt to load the message data set MVPMSGS was unsuccessful.

**System action**
The system terminates the VMCF subsystem.

**Operator response**
Tell the system programmer about the error.

**System programmer response**
Check that the identified module resides in a library that is accessible to the MVS platform code. For information about the required library residence for TCPIP components, see *z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference*. If residency requirements are met, gather all available documentation, and report the error to the IBM Software Support Center.

**Module**
MVPXVI

**Destination**
mainline code

4000

**Explanation**
During VMCF address space initialization, either module MVPXVI was unable to find the entry for the VMCF subsystem address space during a scan of subsystems communications vector table (SSCVT), or the entry was successfully located, but the pointer to the VMCF communications vector table (CVT) contained a value of zero.

**System action**
The system terminates the VMCF subsystem.

**Operator response**
Tell the system programmer about the error.

**System programmer response**
Verify that the VMCF subsystem is being created and initialized during system initialization. See Step 3: Configure VMCF and TNF in *z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Guide* for more information about starting VMCF and TNF.

**Module**
MVPXVI

**Destination**
mainline code
5000

**Explanation**

During VMCF address space initialization, either module MVPXVI was unable to find the entry for the Termination Notification Facility (TNF) subsystem address space during a scan of SSCVT (subsystems communications vector table), or the entry was successfully located, but the pointer to the TNF communications vector table (CVT) contained a value of zero.

**System action**

The system terminates the VMCF subsystem.

**Operator response**

Tell the system programmer about the error.

**System programmer response**

Verify that the VMCF subsystem is being created and initialized during system initialization. See Step 3: Configure VMCF and TNF in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Guide for more information about starting VMCF and TNF.

**Module**

MVPXVI

**Destination**

mainline code

70xx

**Explanation**

An error occurred attempting to return virtual storage for the VMCF common tables using the FREEMAIN macro interface. The xx portion of the completion code is the FREEMAIN return code. This error occurred during subsystem termination processing.

**System action**

The system terminates the VMCF subsystem.

**Operator response**

Tell the system programmer about the error.

**System programmer response**

This error usually occurs because of corruption of the storage used to anchor the VMCF common control blocks. Determine if any previous operator messages were issued that indicate contributing error conditions within the VMCF subsystem. Gather all available documentation and report the error to the IBM Software Support Center.

**Module**

MVPXVI
SNALU6.2 abend codes

The following codes are abend codes for SNALU6.2.

1

Explanation
The CANCEL subcommand has been entered from an operator console (using a MODIFY console command).

System programmer response
None.

100

Explanation
An error was encountered during the processing of an DLC interrupt. The reason code contained in Register 15 indicates the exact nature of the error.

Reason
   Explanation
1
   A non-DLC event was found on the DLC event queue.
2
   An unexpected DLC interrupt type was encountered.

System programmer response
Contact the IBM Software Support Center.

200

Explanation
An error was encountered during the processing of a VTAM interrupt. The reason code contained in Register 15 indicates the exact nature of the error.

Reason
   Explanation
1
   An expected exit type was found in a VTAM event queue element.
2
   An unexpected ATTN exit type was encountered.

System programmer response
Contact the IBM Software Support Center.
Explanation
A error was detected in one of the internal data structures. The reason code contained in Register 15 indicates the exact nature of the error.

Reason
Explanation
1  The free pool of connection table entries was exhausted; sufficient entries should have been allocated during initialization.
2  An incorrect connection entry address was found in the word immediately preceding the RPL record passed to an allocate request.
3  An incorrect connection entry address was found in the word immediately preceding the RPL record passed to a deallocate request.
4  An incorrect connection entry address was found in the word immediately preceding the RPL record passed to a send request.
5  An incorrect connection entry address was found in the word immediately preceding the RPL record passed to a receive request.
6  The RPL address returned from a VTAM deallocate request does not match either the send or receive RPL address.
7  The VTAM send queue was empty when it was expected to contain an entry.
8  A counter, which contains the number of entries in the VTAM send, contains a negative number.
9  An attempt to terminate a connection with a destination node has failed because of a probable program logic error.
10 An error occurred while adding a connection to the time-out inactivity list; the connection entry address did not reference a valid connection table entry.
11 A connection table entry has been lost from the time-out inactivity list.
12 The RPL address returned from VTAM for a conversation allocation request did not match either the send or receive RPL address.
13 The free pool for the pending message queue was exhausted; sufficient entries should have been allocated during initialization.

System programmer response
Contact the IBM Software Support Center.
220

**Explanation**
The return codes from a VTAM APPC command indicate that the RPL specified was not valid.

**System programmer response**
Contact the IBM Software Support Center.

300

**Explanation**
An error was detected during a GETMAIN macro execution. The reason code contained in register 15 indicates the exact nature of the error.

**Reason**

1. Insufficient storage for subroutine stacks
2. Insufficient storage for major data structures

**System programmer response**
Increase the value of the REGION parameter for the address space, and restart the address space.

310

**Explanation**
An unexpected data set identifier was passed to an I/O utility routine.

**System programmer response**
Contact the IBM Software Support Center.

320

**Explanation**
An error was detected in the subroutine stack processing logic. The reason code contained in Register 15 indicates the exact nature of the error.

**Reason**

1. Stack Overflow
2. Stack Underflow
3. Stack not empty on exit from program

**System programmer response**
Contact the IBM Software Support Center.
Explanation
An invalid number of arguments was passed to a subroutine in the SNALINK LU6.2 address space.

System programmer response
Contact the IBM Software Support Center.
Chapter 11. SNMP pe_error messages

This chapter contains descriptions of the pe_errors that can appear when the SNMP query engine is decoding the presentation elements from a presentation stream.

Class⁄ID mismatch in constructor

**Explanation**

The SNMP query engine was decoding a constructed presentation element, but the presentation element did not have the expected class and ID.

**User response**

Run traces to determine whether the error is in the incoming presentation stream or in the SNMP query engine translation process. If the presentation stream is in error, contact the support center of the client or agent originating the request. If the presentation stream is correct, then the SNMP query engine built the corresponding presentation element incorrectly. Contact the IBM Software Support Center.

Not a constructor form

**Explanation**

The SNMP query engine expected the presentation element being decoded to be a constructed form, but it was not.

**User response**

Run traces to determine whether the error is in the incoming presentation stream or in the SNMP query engine translation process. If the presentation stream is in error, contact the support center of the client or agent originating the request. If the presentation stream is correct, then the SNMP query engine built the corresponding presentation element incorrectly. Contact the IBM Software Support Center.

Not a primitive form

**Explanation**

The SNMP query engine expected the presentation element to have a form of primitive. Either the form was not primitive, or the form was primitive but the presentation element had no value associated with it.

**User response**

Run traces to determine whether the error is in the incoming presentation stream or in the SNMP query engine translation process. If the presentation stream is in error, contact the support center of the client or agent originating the request. If the presentation stream is correct, then the SNMP query engine built the corresponding presentation element incorrectly. Contact the IBM Software Support Center.
Out of memory

**Explanation**
The SNMP query engine could not allocate enough memory to decode the presentation element.

**User response**
Restart the SNMP query engine with a larger region size.

Overflow

**Explanation**
The length of the value in the presentation element was larger than the length allowed for that data type.

**User response**
Run traces to determine whether the error is in the incoming presentation stream or in the SNMP query engine translation process. If the presentation stream is in error, contact the support center of the client or agent originating the request. If the presentation stream is correct, then the SNMP query engine built the corresponding presentation element incorrectly. Contact the IBM Software Support Center.
Chapter 12. SNMP ps_error messages

This chapter contains descriptions of the ps_errors that can appear when the SNMP query engine is converting a presentation stream into a series of presentation elements.

End of file

Explanation
The SNMP query engine attempted to read the presentation stream, but there is no data to be read.

User response
Run traces to determine whether the error is in the incoming presentation stream or in the SNMP query engine translation process. If the presentation stream is in error, contact the support center of the client or agent originating the request. If the SNMP query engine is reading the presentation stream incorrectly, contact the IBM Software Support Center.

End of file reading extended ID

Explanation
The SNMP query engine attempted to read the extended ID in the tag field of the ASN.1 type but could not find the data to read.

User response
Run traces to determine whether the error is in the incoming presentation stream or in the SNMP query engine translation process. If the presentation stream is in error, contact the support center of the client or agent originating the request. If the SNMP query engine is reading the presentation stream incorrectly, contact the IBM Software Support Center.

End of file reading extended length

Explanation
The SNMP query engine attempted to read the extended length field of the ASN.1 type but could not find the data to read.

User response
Run traces to determine whether the error is in the incoming presentation stream or in the SNMP query engine translation process. If the presentation stream is in error, contact the support center of the client or agent originating the request. If the SNMP query engine is reading the presentation stream incorrectly, contact the IBM Software Support Center.
**Indefinite length in primitive form**

**Explanation**
The SNMP query engine attempted to read a primitive ASN.1 type, but the primitive ASN.1 type had an indefinite length field. This is not allowed by SNMP.

**User response**
Run traces to determine whether the error is in the incoming presentation stream or in the SNMP query engine translation process. If the presentation stream is in error, contact the support center of the client or agent originating the request. If the SNMP query engine is reading the presentation stream incorrectly, contact the IBM Software Support Center.

**Length Mismatch**

**Explanation**
The SNMP query engine attempted to read a constructed ASN.1 type, but the SNMP query engine found an inconsistency between the length of the data to be read and the actual data read.

**User response**
Run traces to determine whether the error is in the incoming presentation stream or in the SNMP query engine translation process. If the presentation stream is in error, contact the support center of the client or agent originating the request. If the SNMP query engine is reading the presentation stream incorrectly, contact the IBM Software Support Center.

**Out of memory**

**Explanation**
The SNMP query engine could not allocate enough memory to process the presentation stream.

**User response**
Restart the SNMP query engine with a larger region size.

**Overflow in ID**

**Explanation**
An overflow occurred reading the extended ID of the tag field of an ASN.1 type.

**User response**
Run traces to determine whether the error is in the incoming presentation stream or in the SNMP query engine translation process. If the presentation stream is in error, contact the support center of the client or agent originating the request. If the SNMP query engine is reading the presentation stream incorrectly, contact the IBM Software Support Center.
### Overflow in length

**Explanation**
The length specified in the tag field of an ASN.1 type is larger the allowed length.

**User response**
Run traces to determine whether the error is in the incoming presentation stream or in the SNMP query engine translation process. If the presentation stream is in error, contact the support center of the client or agent originating the request. If the SNMP query engine is reading the presentation stream incorrectly, contact the IBM Software Support Center.

### XXX

**Explanation**
The SNMP query engine attempted to read a primitive ASN.1 type, but either the pointer to the presentation stream was null, or the length field of the ASN.1 type was larger than the number of bytes remaining to be read in the presentation stream.

**User response**
Run traces to determine whether the error is in the incoming presentation stream or in the SNMP query engine translation process. If the presentation stream is in error, contact the support center of the client or agent originating the request. If the SNMP query engine is reading the presentation stream incorrectly, contact the IBM Software Support Center.
Chapter 13. Sockets and sockets extended return codes (ERRNOs)

If the return code is not listed in topic, it is a return code that is received from z/OS UNIX. See the z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes for the z/OS UNIX System Services ERRNOs.

Sockets return codes (ERRNOs)

This section provides the system-wide message numbers and codes set by the system calls. These message numbers and codes are in the TCPERRNO.H include file supplied with TCP/IP Services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error number</th>
<th>Message name</th>
<th>Socket API type</th>
<th>Error description</th>
<th>Programmer's response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EAI_NONAME</td>
<td>GETADDRINFO GETNAMEINFO</td>
<td>NODE or HOST cannot be found.</td>
<td>Ensure the NODE or HOST name can be resolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EDOM</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Argument too large.</td>
<td>Check parameter values of the function call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EPERM</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Permission is denied. No owner exists.</td>
<td>Check that TCP/IP is still active; check protocol value of socket () call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EPERM</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCSPARTNERINFO)</td>
<td>Both endpoints do not reside in the same security domain.</td>
<td>Check and modify the security domain name for the endpoints. After you correct the security domain name, the application might need to close the connection if the IOCTL is needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EPERM</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCSPARTNERINFO, SIOCSPARTNERINFO)</td>
<td>The security domain name is not defined.</td>
<td>Define the security domain name on both endpoints. After you define the security domain name, the application might need to close the connection if the IOCTL is needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EPERM</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCCTLSCTL requesting both TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION and TTLS_RESET_SESSION or both TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION and TTLS_RESET_CIPHER)</td>
<td>The combination of requests specified is not permitted.</td>
<td>Request TTLS_RESET_SESSION and TTLS_RESET_CIPHER only when TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION has been previously requested for the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EPERM</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCCTLSCTL)</td>
<td>Denotes one of the following error conditions:</td>
<td>Request TTLS_RESET_SESSION and TTLS_RESET_CIPHER only when TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION and TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION are not requested. Always request TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION when TTLS_ALLOW_HSTIMEOUT is requested. Use separate SIOCCTLSCTL ioctl to request TTLS_INIT CONNECTION and TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EAI_AGAIN</td>
<td>FREEADDRINFO GETADDRINFO GETNAMEINFO</td>
<td>For GETADDRINFO, NODE could not be resolved within the configured time interval. For GETNAMEINFO, HOST could not be resolved within the configured time interval. The Resolver address space has not been started. The request can be retried later.</td>
<td>Ensure the Resolver is active, then retry the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ENOENT</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The data set or directory was not found.</td>
<td>Check files used by the function call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ERANGE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The result is too large.</td>
<td>Check parameter values of the function call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EAI_FAIL</td>
<td>FREEADDRINFO GETADDRINFO GETNAMEINFO</td>
<td>This is an unrecoverable error. NODELEN, HOSTLEN, or SERVLEN is incorrect. For FREEADDRINFO, the resolver storage does not exist.</td>
<td>Correct the NODELEN, HOSTLEN, or SERVLEN. Otherwise, call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error number</td>
<td>Message name</td>
<td>Socket API type</td>
<td>Error description</td>
<td>Programmer's response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ESRCH</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The process was not found. A table entry was not located.</td>
<td>Check parameter values and structures pointed to by the function parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EAI_OVERFLOW</td>
<td>GETNAMEINFO</td>
<td>The output buffer for the host name or service name was too small.</td>
<td>Increase the size of the buffer to 255 characters, which is the maximum size permitted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EINTR</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A system call was interrupted.</td>
<td>Check that the socket connection and TCP/IP are still active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>EAI_FAMILY</td>
<td>GETADDRINFO GETNAMEINFO</td>
<td>The AF or the FAMILY is incorrect.</td>
<td>Correct the AF or the FAMILY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>EIO</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An I/O error occurred.</td>
<td>Check status and contents of source database if this occurred during a file access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>EAI_MEMORY</td>
<td>GETADDRINFO GETNAMEINFO</td>
<td>The resolver cannot obtain storage to process the host name.</td>
<td>Contact your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>ENXIO</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The device or driver was not found.</td>
<td>Check status of the device attempting to access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>E2BIG</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The argument list is too long.</td>
<td>Check the number of function parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>EAI_BADFLAGS</td>
<td>GETADDRINFO GETNAMEINFO</td>
<td>FLAGS has an incorrect value.</td>
<td>Correct the FLAGS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>EAI_SERVICE</td>
<td>GETADDRINFO</td>
<td>The SERVICE was not recognized for the specified socket type.</td>
<td>Correct the SERVICE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ENOEXEC</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An EXEC format error occurred.</td>
<td>Check that the target module on an exec call is a valid executable module.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>EAI_SOCKTYPE</td>
<td>GETADDRINFO</td>
<td>The SOCTYPE was not recognized.</td>
<td>Correct the SOCTYPE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>EBADF</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An incorrect socket descriptor was specified.</td>
<td>Check socket descriptor value. It might be currently not in use or incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>EBADF</td>
<td>GIVESOCKET</td>
<td>The socket has already been given. The socket domain is not AF_INET or AF_INET6.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>EBADF</td>
<td>SELECT</td>
<td>One of the specified descriptor sets is an incorrect socket descriptor.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>EBADF</td>
<td>TAKESOCKET</td>
<td>The socket has already been taken.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>EAI_SOCKTYPE</td>
<td>GETADDRINFO</td>
<td>The SOCTYPE was not recognized.</td>
<td>Correct the SOCTYPE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ECHILD</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There are no children.</td>
<td>Check if created subtasks still exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>EAGAIN</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There are no more processes.</td>
<td>Retry the operation. Data or condition might not be available at this time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>EAGAIN</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>TCP/IP is not active at the time of the request.</td>
<td>Start TCP/IP, and retry the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>EAGAIN</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCGPARTNERINFO)</td>
<td>The IOCTL was issued in no-suspend mode and the SIOCGPARTNERINFO IOCTL has not been issued.</td>
<td>Reissue the IOCTL with a timeout value to set the amount of time to wait while the partner security credentials are being retrieved. <strong>Restriction:</strong> You cannot use a select mask to determine when an IOCTL is complete, because an IOCTL is not affected by whether the socket is running in blocking or nonblocking mode. If the IOCTL times out, reissue the IOCTL to retrieve the partner security credentials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>ENOMEM</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There is not enough storage.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>EACCES</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Permission denied, caller not authorized.</td>
<td>Check access authority of file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>EACCES</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCGPARTNERINFO)</td>
<td>The application is not running in supervisor state, is not APF authorized, or is not permitted to the appropriate SERVAUTH profile.</td>
<td>Allow the application to issue this IOCTL, or provide the user ID with the proper SERVAUTH permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>EACCES</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCTTLSCTL)</td>
<td>The IOCTL is requesting a function that requires that the socket be mapped to policy that specifies ApplicationControlled On.</td>
<td>Check policy and add ApplicationControlled On if the application should be permitted to issue the controlled SIOCTTLSCTL functions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 24. Sockets ERRNOs (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error number</th>
<th>Message name</th>
<th>Socket API type</th>
<th>Error description</th>
<th>Programmer’s response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>EACCES</td>
<td>Takesocket</td>
<td>The other application (listener) did not give the socket to your application. Permission denied, caller not authorized.</td>
<td>Check access authority of file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>EFAULT</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An incorrect storage address or length was specified.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>EFAULT</td>
<td>All EZASMI macros when using an asynchronous exit routine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ENOTBLK</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A block device is required.</td>
<td>Check device status and characteristics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>EBUSY</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Listen has already been called for this socket. Device or file to be accessed is busy.</td>
<td>Check if the device or file is in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>EXIST</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The data set exists.</td>
<td>Remove or rename existing file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>EXDEV</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>This is a cross-device link. A link to a file on another file system was attempted.</td>
<td>Check file permissions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>ENODEV</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The specified device does not exist.</td>
<td>Check file name and if it exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>ENOTDIR</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The specified directory is not a directory.</td>
<td>Use a valid file that is a directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>EISDIR</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The specified directory is a directory.</td>
<td>Use a valid file that is not a directory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>EINVAL</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An incorrect argument was specified.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>EINVAL</td>
<td>Multicast Source filter APIs</td>
<td>Mix of any-source, source-specific or full-state APIs</td>
<td>Specify the correct type of APIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>EINVAL</td>
<td>MCAST_JOIN_GROUP, MCAST_JOIN_SOURCE_ GROUP, MCAST_BLOCK_SOURCE, MCAST_LEAVE_SOURCE_ GROUP, MCAST_UNBLOCK_SOURCE, SIOCSMSFILTER, SIOCSPMSFILTER</td>
<td>The socket address family or the socket length of the input multicast group or the source IP address is not correct.</td>
<td>Specify the correct value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>EINVAL</td>
<td>SIOCSMSFILTER, SIOCSPMSFILTER</td>
<td>The specified filter mode is not correct.</td>
<td>Specify the correct value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ENFILE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Data set table overflow occurred.</td>
<td>Reduce the number of open files.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>EMFILE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The socket descriptor table is full.</td>
<td>Check the maximum sockets specified in MAXDSCQ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>ENOTTY</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An incorrect device call was specified.</td>
<td>Check specified IOCTL() values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>EFTXBSY</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A text data set is busy.</td>
<td>Check the current use of the file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>EFRIG</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The specified data set is too large.</td>
<td>Check size of accessed dataset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>ENOSPC</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There is no space left on the device.</td>
<td>Increase the size of accessed file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>ESPIPE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An incorrect seek was attempted.</td>
<td>Check the offset parameter for seek operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>EROFS</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The data set system is Read only.</td>
<td>Access data set for read only operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>EMLINK</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There are too many links.</td>
<td>Reduce the number of links to the accessed file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>EPIPE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The connection is broken. For socket write/send, peer has shut down one or both directions.</td>
<td>Reconnect with the peer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>EPIPE</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCTTLSCTL requesting TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION, TTLS_RESET_CIPHER, or TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION)</td>
<td>The TCP connection is not in the established state.</td>
<td>Issue the SIOCTTLSCTL IOCTL when the socket is connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>EDOM</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The specified argument is too large.</td>
<td>Check and correct function parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>ERANGE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The result is too large.</td>
<td>Check function parameter values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>EWOULDBLOCK</td>
<td>Accept</td>
<td>The socket is in nonblocking mode and connections are not queued. This is not an error condition.</td>
<td>Reissue Accept().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>EWOULDBLOCK</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCTTLSCTL)</td>
<td>The handshake is in progress and the socket is a nonblocking socket.</td>
<td>For a nonblocking socket, you can wait for the handshake to complete by issuing Select or Poll for Socket Wtable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 24. Sockets ERRNOs (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error number</th>
<th>Message name</th>
<th>Socket API type</th>
<th>Error description</th>
<th>Programmer’s response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>EWOULDBLOCK</td>
<td>Read Recvfrom</td>
<td>The socket is in nonblocking mode and read data is not available. This is not an error condition.</td>
<td>Issue a select on the socket to determine when data is available to be read or reissue the Read() Recvfrom().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>EWOULDBLOCK</td>
<td>All receive calls (RECV, RECVMSG, RECVRFROM, READV, READ), when the socket is set with the SO_RCVTIMEO option</td>
<td>The socket is in blocking mode and the receive call has blocked for the time period that was specified in the SO_RCVTIMEO option. No data was received.</td>
<td>The application should reissue the receive call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>EWOULDBLOCK</td>
<td>Send Sendto Write</td>
<td>The socket is in nonblocking mode and buffers are not available.</td>
<td>Issue a select on the socket to determine when data is available to be written or reissue the Send(), Sendto(), or Write().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>EWOULDBLOCK</td>
<td>All send calls (SEND, SENDMSG, SENDTO, WRITE, WRITE), when the socket is set with the SO_SNDBUF option</td>
<td>The socket is in blocking mode and the send call has blocked for the time period that was specified in the SO_SNDBUF option. No data was sent.</td>
<td>The application should reissue the send call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>EINVAL</td>
<td>Connect</td>
<td>The socket is marked nonblocking and the connection cannot be completed immediately. This is not an error condition.</td>
<td>See the Connect() description for possible responses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>EINVAL</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCGPARTNERINFO)</td>
<td>The IOCTL was issued in no-suspend mode after the SIOCSPARTNERINFO IOCTL was issued, but the partner security credentials are not currently available.</td>
<td>Retry the IOCTL, or issue the IOCTL with a timeout value to set the amount of time to wait while the partner security credentials are being retrieved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EINVAL</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCCTLSCCTL requesting TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION or TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION)</td>
<td>The handshake is already in progress and the socket is a nonblocking socket.</td>
<td>For a nonblocking socket, you can wait for the handshake to complete by issuing Select or Poll for Socket Writable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>EALREADY</td>
<td>Connect</td>
<td>The socket is marked nonblocking and the previous connection has not been completed.</td>
<td>Reissue Connect().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>EALREADY</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCGPARTNERINFO)</td>
<td>The request is already in progress. Only one IOCTL can be outstanding.</td>
<td>Check and modify the socket descriptor, if specified; otherwise, no action is needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>EALREADY</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCCTLSCCTL requesting TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION or TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION)</td>
<td>For TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION, the socket is already secure. For TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION, the socket is not secure.</td>
<td>Modify the application so that it issues the SIOCCTLSCCTL IOCTL that requests TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION only when the socket is not already secure and that requests TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION only when the socket is secure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>EALREADY</td>
<td>Maxdesc</td>
<td>A socket has already been created calling Maxdesc() or multiple calls to Maxdesc().</td>
<td>Issue Getablesize() to query it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>EALREADY</td>
<td>Setibmopt</td>
<td>A connection already exists to a TCP/IP image. A call to SETIBMOPT (IBM TCP_IMAGE), has already been made.</td>
<td>Call Setibmopt() only once.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>ENOTSOCK</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A socket operation was requested on a nonsocket connection. The value for socket descriptor was not valid.</td>
<td>Correct the socket descriptor value and reissue the function call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>EDESTADDRREQ</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A destination address is required.</td>
<td>Fill in the destination field in the correct parameter and reissue the function call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>EM SG SIZE</td>
<td>Sendto Sendmsg Send Write for Datagram (UDP) or RAW sockets</td>
<td>The message is too long. It exceeds the IP limit of 64K or the limit set by the setsockopt() call.</td>
<td>Either correct the length parameter, or send the message in smaller pieces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>EPROTOTYPE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The specified protocol type is incorrect for this socket.</td>
<td>Correct the protocol type parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>EPROTOTYPE</td>
<td>bind2addrsel</td>
<td>The referenced socket is not a stream (TCP) or datagram (UDP) socket.</td>
<td>Issue bind2addrsel() on TCP or UDP sockets only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>EPROTOTYPE</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCSPARTNERINFO, SIOCSPAPPDATA, SIOCSPARTNERINFO, SIOCCTLSCCTL)</td>
<td>Socket is not a TCP socket.</td>
<td>Issue the IOCTL on TCP sockets only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error number</td>
<td>Message name</td>
<td>Socket API type</td>
<td>Error description</td>
<td>Programmer's response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>ENPROTOOPT</td>
<td>Getsockopt Setsockopt</td>
<td>The socket option specified is incorrect or the level is not SOL_SOCKET. Either the level or the specified optname is not supported.</td>
<td>Correct the level or optname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>ENPROTOOPT</td>
<td>Getsockopt Setsockopt</td>
<td>Either the level or the specified optname is not supported.</td>
<td>Correct the level or optname.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>EPROTOONOSUPPORT</td>
<td>Socket</td>
<td>The specified protocol is not supported.</td>
<td>Correct the protocol parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>ESOCKTNOSUPPORT</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The specified socket type is not supported.</td>
<td>Correct the socket type parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>EOPNOTSUPP</td>
<td>Accept Givessocket</td>
<td>The selected socket is not a stream socket.</td>
<td>Use a valid socket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>EOPNOTSUPP</td>
<td>bind2addrsel</td>
<td>The referenced socket is not a type that supports the requested function</td>
<td>Use a socket of the correct type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>EOPNOTSUPP</td>
<td>Getsockopt Setsockopt</td>
<td>The socket does not support this function call. This command is not supported for this function.</td>
<td>Correct the command parameter. See Getsockopt() for valid commands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>EOPNOTSUPP</td>
<td>GETSOCKOPT</td>
<td>The specified GETSOCKOPT OPTNAME option is not supported by this socket API.</td>
<td>Correct the GETSOCKOPT OPTNAME option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>EOPNOTSUPP</td>
<td>IOCTL</td>
<td>The specified IOCTL command is not supported by this socket API.</td>
<td>Correct the IOCTL COMMAND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>EOPNOTSUPP</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCSPARTNERINFO)</td>
<td>The request must be issued before the listen call or the connect call.</td>
<td>Check and modify the socket descriptor, or close the connection and reissue the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>EOPNOTSUPP</td>
<td>IOCTL</td>
<td>Mapped policy indicates that AT-TLS is not enabled for the connection.</td>
<td>Modify the policy to enable AT-TLS for the connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>EPFNOSUPPORT</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The specified protocol family is not supported or the specified domain for the client identifier is not AF_INET=2.</td>
<td>Correct the protocol family.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>EAFNOSUPPORT</td>
<td>bind2addrsel inet6_is_srcaddr</td>
<td>You specified an IP address that is not an AF_INET6 IP address</td>
<td>Correct the IP address. If the IP address is an IPv4 address, you must specify it as an IPv4-mapped IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>EAFNOSUPPORT</td>
<td>bind2addrsel inet6_is_srcaddr</td>
<td>You attempted an IPv6-only API for a stack that does not support the AF_INET6 domain.</td>
<td>Activate the AF_INET6 stack, and retry the request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>EAFNOSUPPORT</td>
<td>Bind Connect Socket</td>
<td>The specified address family is not supported by this protocol family.</td>
<td>For Socket(), set the domain parameter to AF_INET. For Bind() and Connect(), set Sin_Family in the socket address structure to AF_INET.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>EAFNOSUPPORT</td>
<td>Getclient Givessocket</td>
<td>The socket specified by the socket descriptor parameter was not created in the AF_INET domain.</td>
<td>The Socket() call used to create the socket should be changed to use AF_INET for the domain parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>EAFNOSUPPORT</td>
<td>IOCTL</td>
<td>The specified flags are not supported on this socket type or protocol.</td>
<td>Correct the FLAG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>EADDRINUSE</td>
<td>Bind, Connect</td>
<td>The address is in a timed wait because a LINGER delay from a previous close or another process is using the address. This error can also occur if the port specified in the bind call has been configured as RESERVED on a port reservation statement in the TCP/IP profile.</td>
<td>To reuse the same address, use Setsockopt() with SO_REUSEADDR. See the section about Setsockopt() in z/OS Communications Server: IP Sockets Application Programming Interface Guide and Reference for more information. Otherwise, use a different address or port in the socket address structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>EADDRINUSE</td>
<td>IP_ADD_MEMBERSHIP, IP_ADD_SOURCE_ MEMBERSHIP, IPV6_JOIN_GROUP, MCAST_JOIN_GROUP, MCAST_JOIN_SOURCE_ GROUP</td>
<td>The specified multicast address and interface address (or interface index) pair is already in use.</td>
<td>Correct the specified multicast address, interface address, or interface index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>EADDRNOTAVAIL</td>
<td>Bind</td>
<td>The specified address is incorrect for this host.</td>
<td>Correct the function address parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error number</td>
<td>Message name</td>
<td>Socket API type</td>
<td>Error description</td>
<td>Programmer's response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>EADDRNOTAVAIL</td>
<td>Connect</td>
<td>The calling host cannot reach the specified destination.</td>
<td>Correct the function address parameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 49          | EADDRNOTAVAIL| bind2addrsel    | For the specified destination address, there is no source address that the application can bind to. Possible reasons can be one of the following situations:  
  • The socket is a stream socket, but the specified destination address is a multicast address.  
  • No ephemeral ports are available to assign to the socket.                                  | Correct the function address parameter or issue the request when ephemeral ports are available. |
| 49          | EADDRNOTAVAIL| inet6_is_srcaddr| The address specified is not correct for one of these reasons:  
  • The address is not an address on this node.  
  • The address was not active at the time of the request.  
  • The scope ID specified for a link-local IPv6 address is incorrect.                          | Correct or activate the address                                                         |
<p>| 49          | EADDRNOTAVAIL| IP_BLOCK_SOURCE, IP_ADD_SOURCE, MEMBERSHIP, MCAST_BLOCK_SOURCE, MCAST_JOIN_SOURCE_GROUP | A duplicate source IP address is specified on the multicast group and interface pair.                                                           | Correct the specified source IP address.                                               |
| 49          | EADDRNOTAVAIL| IP_UNBLOCK_SOURCE, IP_DROP_SOURCE, MEMBERSHIP, MCAST_UNBLOCK_SOURCE, MCAST_LEAVE_SOURCE_GROUP | A previously blocked source multicast group cannot be found.                                                                                  | Correct the specified address.                                                         |
| 49          | EADDRNOTAVAIL| Multicast APIs  | The specified multicast address, interface address, or interface index is not correct.                                                          | Correct the specified address.                                                         |
| 50          | ENETDOWN     | All             | The network is down.                                                                                                                           | Retry when the connection path is up.                                                  |
| 51          | ENETUNREACH  | Connect         | The network cannot be reached.                                                                                                                | Ensure that the target application is active.                                           |
| 52          | ENETRESET    | All             | The network dropped a connection on a reset.                                                                                                  | Reestablish the connection between the applications.                                   |
| 53          | ECONNABORTED | All             | The software caused a connection abend.                                                                                                       | Reestablish the connection between the applications.                                   |
| 54          | ECONNRESET   | All             | The connection to the destination host is not available.                                                                                      | N/A                                                                                    |
| 54          | ECONNRESET   | Send Write      | The connection to the destination host is not available.                                                                                      | The socket is closing. Issue Send() or Write() before closing the socket.              |
| 55          | ENOBUFS      | All             | No buffer space is available.                                                                                                                | Check the application for massive storage allocation call.                             |
| 55          | ENOBUFS      | Accept          | Not enough buffer space is available to create the new socket.                                                                                | Call your system administrator.                                                        |
| 55          | ENOBUFS      | IOCTL(SIOCGPARTNERINFO) | The buffer size provided is too small.                                                                                                         | Create a larger input buffer based on the value returned in the PI_Buflen field.      |
| 55          | ENOBUFS      | IOCTL(SIOCDSAPPLDATA) | There is no storage available to store the associated data.                                                                               | Call your system administrator.                                                       |
| 55          | ENOBUFS      | IOCTL(SIOCTLSCTL TTLS_Version1 requesting TTLS_RETURN_CERTIFICATE or TTLS_Version2 query) | The buffer size provided is too small. For TTLS_Version1 use the returned certificate length to allocate a larger buffer and reissue IOCTL with the larger buffer. | Call your system administrator.                                                       |
| 55          | ENOBUFS      | IP_BLOCK_SOURCE, IP_ADD_SOURCE, MEMBERSHIP, MCAST_BLOCK_SOURCE, MCAST_JOIN_SOURCE_GROUP, SIOCSPMSFILTER, SIOCDSMSFILTER, setipv4sourcefilter, setsourcesfilter | A maximum of 64 source filters can be specified per multicast address, interface address pair.                                               | Remove unneeded source IP addresses and reissue the command.                           |
| 55          | ENOBUFS      | Send Sendto Write | Not enough buffer space is available to send the new message.                                                                             | Call your system administrator.                                                        |
| 55          | ENOBUFS      | Takesocket      | Not enough buffer space is available to create the new socket.                                                                               | Call your system administrator.                                                        |
| 56          | EISCONN      | Connect         | The socket is already connected.                                                                                                              | Correct the socket descriptor on Connect() or do not issue a Connect() twice for the socket. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error number</th>
<th>Message name</th>
<th>Socket API type</th>
<th>Error description</th>
<th>Programmer's response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>ENOTCONN</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The socket is not connected.</td>
<td>Connect the socket before communicating.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>ENOTCONN</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCGPARTNERINFO)</td>
<td>The requested socket is not connected.</td>
<td>Check and modify the socket descriptor, or reissue the IOCTL after the connect call from the client side or after the accept call from the server side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>ENOTCONN</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCTTLSCTL)</td>
<td>The socket is not connected.</td>
<td>Issue the SIOCTTLSCTL IOCTL only after the socket is connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>ESHUTDOWN</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A Send cannot be processed after socket shutdown.</td>
<td>Issue read/receive before shutting down the read side of the socket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>ETOOMANYREFS</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There are too many references. A splice cannot be completed.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>ETOOMANYREFS</td>
<td>IP_ADD_MEMBERSHIP, IP_ADD_SOURCE_ MEMBERSHIP, MCAST_JOIN_GROUP, MCAST_JOIN_SOURCE_GROUP, IPV6_JOIN_GROUP</td>
<td>A maximum of 20 multicast groups per single UDP socket or a maximum of 256 multicast groups per single RAW socket can be specified.</td>
<td>Remove unneeded multicast groups and reissue the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>ETIMEDOUT</td>
<td>Connect</td>
<td>The connection timed out before it was completed.</td>
<td>Ensure the server application is available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61</td>
<td>ECONNREFUSED</td>
<td>Connect</td>
<td>The requested connection was refused.</td>
<td>Ensure server application is available and at specified port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>ELOOP</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There are too many symbolic loop levels.</td>
<td>Reduce symbolic links to specified file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>ENAMETOOLONG</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The file name is too long.</td>
<td>Reduce size of specified file name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>EHOSTDOWN</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The host is down.</td>
<td>Restart specified host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>EHOSTUNREACH</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There is no route to the host.</td>
<td>Set up network path to specified host and verify that host name is valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>ENOTEMPTY</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The directory is not empty.</td>
<td>Clear out specified directory and reissue call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>EPROCLIM</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There are too many processes in the system.</td>
<td>Decrease the number of processes or increase the process limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>EUSERS</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There are too many users on the system.</td>
<td>Decrease the number of users or increase the user limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>EDQUOT</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The disk quota has been exceeded.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>ESTALE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An old NFS** data set handle was found.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>EREMOTE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There are too many levels of remote in the path.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>ENOSTR</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The device is not a stream device.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>ETIME</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The timer has expired.</td>
<td>Increase timer values or reissue function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>ETIME</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCGPARTNERINFO)</td>
<td>The wait time for the request has expired, possibly as the result of network problems.</td>
<td>Retry the request. <strong>Restriction:</strong> You cannot use a select mask to determine when an IOCTL is complete, because an IOCTL is not affected by whether the socket is running in blocking or nonblocking mode. If the IOCTL times out, reissue the IOCTL to retrieve the partner security credentials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>ENOSR</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There are no more stream resources.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>ENOMSG</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>There is no message of the desired type.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>EBADMSG</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The system cannot read the message.</td>
<td>Verify that z/OS Communications Server installation was successful and that message files were properly loaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77</td>
<td>EIDRM</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The identifier has been removed.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>EDEADLK</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A deadlock condition has occurred.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>EDEADLK</td>
<td>Select Selectex</td>
<td>None of the sockets in the socket descriptor sets are either AF_INET or AF_IUCV sockets and there is no timeout value or no ECB specified. The select/selectex would never complete.</td>
<td>Correct the socket descriptor sets so that an AF_INET or AF_IUCV socket is specified. A timeout or ECB value can also be added to avoid the select/selectex from waiting indefinitely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79</td>
<td>ENOLCK</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>No record locks are available.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error number</td>
<td>Message name</td>
<td>Socket API type</td>
<td>Error description</td>
<td>Programmer’s response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>ENONET</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The requested machine is not on the network.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>ERREMOTE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The object is remote.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>ENOLINK</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The link has been severed.</td>
<td>Release the sockets and reinitialize the client-server connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>EADV</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An ADVERTISE error has occurred.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>ESRMNT</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An SRMOUNT error has occurred.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>ECOMM</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A communication error has occurred on a Send call.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 86           | EPROTO       | IOCTL (SIOCTTLSCTL request in TTLS_RESET_SESSION, TTLS_RESET_CIPHER, TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION, or TTLS.Allow_HSTIMEOUT) | One of the following errors occurred:  
  • A TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION request was not received for the connection.  
  • TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION was requested on a connection that has outstanding application data. For unread application data, the error Junior is JrTTLSStopReadDataPending. For unread application data, the error Junior is JrTTLSStopWriteDataPending.  
  • TTLS_RESET_CIPHER or TTLS_STOP_CIPHER was requested on a connection that is secured using SSL version 2.  
  • TTLS_ALLOW_HSTIMEOUT was requested but the policy has the HandshakeRole value client or the HandshakeTimeout value is 0.  
  • Request TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION before requesting TTLS_RESET_SESSION or TTLS_RESET_CIPHER.  
  • Request TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION after all application data is cleared from the connection. For JrTTLSStopReadDataPending, read all available application data. For JrTTLSStopWriteDataPending, wait for all the outstanding application data to be written.  
  • Request TTLS_RESET_CIPHER or TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION only on connections secured using SSL version 3 or TLS version 1.0 or higher.  
  • Request TTLS_ALLOW_HSTIMEOUT only when the security type is TTLS_SEC_SERVER or higher and the HandshakeTimeout value is not 0. | Request TTLS_INIT_CONNECTION before requesting TTLS_RESET_SESSION or TTLS_RESET_CIPHER.  
  • Request TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION after all application data is cleared from the connection. For JrTTLSStopReadDataPending, read all available application data. For JrTTLSStopWriteDataPending, wait for all the outstanding application data to be written.  
  • Request TTLS_RESET_CIPHER or TTLS_STOP_CONNECTION only on connections secured using SSL version 3 or TLS version 1.0 or higher.  
  • Request TTLS_ALLOW_HSTIMEOUT only when the security type is TTLS_SEC_SERVER or higher and the HandshakeTimeout value is not 0. |
| 87           | EMULTIHOP    | All            | A multi-hop address link was attempted. | Call your system administrator. |
| 88           | EDOTDOT      | All            | A cross-mount point was detected. This is not an error. | Call your system administrator. |
| 89           | EREMCHG      | All            | The remote address has changed. | Call your system administrator. |
| 90           | ECONNCLOSED  | All            | The connection was closed by a peer. | Check that the peer is running. |
| 113          | EBADF        | All            | Socket descriptor is not in correct range. The maximum number of socket descriptors is set by MAXDESC(). The default range is 0–49. | Reissue function with corrected socket descriptor. |
| 113          | EBADF        | Blind socket   | The socket descriptor is already being used. | Correct the socket descriptor. |
| 113          | EBADF        | Givessocket    | The socket has already been given. The socket domain is not AF_INET. | Correct the socket descriptor. |
| 113          | EBADF        | Select         | One of the specified descriptor sets is an incorrect socket descriptor. | Correct the socket descriptor. Set on Select() or Selectex(). |
| 113          | EBADF        | Takesocket     | The socket has already been taken. | Correct the socket descriptor. |
| 113          | EBADF        | Accept         | A Listen() has not been issued before the Accept(). | Issue Listen() before Accept(). |
| 121          | EINVAL       | All            | An incorrect argument was specified. | Check and correct all function parameters. |
| 121          | EINVAL       | IOCTL (SIOCSAPPLDATA) | The input parameter is not a correctly formatted SetApplData structure.  
  • The SetAD_eye1 value is not valid.  
  • The SetAD_ver value is not valid.  
  • The storage pointed to by SetAD_ptr does not contain a correctly formatted SetADContainer structure.  
  • The SetAD_eye2 value is not valid.  
  • The SetAD_len value contains an incorrect length for the SetAD_ver version of the SetADContainer structure. | Check and correct all function parameters. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error number</th>
<th>Message name</th>
<th>Socket API type</th>
<th>Error description</th>
<th>Programmer’s response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>EINVAL</td>
<td>inet6_is_srcaddr</td>
<td>• One or more invalid IPV6_ADDR_PREFERENCES flags were specified</td>
<td>Correct the function parameters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• A scope ID was omitted for a link local IP address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• A scope ID was specified for an IP address that is not link-local</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The socket address length was not valid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>ECLOSED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>ENMELONG</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>ENOSYS</td>
<td>IOCTL</td>
<td>The function is not implemented</td>
<td>Either configure the system to support the ioctl command or remove the ioctl command from your program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ioctl - siocgifnameindex</td>
<td>The TCP/IP stack processing the siocgifnameindex IOCTL is configured as a pure IPv4 TCP/IP stack. Additionally, UNIX System Services is configured to process as INET.</td>
<td>Either configure the system to support the ioctl command or remove the ioctl command from your program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>ENOTEMPTY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>E2BIG</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The argument list is too long.</td>
<td>Eliminate excessive number of arguments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>EMVSINITIAL</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Process initialization error. This indicates an z/OS UNIX process initialization failure. This is usually an indication that a proper OMVS RACF segment is not defined for the user ID associated with application. The RACF OMVS Segment might not be defined or might contain errors such as an improper HOME() directory specification.</td>
<td>Attempt to initialize again. After ensuring that an OMVS Segment is defined, if the error is still returned, call your MVS system programmer to have IBM service contacted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>EMISSED</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An MVS environmental or internal error occurred.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1002</td>
<td>EIBMSOCKOUTOF RANGE</td>
<td>Socket, Accept, Takesocket</td>
<td>A new socket cannot be created because the MAXSOC value, which is specified on the INITAPI call, has been reached.</td>
<td>Take either one of the following actions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Verify whether all open sockets are intended to be in use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Increase the MAXSOC value to a value that is appropriate for the current workload. If the default value is currently being used, you might be required to add the INITAPI call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1003</td>
<td>EIBMSOCKINUSE</td>
<td>Socket</td>
<td>A socket number assigned by the client interface code is already in use.</td>
<td>Use a different socket descriptor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1004</td>
<td>EIBMUNCVERR</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The request failed because of an IUCV error. This error is generated by the client stub code.</td>
<td>Ensure IUCV/VMCF is functional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1008</td>
<td>EIBMCONFLICT</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>This request conflicts with a request already queued on the same socket.</td>
<td>Cancel the existing call or wait for its completion before resending this call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1009</td>
<td>EIBMCANCELLED</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The request was canceled by the CANCEL call.</td>
<td>Informational, no action needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1011</td>
<td>EIBMBAOTCPNAME</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A TCP/IP name that is not valid was detected.</td>
<td>Correct the name specified in the IBM_TCPIMAGE structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1011</td>
<td>EIBMBAOTCPNAME</td>
<td>Setibmopt</td>
<td>A TCP/IP name that is not valid was detected.</td>
<td>Correct the name specified in the IBM_TCPIMAGE structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1011</td>
<td>EIBMBAOTCPNAME</td>
<td>INITAPI</td>
<td>A TCP/IP name that is not valid was detected.</td>
<td>Correct the name specified on the IDENT option TCPNAME field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1012</td>
<td>EIBMBAODREQUESTCODE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A request code that is not valid was detected.</td>
<td>Contact your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1013</td>
<td>EIBMBAODCONNECTIONSTATE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A connection token that is not valid was detected; bad state.</td>
<td>Verify TCP/IP is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1014</td>
<td>EIBMUNAUTHORIZEDCALDER</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An unauthorized caller specified an unauthorized keyword.</td>
<td>Ensure user ID has authority for the specified operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1015</td>
<td>EIBMBAODCONNECTIONMATCH</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A connection token that is not valid was detected. There is no such connection.</td>
<td>Verify TCP/IP is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error number</td>
<td>Message name</td>
<td>Socket API type</td>
<td>Error description</td>
<td>Programmer's response</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1016</td>
<td>EIBMTCPABEND</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>An abend occurred when TCP/IP was processing this request.</td>
<td>Verify that TCP/IP has restarted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1023</td>
<td>EIBINTERMERROR</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Encountered a terminating error while processing.</td>
<td>Call your system administrator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1026</td>
<td>EIBMINVDELETE</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Delete requestor did not create the connection.</td>
<td>Delete the request from the process that created it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1027</td>
<td>EIBMINVSOCKET</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>A connection token that is not valid was detected. No such socket exists.</td>
<td>Call your system programmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1028</td>
<td>EIBMINVTCPCONNECTIO</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Connection terminated by TCP/IP. The token was invalidated by TCP/IP.</td>
<td>Reestablish the connection to TCP/IP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1032</td>
<td>EIBMCALLINPROGRESS</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>Another call was already in progress.</td>
<td>Reissue after previous call has completed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1036</td>
<td>EIBMNOACTIVETCP</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>TCP/IP is not installed or not active.</td>
<td>Correct TCP/IP name used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1036</td>
<td>EIBMNOACTIVETCP</td>
<td>Select</td>
<td>TCP/IP image was found.</td>
<td>Ensure TCP/IP is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1037</td>
<td>EIBMINVTSRBUSERDATA</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The request control block contained data that is not valid.</td>
<td>Call your system programmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1038</td>
<td>EIBMINVUSERDATA</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>The request control block contained user data that is not valid.</td>
<td>Check your function parameters and call your system programmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1040</td>
<td>EIBMSELECTEXPOST</td>
<td>SELECTEX</td>
<td>SELECTEX passed an ECB that was already posted.</td>
<td>Check whether the user's ECB was already posted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1112</td>
<td>ECANCEL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1162</td>
<td>ENOPARTNERINFO</td>
<td>IOCTL (SIOCOPARTNERINFO)</td>
<td>The partner resides in a TCP/IP stack running a release that is earlier than V1R12, or the partner is not in the same sysplex.</td>
<td>Ensure that both endpoints reside in TCP/IP stacks that are running V1R12 or any later release, or check and modify the socket descriptor. If the partner is not in the same sysplex, security credentials will not be returned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>EINVALDRXSOCKETCALL</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>A syntax error occurred in the RXSOCKET parameter list.</td>
<td>Correct the parameter list passed to the REXX socket call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>ECONSOLEINTERRUPT</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>A console interrupt occurred.</td>
<td>Retry the task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>ESUBTASKINVALID</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>The subtask ID is incorrect.</td>
<td>Correct the subtask ID on the INITIALIZE call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>ESUBTASKALREADYACTIV E</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>The subtask is already active.</td>
<td>Issue the INITIALIZE call only once in your program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>ESUBTASKNOTACTIVE</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>The subtask is not active.</td>
<td>Issue the INITIALIZE call before any other socket call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>ESOCKETNOTALLOCATED</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>The specified socket or needed control block could not be allocated.</td>
<td>Increase the user storage allocation for this job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>EMAXSOCKETSREACHED</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>The maximum number of sockets has been reached.</td>
<td>Increase the number of allocate sockets, or decrease the number of sockets used by your program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>ESOCKETNOTDEFINED</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>The socket is not defined.</td>
<td>Issue the SOCKET call before the call that fails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>EDOMAINSERVERTAFailure</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>A Domain Name Server failure occurred.</td>
<td>Call your MVS system programmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>EINVALDIENAME</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>An incorrect name was received from the TCP/IP server.</td>
<td>Call your MVS system programmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>EINVALDICLIENTID</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>An incorrect client id was received from the TCP/IP server.</td>
<td>Call your MVS system programmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>EINVALFILENAME</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>An error occurred during NUCEXT processing.</td>
<td>Specify the correct translation table file name, or verify that the translation table is valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>EHOSTNOTFOUND</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>The host is not found.</td>
<td>Call your MVS system programmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>EIPADORNTOFOUND</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>Address not found.</td>
<td>Call your MVS system programmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>ENORECOVERY</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>A non-recoverable failure occurred during the Resolver's processing of the GETHOSTBYADDR or GETHOSTBYNAME call.</td>
<td>Contact the IBM support center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>EINVALCOMBINATION</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>An invalid combination of IPV6_ADDR_PREFERENCES flags was received from the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the specified flags</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 24. Sockets ERRNOs (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error number</th>
<th>Message name</th>
<th>Socket API type</th>
<th>Error description</th>
<th>Programmer’s response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>EOPTNAMEMISMATCH</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>The caller specified an OPTNAME that is invalid for the LEVEL that it specified.</td>
<td>Correct either the OPTNAME or the LEVEL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>EFLAGSMISMATCH</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>The caller issued a GETADDRINFO with conflicting FLAGS and EFLAGS parameters: either AI_EXT_FLAGS was specified with a null EFLAGS, or AI_EXT_FLAGS was not specified but EFLAGS was not null.</td>
<td>Correct either the FLAGS parameter or the EFLAGS parameter. A non-null EFLAGS should be specified if and only if AI_EXT_FLAGS is specified in the FLAGS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2051</td>
<td>EFORMATERROR</td>
<td>REXX</td>
<td>The name server was unable to interpret the query.</td>
<td>Contact the IBM support center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3412</td>
<td>ENODATA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Message does not exist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3416</td>
<td>ELINKED</td>
<td></td>
<td>Stream is linked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3419</td>
<td>ERECURSE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Recursive attempt rejected.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3420</td>
<td>EASYNC</td>
<td></td>
<td>Asynchronous I/O scheduled. This is a normal, internal event that is NOT returned to the user.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3448</td>
<td>EUNATCH</td>
<td></td>
<td>The protocol required to support the specified address family is not available.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3464</td>
<td>ETERM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Operation terminated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3474</td>
<td>EUNKNOWN</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unknown system state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3495</td>
<td>EBADOBJ</td>
<td></td>
<td>You attempted to reference an object that does not exist.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3513</td>
<td>EDOUTOFSTATE</td>
<td></td>
<td>Protocol engine has received a command that is not acceptable in its current state.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sockets extended ERRNOs

Table 25. Sockets extended ERRNOs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error code</th>
<th>Problem description</th>
<th>System action</th>
<th>Programmer’s response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10100</td>
<td>An ESTAE macro did not complete normally.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Call your MVS system programmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10101</td>
<td>A STORAGE OBTAIN failed.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Increase MVS storage in the application's address space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10108</td>
<td>The first call issued was not a valid first call.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Almost all sockets programs that are written in COBOL, PL/I, or assembler language must issue the INITAPI call before they issue other sockets calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10110</td>
<td>LOAD of EZBSOH03 (alias EZASOH03) failed.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Call the IBM Software Support Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10154</td>
<td>Errors were found in the parameter list for an IOCTL call.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the IOCTL call. You might have incorrect sequencing of socket calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10155</td>
<td>The length parameter for an IOCTL call is less than or equal to 0.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the IOCTL call. You might have incorrect sequencing of socket calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error code</td>
<td>Problem description</td>
<td>System action</td>
<td>Programmer’s response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10156</td>
<td>The length parameter for an IOCTL call is 3200 (32 x 100).</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the IOCTL call. You might have incorrect sequencing of socket calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10159</td>
<td>A 0 or negative data length was specified for a READ or READV call.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the length in the READ call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10161</td>
<td>The REQARG parameter in the IOCTL parameter list is 0.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10163</td>
<td>A 0 or negative data length was found for a RECV, RECVFROM, or RECVMSG call.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Sever the DLC path. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the data length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10167</td>
<td>The descriptor set size for a SELECT or SELECTEX call is less than or equal to 0.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the SELECT or SELECTEX call. You might have incorrect sequencing of socket calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10168</td>
<td>The descriptor set size in bytes for a SELECT or SELECTEX call is greater than 8192. A number greater than the maximum number of allowed sockets (65534 is the maximum) has been specified.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the descriptor set size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10170</td>
<td>A 0 or negative data length was found for a SEND or SENDMSG call.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the data length in the SEND call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10174</td>
<td>A 0 or negative data length was found for a SENDTO call.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the data length in the SENDTO call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10178</td>
<td>The SETSOCKOPT option length is less than the minimum length.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the OPTLEN parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10179</td>
<td>The SETSOCKOPT option length is greater than the maximum length.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the OPTLEN parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10184</td>
<td>A data length of 0 was specified for a WRITE call.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the data length in the WRITE call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error code</td>
<td>Problem description</td>
<td>System action</td>
<td>Programmer's response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10186</td>
<td>A negative data length was specified for a WRITE or WRITEV call.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the data length in the WRITE call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10190</td>
<td>The GETHOSTNAME option length is not in the range of 1–255.</td>
<td>Disable the subtask for interrupts. Return an error code to the caller.</td>
<td>Correct the length parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10193</td>
<td>The SETSOCKOPT or GETSOCKOPT option length is shorter than the minimum length or longer than the maximum length.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the length parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10197</td>
<td>The application issued an INITAPI call after the connection was already established.</td>
<td>Bypass the call.</td>
<td>Correct the logic that produces the INITAPI call that is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10198</td>
<td>The maximum number of sockets specified for an INITAPI exceeds 65535.</td>
<td>Return to the user.</td>
<td>Correct the INITAPI call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10200</td>
<td>The first call issued was not a valid first call.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Almost all sockets programs that are written in COBOL, PL/I, or assembler language must issue the INITAPI call before they issue other sockets calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10202</td>
<td>The RETARG parameter in the IOCTL call is 0.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the parameter list. You might have incorrect sequencing of socket calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10203</td>
<td>The requested socket number is a negative value.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the requested socket number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10205</td>
<td>The requested socket number is a duplicate.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the requested socket number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10208</td>
<td>The NAMELEN parameter for a GETHOSTBYNAME call was not specified.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the NAMELEN parameter. You might have incorrect sequencing of socket calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10209</td>
<td>The NAME parameter on a GETHOSTBYNAME call was not specified.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the NAME parameter. You might have incorrect sequencing of socket calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10210</td>
<td>The HOSTENT parameter on a GETHOSTBYNAME or GETHOSTBYADDR call was not specified.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the HOSTENT parameter. You might have incorrect sequencing of socket calls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10211</td>
<td>The HOSTADDR parameter on a GETHOSTBYNAME or GETHOSTBYADDR call is incorrect.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the HOSTADDR parameter. You might have incorrect sequencing of socket calls.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 25. Sockets extended ERNNOs (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error code</th>
<th>Problem description</th>
<th>System action</th>
<th>Programmer’s response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10212</td>
<td>The resolver program failed to load correctly for a GETHOSTBYNAME or GETHOSTBYADDR call.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Check the JOBLIB, STEPLIB, and linklib datasets and rerun the program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10213</td>
<td>Not enough storage is available to allocate the HOSTENT structure.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Increase the user storage allocation for this job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10214</td>
<td>The HOSTENT structure was not returned by the resolver program.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Ensure that the domain name server is available. This can be a nonerror condition indicating that the name or address specified in a GETHOSTBYADDR or GETHOSTBYNAME call could not be matched.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10215</td>
<td>The APITYPE parameter on an INITAPI call instruction was not 2 or 3.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the APITYPE parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10218</td>
<td>The application programming interface (API) cannot locate the specified TCP/IP.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Ensure that an API that supports the performance improvements related to CPU conservation is installed on the system and verify that a valid TCP/IP name was specified on the INITAPI call. This error call might also mean that EZASOKIN could not be loaded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10219</td>
<td>The NS parameter is greater than the maximum socket for this connection.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the NS parameter on the ACCEPT, SOCKET or TAKESOCKET call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10221</td>
<td>The AF parameter of a SOCKET call is not AF_INET.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Set the AF parameter equal to AF_INET.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10222</td>
<td>The SOCTYPE parameter of a SOCKET call must be stream, datagram, or raw (1, 2, or 3).</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the SOCTYPE parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10223</td>
<td>No ASYNC parameter specified for INITAPI with APITYPE=3 call.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Add the ASYNC parameter to the INITAPI call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10224</td>
<td>The IOVCNT parameter is less than or equal to 0, for a READV, RECVMSG, SENDMSG, or WRITEV call.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the IOVCNT parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10225</td>
<td>The IOVCNT parameter is greater than 120, for a READV, RECVMSG, SENDMSG, or WRITEV call.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the IOVCNT parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10226</td>
<td>Not valid COMMAND parameter specified for a GETIBMOPT call.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the COMMAND parameter of the GETIBMOPT call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error code</td>
<td>Problem description</td>
<td>System action</td>
<td>Programmer’s response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10229</td>
<td>A call was issued on an APITYPE=3 connection without an ECB or REQAREA parameter.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Add an ECB or REQAREA parameter to the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10300</td>
<td>Termination is in progress for either the CICS transaction or the socket interface.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10330</td>
<td>A SELECT call was issued without a MAXSOC value and a TIMEOUT parameter.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the call by adding a TIMEOUT parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10331</td>
<td>A call that is not valid was issued while in SRB mode.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Get out of SRB mode and reissue the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10332</td>
<td>A SELECT call is invoked with a MAXSOC value greater than that which was returned in the INITAPI function (MAXSNO field).</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the MAXSOC parameter and reissue the call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10334</td>
<td>An error was detected in creating the data areas required to process the socket call.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Call the IBM Software Support Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10335</td>
<td>An INITAPI or first call was issued by using a TIE that another task used.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Change the application to allocate a new TIE or to ensure that a TERMAPI is done before the TIE is reused.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10999</td>
<td>An abend has occurred in the subtask.</td>
<td>Write message EZY1282E to the system console. End the subtask and post the TRUE ECB.</td>
<td>If the call is correct, call your system programmer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20000</td>
<td>An unknown function code was found in the call.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the SOC-FUNCTION parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20001</td>
<td>The call passed an incorrect number of parameters.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Correct the parameter list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20002</td>
<td>The user ID associated with the program linking EZACIC25 does not have the proper authority to execute a CICS EXTRACT EXIT.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Start the CICS socket interface before executing this call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20003</td>
<td>The CICS socket interface is not in operation.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Contact the CICS system programmer. Ensure that the user ID being used is permitted to have at least UPDATE access to the EXITPROGRAM resource.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20004</td>
<td>The CICS socket TRUE failed to suspend the task.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>Call the IBM Software Support Center.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 25. Sockets extended ERRNOs (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error code</th>
<th>Problem description</th>
<th>System action</th>
<th>Programmer’s response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20005</td>
<td>The socket task was purged by CICS while the task was being suspended by the CICS socket TRUE.</td>
<td>End the call.</td>
<td>None.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 14. TCP/IP abend 3C5 reason codes

001: Bad Load

**Explanation**
Issued when the routine that is to run under the newly attached task cannot be found.

**Module**
MVPATT

002: UCB DEQ Failed

**Explanation**
Issued when the DEQ processing in MVPCLOSE fails with a nonzero return code. Note the resource name that is used is TCPIP.DEV, where is the device number being closed.

**Module**
MVPCLOSE

003: MVPDG7C Logic error 1

**Explanation**
Issued by MVPDG7C when an LDSF Present command is issued for a nonexistent LU session.

**Module**
MVPDG7C

004: MVPDG7C Logic error 2

**Explanation**
Issued by MVPDG7C when an LDSF Break command is issued for a nonexistent LU session.

**Module**
MVPDG7C

005: MVPIOINT Circular Q

**Explanation**
Issued by MVPIOINT when it detects that the TCPIP engine's interrupt queues have been corrupted.
**006: Operator Forced Dump**

**Explanation**
A MODIFY (F) TCPIP,DUMP command was issued from the MVS console.

**Module**
MVPOCM

**007: Get of TNF area failed**

**Explanation**
While attempting to set up a new TNF manager, storage could not be obtained for a TNF manager queue element.

**Module**
MVPTADD

**008: Zero ptr**

**Explanation**
MVPTDEL is attempting to delete a TNF manager for a TNF client address space, and the TNF manager cannot be found.

**Module**
MVPTDEL

**009: Cannot locate TNF SSCT**

**Explanation**
While initializing the TNF address space, an attempt was made to locate the SSCT entry, set up for the TNF subsystem by MVS. It wasn’t found.

**Note:** This should never happen and probably indicates an MVS problem.

**Module**
MVPTNF
010: Raclow allocate failed

Explanation
MVPUTIL failed when trying to obtain storage for the below-the-line work area needed by RACF.

Module
MVPUTIL

011: Raclow free failed

Explanation
MVPUTIL failed while trying to free the below-the-line RACF work area.

Module
MVPUTIL

012: GARB routine allocation failure

Explanation
MVPUTIL failed while trying to obtain either an I/O interrupt block or an external interrupt block.

Module
MVPUTIL (via MVPGARB macro)

013: VTWK Free error

Explanation
Failure while trying to free a VTRQ queue element.

Module
MVPVTWK

015: Zero token invalid bug

Explanation
While attempting to queue work to the VTAM application task, MVPVTWK detected a VTRQ with a token value of 0.

Module
MVPVTWK (via MVPQTOVT)
016: Unqueue - entry not found

Explanation
MVPXINT tried to take a VMCF interrupt off of an interrupt queue, but the interrupt was not on the queue.

Module
MVPXINT (via MVPXUQ)

017: Message complete not done here

Explanation
Processing detected a message-complete interrupt being queued by IUCV that is not supported in the IUCV implementation. This should not happen and is probably a programming error.

Module
MVPXIUC

018: Bug - wrong type to Q_IUCV_Int

Explanation
Processing tried to queue an invalid interrupt to an IUCV client that is not allowed. This should not happen and is probably a programming error.

Module
MVPXIUC

019: Count going negative

Explanation
The number of interrupts processed by IUCV for a client is greater than the number of interrupts scheduled for that client.

Module
MVPXIUC

020: Bad interrupt type being Queued

Explanation
An interrupt type that is not valid is being queued to a client.

Module
MVPXIUC
021: Caught local lock held in xiuc

Explanation
The VMCF CML lock is held invalidly by the IUCV process.

Module
MVPXIUC

022: Logic error in DoQr MVPXIUC

Explanation
Processing detected an interrupt type that is not valid (not quiesce or resume) passed to the quiesce/resume routine. This should not happen and is probably a programming error.

Module
MVPXIUC

023: GARB routine allocation failure

Explanation
MVPXIUC could not obtain an IUCV_QD block to contain interrupt information.

Module
MVPXIUC (via MVPGARB)

024: Lock not held error

Explanation
The VMCF CML lock was detected as not being held.

Module
MVPXIUT

025: Count going negative

Explanation
The number of interrupts processed by IUCV for a client is greater than the number of interrupts scheduled for that client.

Module
MVPXIUT
**026: Internal error in path counting**

**Explanation**
MVPXIUT detected that there are no available paths to which to connect.

**Module**
MVPXIUT

**027: GARB routine allocation failure**

**Explanation**
MVPXIUC could not obtain an IUCV_path block to contain path data.

**Module**
MVPXIUT (via MVPGARB)

**028: Unqueue - entry not found**

**Explanation**
While trying to free an IUCV_QD element, the element could not be found on the interrupt queue.

**Module**
MVPXIUT (MVPXUQ)

**031: Wrong ASCB**

**Explanation**
MVPXTNF is passed a pointer to an ASCB when the failing ASCB goes through termination processing. The TNF entry for the address space contains an ASCB pointer. If these two do not match, an error is detected.

**Module**
MVPXTNF

**032: Caught Local lock held in xtnf**

**Explanation**
MVPXTNF was detected holding the TNF CML lock in error.

**Module**
MVPXTNF
033: Unqueue - entry not found

Explaination
While trying to take a VMCF interrupt off a client’s interrupt queue, the interrupt element was not found.

Module
MVPXUNT (via MVPXUQ)

034: Alloc user data failed

Explaination
MVPXUT could not obtain storage for a user-data entry.

Module
MVPXUT

035: Alloc SRBS failed

Explaination
MVPXUT could not obtain storage for the VMCF/IUCV communications SRBs.

Module
MVPXUT

036: Freemain of SRB failed

Explaination
MVPXUT could not free storage for the VMCF/IUCV communications SRBs.

Module
MVPXUT

037: Getlock for 0 asid

Explaination
A GET for ASID 0’s user lock was attempted.

Module
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)
038: Local lock not held error

**Explanation**
A GET of a user lock was attempted, but the VMCF local lock was already held.

**Module**
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

039: Local lock held

**Explanation**
The VMCF CML lock is held, but at least one user lock is not held.

**Module**
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

040: Local lock should be held

**Explanation**
At least one user lock is held, but the VMCF CML lock is not held.

**Module**
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

041: Too many locks held

**Explanation**
Only 4 locks can be held. This request was for a fifth lock.

**Module**
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

042: User lock already held excl

**Explanation**
A caller of MVPXUT attempted to upgrade ownership of a user lock to exclusive, but the user already holds the lock exclusive.

**Module**
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)
043: Two user locks in read only

Explanation
A user of MVPXUT that holds a user lock in read-only mode attempted to upgrade the lock to exclusive, but another user lock is held read by the same user. A user lock can be held exclusive only if no other user locks are currently held.

Module
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

044: Upgrade lock by wrong TCB

Explanation
A user attempted to upgrade a user lock to exclusive, but the user is not the one who holds the lock shared.

Module
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

045: User lock not held excl

Explanation
A user attempted to downgrade a user lock from exclusive to shared, but the user does not own the lock exclusive.

Module
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

046: Already holding user lock

Explanation
A user attempted to obtain a user lock that the user already holds. This can happen if a VMCF or IUCV user attempts to send data to himself or herself.

Module
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

047: User lock is not held excl

Explanation
A user attempted to downgrade a user lock from exclusive to shared, but the user does not own the lock exclusive.
048: More than two user locks error

Explanation
A user attempted to obtain a third user lock. Only two user locks can be held by the same process at one time.

049: holding other user lock exclusively

Explanation
A user attempted to obtain another user’s user lock exclusive, but the attempter’s own lock is held shared. No lock can be obtained exclusive if more than one user lock is held shared.

050: Already held the local lock

Explanation
A user who is attempting to obtain a lock already holds the VMCF CML lock.

051: Must hold user lock first

Explanation
A user must hold the user lock before any other lock can be obtained.

052: Path lock already held exclusive

Explanation
A user attempted to obtain the path lock exclusive, but it is already held exclusive by another user.
**053: Already holding path lock**

**Explanation**
A user attempted to obtain the path lock shared, but it is already held shared by another user.

**Module**
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

**054: Lock already held**

**Explanation**
A user attempted to obtain a lock that the user already owns.

**Module**
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

**055: Another subordinate lock held**

**Explanation**
A user requested a subordinate lock, but the user already holds a different one. Only one subordinate lock can be held by one process at one time.

**Module**
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

**056: Freelock for 0 asid**

**Explanation**
A FREE for ASID 0’s user lock was attempted.

**Module**
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

**057: Freeing not-held lock**

**Explanation**
A user attempted to free a lock that wasn’t owned by the user.
**058: Subordinate not free**

**Explanation**
A user attempted to free a user lock, but a subordinate lock is still held. Subordinate locks must be freed before any user locks.

**Module**
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

**059: Local lock was not held**

**Explanation**
The VMCF local lock was not held when a free request was processed.

**Module**
MVPXUT (via MVPXGFL)

**060: Caught local lock held in xvmc**

**Explanation**
The VMCF address space CML lock was held in error.

**Module**
MVPXVMC

**061: GARB routine allocation failure**

**Explanation**
A failure occurred while attempting to obtain either a VMCF interrupt block or an intermediate data move buffer.

**Module**
MVPXVMC (via MVPGARB)

**062: Unqueue - entry not found**

**Explanation**
When attempting to remove a VMCF interrupt from a user’s interrupt queue, the interrupt element was not found.
**063: YSRB Freemain of SRB failed**

**Explanation**
An SRB arrived for a VMCF or IUCV client that has been terminated. The FREEMAIN for the SRB failed.

**Module**
MVPYSRB

**101: Interrupt when INT_GETN. AddUserNote rc not zero.**

**Explanation**
After call to ADDUSERNOTE, PASCROUT was not zero.

**Module**
IUCVFORC

**102: Interrupt when INT_PECB. Circular buffer wrapped.**

**Explanation**
All the space in the circular interrupt buffer has been exhausted.

**Module**
IUCVFORC

**103: In SQLSUBx-TASK. "TODO" not FETCH a row -or- CLOSE DOWN**

**Explanation**
The TODO task must be either fetch a row or close down.

**Module**
MVPSQL

**104: In PUTVTAM. New VTAM PUT addr equals VTAM GET addr.**

**Explanation**
All the space in the circular buffer has been exhausted.

**Module**
SNALINK
105: In IUCVRUPT. New IUCV PUT addr equals IUCV GET addr.

Explanation
All the space in the circular buffer has been exhausted.

Module
SNALINK

106: Usage error

Explanation
SNALINK entered with a missing parameter. See EZA5775I in z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 1 (EZA) for more information.

Module
SNALINK

107: Session Type

Explanation
The session type was coded but invalid. See EZA5842E in z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 1 (EZA) for more information.

Module
SNALINK

108: Max RU size

Explanation
The MAX RU size specified is invalid. See EZA5776E in z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 1 (EZA) for more information.

Module
SNALINK

109: Storage for path index table

Explanation
There is not enough free storage in the region to satisfy the get main request. See EZA5777E in z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 1 (EZA) for more information.

Module
SNALINK
110: IUTIL Init Error

Explanation
There was an error when trying to initialize the IUTIL interface. See EZA5778E in z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 1 (EZA) for more information.

Module
SNALINK

111: Missing CONNBLOK

Explanation
There was an error when trying to reference the session control block. See EZA5809E in z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 1 (EZA) for more information.

Module
SNALINK

112: OPENACB failure

Explanation
There was an error when trying to open the ACB with VTAM. See EZA5779E in z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 1 (EZA) for more information.

Module
SNALINK

113: SETLOGON failure

Explanation
There was an error when trying to issue the SETLOGON VTAM API call. See EZA5837E in z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 1 (EZA) for more information.

Module
SNALINK

502: UNITCHEC Freemain error

Explanation
In checking unit name, after linking to IEFB4UV, the UCB_List was FREEMAINED. FREEMAIN return code was not zero.
Module
MVDYNALL

503: TAPECHEC FREEMAIN ERROR

Explanation
In checking tape name, after linking to IEFEB4UV, the UCB_List was FREEMAINED. FREEMAIN return code was not zero.

Module
MVDYNALL

504: DYNALLOC (SVC 99) failure

Explanation
Invalid text unit error in Dynamic Unallocate parameter list.

Module
MVDYNUN

505: CCALL: Data copy allocate failure

Explanation
GETMAIN failed for the allocated area.

Module
MVPCCALL

506: GARB routine allocate failure

Explanation
GETMAIN failed for the GARB macro (MVPGARB).

Module
MVPCCALL

507: Unexpected GTTERM Return Code

Explanation
In Issue Diagnostic, the GTTERM return code was not zero or eight.
508: Unexpected STFSMODE Return Code

Explanation
The STFSMODE Return Code was not zero.

Module
MVPCDODG (ISSUEDIA)

509: Unexpected TPG Return Code

Explanation
TSO PUT GET return code was not zero.

Module
MVPCDODG (ISSUEDIA)

510: Unexpected Return Code from TGET after TPG

Explanation
TSO TGET Return Code after TPG was not zero.

Module
MVPCDODG (ISSUEDIA)

511: Invalid device for Diagnose 8C

Explanation
In Issue Diagnostic, the second GTTERM return code was eight.

Module
MVPCDODG (ISSUEDIA)

512: Unexpected GTTERM Return Code in Diagnose 8

Explanation
Issue Diagnostic, the 2nd GTTERM return code was not zero or eight.

Module
MVPCDODG (ISSUEDIA)
513: Invalid virtual device number

**Explanation**
RXF was not a -1 nor a Console_address.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (ISSUEDIA)

514: Unexpected Diagnose Request

**Explanation**
The diagnostic request was not DIAGCP, DIAGDEVT or DIAGDEVD.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (ISSUEDIA)

515: Invalid WSF Data

**Explanation**
Q_REPLY was not a '81'X.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (ISSUEDIA)

516: Invalid Query Data

**Explanation**
Query_Buffer(1:1) was not a X'88'.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (ISSUEDIA)

517: Unexpected STFSMODE Return Code

**Explanation**
STFSMODE Return Code was not a zero for special reshow key.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (DODIAG58)
518: Bad STTMPMD Return Code

**Explanation**
STTMPMD Return Code was not a zero for PA1.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (DODIAG58)

519: Bad STTMPMD Return Code

**Explanation**
STTMPMD Return Code was not a zero when not for PA1.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (DODIAG58)

520: Unexpected TPUT Return Code

**Explanation**
TPUT return code was not zero or twenty for CC_Write_Buffer.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (DODIAG58)

521: Unexpected TGET Return Code

**Explanation**
TGET return code was not 0, 4, 12, 24 or 28 for CC_Read_Buffer.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (DODIAG58)

522: Unexpected TGET Return Code

**Explanation**
TGET return code was not 0, 12, 20, 24 or 28 for Data_Address.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (DODIAG58)
523: Unexpected TPG Return Code for read buffer

**Explanation**
PUT/GET return code was not zero or twenty for CC_Write_Buffer.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (DODIAG58)

524: Unexpected TGET Return Code

**Explanation**
TGET return code was not 0, 12, 20, 24 or 28 for Data_Address.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (DODIAG58)

525: Unexpected Diagnose 58 OpCode

**Explanation**
Diagnos Op_Code was not '29'X or '2A'.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (DODIAG58)

526: Error allocating write buffer

**Explanation**
GETMAIN return code was not zero for CC_Write_Buffer.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (FSIOBEGR)

527: Error allocating read buffer

**Explanation**
GETMAIN return code was not zero for CC_Read_Buffer.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (FSIOBEGR)
528: Unexpected STFSMODE Return Code

**Explanation**
STFSMODE (for OFF) Return Code was not zero.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (FSIOENDR)

529: Error freeing write buffer

**Explanation**
FREEMAIN return code was not zero for CC_Write_Buffer.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (FSIOENDR)

530: Error freeing read buffer

**Explanation**
FREEMAIN return code was not zero for CC_Read_Buffer.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (FSIOENDR)

531: Bad STTMPMD Return Code

**Explanation**
STTMPMD Return Code was not a zero (Reset Display Terminal Manager).

**Module**
MVPCDODG (FSIOENDR)

532: Unexpected STFSMODE Return Code

**Explanation**
STFSMODE (for ON) Return Code was not zero.

**Module**
MVPCDODG (CONWAIT)
533: MVSCLOSE DCB=0

**Explanation**
CPlist.DCBptr = 0.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (MVSCLOSE)

534: MVSPOSIT zero DCBptr

**Explanation**
Plist.DCBptr = 0 at entry.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (MVSPOSIT)

535: BFREAD DCB=0

**Explanation**
Plist.DCBptr = 0.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (BFREAD)

536: SLOWSFRE DCB=0

**Explanation**
Plist.DCBptr = 0.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (SLOWSFRE)

537: BFWRITE DCB=0

**Explanation**
Plist.DCBptr = 0.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (BFWRITE)
**538: SWRITE DCB=0**

**Explanation**
Plist.DCBptr = 0 at entry.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (SWRITE)

**539: Null=2**

**Explanation**
If DelimPtr+1 => EndPtr Then there is no room for LF.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (SWRITE)

**540: Null=1**

**Explanation**
DelimPtr = 0. No Delimeter found.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (SWRITE)

**541: WRITEBLOck DCB=0**

**Explanation**
Plist.DCBptr = 0 at entry.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (WRITEBLO)

**542: WRITEBLOck DCB=0**

**Explanation**
Plist.DCBptr = 0 at entry.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (WRITEWBL)
543: BLOKREAD DCB=0

Explanation
Plist.DCBptr = 0 at entry.

Module
MVPCFIO (BLOKREAD)

544: BLOKWRIT DCB=0

Explanation
Plist.DCBptr = 0 at entry.

Module
MVPCFIO (BLOKWRIT)

545: BLOKINFO DCB=0

Explanation
Plist.DCBptr = 0 at entry.

Module
MVPCFIO (BLOKINFO)

546: MVSAPPEN DCB=0

Explanation
Plist.DCBptr = 0 at entry.

Module
MVPCFIO (MVSAPPEN)

547: MVPCFIO (MVSMEMLI)

Explanation
MemList bad state. MemList did not return: 1) a fully qualified name, 2) just a member name, or 3) all but prefix.

Module
MVPCFIO
548: DSLIS Free=1

**Explanation**
FREEMAIN return code was not zero for WorkArea.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (MVSDSLIS)

549: Bad Locate parms

**Explanation**
List Cataloged Data Sets (SVC 26) return code was '20’X.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (MVSDSLIS)

550: DISLIS Free=2

**Explanation**
FREEMAIN return code was not zero for WorkArea in FreeArea.

**Module**
MVPCFIO (MVSDSLIS)

551: Bad return code from PUTGET

**Explanation**
PUTGET for IO parameter list return code not 0, 8, 12, 28 or 32.

**Module**
MVPCPASS (PASCPASM, PASCPASU)

552: Unexpected TGET Return Code

**Explanation**
TGET return code was not 0, 4, 12, 24 or 28 for CC_Read_Buffer.

**Module**
MVPCSEMA
553: Bad RC from STIMERM SET

**Explanation**
STIMER issued for .5 seconds. Return code not zero.

**Module**
MVPCSEMA

554: Bad Return Code from IKJEFTSR

**Explanation**
IKJEFTSR return code 16. One of first six parm addressess is invalid for MVPCTSO.

**Module**
MVPCTSO (CALLTSO)

555: Bad Return Code from IKJEFTSR

**Explanation**
IKJEFTSR return code 20. You must analyze the reason code as well.

**Module**
MVPCTSO (CALLTSO)

556: CXSEM: Data copy free failure

**Explanation**
FREEMAIN return code was not zero for Complete_Entry.Parm.

**Module**
MVPCXSEM (ASMWAIT)

557: This return code should not occur.

**Explanation**
These entries in MVPDODG should never be called. The five entries call a subroutine for MVPDUMP.

**Module**
MVPDODG (DoDiag58, FsIoEndR, ConWait, DoSioWat and FsIoBegR)
558: GETJOBID ZERO DCBPTR

Explanation
CPIlist.DCBptr = 0 at entry.

Module
MVPJES (GETJOBID)

559: Unrecognized Dsorg

Explanation
Dsorg is not PS, PO, DA, IS, VS nor an alias.

Module
MVSTATE (GETSTATE)

560: Incorrect DSCB obtained

Explanation

Module
MVSTATE (GETSTATE)

561: Obtain error

Explanation

Module
MVSTATE (GETSTATE)
Abend code 422 is a general-use abend code. It provides an abend that will not be delivered to the target task if the task is already in recovery processing. This abend might be retryable or non-retryable, depending on the reason code.

The abend 422 reason codes are in the format xxxxyyzz where:

- xxxx: The first halfword is for internal use only.
- yy: The third byte contains a component identifier. The value 04 is the identifier for Communications Server.
- zz: Unique reason code within the component.

The following list contains the reason codes for abend 422.

**04FD**

**Explanation**

The target task has a TCP/IP request in progress and is being abended due to TCP/IP abnormal termination initiated by Sysplex Autonomics.

**04FE**

**Explanation**

The target task has a TCP/IP request in progress and is being abended due to TCP/IP abnormal termination.

**04FF**

**Explanation**

The target task has a TCP/IP request in progress and is being abended due to TCP/IP normal termination.
Chapter 16. TCP/IP abend 4C5 reason codes

The abend 4C5 reason codes are in the format xxxxyyyy where:

**xxxx**
The first halfword is for internal use only.

**yyyy**
The second halfword contains a unique TCP/IP reason code for abend 4C5.

**Tip:** If the SBLSCL10 library is included in the SYSPROC or SYSEXEC search order for a TSO session, use the ERRNO A xxxxyyyy command to interpret these values.

---

**03FE: TcpTerminatedFail**

**Explanation**
This unit of work was running in TCP/IP when TCP/IP was terminated for a failure. This goes with the 422 abend.

**03FF: TcpTerminatedNorm**

**Explanation**
This unit of work was running in TCP/IP when TCP/IP was terminated normally. This goes with the 422 abend.

**0401: TcpBadEntryCode**

**Explanation**
Bad Entry code to module.

**0402: TcpUnexpectedErr**

**Explanation**
Unexpected error.

**0403: TcpInBadStack**

**Explanation**
Stack Overflow Error.
0404: TcpLostOMPROUTE

Explanation
TCP stack detected loss of connectivity to OMPROUTE.

0405: TcpSysplexUnresponsive

Explanation
The XCF Monitor has determined that the TCP sysplex function is unresponsive.

04C1: TcpINEcode

Explanation
Bad Entry code to module.

04C2: TcpINDspservC

Explanation
Bad RC from DSPSERV Create.

04C3: TcpINAleservA

Explanation
Bad RC from ALESERV Add.

04C4: TcpINAleservE

Explanation
Bad RC from ALESERV Extract.

04C5: TcpINAleservD

Explanation
Bad RC from ALESERV Delete.

04C6: TcpINDspservD

Explanation
Bad RC from DSPSERV Delete.
04C7: TcpINTcbToken

Explanation
Bad RC from TCBTOKEN macro.

04C8: TcpINLxres

Explanation
Bad RC from LXRES macro.

04C9: TcpINAxset

Explanation
Bad RC from AXSET macro.

04CA: TcpINEtcre

Explanation
Bad RC from ETCRE macro.

04CB: TcpINEtcon

Explanation
Bad RC from ETCON macro.

04CC: TcpINEstae

Explanation
Bad RC from ESTAE macro.

04CD: TcpINBadVSMLoc

Explanation
Bad RC from VSM Locate macro.

04CE: TcpINBadLoad

Explanation
Bad RC from LOAD or NUCLKUP macros.
04CF: TcpINEtdes

Explanation
Bad RC from ETDES macro.

04D0: TcpINBadParm

Explanation
Bad Parms in ParmLib.

04D1: TcpINCsvquery

Explanation
Bad RC from CSVQUERY macro.

04D2: TcpINPgser

Explanation
Bad RC from Pgser macro.

04D3: TcpINAxres

Explanation
Bad RC from Axres macro.

04D4: TcpINAsext

Explanation
Bad RC from Asext macro.

04D5: TcpINAsxTcbToken

Explanation
Bad RC from Tcbtoken.

04D6: TcpINLxfre

Explanation
Bad RC from Lxfre macro.
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<td>TcpInvCellToken</td>
<td>Cell pool token invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reason Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05CA: TcpInvCellAddr</td>
<td>Cell address is invalid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05CB: TcpInCsrpget</td>
<td>Bad RC from Csrpget service.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05CC: TcpInCsrpfre</td>
<td>Bad RC from Csrpfre service.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05CD: TcpInCsrpqpl</td>
<td>Bad RC from Csrpqpl service.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05CE: TcpInCsrpcon</td>
<td>Bad RC from Csrpcon service.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05CF: TcpInCsrpact</td>
<td>Bad RC from Csrpact service.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05D0: TcpCBInvalidStack</td>
<td>A Storage Manager Control Block stack is invalid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05D1: TcpCBStackOverflow</td>
<td>A Storage Manager Control Block stack overflowed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
05D2: TcpOutOfMasterCells

**Explanation**
A Master Cell Pool is out of extent storage cells.

05D3: TcpOutOfMasterCBCells

**Explanation**
A Master Cell Pool is out of control block cells.

05D4: TcpOutOfStackCells

**Explanation**
A Cell Pool for stack storage is out of cells.

05D5: TcpInvalidCpoolId

**Explanation**
Expand stack invoked with an invalid cell pool ID.

05D7: TcpSmEstae

**Explanation**
Bad return code from Estae.

05D8: TcpInCsrpqex

**Explanation**
Bad RC from Csrpqex service.

05D9: TcpInCsrpdac

**Explanation**
Bad RC from Csrpdac service.

05DA: TcpInCsrpdis

**Explanation**
Bad RC from Csrpdis service.
**05DB: TcpInLength**

**Explanation**
Length of requested storage exceeds the maximum.

**05DC: TcpInDataSpaceGroupID**

**Explanation**
Invalid data space group ID is passed.

**05DD: TcpInDataSpaceAlet**

**Explanation**
Invalid data space alet is passed.

**05DE: TcpInDataSpaceStoken**

**Explanation**
Invalid data space Stoken is passed.

**06C1: TcpTSEstae**

**Explanation**
Bad RC from ESTAE macro.

**06C2: TcpTCMLLockHeld**

**Explanation**
CML lock held when it shouldnt be.

**07C1: TcpLAObtHier**

**Explanation**
Latch obtain hierarchy error.

**07C3: TcpLARelHier**

**Explanation**
Latch release hierarchy error.
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>07C5: TcpLAObtFail</td>
<td>ISGLOBT Latch Obtain failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07C7: TcpLARelFail</td>
<td>ISGLREL Latch release failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07C9: TcpLAFreLocked</td>
<td>Cannot free latch - currently locked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07CB: TcpLAIInvTlcb</td>
<td>Latch error - null Tlcb address or Tlcb Invalid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07CD: TcpLAIInvLmca</td>
<td>Latch error - Lmca does not exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07CF: TcpLAIInvLmqe</td>
<td>Latch error - Lmqe does not exist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07D1: TcpLAAllocLatch</td>
<td>Cannot allocate latch from latch set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07D3: TcpLAObtDelete</td>
<td>Latch obtain failure - latch set marked deleted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
07D5: TcpLAIInvConTok

**Explanation**
Invalid connection token for socket latch request.

07D7: TcpLAAlocLS

**Explanation**
Error allocated latch set

07D9: TcpLAIInvTcb

**Explanation**
Tcb other than latch obtainer attempted latch release.

08C1: TcpSMGetCell

**Explanation**
Cell obtain failure - no more storage.

08C3: TcpSMGetCellD

**Explanation**
Cell obtain failure - cell pool marked for deletion.

08C5: TcpSMFreeCellZero

**Explanation**
Cell release failure - bad cell pointer.

08C7: TcpSMGetCellInUse

**Explanation**
Cell obtain failure - cell already in use.

08C9: TcpSMFreeCellInUse

**Explanation**
Cell release failure - cell not already in use.
**08CB: TcpLALatchSetInUse**

**Explanation**
Latch set delete failure - latch set already in use.

**08CD: TcpSMFreeCellCirc**

**Explanation**
Cell release failure - circular queue error.

**08FF: TcpOPInvEye**

**Explanation**
Invalid eyecatcher found in internal control block.

**1001: TcpSKBadVerb**

**Explanation**
Invalid verb passed to STREAMOP processor.

**1101: TcpSKMsgNotAvailable**

**Explanation**
Message triple is held or has been freed.

**1102: TcpSKMsgHoldFailed**

**Explanation**
Message triple is already held.

**1103: TcpSKMsgReleaseFailed**

**Explanation**
Message triple is already available.

**2000: TcpitProcStackExceeded**

**Explanation**
itProc size of dynamic storage area exceeded.
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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<td><strong>2001: TcpitLockObtNotInit</strong></td>
<td>Explanation: Lock obtain - lockword not initialized.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>2002: TcpitLockObtLevelHeld</strong></td>
<td>Explanation: Lock obtain - cls/lvl already held for other lockword.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>2003: TcpitLockObtStatusChange</strong></td>
<td>Explanation: Lock obtain - attempt to change lock status shr- excl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2004: TcpitLockObtHierarchy</strong></td>
<td>Explanation: Lock obtain - level hierarchy violation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2101: TcpitLockRelNotInit</strong></td>
<td>Explanation: Lock release - lockword not initialized.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>2102: TcpitLockRelNotHeld1</strong></td>
<td>Explanation: Lock release - lock not held.</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>2103: TcpitLockRelLevelHeld</strong></td>
<td>Explanation: Lock release - cls/lvl already held for other lockword.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2104: TcpitLockRelNotHeld2</strong></td>
<td>Explanation: Lock release - lock not held.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2105: TcpitLockRelNotHeld3

**Explanation**
Lock release - lock not held.

2201: TcpitLockTstNotInit

**Explanation**
Lock test - lockword not initialized.

2301: TcpitLockRelAllAbend

**Explanation**
Lock release all-.

2401: TcpitLockSusError1

**Explanation**
Lock suspend - internal error.

2402: TcpitLockSusError2

**Explanation**
Lock suspend - internal error.

2403: TcpitLockSusError3

**Explanation**
Lock suspend - internal error.

2500: TcpitStorNoStorage

**Explanation**
No storage available – increase common storage. For more information on TCP/IP storage requirements and tuning, see informational APARs II11710, II11711, and II11712.

2501: TcpitStorNoCSMstorage

**Explanation**
No CSM storage available.
**2502: TcpitStorBadHeader**

**Explanation**
Bad storage header.

**2503: TcpitStorBadTrailer**

**Explanation**
Bad storage trailer.

**2504: TcpitStorBadParm**

**Explanation**
Bad storage input parameter.

**2505: TcpitStorCSMtooLarge**

**Explanation**
CSM storage request size too large.

**2506: TcpitStorNotAllocated**

**Explanation**
Release of storage not allocated.

**2507: TcpitStorNoPrivStorage**

**Explanation**
Failure allocating TCP/IP private storage.

**2508: TcpitStorECSALimit**

**Explanation**
Allocation would exceed ECSALIMIT in TCP/IP profile.

**2509: TcpitStorPoolLimit**

**Explanation**
Allocation would exceed POOLLIMIT in TCP/IP profile.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
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<td>Explanation SRB schedule - invalid ASCB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2601: TcpitDUSusError1</td>
<td>Explanation SRB suspend failure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2701: TcpitTimerBadTQE1</td>
<td>Explanation Timer cancel - invalid TQE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2702: TcpitTimerCanError1</td>
<td>Explanation Timer cancel - internal error.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2703: TcpitTimerCanError2</td>
<td>Explanation Timer cancel - internal error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2704: TcpitTimerBadTID1</td>
<td>Explanation Timer cancel - invalid TID.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2705: TcpitTimerBadTQE2</td>
<td>Explanation Timer pop/cancel - invalid TQE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2706: TcpitTimerSetFailed</td>
<td>Explanation Timer set - timer cannot be set.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2707: TcpitTimerBadState1

Explanation
Timer set - invalid state in TID.

2708: TcpitTimerBadTID2

Explanation
Timer cancel - invalid TID.

2709: TcpitTimerBadTQE3

Explanation
Timer cancel - invalid TQE.

270A: TcpitTimerBadState2

Explanation
Timer cancel - invalid state in TID.

2801: TcpitTrrStackFull

Explanation
Trr push - TRR stack full.

2900: TcpPatTreeCorrupted

Explanation
Patricia tree structure was corrupted.

2901: TcpPatTreeKeyTooLarge

Explanation
Patricia tree key length is too large.

2902: TcpPatTreeBadParm

Explanation
Bad PatTree input parameter.
<table>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>TcpHashTabUnbalanced</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A Hash Table Find was done but was not followed by a FindComplete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001</td>
<td>TcpSTKattLoop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loop detected in ATT entries.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3002</td>
<td>TcpSTKblkngArrInvalid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invalid Manipulation of the Blocking Array.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3003</td>
<td>TcpSTKtreeRecovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Abend while in the Routing Patricia Tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3004</td>
<td>TcpSTKLoopIutlChain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loop in IUT plist chain was detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3005</td>
<td>TcpSTKMProtoInvalid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corrupted MPROTO detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3006</td>
<td>TcpSTKLoopIutlDChain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loop in QDIO IUT plist chain was detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3007</td>
<td>TcpSTKLoopXbfIChain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Explanation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loop in buffer list chain was detected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3009: TcpIEBegProfTimer

Explanation
Profile processing did not complete. Recycle the TCP/IP stack as soon as possible because the configuration of the stack might not be stable.

300A: TcpNmiBadRetInfo

Explanation
The NMI return value, the code variables, and reason variables were not addressable.

300B: TCPDvipaError

Explanation
IP address control blocks were missing for new DVIPA interfaces.

3100: TcpPascalUnexpectCond

Explanation
RC of SoftwareError indicates an APAR condition.

3101: TcpPascalUnknownFnCode

Explanation
PC Router called with invalid function code.

3133: TcpTelnetAbendTrap

Explanation
Abend Trap for Telnet error was set.

3134: TcpTelnetStall

Explanation
Telnet stall detected.

3202: TcpTestNoNSwap

Explanation
The address space is nonswappable.
User response
Find the entry for the abending program in the program properties table in your SCHEDxx SYS1.PARMLIB member. Ensure that the SWAP attribute is set for the entry.

3203: TcpTestSwap

Explanation
The address space is swappable.

3204: TcpTestNoCancel

Explanation
The address space is noncancelable, but the program is not marked noncancelable.

User response
Find the entry for the abending program in the program properties table in your SCHEDxx SYS1.PARMLIB member. Ensure that the NOCANCEL attribute is set for the entry.

3205: TcpTestCancel

Explanation
The address space is cancelable.

3210: TcpTestPSWsuper

Explanation
The current PSW is in supervisor state.

3211: TcpTestPSWPgm

Explanation
The current PSW is in program state.

3213: TcpTestPSWUserKey

Explanation
The current PSW indicates a user key (8-F).
3214: TcpTestPSWSysKey

**Explanation**
The current PSW indicates a system key (0-7).

3215: TcpTestPSWBadKey

**Explanation**
The current PSW indicates an incorrect key.

**User response**
The program is not executing in the correct key. Find the entry for the abending program in the program properties table in your SCHEDxx SYS1.PARMLIB member. Ensure that the correct KEY attribute is set for the entry.

3216: TcpTestAPF1

**Explanation**
Program is executing with APF 1.

3217: TcpTestAPF0

**Explanation**
Program is executing with APF 0.

**User response**
The program is not executing with an authorization code of 1 (AC=1). Verify that the program has been link edited correctly and is executing from an APF-authorized library.

3221: TcpTestTask

**Explanation**
Program is executing in task mode.

3222: TcpTestSRB

**Explanation**
Program is executing in SRB mode.
3223: TcpTestJobStep

Explanation
Program is not executing as a job step task.

3224: TcpTestTobJob

Explanation
Program is not executing as the first job step task.

3225: TcpTestAmode24

Explanation
Program is not executing in AMODE 24.

3226: TcpTestAmode31

Explanation
Program is not executing in AMODE 31.

3227: TcpTestAmode64

Explanation
Program is not executing in AMODE 64.

3230: TcpTestSys

Explanation
The address space is not a system address space.

3231: TcpTestSTC

Explanation
The address space is not a started task.

User response
The program was not started as a system task. Find the entry for the abending program in the program properties table in your SCHEDxx SYS1.PARMLIB member. Ensure that the SYST attribute is set for the entry. Verify that a START command was used to start this program.
**3232: TcpTestInit**

**Explanation**
The address space is not an initiated job.

**3233: TcpTestTSO**

**Explanation**
The address space is not a TSO address space.

**3235: TcpTestOMVS**

**Explanation**
The address space is not an OMVS address space.

**3236: TcpTestAPPC**

**Explanation**
The address space is not an APPC address space.

**3237: TcpTestUID0**

**Explanation**
The address space does not have a UID of zero.

**User response**
Change the RACF/SAF definition of the OMVS segment to UID(0).

**C001: TcpJCodeNotValid**

**Explanation**
The callable service is incorrect or is not supported.

**C009: ResBadReturnInfo**

**Explanation**
Resolver service was unable to set the return value, return code, or reason code.
Chapter 17. FTPD reply codes

Each time an FTP client sends an FTP command to the FTP server, that FTP server responds with one or more replies. Replies are in the format:

```
xyz text
or
xyz- text
```

where:

**xyz**

An architected reply code of three digits in the range 100-599. Each digit of the code is significant; its meaning is described in RFC 959, *File Transfer Protocol*. In practice, the leading digit is most significant. A dash following the reply code (xyz-) indicates that the reply cannot fit in a single line and more lines of the same reply code are expected. The last line of the reply code does not have the dash.

**text**

Humanly-readable text that explains the meaning of the reply code.

**Rule:** The humanly-readable text portion of an FTP reply is not a programming interface. For more information, see RFC 959, section 4.2. FTP REPLIES. Other servers might return different humanly-readable text in similar scenarios, and the z/OS FTP server reply texts are subject to change.

Reply codes are listed first in numerical order by the *xyz* value, then alphabetically by the first token in *text*.

The following list shows an overview of *xyz* values:

**100 - 159**

Replies in this range are informational messages and are usually followed by another reply that is in another range. An example of a reply of this type is 125 Sending data set /etc/hosts, which is sent after the client sends a RETR command to the server to fetch /etc/hosts.

**200 - 259**

Replies in this range indicate that the command that the client sent to the server completed successfully.

**300 - 359**

Replies in this range indicate that the command that the client sent to the server has been accepted by the server, but more information is needed to complete this request. An example of a reply in this range is 350 RNFR accepted. Please supply new name for RNTO., which is sent after the client sends a RNFR (rename from) command to the server.

**400 - 459**

Replies in this range indicate that the client's request was denied; however, the error is temporary and the client can request the action again.

**500 - 559**

Replies in this range indicate that the client's request failed because of a permanent error. Repeating the request in the identical sequence is not likely to succeed.

The significance of the second digit is architected by RFC 959 as follows:

- **x0z**
  - If the second digit is 0, a syntax error was detected in the command that the client sent to the server.

- **x1z**
  - If the second digit is 1, the reply contains information that was requested by the client.

- **x2z**
  - If the second digit is 2, the reply contains information relating to the control or data connection.
If the second digit is 3, the reply is part of the login sequence or another authentication sequence.

A second digit of 4 is not in current use.

If the second digit is 5, the reply contains server file system information relevant to the last command that the client sent to the server.

This topic describes the reply codes that the z/OS FTP server generates. For codes that can be issued from other FTP servers, see the documentation that other vendor platforms provide. The codes must conform with the structure that is defined in RFC 959.

See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

125 reply codes

125: Appending to data set name

Explanation
The current data set is being appended to the indicated data set.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Appending to named pipe pathname

Explanation
The FTP server received an APPE (append) or STOR (store) file transfer command while UNIXFILETYPE=FIFO was configured. The FTP server is appending the incoming data to the specified named pipe.

Storing into a named pipe never overwrites the contents of the named pipe; it always appends the data to the existing contents. When the named pipe specified by the pathname value is empty, the effect of appending is the same as storing.

See the UNIXFILETYPE (FTP client and server) statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about the UNIXFILETYPE configuration option.

In the message text:

pathname
The name of the named pipe.

Example

Command:
site unixfiletype=fifo
>>> SITE unixfiletype=fifo
200 SITE command was accepted
Command:
put /etc/hosts /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo
>>> PORT 9,2,1,3,4,33
200 Port request OK.
>>> STOR /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo
125 Appending to named pipe /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo
250 Transfer completed successfully.
41 bytes transferred in 0.005 seconds. Transfer rate 8.20 Kbytes/sec.
Command:

System action
FTP appends data to the named pipe.

User response
If you intended to transfer data into a named pipe, no further action is needed.

If you intended to transfer data into a regular z/OS UNIX file, use the SITE subcommand to change the UNIXFILETYPE configured value at the FTP server, and transfer the file again. See the information about the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.

Problem determination
Not applicable.

Source
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

125-: Binary tagged file translated with current data connection translation table

Explanation
The file that is to be transferred was tagged binary but the data type is ASCII. This is a warning to the user that the file will be translated.

System action
The file transfer continues.

User response
If it is acceptable that the file was translated to ASCII during the transfer, then no action is necessary. However, if no translation should have been done, change the transfer type to binary and transfer the file again. See the z/OS UNIX System Services Command Reference for information about the CHTAG command. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about the FTP TYPE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.
125: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

**Explanation**
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS `kill` command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

**System action**
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

125: Could not allocate receive buffer

**Explanation**
A command was issued to retrieve output from JES. A buffer required for this command to process is not available.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next reply to be sent.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

125: Data connection already open; transfer starting.

**Explanation**
The FTP server is about to transfer data. The server determined that a data connection already existed and it was not necessary to open a new data connection. The FTP server will use the existing data connection for FTP transfer.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.
125-: Data set access will be retried in 1 minute intervals - number attempts remaining

Explanation
The client sent the RETR, STOR, or APPE command to the FTP server; however, the MVS data set that is specified by the command is being held by one or more jobs.

This reply is part of a sequence of 125- replies. This reply is issued every DSWAITTIMEREPLY seconds when the server is waiting to obtain the data set. This reply indicates how many more times the FTP server can attempt to access the MVS data set.

In the reply text:

number
The remaining number of times that the FTP server can attempt to access the MVS data set.

Example

ftp> get 'USER1.FTPDATA' testing
200 Port request OK.
125-FTP Server unable to obtain SHARED use of USER1.FTPDATA which is held by: 005C MYJOB EXCLUSIVE SYSDSN
125-Data set access will be retried in 1 minute intervals - 1 attempts remaining
125 Sending data set USER1.FTPDATA
250 Transfer completed successfully.

System action
The FTP server continues to try to access the MVS data set.

User response
If you need immediate access to the MVS data set, contact the system programmer for the FTP server and provide the sequence of 125- replies.

System programmer response
Perform the following actions:

1. Use the information in the 125- replies or in message EZZ9819I in the SYSLOGD file to determine which job or jobs are holding the MVS data set and resolve the contention.
2. Purge or cancel the job that is causing the MVS data set contention, if appropriate.
3. Modify the DSWAITTIME configuration statement in the server FTP.DATA file based on your end-user requirements and recycle the FTP server to cause the change to take effect for new FTP sessions. See the information about the DSWAITTIME statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference.

   Tip: You can change the DSWAITTIME configured value for the current session only by sending a SITE command to the server with the DSWAITTIME parameter. See the information about the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

Problem determination
None.

Source
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP
125: Data set dsname is migrated and NoAutoRecall is specified.

Explanation
A submit job request was received for a job located in a data set at the server. The data set was migrated and needed to be recalled. The FTP server is currently in NoAutoRecall mode.

System action
The command is rejected.

User response
Issue the SITE AUTORECALL command to allow the data set to be recalled, and then reissue the FTP command.

System programmer response
None.

125: Data set dsname is not available

Explanation
The FTP server received an FTP command that required access to an MVS data set name that is being held by one or more jobs. This is the closing reply for a sequence of 125- replies. The sequence identifies the jobs that are holding the MVS data set, and the number of MVS data set access attempts that remain. The FTP server attempted to access an MVS data set in approximately 1-minute intervals for the amount of time specified in the DSWAITTIME statement in the FTP server FTP.DATA file. The contention for the MVS data set could not be resolved and the command is rejected.

In the reply text:

dsname
The name of the MVS data set that is not available because it is held by other jobs.

Example

```
get 'user1.ftpdata' testfile
EZA1701I >>> PORT 127,0,0,1,4,5
200 Port request OK.
EZA1701I >>> RETR 'user1.ftpdata'
200 Port request OK.
125-FTP Server unable to obtain SHARED use of USER1.FTPDATA which is held by: 005C MYJOB EXCLUSIVE SYSDSN
125-Data set access will be retried in 1 minute intervals - 1 attempts remaining
125 Data set USER1.FTPDATA is not available
450 Data set USER1.FTPDATA is allocated to another job and is unavailable for RETR command.
EZA1460I Command:
```

System action
The file transfer fails and processing continues.

User response
Do one of the following actions:

- Use the STAT command to determine the DSWAITTIME value for this session from the FTP server perspective. Use the SITE command to change the DSWAITTIME value and try the file transfer again. For example, from the z/OS FTP client, issue the following subcommand to set the total time to wait for the MVS data set to become available to 10 minutes:

```
SITE DSWAITTIME=10
```
See the information about using the STAT subcommand and SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands and the DSWAITTIME statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference.

• Transfer the file when the MVS data set is available.
• If you need immediate access to the MVS data set, contact the system programmer and provide the sequence of 125- replies

System programmer response

Perform the following actions:

1. Use the information in the 125- replies to determine which job or jobs are holding the MVS data set and resolve the contention.
2. Purge or cancel the job causing the MVS data set contention, if appropriate.
3. Modify the DSWAITTIME in your FTP.DATA file based on your end-user requirements, and recycle the FTP server for the change to take effect for new FTP sessions.

Problem determination

None.

Source

z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

125: *dsname* is a physical sequential data set and a member was specified on the RETR command.

Explanation

The client entered the RETR command to request that a JES job be submitted and the output of the job retrieved. The path name on the RETR command indicated that the job to be submitted was a member of the MVS partitioned data set *dsname*, but the FTP server determined that *dsname* was a physical sequential data set, and not a partitioned data set.

System action

The command is rejected. The FTP client waits for the next reply to be presented by the server.

User response

None.

System programmer response

None.

125: DCB *lrecl* *blksize*

Explanation

This message contains the DCB parameters that will be required for the client to replicate the temporary file containing unloaded load modules, which the server is preparing to send to the client.

*lrecl*

The logical record length required for the temporary data set

*blksize*

The block size required for the temporary data set
System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Error allocating tape data set dsname

Explanation
The server attempted to allocate to a data set on a tape volume. The dynamic allocation was unsuccessful.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Examine the trace and look for trace messages with the tag alloc_tape. These trace messages provide the reason codes for the dynamic allocation error.

125: Error mounting volume

Explanation
A request was received that requires a data set at the server. The data set will be allocated on a volume that is not mounted. The FTP server attempted to mount the volume but was unable to successfully do so.

System action
The command is rejected.

User response
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the server system.

System programmer response
Determine why the volume cannot be mounted and correct the problem.

125: Error mounting volume containing data set dsname

Explanation
A request was received that requires a data set at the server. The data set is on a volume that is not mounted. The FTP server attempted to mount the volume but was unable to successfully do so.
System action
The command is rejected.

User response
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the server system.

System programmer response
Determine why the volume cannot be mounted and correct the problem.

125: error occurred while seeking restart marker

Explanation
The server attempted to restart a store operation, as requested by the client. However, an error occurred when the server was positioning its file marker. The file transfer is ended.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
Contact the system programmer with the error.

System programmer response
Contact the IBM Software Support Center with the error.

125: Error recalling data set dsname.

Explanation
The command being processed requires a data set at the server. The data set was migrated and needed to be recalled. The FTP server attempted to recall the data set, but was unable to successfully recall it.

System action
The command is rejected.

User response
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the server system.

System programmer response
Determine why the data set cannot be recalled and correct the problem.

125: Error recalling data set data_set (rc=rc)

Explanation
The command being processed requires a data set at the server. The data set was migrated and needed to be recalled. The FTP server attempted to recall the data set, but was unable to successfully recall the data set.

rc is the return code from the ARCHRCAL macro. See the z/OS DFSMSHsm Managing Your Own Data for information about ARCHRCAL return codes.
**System action**
The command is rejected.

**User response**
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the server system.

**System programmer response**
determine why the data set cannot be recalled and correct the problem.

125: **File dsname not found.**

**Explanation**
The job was not submitted because the file was not found.

**System action**
The job is not submitted. FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the request with a name of a file that can be found by the server. To ensure that the server can find the file, issue a DIR subcommand for the file after issuing SITE FILETYPE=SEQ.

**System programmer response**
None.

125: **file_name request nonexistent member to be sent.**

**Explanation**
A command was issued specifying resource file_name The resource appears to be a member of a partitioned data set, but the member does not exist in the specified PDS.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next reply to be presented by the server.

**User response**
Reissue the command with a correct file_name or PDS member name.

**System programmer response**
None.

125-: **Format of file number incorrect, filenum ignored.**

**Explanation**
The RETR command is being executed with the specified job ID and all files. The job ID must be in the form of JOBxxxxx, TSUxxxxx, APCxxxxx, TSUxxxxx or JOBxxxxx,y, TSUxxxxx,y, APCxxxxx,y, TSUxxxxx,y to retrieve a file. Note that the file number postfix can be either the string ".X" or .1 through the number of files associated with the job. The file number postfix .0 is an incorrect value.
System action
The file number is ignored and the RETR command is executed for all files.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125-: FTP Server unable to obtain type use of dsname which is held by: asid jobname accessmode on qname

Explanation
The FTP server received an FTP command that required access to an MVS data set name that is being held by one or more jobs. This reply is sent as part of a sequence of replies that identify some of the jobs that are holding the MVS data set. This reply can be suppressed by enabling the REPLYSECURITYLEVEL configuration option.

If FTP is unable to determine which job is holding the resource, the asid, jobname, accessmode, and qname values will be UNKNOWN. Some of the conditions that can cause FTP to be unable to determine which job is holding the resource are:

• The resource is being held by a job that is running on another processor.
• The device on which the data set resides prohibits access to the MVS data set.

In the reply text:

type
The type of access that FTP was attempting to obtain. Possible values are:

EXCLUSIVE
FTP requires the exclusive use of the MVS data set.

SHARED
FTP requires the shared use of the MVS data set.

dsname
The name of the MVS data set being held by another job.

asid
The address space identifier of the job holding the MVS data set. If FTP cannot identify the job that is holding the data set, the asid value is UNKNOWN.

jobname
The job name associated with an address space identifier (ASID) that is holding the MVS data set. If FTP cannot identify the job that is holding the data set, the jobname value is UNKNOWN.

accessmode
The way the MVS data set is being held. Possible values are:

EXCLUSIVE
A job is accessing the data set exclusively.

SHARED
A job is accessing the data in shared mode.

UNKNOWN
FTP is unable to identify the job that is holding the data set.

qname
The name of the queue used by the enqueue operation. Possible values are:
**SPFEDIT**  
The queue used by ISPF EDIT, FTP, and other processes when access to a member of an MVS partitioned data set is required.

**SYSDSN**  
The queue used by z/OS when access to an MVS data set is required.

**UNKNOWN**  
FTP cannot identify the job that is holding the data set.

See ISPF or ISPF/PDF in z/OS MVS Planning: Global Resource Serialization for information about how MVS serializes the use of resources and the use of SPFEDIT.

---

**Example**

```
ftp> get 'USER1.FTPDATA' testing
200 Port request OK.
125-FTP Server unable to obtain SHARED use of USER1.FTPDATA which is held by: 005C MYJOB EXCLUSIVE SYSDSN
125-Data set access will be retried in 1 minute intervals - 1 attempts remaining
125 Sending data set USER1.FTPDATA
250 Transfer completed successfully.
```

**System action**

The FTP server continues to try to access the local MVS data set.

**User response**

If you need immediate access to the MVS data set, contact the system programmer for the FTP server and provide the sequence of 125- replies.

**System programmer response**

Perform the following actions:

1. Use the information in the 125- replies to determine which job or jobs are holding the MVS data set and resolve the contention.
2. Purge or cancel the job causing the MVS data set contention, if appropriate.
3. Modify the DSWAITTIME configuration statement in your FTP.DATA file based on your end-user requirements, and recycle the FTP server for the change to take effect for new FTP sessions.

**Problem determination**

None.

**Source**

z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: Health Checker

**125: Invalid data set name "dsname". Use MVS Dsname conventions.**

**Explanation**

The data set name violates one of the MVS file naming conventions and cannot be used to reference a data set at the server.

**System action**

The job is not submitted. FTP continues.
User response
Rename the data set in compliance with MVS data set naming conventions. For more information about MVS data set naming conventions, see the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.

125: JES internal reader operation failed

Explanation
In preparation of submitting a job to MVS the Internal Reader needed to be allocated or opened. This operation of the Internal Reader failed.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next reply to be presented by the server.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: List started OK for JESJOBNAME=\texttt{name}, JESSTATUS=\texttt{status} and JESOWNER=\texttt{owner}

Explanation
The LIST command is being executed with the specified SITE parameters. The server is getting ready to transfer the LIST command output back to the client.

System action
The LIST command is executed.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: List started OK

Explanation
The LIST or NLST command is being executed. The server is getting ready to transfer the LIST or NLST command output back to the client.

System action
The LIST or NLST command is executed.
125: List terminated.

Explanation
The FTP server was preparing to transfer the output from the LIST or NLST command, but encountered an error and ended the data transfer. This reply is followed by a 550 reply with additional information about the error.

System action
The data transfer ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Mismatched quotes on pathname pathname

Explanation
The path name provided for a data set that contains a job to submit was enclosed in an unbalanced set of single quotes.

System action
The job is not submitted. FTP continues.

User response
Enclose the data set name in balanced quotes -- a quote at the beginning and the end of the name.

System programmer response
None.

125: Name length error for pathname pathname

Explanation
The path name provided for a data set that contains a job to submit is too long. The name, when combined with the current working directory, must adhere to the following maximum lengths:

- 44 for a physical sequential data set
- 55 for a member of a PDS (includes the parentheses for the member name
- 1023 for a file in the hierarchical file system.

Note: The maximum length for a file name is 255 -- the total path name maximum length is 1023.
**System action**  
The job is not submitted. FTP continues.

**User response**  
Reissue the request with a name that meets the limits for the type of data set or file.

**System programmer response**  
None.

### 125: Nlst started OK

**Explanation**  
A command was issued to obtain an NLST. The NLST command started ok.

**System action**  
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next reply to be sent.

**User response**  
None.

**System programmer response**  
None.

### 125: Nlst started OK for JESJOBNAME=*name*, JESSTATUS=*status* and JESOWNER=*owner*

**Explanation**  
The NLST command is being executed with the specified SITE parameters. The server is getting ready to transfer the NLST command output back to the client.

**System action**  
The NLST command is executed.

**User response**  
None.

**System programmer response**  
None.

### 125: Non-DASD data set *dsname* cannot be processed.

**Explanation**  
A command was issued against a data set that does not reside on a Direct Access Storage Device (DASD).

**System action**  
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next reply to be presented by the server.
User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Open of dsname failed.

Explanation
The data set or file containing a job cannot be opened.

System action
The job is not submitted. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If necessary, re-create the problem with FTP server trace active. The open file error will create a trace record with an errno code. Determine the cause of the error and correct the problem. errno is the z/OS UNIX System Services Return Code. These return codes are listed and described in the z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes.

125: Retrieve of a whole Partitioned data set is not supported. Use MGET for this purpose.

Explanation
The client entered the RETR command to request that a JES job be submitted and the output of the job retrieved. The path name on the RETR command indicated that the job to be submitted was the MVS data set dsname, but the FTP server determined that dsname was a partitioned data set, which requires a member name to be specified with dsname.

System action
The command is rejected. The FTP client waits for the next reply to be presented by the server.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125-: Seeking restart marker

Explanation
The server is restarting a store operation, as requested by the client. The server is positioning its file marker at the location specified on the last REST command.
125: 125 Sending all spool files for requested Jobid

Explanation
The FTP server is sending all the files in the spool for a specified job ID. For more information about spool files, see the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System action
The files are sent. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Sending data set data set FIXrecfm record length

Explanation
The FTP server is sending the indicated data set with a fixed record length. The record length is indicated in the reply.

System action
The data set is transferred. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Sending data set name

Explanation
The FTP server is sending the indicated data set.

System action
FTP continues.
125: Sending file via NJE to requested destination.

Explanation
The data that is transferred from the client is being sent via Network Job Entry (NJE) to the destination specified by the SITE DEST= parameter.

System action
FTP continues.

125: Sending Job to JES internal reader format record length

Explanation
The FTP server is sending the indicated job to the job entry system (JES) internal reader with the indicated record format and record length. For more information on JES, see the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System action
The job is sent to JES. FTP continues.

125: Storing data in the Null directory (*dev.null).

Explanation
The FTP server is transferring data from the client but is not storing the data in the file system. This action was requested with a change directory command to the null directory.

System action
FTP continues.
**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

125: Storing data set *name*

**Explanation**
The FTP server is storing the indicated data set. If the data set already exists, it is replaced by the transferred data.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

125: Storing data set *name* (unique name)

**Explanation**
The FTP server is storing the indicated data set with a unique name. This prevents overwriting or erasure of existing files on the remote host.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

125: Submit fails: *dsname* User not authorized.

**Explanation**
The job was not submitted. The requested data set is protected by a security system such as RACF, and the user is not authorized to read the data set.

**System action**
The job is not submitted. FTP continues.

**User response**
Contact the owner of the data set for authorization to read the data set.
### 125-: Submitting job job_id format record_length

**Explanation**
The indicated job is being submitted to the Job Entry System (JES).

**System action**
The job is submitted. FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

### 125-: Tagged type file translated with table built using file system cp=codepage_1, network transfer cp=codepage_2

**Explanation**
The FTP server detected that the local file is tagged with a coded character set ID (ccsid). A translation table is built for this data transfer using the codepage that corresponds to the ccsid.

- `type` is either ASCII or EBCDIC.
- `codepage_1` is the codepage of the file.
- `codepage_2` is the codepage that was specified for the network transfer codepage on SITE SBDATACONN or on the SBDATACONN statement in the FTP.DATA file.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

### 125-: Tagged type file translated with current data connection translation table

**Explanation**
The FTP server detected that the local file is tagged with a coded character set ID (ccsid). The data connection translation table is not defined with the SBDATACONN=(file_system_cp,network_transfer_cp) method. Without a network transfer codepage, the server cannot build a translate table using the ccsid of the file. The FTP server uses the translate table defined for the data connection.

- `type` is either ASCII or EBCDIC.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Transfer aborted: file error.

Explanation
A file error occurred while processing the command.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next reply to be presented by the server.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Transfer aborted: send error.

Explanation
While attempting to submit a job from the command, the data connection was lost. The job might or might not have been successfully submitted to the system for processing.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next reply to be presented by the server.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Transfer request aborted

Explanation
The FTP server closed the data connection because of an internal error. This reply ends an outstanding preliminary reply.
125-: Transferring load module

Explanation
The RETR command is being executed, and the server is preparing to send a temporary data set containing unloaded load modules to the client.

System action
FTP continues. A second 125 message will be sent containing DCB parameters for the temporary file.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Transferring load module

Explanation
The STOR command is being executed, and the server is preparing to receive a temporary data set containing unloaded load modules from the client.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Unable to get Jobid

Explanation
GET command with automatic retrieve was issued. The job ID could not be obtained after being submitted.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next reply to be sent.
User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Unable to send name

Explanation
The file used in a JesPutGet operation either cannot be found, is being used by another process, or cannot be opened.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: User Exit refuses this Job to be submitted by dsname

Explanation
During the submit of a job to JES, a JES user or installation exit encountered an error. The request to submit the job might have failed.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next reply to be presented by the server.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: Volume containing dsname is not mounted and NoAutoMount specified.

Explanation
A submit job request was received for a job located in a data set at the server. The data set is on a volume that is not mounted. The FTP server is currently in NoAutoMount mode.

System action
The command is rejected.
User response
Issue the "SITE AUTOMOUNT" command to allow the volume to be mounted, and then reissue the FTP command.

System programmer response
None.

125: Volume is not ready and automatic tape mounts are not allowed.

Explanation
A request to retrieve a data set from or store a data set on a tape volume was received. The tape volume is not mounted and the end user requested NoAutoTapeMount.

System action
The request is not performed.

User response
Request that the tape be mounted by the operator and then reissue the request. Also, the SITE AUTOTAPEMOUNT subcommand can be issued to allow automatic tape mounts to occur.

System programmer response
None.

125: VSAM data set dsname cannot be processed.

Explanation
A command was issued that requests action be performed against a VSAM data set. VSAM data sets are not supported.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next reply to be presented by the server.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

125: wait ended

Explanation
The FTP server previously issued a 125 message indicating a wait state, such as 125-waiting for recall of data set. The anticipated event has ended.

System action
The FTP server continues processing the current command.
125-: Waiting for allocation of tape data set *dsname*

**Explanation**
A retrieve or store command was issued for a data set that is on a tape volume. The FTP server might have to have the volume mounted. The server will wait for the volume to be successfully mounted and then begin processing the data set.

**System action**
The FTP server prompts the operator to mount the volume. FTP processing continues once the volume is mounted.

**Example**

```
ftp> site subsys=bp01
ftp> type I
ftp> put 'user.data'
125-Waiting for batch pipe subsystem bp01 reader to open
125 Storing data set USER.DATA
250 Transfer completed successfully.
```

**System action**
FTP waits until the BatchPipes reader has opened the data set.

**name**
The name of the BatchPipes subsystem that is specified on the SUBSYS parameter of the SITE command.
**Operator response**
Start the BatchPipes reader, if necessary. If this does not resolve the problem, contact the system programmer.

**User response**
If processing does not continue, contact the operator.

**System programmer response**
If starting the BatchPipes subsystem and the BatchPipes reader does not resolve the problem, enable the FTP server traces and contact the IBM Support Center.

See the information about documenting server problems in z/OS Communications Server: IP Diagnosis Guide.

**Problem determination**
See the system programmer response. See z/OS MVS JCL Reference for information about the SUBSYS parameter.

**Source**
Not applicable.

**Module**
Not applicable.

**Routing code**
Not applicable.

**Descriptor code**
Not applicable.

125-: Waiting for read process to open *pathname*

**Explanation**
The FTP server received a STOR (store) or APPE (append) command that specified a named pipe as the target file. The FTP server must wait for another process to open the named pipe in read mode before the server can process the STOR or APPE command.

This reply is one of a sequence of replies that are sent to the FTP client when the FTP server must wait for another process to open a named pipe in read mode.

See the information about using z/OS UNIX System Services named pipes in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

In the message text:

**pathname**
The name of the named pipe.

**Example**

```plaintext
Command:
put /etc/hosts /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo
>>> PORT 9,2,1,3,4,35
200 Port request OK.
>>> STOR /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo
```
**System action**

The FTP server waits up to the number of seconds specified by the FIFOOPENTIME configuration option for the read process to open the path specified by the *pathname* value.

**User response**

Notify the system administrator of the server host to start the process that writes to the named pipe.

**System programmer response**

None.

**Problem determination**

Not applicable.

**Source**

z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

---

**125-: Waiting for recall of data set data set**

**Explanation**

A command was issued for a data set that is migrated. The FTP server must recall the data set in order to complete the command. The server waits for the data set to be successfully recalled and then begins processing the command.

**System action**

The FTP server recalls the data set. FTP continues.

**User response**

None.

**System programmer response**

None.
125-: Waiting for volume mount for *dsname*

**Explanation**
A command was issued for a data set that is catalogued on a volume that is not mounted. The FTP server must mount the volume in order to complete the command. The server waits for the volume to be successfully mounted and then begins processing the command.

**System action**
The FTP server prompts the operator to mount the volume. FTP processing continues once the volume is mounted.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

125-: Waiting for volume mount for volume *volume*

**Explanation**
The FTP server is waiting for the volume to be mounted. The FTP server is about to open the data connection.

**System action**
FTP continues. The FTP server mounts the volume automatically.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

125-: Waiting for write process to open *pathname*

**Explanation**
The FTP server received a RETR (retrieve) command that specified a named pipe as the file to retrieve from the server file system. The FTP server must wait for another process to open the named pipe in write mode before the server can process the RETR command.

This reply is one of a sequence of replies that are sent to the FTP client when the FTP server must wait for another process to open a named pipe in write mode.

See the information about using z/OS UNIX System Services named pipes in *z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands*.

In the message text:

*pathname*
The name of the named pipe.
Example

Command:
get /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo /etc/hosts
>>> PORT 9,2,1,3,4,35
200 Port request OK.
>>> RETR /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo
125 Waiting for write process to open /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo
125 Transfer request aborted
450 timer expired waiting for write process to open /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo
Command:

System action

The FTP server waits up to the number of seconds specified by the FIFOOPENTIME configuration option for the write process to open the path specified by the pathname value.

User response

Notify the system administrator of the server host to start the process that writes to the named pipe.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

Not applicable.

Source

z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

125-: Warning TAPEREADSTREAM configured - <NL> in data cannot be translated

Explanation

The server received a RETR command to retrieve a tape data set when TAPEREADSTREAM is configured. The tape data set appears to meet the requirements for the TAPEREADSTREAM configuration. However, if the tape data set contains <NL> characters, FTP cannot translate the <NL> characters correctly so the format might be incorrect.

System action

The file transfer continues.

User response

If the transferred data set format is not correct, choose one of these solutions:

- If your client is a z/OS Communications Server FTP client, issue a SITE NOTAPEREADSTREAM subcommand to change the value for the current session. Then retrieve the tape data set again.
- If your client is not a z/OS Communications Server FTP client, issue a QUOTE SITE NOTAPEREADSTREAM subcommand to change the value for the current session. Then retrieve the tape data set again.

For more information about the SITE subcommand, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands.
System programmer response
To change the TAPEREADSTREAM value permanently, change the TAPEREADSTREAM statement in FTP.DATA. For more information about the TAPEREADSTREAM statement, see z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference.

125: When job_id is done, will retrieve its output

Explanation
When the indicated job is completed, the FTP server will retrieve the output from the Job Entry System (JES). If the specified job id is "*UNKNOWN", the retrieval of the job identifier from JES failed.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

150 reply codes

150: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

150: Waiting for allocation of tape data set dsname

Explanation
A retrieve or store command was issued for a data set that is on a tape volume. The FTP server might have to have the volume mounted. The server will wait for the volume to be successfully mounted and then begin processing the data set.

System action
The FTP server prompts the operator to mount the volume. FTP processing continues once the volume is mounted.
150: Waiting for recall of data set dsname

Explanation
The FTP server is waiting for the recall of the indicated data set. The FTP server will open a data connection for the data transfer.

System action
The FTP server recalls the data set. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

150: Waiting for volume mount for dsname

Explanation
The FTP server is waiting for the volume containing the indicated data set to be mounted. The FTP server is about to open the data connection.

System action
FTP continues. The FTP server mounts the volume automatically.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200 reply codes

200-: Active server dumpIDs -value_1 value_2 ... value_n

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the DUMP parameter. The values listed are the extended traces that are currently active.
System action
None.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Active server traces - value_1 value_2 ... value_n

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the DEBUG parameter. The values listed are the general traces that are currently active.

System action
None.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: BLOCKSIZE being set to blksize

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was entered with one or more of the LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE parameters, and the resulting parameter values caused a mismatch between the LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE parameters. The BLKSIZE value is reset to a compatible value, blksize.

System action
The BLKSIZE parameter is reset to blksize.

User response
If necessary, reissue the SITE subcommand with a valid LRECL and RECFM combination. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: BLOCKSIZE must be a multiple of LRECL for RECFM recfm

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was entered with one or more of the LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE parameters, and the resulting parameter values caused a mismatch between the LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE parameters.
The Record Format, *recfm*, requires that BLKSIZE be a multiple of LRECL, but the BLKSIZE was not a multiple of LRECL.

**System action**
FTP attempts to set the parameters to compatible values. This reply is followed by another 200- reply indicating which values have been reset.

**User response**
If necessary, reissue the SIte subcommand with a valid LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE combination. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SIte subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

**200-: BLOCKSIZE must be at least 4 more than LRECL for RECFM *recfm***

**Explanation**
The SIte subcommand was entered with one or more of the LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE parameters, and the resulting parameter values caused a mismatch between the LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE parameters. The Record Format, *recfm*, requires that BLKSIZE be at least 4 more than LRECL, but the BLKSIZE was not at least 4 more than LRECL.

**System action**
FTP attempts to set the parameters to compatible values. This reply is followed by another 200- reply indicating which values have been reset.

**User response**
If necessary, reissue the SIte subcommand with a valid LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE combination. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SIte subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

**200-: BLOCKSIZE must equal LRECL for RECFM *recfm***

**Explanation**
The SIte subcommand was entered with one or more of the LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE parameters, and the resulting parameter values caused a mismatch between the LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE parameters. The Record Format, *recfm*, requires that LRECL and BLKSIZE be equal, but the values for BLKSIZE and LRECL were not the same.

**System action**
FTP attempts to set the parameters to compatible values. This reply is followed by another 200- reply indicating which values have been reset.
User response
If necessary, reissue the SITE subcommand with a valid LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE combination. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Blocksize parameter (value) is not numeric. Blocksize ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the BLKSIZE parameter, but the value, value, specified for the BLKSIZE parameter was not a numeric value. The value for BLKSIZE must be a numeric value between 1 and 32760.

System action
The BLKSIZE parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Blocksize parameter (value) must be between 0 and 32760. Blocksize ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the BLKSIZE parameter, but the value, value, specified for the BLKSIZE parameter was outside the valid range. The value for the BLKSIZE parameter must be a numeric value between 0 and 32760.

System action
The BLKSIZE parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: BUfno parameter (value) is not numeric. BUfno ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the BUFNO parameter, but the value, value, specified for the BUFNO parameter was not a numeric value.
System action
The BUFNO parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: BUfno parameter (value) must be between 1 and 255 - BUfno ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the BUFNO parameter, but the value, value, specified for the BUFNO parameter was outside the valid range.

System action
The BUFNO parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200: BUfno parameter value must be from minimum to maximum. BUfno ignored.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was specified with the BUFNO parameter, but the value specified for the BUFNO parameter was outside the valid range.

value is the value entered for BUfno.
minimum is the minimum allowed value.
maximum is the maximum allowed value.

System action
The BUFNO parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the subcommand with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.
200 : CCC command successful

**Explanation**
The FTP server received a CCC command that was processed successfully. The FTP client can send unprotected commands on the control connection.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

200-: Chkptint parameter *(value)* is not numeric. Chkptint ignored.

**Explanation**
The value of the CHKPTInt parameter, *value*, was not a numeric value, or was outside the acceptable range.

**System action**
The parameter is ignored.

**User response**
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value specified for the CHKPTInt parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

200-: Chkptint parameter *(value)* is larger than a 4 byte integer. Chkptint ignored.

**Explanation**
The value of the CHKPTInt parameter, *value*, was larger than the maximum value allowed for a 4 byte integer.

**System action**
The value in error is ignored.

**User response**
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value specified for the CHKPTInt parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.
200-: Chmod cannot access file filename: error

**Explanation**
The FTP server encountered an error attempting to obtain the file information for filename. error is the C run-time library error encountered while accessing the file.

**System action**
The CHMOD parameter is ignored.

**User response**
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value specified for the file name on the CHMOD parameter. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
If necessary, correct the error indicated by error.

200-: Chmod failed: error

**Explanation**
The FTP server encountered an error attempting to change the permission bits of the file. error is the C run-time library error returned in response to the chmod() request.

**System action**
The CHMOD parameter is ignored.

**User response**
Contact the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
Correct the error indicated by error.

200-: Chmod filename is not a valid z/OS UNIX file. CHMOD ignored

**Explanation**
The file name specified on the CHMOD parameter of the SITE subcommand was not a z/OS UNIX file. The CHMOD parameter is valid only for a z/OS UNIX files.

**System action**
The CHMOD parameter is ignored.

**User response**
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value specified for the file name on the CHMOD parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.
200-: Chmod invalid filename *filename*

**Explanation**

The file name specified by the CHMOD parameter of the SIte subcommand was longer than the z/OS UNIX file name maximum of 1023 characters. If the file name operand of the CHMOD parameter began with a forward slash (/), the *filename* value will be the file name operand used “asis”; otherwise *filename* will be the file name operand appended to the current working directory.

**System action**

The CHMOD parameter is ignored.

**User response**

Reissue the SITE command with a valid value specified for the file name on the CHMOD parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SIte subcommand.

**System programmer response**

None.

200-: Chmod invalid syntax. Specify CHMOD mode *filename*. CHMOD ignored

**Explanation**

The Chmod parameter of the SITE command was entered incorrectly. The correct syntax of the CHMOD parameter of the SIte subcommand is SITE CHMOD *mode* *filename* where *mode* is the new permission bit setting for the file, and *filename* is the name of the file to change.

**System action**

The CHMOD parameter is ignored.

**User response**

Reissue the SITE command with the correct syntax for the CHMOD parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SIte subcommand.

**System programmer response**

None.

200-: Chmod mode value invalid. Specify mode as a 1-3 digit octal value, or as {u|g|o|a} {=|+|-}{r|w|x|rw|rx|wx|rwx}. CHMOD ignored

**Explanation**

The SITE command was entered with the CHMOD parameter, but the mode operand of the CHMOD parameter was incorrect. The mode operand specifies the permission bit settings of the file, and should be expressed as either a 1-3 digit octal number (for example, 666 for permission setting rw-rw-rw-), or as a mnemonic indicating the changed bits, (for example a+x to turn on the execute bit for user, group, and other).

**System action**

The CHMOD parameter is ignored.
User response
Re-issue the SITE subcommand, specifying the correct value for the mode operand. See the z/OS
Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using
the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Chmod not allowed when user not logged in. CHMOD ignored.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was issued with the CHMOD parameter, but the user was not currently logged in to
the server with a valid user ID. The user must first log in with a valid user ID and password or password
phrase before issuing the SITE subcommand with the CHMODE parameter.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Log in to the server using the USER and PASS subcommands, then reissue the SITE subcommand with the
CHMOD parameter.

System programmer response

200-: Chmod parameters missing. Specify CHMOD mode filename. CHMOD ignored

Explanation
The SITE command was entered with the CHMOD parameter, but the syntax of the CHMOD parameter
was incorrect. One or more of the operands required on the CHMOD parameter were missing. The syntax
of the CHMOD parameter is SITE CHMOD mode filename.

System action
The CHMOD parameter is ignored.

User response
Re-issue the SITE subcommand, specifying the correct operands. See the z/OS Communications Server:
IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol
for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an
OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.
**System action**
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

**200-: Conddisp parameter (value) is invalid. Conddisp ignored.**

**Explanation**
The SITE command was entered with the CONDDISP parameter, but the value specified, value, was not a valid value. Valid values for the CONDDISP parameter are Catlg and Delete.

**System action**
The CONDDISP parameter is ignored.

**User response**
Re-issue the SITE subcommand, specifying the correct value for CONDDISP. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

**200-: Conflicting SITE operands keyword1 and keyword2. Keyword2 ignored.**

**Explanation**
A SITE command was entered with two keywords that conflict. The second keyword is ignored.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

**200-: Ctrlconn invalid syntax. Specify CTRLCONN=ascii_code_page_name or CTRLCONN=7BIT. CTRLCONN ignored.**

**Explanation**
A SITE subcommand was entered with a CTRLCONN parameter whose value begins with an opening parenthesis [(. The syntax for the CTRLCONN parameter does not use parentheses. The CTRLCONN parameter is ignored.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE command with corrected syntax.

System programmer response
None.

200: Data connection protection set to protection

Explanation
The FTP server successfully processed a PROT command and returned a reply to indicate the data connection protection level.

*protection* is clear, safe, or private.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: DATAKEEPALIVE value *value* out of range - value must be 0 or between 60 and 86400 - parameter is ignored

Explanation
The server received a SITE command that specified the DATAKEEPALIVE parameter, but the value specified was not within the expected range. The DATAKEEPALIVE parameter specifies the number of seconds of inactivity before a keepalive packet is sent on the FTP data connection.

In the reply text:

*value*

The value that was not within the allowed range. The DATAKEEPALIVE value must be in the range 60 - 86400.

Example

```
EZA1701I >>> SITE DATAKEEPALIVE=86401
200- DATAKEEPALIVE value 86401 out of range - value must be 0 or between 60 and 86400 - parameter is ignored
200 SITE command was accepted
EZA1460I Command: .
```

System action
Processing continues.
User response
Reissue the SITE subcommand that specifies a valid DATAKEEPALIVE value.
See the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

Problem determination
None.

Source
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

200-: Data set “dsname” does not exist. Dcbdsn parameter ignored.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand been issued with the DCBDSN parameter. The data set specified as the model DCB, dsname, could not be found.

System action
The DCBDSN parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the SITE DCBDSN subcommand, specifying a valid MVS data set.

System programmer response
None.

200-: “dsname” invalid dsorg. DCBDSN parameter ignored.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was issued with the DCBDSN parameter. The data set specified as the model DCB, dsname, did not have a valid data set organization, or the FTP server was not able to determine the data set organization of the data set. Only MVS PS and PDS data sets can be used as a model DCB data set by the FTP server.

System action
The DCBDSN parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the SITE DCBDSN subcommand, specifying a valid MVS data set.

System programmer response
None.
200-: “\textit{dsname}” is a VSAM data set. Dcbdsn parameter ignored.

\textbf{Explanation}

The SITE subcommand was issued with the DCBDSN parameter. The data set specified as the model DCB, \textit{dsname}, was a Virtual Storage Access Method (VSAM) data set. Only MVS PS and PDS data sets can be used as a model DCB data set by the FTP server.

\textbf{System action}

The DCBDSN parameter is ignored.

\textbf{User response}

Reissue the SITE DCBDSN subcommand, specifying a valid MVS data set.

\textbf{System programmer response}

None.

200-: “\textit{dsname}” is migrated and noautorecall is specified. DCBDSN parameter ignored.

\textbf{Explanation}

The SITE subcommand was issued with the DCBDSN parameter. The data set specified as the model DCB, \textit{dsname}, was migrated and the FTP server could not recall the data set because NOAUTORECALL had been specified at the server.

\textbf{System action}

The DCBDSN parameter is ignored.

\textbf{User response}

Issue the SITE subcommand with the AUTORECALL parameter to allow the data set to be recalled.

\textbf{System programmer response}

None.

200-: “\textit{dsname}” is not on a direct access volume. Dcbdsn parameter ignored.

\textbf{Explanation}

The SITE subcommand was issued with the DCBDSN parameter. The data set specified as the model DCB, \textit{dsname}, was not located on a direct access volume. The model DCB data set must be located on a direct access volume to be used by the FTP server.

\textbf{System action}

The DCBDSN parameter is ignored.

\textbf{User response}

Reissue the SITE DCBDSN subcommand, specifying a valid MVS data set.

\textbf{System programmer response}

None.
200-: Data set name missing from DCBDSN parameter. DCBDSN parameter ignored.

**Explanation**
The DCBDSN parameter of the SITE subcommand was specified with an equal sign, but no data set name followed the equal sign.

**System action**
The DCBDSN parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

**User response**
If the SITE DCBDSN= was issued to setup a model DCB data set, reissue the command specifying a data set after the equal sign. If the SITE DCBDSN= was issued to clear the setting of the model DCB data set, reissue the command with no equal sign. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

200: Data transfer is mixed SBCS/DBCS

**Explanation**
The FTP server received a valid DBCS TYPE command from the client. The current transfer type has now been changed to transmit mixed SBCS/DBCS data.

**System action**
Program execution continues. The current FTP transfer type now uses mixed SBCS/DBCS data.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

200: Data transfer is pure DBCS

**Explanation**
The FTP server received a valid DBCS TYPE command from the client. The current transfer type has now been changed to transmit only pure DBCS data. No SO/SI characters will be present in EBCDIC DBCS data.

**System action**
Program execution continues. The current FTP transfer type now treats EBCDIC data as pure DBCS data with no SO/SI characters.

**User response**
None.
**200: Data transfer mode is type**

**Explanation**
The MODE command was entered to change the data transfer mode to the type shown. The request is processed successfully.

**System action**
The data transfer mode is changed. FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

**200-: Dataclass parameter (value) is more than 8 characters. Dataclass ignored.**

**Explanation**
The value, value, specified for the Dataclass parameter is not valid. The Dataclass parameter value cannot be more than 8 characters long.

**System action**
The Dataclass parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the DATACLASS parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

**200-: DB2 parameter (db2name) is more than 4 characters. DB2 ignored.**

**Explanation**
The db2name specified for the DB2® parameter on an FTP SITE command is too long.

**System action**
The DB2 parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

**User response**
Correct the name of the DB2 subsystem, and send the SITE command again.
System programmer response
None

200-: Debug values not supported :value_1 value_2 ... value_n

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the DEBUG parameter. One or more values that were specified are not supported.
value_1 ... value_n are the values that were specified but are not supported.

System action
The DEBUG parameter values are ignored.

User response
Correct the values that are incorrect.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Dest node longer than 8 characters. Dest ignored.

Explanation
The DEST parameter of the SITE command was specified with a user ID and node, and the node operand was longer than 8 characters. The node operand must be 8 characters or less.

System action
The DEST parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the DEST parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Dest user longer than 8 characters. Dest ignored.

Explanation
The DEST parameter of the SITE command was specified with a user ID and node, and the user ID operand was longer than 8 characters. The user ID operand must be 8 characters or less.

System action
The DEST parameter is ignored. FTP continues.
User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the DEST parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Destination (value) is more than 8 characters. Dest ignored.

Explanation
The destination, value, specified for the DEST parameter is not valid. The Dest parameter destination operand cannot be more than 8 characters long.

System action
The Dest parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the DEST parameter.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Directory parameter (value) is not numeric. Directory ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the DIRECTORY parameter, but the value, value, specified for the DIRECTORY parameter was not a numeric value.

System action
The DIRECTORY parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Directory parameter (value) must be between 1 and 16777215. Directory ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the DIRECTORY parameter, but the value, value, specified for the DIRECTORY parameter was outside the valid range.

System action
The DIRECTORY parameter is ignored.
User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200:- Dump values not supported -value_1 value_2 ... value_n

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the DUMP parameter. One or more values that were specified are not supported.
value_1 ... value_n are the values that were specified but are not supported.

System action
The DUMP parameter values are ignored.

User response
Correct the values that are incorrect.

System programmer response
None.

200: EPRT request OK

Explanation
The client sent an EPRT command to the server. The server accepted the EPRT command. The FTP server will connect its next data socket to the IP address and port number specified on the EPRT command.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200: EPSV ALL accepted

Explanation
The client sent an EPSV ALL command to the server. The server accepted the EPSV ALL command.

System action
For the rest of the current FTP login session, the server will accept EPSV commands on this session, but reject PASV, PORT, and EPRT commands.
User response
If you need to use PASV, PORT, or EPRT commands, exit the current session and log in to the FTP server again.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Error locating file “dsname”. DCBDSN parameter ignored.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was issued with the DCBDSN parameter. The FTP server was unable to locate the data set, \textit{dsname}, which was specified as the model DCB data set.

System action
The DCBDSN parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the SITE DCBDSN subcommand, specifying a valid MVS data set.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Error mounting “dsname”. DCBDSN parameter ignored.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was issued with the DCBDSN parameter. The data set specified as the model DCB, \textit{dsname}, was on a volume that was not mounted to the system, and the FTP server encountered an error attempting to have the volume mounted.

System action
The DCBDSN parameter is ignored.

User response
Contact the system programmer

System programmer response
Determine why the volume cannot be mounted and correct the error.

200-: Error retrieving “dsname”. DCBDSN parameter ignored.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was issued with the DCBDSN parameter. The data set specified as the model DCB, \textit{dsname}, was migrated, and the FTP server encountered an error attempting to retrieve the data set.

System action
The DCBDSN parameter is ignored.
User response
Contact the system programmer

System programmer response
Determine why the data set cannot be recalled and correct the error.

200-: Filename for Xlate parameter (name) exceeds maximum length of length. Xlate ignored.

Explanation
A SITE subcommand was entered with an Xlate= name parameter. The corresponding environment variable defines a fully qualified file name that is too long for FTP to use for a translate table file for the data connection. The Xlate parameter is ignored.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
If name is correct, contact the system programmer for the FTP server.

System programmer response
Ensure that the fully qualified file name specified by the _FTPXLATE_name environment variable is not longer than length characters. If FTP tracing was active, there will be a trace entry displaying actual length and the first length characters of the file name defined by the environment variable for the Xlate parameter name.

200-: Filetype parameter (value) is invalid. Filetype ignored.

Explanation
The value, value, specified for the FILETYPE parameter is not valid. FILETYPE must be SEQ, JES, or SQL.

System action
The FILETYPE parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the FILETYPE parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Ignoring parameter. The keyword was already specified on this SITE command.

Explanation
The keyword specified on the SITE command was already encountered on this SITE command. A parameter can only be issued once per SITE command. All occurrences of the parameter after the first occurrence are ignored.
**System action**
The keyword is set to the value specified the first time the parameter was encountered.

**User response**
If you wish to change the parameter to a specification that was not the first one on the SITE command, reissue the SITE command with the appropriate parameters.

**System programmer response**
None.

**200-: Ignoring parameter=value. The keyword was already specified on this SITE command.**

**Explanation**

`parameter=value` was specified on the SITE command, but the keyword was already encountered on this SITE command. A parameter can only be issued once per SITE command. All occurrences of the parameter after the first occurrence are ignored.

**System action**

`parameter` is set to the value specified the first time the parameter was encountered.

**User response**

If you wish to change the parameter value to the value specified by `parameter=value`, reissue the SITE command with `parameter=value` as the only occurrence of the parameter on the SITE command.

**System programmer response**

None.

**200-: Invalid format data set name “name”. Dcbdsn parameter ignored.**

**Explanation**

The data set name specified for the DCBDSN parameter of the SITE command, which is used to specify the name of the data set to be used as a model for allocation of new data sets, has an incorrect format. The data set name must conform to MVS data set naming conventions.

**System action**

The DCBDSN parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

**User response**

Reissue the SITE command with a valid MVS data set name. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**

None.
200-: Invalid record format ‘value’ encountered.

**Explanation**
The SITE subcommand encountered an invalid internal value for the record format.

**System action**
FTP attempts to reset the BLKSIZE, RECFM, and LRECL parameter values back to the default values.

**User response**
Contact the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
Contact the IBM Support Center.

200-: JESINTERFACELEVEL=value. The value of keyword cannot be modified.

**Explanation**
The keyword specified can only be modified when JESINTERFACELEVEL=2.

**System action**
The SITE parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

**User response**
Ensure that the JESINTERFACELEVEL=2 and reissue the SITE command.

**System programmer response**
None.

200-: JESLRECL parameter (value) is not numeric. JESlrecl ignored.

**Explanation**
The SITE command was specified with the JESLRECL parameter, but the value, value, specified for the JESLRECL parameter was not a numeric value. The value for the JESLRECL parameter must be a numeric value in the range 1–254, or an asterisk (*).

**System action**
The JESLRECL parameter is ignored.

**User response**
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.
200-: JesLrecl parameter must be between 1 and 254. JesLrecl parameter ignored.

**Explanation**
The value submitted for the JESLRECL parameter, which is used to specify the logical record length for the JES internal reader at the remote host, was not within the valid range of 1 through 254.

**System action**
The JESLRECL parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the SITE command specifying value for the JESLRECL parameter in the valid range of 1 to 254. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

200-: Jesrecfm parameter *(parameter)* is invalid. Jesrecfm ignored.

**Explanation**
The value specified for the record format of the Job Entry Subsystem (JES) internal reader, JESRECFM, is not a valid value for that parameter. JESRECFM must be F, V, or *.

**System action**
The JESRECFM value is ignored. FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the SITE command specifying a valid value for JESRECFM. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

200-: keyword=value ignored. Unable to set up requested conversion.

**Explanation**
A CTRLCONN parameter was entered on a SITE subcommand, but FTP was unable to build the single-byte translate tables for the control connection. The CTRLCONN parameter is ignored. The translate tables for the control connection are not changed.

**Note:** If the FTP server is running in a double-byte environment, the CTRLCONN parameter cannot be used to change the translate tables for the control connection.

**System action**
FTP continues.
System programmer response

If the FTP server is running in a double-byte code set, the CTRLCONN parameter is not supported. The tables used for the control connection are set at server initialization from either a TCPXLBIN file, or from FTP's internal default single-byte tables.

If the server is running in a single-byte environment, an internal error occurred. If this occurs repeatedly, contact the IBM Support Center with an FTP trace.

200: Language is en-US (United States English)

Explanation
The FTP server received a LANG command requesting English or one of its variations as the language to use for server replies. The server will use United States English for server replies. See RFC 2640 for more information about the LANG command. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200- : Language reverts to default en-US (United States English)

Explanation
The server received a LANG command with no arguments. The server has reverted to its default language for FTP server replies. See RFC 2640 for more information about the LANG command. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200: Load module transfer reset

Explanation
Load module transfer processing was aborted because it was not required. The transfer operation continues using normal processing.
200: Local byte size is 8, representation type is Image

Explanation
The FTP TYPE L command was accepted, and the data transfer type is set to Image.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: LRECL being changed to lrecl

Explanation
The SIte subcommand was entered with one or more of the LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE parameters, and the resulting parameter values caused a mismatch between the LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE parameters. The LRECL value is changed to a compatible value, lrecl.

System action
The LRECL parameter is reset to lrecl.

User response
If necessary, reissue the SIte subcommand with a valid LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE combination. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SIte subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: LRECL being reset to lrecl.

Explanation
The SIte subcommand was entered with one or more of the BLKSIZE, LRECL, and RECFM parameters, and the resulting parameter values were incompatible. The LRECL value is reset to a compatible value, lrecl.
System action
The LRECL parameter is reset to the value it had prior to the SITE subcommand, if compatible, otherwise it is reset to the value from FTP.DATA, if compatible, otherwise it is set to the default.

User response
Reissue the SITE subcommand with a valid LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE combination. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: LRECL being reset to SITE default of ‘not used’.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was entered with one or more of the LRECL, RECFM, and BLKSIZE parameters, and the resulting parameter values were incompatible. The previous LRECL value was also not compatible and the LRECL was reset to the value specified in the FTP.DATA file. The value in the FTP.DATA file was a NULL value, indicating that the LRECL should be unspecified.

System action
The LRECL parameter is reset to the NULL value from the FTP.DATA file.

User response
If necessary, reissue the SITE subcommand with a valid BLKSIZE, LRECL, and RECFM combination. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Lrecl parameter (value) is not numeric. Lrecl ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the LRECL parameter, but the value, value, specified for the LRECL parameter was not a numeric value. The value for the LRECL parameter must be a numeric value between 0 and 32760.

System action
The LRECL parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.
200-: Lrecl parameter (value) must be between 0 and 32760. Lrecl ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the LRECL parameter, but the value, value, specified for the LRECL parameter was outside the valid range. The value for the LRECL parameter must be a numeric value between 0 and 32760.

System action
The LRECL parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: LRECL X valid only for RECFM of U or variable length spanned.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was entered with the LRECL and/or RECFM parameters, and the resulting parameter values caused a mismatch between the LRECL and RECFM parameters. The LRECL value was X, but the RECFM was not U or variable length spanned. Logical record length of X is only valid when the record format is U, VS, VSA, VSM, VBS, VBSA, or VBSM.

System action
FTP attempts to reset the values to compatible values. This reply is followed by another 200- reply indicating which values have been reset.

User response
Reissue the SITE subcommand with a valid LRECL and RECFM combination. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: LRECL 0 valid only for RECFM of U.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was entered with the LRECL and/or RECFM parameters, and the resulting parameter values caused a mismatch between the LRECL and RECFM parameters. The LRECL value was 0, but the RECFM was not U. Logical record length of 0 is only valid when the record format is U.

System action
FTP attempts to set the parameters to compatible values. This reply is followed by another 200- reply indicating which values have been reset.
User response

If necessary, reissue the SITE subcommand with a valid LRECL and RECFM combination. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response

None.

200-: LRECL, RECFM, and BLOCKSIZE being reset to default values.

Explanation

The SITE command encountered an unresolvable incompatibility between the RECFM, LRECL and BLKSIZE parameter values and has reset all three parameter values back to the default.

System action

FTP attempts to reset the BLKSIZE, RECFM, and LRECL parameter values back to the default values.

User response

Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response

Contact the IBM Support Center.

200-: Mgmtclass parameter (value) is more than 8 characters. Mgmtclass ignored.

Explanation

The value, value, specified for the Mgmtclass parameter is not valid. The Mgmtclass parameter value cannot be more than 8 characters long.

System action

The Mgmtclass parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response

Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the MGMTCLASS parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response

None.

200-: Migratevol parameter (value) is more than 6 characters. Migratevol ignored.

Explanation

The value, value, specified for the Migratevol parameter is not valid. The Migratevol parameter value cannot be more than 6 characters long.

System action

The Migratevol parameter is ignored. FTP continues.
User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the MIGRATEVOL parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: NCP parameter not supported for the C server. NCP ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was entered with the NCP parameter, but the NCP parameter is not supported for the FTP C server.

System action
The NCP parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: No conversion available to 'cp_name1' from 'cp_name2'. MBDATACONN ignored.

Explanation
A SITE command was entered with the MBDATACONN parameter, but there is no supported code set converter for the code sets that are specified. The MBDATACONN parameter is ignored.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
See the z/OS XL C/C++ Programming Guide for information about supported code set converters and valid code set names. Reissue the corrected SITE command.

System programmer response
None.

200-: No conversion available between parm1 and parm2. SBDATACONN ignored.

Explanation
A SITE subcommand was entered with an SBDATACONN parameter, but there is no supported code set converter for the code sets parm1 and parm2. The SBDATACONN parameter is ignored.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
See the z/OS XL C/C++ Programming Guide for information about supported code set converters and valid code set names. Reissue the corrected SITE subcommand, with the EBCDIC code set name as the first SBDATACONN value, followed by the ASCII code set name.

System programmer response
None.

200-: No storage volumes exist.

Explanation
The QDISK parameter was entered without a specific volume serial number. When this parameter is left blank, statistics about all storage volumes are displayed. No storage volumes were found.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: No users are allowed to use SITE DEBUG

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the DEBUG parameter. The FTP server does not allow users to change the debug (general tracing) options with the SITE command.

System action
The DEBUG parameter is ignored.

User response
If the system programmer changes the FTP server as stated below, the user must establish a new FTP session after the server is restarted before issuing SITE DEBUG.

System programmer response
If users are to be allowed to change the debug options with the SITE command, add the DEBUGONSITE TRUE statement to the FTP server’s FTP.DATA file and restart the FTP server.

200-: No users are allowed to use SITE DUMP

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the DUMP parameter. The FTP server does not allow users to change the dump (extended tracing) options with the SITE command.
System action
The DUMP parameter is ignored.

User response
If the system programmer changes the FTP server as stated below, the user must establish a new FTP session after the server is restarted before issuing SITE DUMP.

System programmer response
If users are to be allowed to change the dump options with the SITE command, add the DUMPONSITE TRUE statement to the FTP server's FTP.DATA file and restart the FTP server.

200-: **Nowrtapefastio ignored. Wrtapefastio already specified on this Site command.**

Explanation
The WRTAPEFastio parameter was already specified on this SITE command. The NOWRTAPEFastio parameter is ignored.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Issue the SITE command again with the desired setting.

System programmer response
None.

200: OK

Explanation
A NOOP command was executed successfully, indicating that the remote host is still responding. For more information about the NOOP command, see the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands or type HELP NOOP on the command line.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: **Operand not allowed on *parm* parameter. Parameter ignored.**

Explanation
The parameter *parm* appeared on a SITE command in incorrect format. No operand is allowed for this parameter. The parameter is ignored.

FTPD reply codes 479
System action
FTP continues.

User response
If desired, reissue the SITE command without an operand on the \textit{parm} parameter. See the \textit{z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands}, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

\textbf{200-: operand required on \textit{parm} parameter. Parameter ignored.}

\textbf{Explanation}
The parameter \textit{parm} appeared on a SITE command without an operand. The parameter is ignored.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
If desired, reissue the SITE command with an operand for the \textit{parm} parameter. See the \textit{z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands}, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

\textbf{200-: Parameter \textit{keyword} value \textit{value} is not numeric - the parameter is ignored}

\textbf{Explanation}
A value that is not numeric was specified for a SITE subcommand parameter. The parameter assignment is ignored.

In the reply text:
\textit{keyword}
The parameter that was specified.

\textit{value}
The non-numeric value that was specified.

\textbf{Example}

\begin{verbatim}
EZA1701I >>> SITE DATAKEEPALIVE=Ab
200-Parameter DATAKEEPALIVE value Ab is not numeric - the parameter is ignored
200 SITE command was accepted
EZA1460I Command: .
\end{verbatim}

System action
The specified parameter is ignored and processing continues.
200-: Parameter parameter value value must be in the range minimum to maximum - parameter is ignored

Explanation
A value was specified for a SITE command parameter that is outside of the expected range. The parameter assignment was ignored.

In the reply text:

**parameter**
The parameter specified on the SITE subcommand.

**value**
The value entered for the SITE parameter.

**minimum**
The minimum allowed value.

**maximum**
The maximum allowed value.

Example

```
site DSWAITTIME=14401
EZA1701I >>> SITE DSWAITTIME=14401
200-Parameter DSWAITTIME value 14401 must be between 0 and 14400 - parameter is ignored
200 SITE command was accepted
EZA1460I Command:
```

System action
The parameter is ignored and processing continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the specified parameter.

See the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.
Problem determination
None.

Source
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

200-: **parameter=operand** ignored. Requested conversion is not supported.

**Explanation**
A CTRLCONN parameter was entered on a SITE subcommand, but there is no conversion available between the FTP server's code page and operand. The CTRLCONN parameter is ignored. The translate tables for the control connection are not changed.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the SITE command, specifying either "7bit" or the name of an ASCII code page supported by iconv. See the z/OS XL C/C++ Programming Guide for a list of the code pages supported by iconv. The code page name must be entered exactly as shown in the list (for example: IBM-850 or ISO8859-1).

**System programmer response**
None

200 : PBSZ=0 is the protection buffer size

**Explanation**
The FTP server received a command to set the Protection Buffer Size (PBSZ) to a nonzero value. The connection is protected by the TLS security mechanism, which does not accept a PBSZ value greater than 0. The PBSZ command completed successfully but the PBSZ is set to 0.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None

200 : PBSZ=size

**Explanation**
The client used a PBSZ command to request a maximum size for protected buffers sent on the data connection. The FTP server set the size to a value less than or equal to the client's requested size. size is the negotiated maximum size of protected buffers sent on the data connection.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Percent Free Free Largest Free

Explanation
The server received a SITE command with the QDISK parameter specified. The QDISK parameter requests space information for one or more volumes on the FTP server host. This reply is the first line of a header for a group of replies that the server sends to report space statistics for one or more volumes.

See reply code “200-: volume percent_free free_cylinders free_tracks largest_cyls largest_trks free_extents use_attribute” on page 503 for more information.

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Free Cyls</th>
<th>Free Trks</th>
<th>Largest Cyls-Trks</th>
<th>Free Extents</th>
<th>Use Attribute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VTAMFV</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32 Private</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

200 SITE command was accepted
Command:

Example

site qdisk=vtamfv
CR1165 site: entered
>>> SITE qdisk=vtamfv
200- Percent Free Free Largest Free
200- Volume Free Cyls Trks Largest Cyls-Trks Extents Use Attribute
200- VTAMFV 3 64 71 20 0 32 Private

200 SITE command was accepted
Command:

Example

site qdisk
CR1165 site: entered
>>> SITE qdisk
200- Percent Free Free Largest Free
200- Volume Free Cyls Trks Largest Cyls-Trks Extents Use Attribute
200- CPDLB3 58 1937 112 1523 0 99999+ Storage
200- CPDLB4 77 2570 76 2190 0 16 Storage
200- CPDLB0 44 486 158 461 0 26 Storage
200- CPDLB1 1 0 316 0 20 54 Storage

200 SITE command was accepted
Command:

System action
Processing continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

Problem determination
Not applicable.

Source
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

FTPD reply codes 483
200: Port request OK.

**Explanation**
The PORT command was accepted.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

200-: Primary parameter *(value)* is not numeric. Primary ignored.

**Explanation**
The SITE command was specified with the PRIMARY parameter, but the value, *value*, specified for the PRIMARY parameter was not a numeric value.

**System action**
The PRIMARY parameter is ignored.

**User response**
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

200-: Primary parameter *(value)* must be between 1 and 16777215. Primary ignored.

**Explanation**
The SITE command was specified with the PRIMARY parameter, but the value, *value*, specified for the PRIMARY parameter was outside the valid range.

**System action**
The PRIMARY parameter is ignored.

**User response**
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.
200 : Protection buffer size accepted

Explanation
The FTP server received a command to set the Protection Buffer Size (PBSZ) to 0. The request was accepted.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Qdisk ignored. “value” is not a valid volser.

Explanation
The value, value, specified for the QDISK parameter was not a valid volume serial name. The value specified for QDISK must be 6 characters or less.

System action
The QDISK parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the QDISK parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Qdisk workarea allocation failed.

Explanation
The allocation of the workarea for qdisk failed. number.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.
200-: READTAPEFormat value is not supported - READTAPEFormat ignored

Explanation
The value specified for the READTAPEFormat parameter on a SITE command is not supported. value can be one of the following values:

- F (for fixed)
- V (for variable)
- S (for spanned)
- X (for lrecl X)
- blank (unspecified)

System action
The READTAPEFormat parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Change value to one of the supported formats.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Recfm parameter (value) is invalid. Recfm ignored.

Explanation
The value, value, specified for the record format is invalid. The record format must be one of: F, FA, FB, FBA, FBM, FBS, FM, V, VA, VB, VBA, VBM, VBS, VM$, VS, U, or blank.

System action
The RECFM value is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the RECFM parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Representation type is Big5

Explanation
The FTP server received a valid TYPE B 8 command from the FTP client. The current transfer type has successfully been changed to Big5.

System action
Program execution continues. The current FTP transfer type is changed.
200: Representation type is Ebcdic IBM Kanji

Explanation
The FTP TYPE F command was accepted, and the data transfer type is the IBM kanji code, which is based on the EBCDIC code set.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200: Representation type is Image

Explanation
The FTP TYPE I command was accepted, and the data transfer type is image (or binary). With the image transfer type, data is sent as continuous bits, packed into 8-bit bytes.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Representation type is SChinese

Explanation
The FTP server received a valid TYPE B 9 command from the FTP client. The current transfer type has successfully been changed to Simplified Chinese.

System action
Program execution continues. The current FTP transfer type is changed.

User response
None.
System programmer response
None.

200: Representation type is type

Explanation
The FTP server received a valid TYPE subcommand, and the data representation type was changed.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200: Representation type is UCS-2

Explanation
The FTP server received a valid TYPE U 2 command from the FTP client. The current transfer type has successfully been changed to UCS-2.

System action
Program execution continues. The current FTP transfer type is changed.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Retpd parameter (value) is not numeric. Retpd ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the RETPD parameter, but the value, value, specified for the RETPD parameter was not a numeric value. The value specified for the RETPD parameter must be a numeric value between 0 and 9999.

System action
The RETPD parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.
200-: Retpd parameter (value) must be between 0 and 9999. Retpd ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the RETPD parameter, but the value, value, specified for the RETPD parameter was outside the valid range. The value of RETPD must be a numeric value between 0 and 9999.

System action
The RETPD parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Sbdataconn invalid syntax. Specify SBDATACONN=(value1,value2) or SBDATACONN=dsn. SBDATACONN ignored.

Explanation
A SITE subcommand was issued with a SBDATACONN parameter that has an incorrect syntax. The SBDATACONN parameter must be either a pair of code set names (the first must be an EBCDIC code set name, and the second must be an ASCII code set name), or the fully qualified name of an MVS data set or z/OS UNIX file containing translate tables generated by the CONVXLAT utility.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Issue the SITE subcommand with corrected syntax.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Sbdataconn parameter is too long. Maximum length for code page name is length. SBDATACONN ignored.

Explanation
A SITE subcommand was entered with an SBDATACONN parameter specifying a invalid code page name. The SBDATACONN parameter is ignored.

System action
FTP continues.
User response
See the z/OS XL C/C++ Programming Guide for information on supported code set converters and valid code set names. Reissue the corrected SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: SBSUBChar parameter (sbsubchar) is not valid - SBSUBChar ignored

Explanation
The value of the SBSUBChar parameter must be either a hexadecimal number or SPACE. sbsubchar is not a valid substitution character.

System action
The parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value specified for the SBSUBChar parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol, for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Secondary parameter (value) is not numeric. Secondary ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the SECONDARY parameter, but the value, value, specified for the SECONDARY parameter was not a numeric value.

System action
The SECONDARY parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Secondary parameter (value) must be between 0 and 16777215. Secondary ignored.

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the SECONDARY parameter, but the value, value, specified for the SECONDARY parameter was outside the valid range.
System action
The SECONDARY parameter is ignored.

User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200: SITE command was accepted

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was accepted and processed. If an error was detected in any SITE subcommand parameters, this reply will be preceded by one or more 200- replies indicating any parameter errors.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Some characters cannot be translated between codeset_1 and codeset_2

Explanation
The SITE SBDATACONN command specified the code set names for the file system code set and the network transfer code set. The iconv() function was used to build a table for each of the 256 single character codepoints. Some of the codepoints do not have an equivalent codepoint. If FTP detects a data byte during the transfer of the data that cannot be translated using the tables, the data transfer will fail.

codeset_1 is the name of the file system code set.
codeset_2 is the name of the network transfer code set.

System action
The tables are built and will be used during data transfer by FTP.

User response
Specify SITE SBDATACONN with code set names that convert all of the codepoints. However, you can use the table if your data does not contain any of the untranslatable characters.

System programmer response
To see which of the codepoints cannot be translated, start the server with the following trace specified in the FTP.DATA file:

```
DEBUG UTL ; utility services trace
```
200-: SO/SI characters char used

Explanation
The FTP server received a valid DBCS TYPE command from the client. The current transfer type now includes the use of SO/SI characters shown to delimit ASCII DBCS data.

System action
Program execution continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Sqlcol parameter (value) is invalid. Sqlcol ignored.

Explanation
The value submitted for the SQLCOL parameter, which is used to determine the column headings of the output file, was not valid. Valid values for the SQLCOL parameter are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Names</td>
<td>Uses the names of the Db2® SQL table columns. The labels are ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labels</td>
<td>Uses the labels of the SQL table columns. If any of the columns do not have labels, the corresponding column heading in the output file is given a heading of 'COLnnn'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any</td>
<td>The label of the Db2 SQL table column is the first choice for column heading in the output file. If there is no label, the column name is used.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action
The SQLCOL parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the SQLCOL parameter. See the information about the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.

200: Standard DBCS control used

Explanation
The FTP server received a valid DBCS TYPE command from the client. Standard DBCS control will be used. For JIS78KJ and JIS83KJ the selected escape sequences are used and for all other ASCII types no SO/SI characters are used. Data transfer is also set to mixed SBCS/DBCS.
**System action**
Program execution continues. The current FTP transfer type is changed.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

200-: Storclass parameter (value) is more than 8 characters. Storclass ignored.

**Explanation**
The value, *value*, specified for the Storclass parameter is not valid. The Storclass parameter value cannot be more than 8 characters long.

**System action**
The Storclass parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the STORCLASS parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

200-: SUBSYS parameter (value) is more than 4 characters - SUBSYS parameter is ignored

**Explanation**
The server received a SITE command that specified a SUBSYS parameter that is too long. The SUBSYS parameter cannot be longer than 4 characters.

In the reply text:

*value*  
The value that you specified for the SUBSYS parameter.

**Example**

```
EZA1701I >>> SITE SUBSYS=F1234
200-SUBSYS parameter F1234 is more than 4 characters - SUBSYS parameter is ignored.
200 SITE command was accepted
```

**System action**
The parameter is ignored and processing continues.

**Operator response**
Not applicable.
User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the specified parameter. If the client is a z/OS FTP client, see the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about the SUBSYS parameter.

System programmer response
Not applicable.

Problem determination
Not applicable.

Source
Not applicable.

Module
Not applicable.

Routing code
Not applicable.

Descriptor code
Not applicable.

200-: The keyword keyword value of value is not valid. Parameter ignored.

Explanation
The value specified for the keyword is not valid. Valid values for JESSTATUS are ACTIVE, INPUT, OUTPUT, and ALL. Valid values for JESENTRYLIMIT are whole numbers between 1 and 1024. Valid values for JESINTERFACELEVEL are 1 and 2. Valid values for JESOWNER and JESJOBNAME are a character string that can include the asterisk (*) and question mark (?) wildcards.

System action
The parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the parameter. See the information about the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.

200: Transferring PDS directory information.

Explanation
PDS directory information will be transmitted along with the PDS member.

System action
None.
User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Translate file ‘file’ invalid. SBDATACONN ignored.

Explanation
A SITE subcommand was entered with an SBDATACONN parameter that specified a file name, but FTP encountered an error while trying to load its translate tables using file. Possible errors include an invalid header record or incorrect file length. (The file must contain exactly 768 bytes of data.) The SBDATACONN parameter is ignored.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Ensure that the file name specified is correct. It must be a fully qualified name, and the file must contain translate tables in the format generated by the CONVXLAT utility.

System programmer response
If FTP tracing was active, an EZY message will appear in FTP’s system log and trace output explaining why FTP cannot use the file.

200-: Translate file ‘file’ not found. SBDATACONN ignored.

Explanation
A SITE subcommand was entered with an SBDATACONN parameter that specified a file name, but FTP was unable to open file. The SBDATACONN parameter is ignored.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Ensure that the file name specified on the SBDATACONN parameter is a fully qualified name of an existing MVS data set or z/OS UNIX file.

System programmer response
If the file name is correct, look in the FTP server’s trace for the reason why FTP cannot open the file.

200-: Translate file for Xlate name ‘name’ not found. Xlate ignored.

Explanation
A SITE subcommand was entered with an Xlate parameter to specify a translate table file but FTP was unable to find or open a file for that Xlate name. The Xlate parameter is ignored.
**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
If the name provided was correct, contact the system programmer for the FTP server.

**System programmer response**
Ensure that a binary translate table file exists as hlq.name.TCPXLBIN, or if you wish to use a file with a different name, ensure that an environment variable was set at FTP server start to specify the different name. The environment variable must be called _FTPXLATE_name, the environment variable name must be all uppercase, and the environment variable must be set to a fully qualified file name. The FTP server's trace will contain the environment variables that were defined when the server was started. It will also contain the name of the file that FTP tried to open in response to the SITE command and the reason why the file could not be opened.

**200-: Translate file for Xlate name 'name' not valid. Xlate ignored.**

**Explanation**
A SITE subcommand was entered with an Xlate parameter, but FTP encountered an error while trying to load translate tables from the file indicated by name. Possible errors include an invalid header record or incorrect file length. (The file must contain exactly 768 bytes of data.) The Xlate parameter is ignored.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
If name is correct, contact the system programmer for the FTP server.

**System programmer response**
Ensure that hlq.name.TCPXLBIN, or the file specified by the _FTPXLATE_name environment variable, contains translate tables in the format generated by the CONVXLAT utility. If FTP tracing was active, an EZY message will appear in FTP's system log and trace output explaining why FTP cannot use the file.

**200-: UCOUNT parameter (value) is neither numeric, nor P. UCOUNT ignored.**

**Explanation**
The value of the UCOUNT parameter, value, was not a numeric value, nor was it the letter P.

**System action**
The parameter is ignored.

**User response**
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value specified for the UCOUNT parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information on the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.
200-: **UCOUNT parameter** (*value*) **must be between 1 and 59, or P. UCOUNT ignored.**

**Explanation**
The SITE command was specified with the UCOUNT parameter, but the value, *value*, specified for the UCOUNT parameter was outside the valid numeric range.

**System action**
The UCOUNT parameter is ignored.

**User response**
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the *z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands* for information on the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

200-: **Umask invalid syntax. Specify UMASK umask_value. UMASK ignored**

**Explanation**
The SITE command was issued with the UMASK parameter, but the syntax of the UMASK parameter was incorrect. The correct syntax is SITE UMASK *umask_value*, where *umask_value* is a 3 character octal number representing file permission bits.

**System action**
The UMASK parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the UMASK parameter. See the *z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands*, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

200-: **Umask value invalid. Specify Umask value as 1 - 3 octal digits**

**Explanation**
The SITE command was issued with the UMASK parameter, but the value specified for the UMASK parameter was invalid. The value specified for UMASK should be a 1 to 3 character octal number representing file permission bits.

**System action**
The UMASK parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the UMASK parameter. See the *z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands*, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.
200-: Umask value missing. Specify Umask value as 1 - 3 octal digits

Explanation
The SITE command was issued with the UMASK parameter, but no value was specified for the UMASK parameter. The value specified for UMASK should be a 1 to 3 character octal number representing file permission bits.

System action
The UMASK parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the UMASK parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

200-: Unable to set up conversion between 'parm1' and 'parm2'. SBDATACONN ignored.

Explanation
A SITE subcommand was entered with an SBDATACONN parameter. A code set convertor was successfully opened, but FTP was unable to set up single-byte translate tables using the requested code sets. The SBDATACONN parameter is ignored.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Ensure that the requested code set names are for single-byte code pages. SBDATACONN is not supported for double-byte. See the z/OS XL C/C++ Programming Guide for information on supported code set converters and valid code set names.

200-: Unable to set up conversion between UCS-2 and codeset

Explanation
The FTP server was unable to setup a conversion between UCS-2 and EBCDIC or EBCDIC and UCS-2 when SITE UCSHOSTCS was received.

System action
UCSHOSTCS is ignored.
User response
If you want to change the UCSHOSTCS value, reissue the SITE UCSHOSTCS command to change the EBCDIC code set. For information about UCSHOSTCS, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Unit ignored. “value” is not a valid unit parameter.

Explanation
The value, value, specified for the UNIT parameter was not a valid unit name. The value specified for UNIT must be 8 characters or less.

System action
The Unit parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE command with a valid value for the UNIT parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Unrecognized parameter ‘parameter=operand’ on SITE command.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was entered with the parameter parameter, but parameter was not a valid SITE subcommand parameter.

System action
The parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE subcommand with a valid parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Unrecognized parameter ‘parameter’ on SITE command.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was entered with the parameter parameter, but parameter was not a valid SITE subcommand parameter.
System action
The parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the SITE subcommand with a valid parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: User userid is not authorized to filter on keyword. Its value remains value.

Explanation
The user ID must have SAF READ access to SDSF resource ISFCMD.FILTER.OWNER to change JESOWNER.

To change JESJOBNAME, the user ID must have SAF READ access to SDSF resource ISFCMD.FILTER.PREFIX.

The user ID must have SAF READ access to SDSF resource ISFCMD.DSP.INPUT.jesx, ISFCMD.DSP.ACTIVE.jesx, and ISFCMD.DSP.OUTPUT.jesx to set JESSTATUS to INPUT, ACTIVE, and OUTPUT, respectively. READ access to all three is required to set JESSTATUS to ALL. If the user ID has no access to the three ISFCMD.DSP.** SDSF resources the user ID will not be able to change JESOWNER, JESJOBNAME or JESSTATUS from their default values.

System action
The SITE parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Ensure that the user has the proper SAF resource access.

System programmer response
None.

200-: User user_name is not allowed to use SITE DEBUG

Explanation
The SITE command was specified with the DEBUG parameter. user_name is not permitted to change the debug (general tracing) options with the SITE command because the user is not allowed access by the server’s security product.

System action
The DEBUG parameter is ignored.

User response
Try again after your user ID is added to the resource class.
System programmer response

If the user is allowed to change debug options with the SITE command, permit the user to access the profile defined by the security product. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP Diagnosis Guide for information about Start Tracing after FTP initialization, the SERVAUTH class, and the profile that restricts the use of the SITE DEBUG command.

200-: User user_name is not allowed to use SITE DUMP

Explanation

The SITE command was specified with the DUMP parameter. The user is not permitted to change the dump (extended tracing) options with the SITE command because he is not allowed access by the server's security product.

System action

The DUMP parameter is ignored.

User response

Try again after your user ID is added to the resource class.

System programmer response

If the user is allowed to change debug options with the SITE command, permit the user to access the profile defined by the security product. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP Diagnosis Guide for information about Start Tracing after FTP initialization, the SERVAUTH class, and the profile that restricts the use of the SITE DEBUG command.

200-: VCOUNT parameter is not numeric. VCOUNT ignored.

Explanation

The value of the VCOUNT parameter, value, was not a numeric value.

System action

The parameter is ignored.

User response

Reissue the SITE command with a valid value specified for the VCOUNT parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response

None.

200-: VCOUNT parameter must be between 1 and 255. VCOUNT ignored.

Explanation

The SITE command was specified with the VCOUNT parameter, but the value, value, specified for the VCOUNT parameter was outside the valid range.

System action

The VCOUNT parameter is ignored.
User response
Reissue the command with a valid value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information on the parameters of the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

200-: volume for “dsname” is not mounted and noautomount is specified. DCBDSN parameter ignored.

Explanation
The SITE subcommand was issued with the DCBDSN parameter. The data set specified as the model DCB, dsname, was on a volume that was not mounted to the system and the FTP server could not mount the volume because NOAUTOMOUNT had been specified at the server.

System action
The DCBDSN parameter is ignored.

User response
Issue the SITE subcommand with the AUTOMOUNT parameter to allow the volume to be mounted.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Volume Free Cyls Trks Cyls-Trks Exts Use Attr

Explanation
The server received a SITE command with the QDISK parameter specified. The QDISK parameter requests space information for one or more volumes on the FTP server host. This reply is the second line of a header for a group of replies that the server sends to report space statistics for one or more volumes.

See reply code “200-: volume percent_free free_cylinders free_tracks largest_cyls largest_trks free_extents use_attribute” on page 503 for more information.

Example

```
site qdisk=vtamfv
CR1165 site: entered
>>> SITE qdisk=vtamfv
200- Percent Free Free Largest Free Use Attr
200- Volume Free Cyls Trks Cyls-Trks Exts Use Attr
200- VTAMFV 3 64 71 20 0 32 Private
200 SITE command was accepted
Command:

>>> SITE qdisk
200- Percent Free Free Largest Free Use Attr
200- Volume Free Cyls Trks Cyls-Trks Exts Use Attr
200- CPDLB3 58 1937 112 1523 0 99999+ Storage
200- CPDLB4 77 2570 76 2190 0 16 Storage
200- CPDLB0 44 486 158 461 0 26 Storage
200- CPDLB1 1 0 316 0 20 54 Storage
200 SITE command was accepted
Command:
```
**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

**Problem determination**
Not applicable.

**Source**
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

### 200-: Volume ignored. “value” is not a valid volume parameter

#### Explanation
The server detected a syntax error in the value, `value`, specified for the SITE VOLUME command. The value specified for VOLUME must be a volume serial number or a list of volume serial numbers.

#### System action
The Volume parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

#### User response
Issue the SITE command with a valid value for the VOLUME parameter. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information on the syntax of the SITE VOLUME subcommand.

#### System programmer response
None.

### 200-: volume percent_free free_cylinders free_tracks largest_cyls largest_trks free_extents use_attribute

#### Explanation
The server received a SITE command with the QDISK parameter specified. The QDISK parameter requests space information for one or more volumes on the FTP server host. This reply is one of a group of replies the server sends to report space statistics for one or more volumes.

In the message text:

- `volume`
  The volume serial number of a volume on the FTP server host.

- `percent_free`
  The percent of free space on the volume identified by the `volume` value.

- `free_cylinders`
  The number of free cylinders on the volume identified by the `volume` value.

- `free_tracks`
  The number of free tracks on the volume identified by the `volume` value.
**largest_cyls**
The number of cylinders in the largest free extent on the volume identified by the volume value.

**largest_trks**
The number of tracks in the largest free extent on the volume identified by the volume value.

**free_extents**
The number of free extents on the volume identified by the volume value. If the number of free extents exceeds 99 999, the value 99999+ is displayed.

**use_attribute**
The use attribute of the volume identified by the volume value.

**Example**

```
>>> SITE qdisk=vtamfv
200-           Percent    Free     Free     Largest    Free
200- Volume Free  Cyls     Trks     Cyls-Trks Exts  Use Attr
200- VTAMFV      3        64       71         20     0     32 Private
200 SITE command was accepted
Command:

>>> SITE qdisk
200-           Percent    Free     Free     Largest    Free
200- Volume Free  Cyls     Trks     Cyls-Trks Exts  Use Attr
200- CPDLB3      58       1937     112        1523   0  99999+ Storage
200- CPDLB4      77       2570     76         2190   0     16 Storage
200- CPDLB0      44       486      158        461     0     26 Storage
200- CPDLB1       1        0       316         0   20     54 Storage
200 SITE command was accepted
Command:
```

**System action**
No action is needed.

**User response**
No action is needed.

**System programmer response**
No action is needed.

**Problem determination**
Not applicable.

**Source**
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

**200-: Volume volser could not be found.**

**Explanation**
The QDISK parameter was entered with volume serial number volser. The requested volume serial number could not be found.

**System action**
FTP continues.
200-: Waiting for mount for “dsname”

Explanation
The SIte subcommand was issued with the DCBDSN parameter. The data set specified as the model DCB, *dsname*, is on a volume that is not mounted to the system. The volume must first be mounted to the system.

System action
FTP waits for the volume for *dsname* to be mounted, then continues processing the DCBDSN parameter of the SIte subcommand.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Waiting for recall of “dsname”

Explanation
The SIte subcommand was issued with the DCBDSN parameter. The data set specified as the model DCB, *dsname*, is migrated and must be recalled.

System action
FTP waits for *dsname* to be recalled, then continues processing the DCBDSN parameter of the SIte subcommand.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Wrtapefastio ignored. Nowrtapefastio already specified on this Site command.

Explanation
The NOWRTAPEFastio parameter was already specified on this SIte subcommand. The WRTAPEFastio parameter is ignored.

System action
FTP continues.
User response
Issue the SIte subcommand again with the desired setting.

System programmer response
None.

200-: Xlate parameter (*xlate_name*) is more than 8 characters. Xlate ignored.

Explanation
*xlate_name* exceeds the maximum length of 8 characters.

System action
Xlate is ignored.

User response
If you wish to use the Xlate parameter, reissue the command specifying an *xlate_name* that is no more than 8 characters long.

System programmer response
None.

202 reply codes

202: ACCT command not required - ignored

Explanation
The FTP server received the ACCT command, which is not supported under MVS. The command is ignored.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Use the USER command instead of the ACCT command. For more information about the USER command, see the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, or type HELP USER at the command line.

System programmer response
None.

202: ALLO not necessary, you may proceed

Explanation
The FTP server received the ALLO command, which is not supported under MVS. The command is ignored.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

202: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS \texttt{kill} command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command is in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

202: SITE not necessary; you may proceed

Explanation
The \texttt{SITE} subcommand was entered with no parameters.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

205 reply codes

205: Load module transfer syntax error

Explanation
An unexpected or incorrectly formatted load module transfer command was sent to the server. This is a violation of the load module transfer protocol.
System action
Load module transfer processing is aborted and the file transfer is completed using base processing. Any MVS Load modules transferred will not be executable on the target system.

User response
Contact your system programmer.

System programmer response
Ensure that the server and client are both Communications Server for z/OS. If they are not, contact the vendor of the non-IBM FTP program for service.

205: Load module transfer syntax error: blksize parameter missing.

Explanation
The blocksize parameter was missing from an XLMT DCB command. This is a violation of the load module transfer protocol.

System action
Load module transfer processing is aborted and the file transfer is completed using base processing. Any MVS Load modules transferred will not be executable on the target system.

User response
Contact your system programmer.

System programmer response
Ensure that the server and client are both Communications Server for z/OS. If they are not, contact the vendor of the non-IBM FTP program for service.

205: Load module transfer syntax error: lrecl parameter missing.

Explanation
The logical record length parameter was missing from an XLMT DCB command. This is a violation of the load module transfer protocol.

System action
Load module transfer processing is aborted and the file transfer is completed using base processing. Any MVS Load modules transferred will not be executable on the target system.

User response
Contact your system programmer.

System programmer response
Ensure that the server and client are both Communications Server for z/OS. If they are not, contact the vendor of the non-IBM FTP program for service.

211 reply codes
211: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

**Explanation**
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS `kill` command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

**System action**
The subcommand in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

211-: Confidence level in data transfers is neither checked nor reported

**Explanation**
This message is displayed as part of the STAT subcommand output when the statement CHKCONFIDENCE is set to FALSE.

**System action**
Processing continues.

**User response**
If you want to activate confidence checking and reporting, see the CHKCONFIDENCE statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about coding the CHKCONFIDENCE statement in FTP.DATA.

**System programmer response**
None.

211-: Confidence level in data transfers is checked and reported

**Explanation**
This message is part of the STAT reply. It means that the confidence level in successful completion of data transfers in the FTP server will be determined and reported in FTP log message EZYFS86I. The CHKCONFIDENCE TRUE FTP.DATA statement sets this condition. Message EZYFS86I is issued when FTPLOGGING is active.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.
211-: Confidence level in data transfers is not checked or reported

**Explanations**

This message is part of the STAT reply. It means that the confidence level in successful completion of a data transfer in the FTP server will not be determined or reported in FTP log message EZYFS86I. This does not disable error reporting. The CHKCONFIDENCE FALSE FTP.DATA statement sets this condition.

**System action**

FTP continues.

**User response**

None.

**System programmer response**

None.

**Module**

EZAFTPRT

**Destination**

ftpstat

211-: DBSUB is set to **dbsub**

**Explanations**

DBSUB can be set to either TRUE or FALSE.

*dbsub* is one of the following values:

- **TRUE**
  - Indicates that a substitution character is used when untranslatable characters are encountered during the data transfer.

- **FALSE**
  - Indicates that the data transfer will fail when an untranslatable character is encountered during file transfer. FALSE is the default setting.

The DBSUB value is set by coding the DBSUB statement in FTP.DATA, or by using the SITE subcommand with the DBSUB or NODBSUB parameter. See the description of the DBSUB statement in **z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference** for more information about coding the DBSUB statement. See the information about the SITE subcommand in **z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands** for more information about the DBSUB and NODBSUB parameters.

**System action**

FTP continues.

**User response**

None.

**System programmer response**

None.
Module
EZAFTPRT

Destination
ftpstat()

211: End

Explanation
The server sent a 211- message to the client in response to a FEAT command. This message signals the end of the current message. See RFC 2389 for more information about the FEAT command. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

211-: Extensions supported

Explanation
The server received a FEAT command from the client. This reply code is followed immediately by a list of features or extensions supported by the server. See RFC 2389 for more information about the FEAT command. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

211-: ISPFSTATS is set to ispfstats

Explanation
ISPFSTATS can be set to either TRUE or FALSE. When ISPFSTATS is set to TRUE, ISPF Statistics of a PDS member that was transferred to the FTP client will be updated or created. The default setting is FALSE.

ispfstats is either TRUE or FALSE.

System action
FTP Continues.
211: no Extensions supported

Explanation
The server received a FEAT command from the client. The server supports no features or extensions with an architected FEAT response. See RFC 2389 for more information about the FEAT command. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

211-: Outbound MBCS ASCII data uses lt_chars line terminator

Explanation
This reply is issued in response to the STAT command. Each line of multi-byte data being transferred to the client and translated to ASCII in the FTP server will use the displayed line terminator. This value is determined by the SITE command MBSENDEOL parameter or the MBSENDEOL FTP.DATA statement. lt_chars is the line terminator that will be used. Values for lt_chars are:

- CRLF: Multi-byte data translated to ASCII will use the combination of a carriage return (x'0D') and line feed (x'0A') to terminate each line. This is the default and the standard line terminator defined by RFC 959. The z/OS server and client can receive ASCII data only in this format.
- CR: Multi-byte data translated to ASCII will use only a carriage return (x'0D') to terminate each line.
- LF: Multi-byte data translated to ASCII will use only a line feed (x'0A') to terminate each line.
- NONE: Multi-byte data translated to ASCII will use no line terminator characters.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Change the setting, if necessary, with the SITE command MBSENDEOL parameter or MBSENDEOL FTP.DATA statement.
System programmer response
None.

211:- Outbound SBCS ASCII data uses \textit{lt\_chars} line terminator

Explanation
This reply is issued in response to the STAT command. Each line of single-byte data being transferred to the client and translated to ASCII in the FTP server will use the displayed line terminator. This value is determined by the SITE command SBSENDEOL parameter or the SBSENDEOL FTP.DATA statement.

\textit{lt\_chars} is the line terminator that will be used. Values for \textit{lt\_chars} are:

\textbf{CRLF}
Single-byte data translated to ASCII will use the combination of a carriage return (x'0D') and line feed (x'0A') to terminate each line. This is the default and the standard line terminator defined by RFC 959. The z/OS server and client can receive ASCII data only in this format.

\textbf{CR}
Single-byte data translated to ASCII will use only a carriage return (x'0D') to terminate each line.

\textbf{LF}
Single-byte data translated to ASCII will use only a line feed (x'0A') to terminate each line.

\textbf{NONE}
Single-byte data translated to ASCII will use no line terminator characters.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Change the setting with the SITE command SBSENDEOL parameter or SBSENDEOL FTP.DATA statement if necessary.

System programmer response
None.

211:-: Partitioned data sets will be created in extended format.

Explanation
This reply is used only when DIRECTORY is defined and PDSTYPE is set to PDSE. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for information about the DIRECTORY and PDSTYPE statements in FTP.DATA. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about the DIRECTORY and PDSTYPE parameters of the SIte subcommand.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.
211-: Records on input tape are fixed format

**Explanation**
This message is part of the STAT reply. It means that a value of F was specified for READTAPEFormat and the record format for an input tape is expected to be fixed. This value must be consistent with the tape label when the data set is opened.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

211-: Records on input tape are lrecl X format

**Explanation**
This message is part of the STAT reply. It means that a value of X was specified for READTAPEFormat and the record format for an input tape is expected to be lrecl X. This value must be consistent with the tape label when the data set is opened.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

211-: Records on input tape are spanned format

**Explanation**
This message is part of the STAT reply. It means that a value of S was specified for READTAPEFormat and the record format for an input tape is expected to be spanned. This value must be consistent with the tape label when the data set is opened.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.
211-: Records on input tape are unspecified format

Explanation
This message is part of the STAT reply. It means that no value was specified for READTAPEFormat and the record format for an input tape will not be known until the data set is opened.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

211-: Records on input tape are variable format

Explanation
This message is part of the STAT reply. It means that a value of V was specified for READTAPEFormat and the record format for an input tape is expected to be variable. This value must be consistent with the tape label when the data set is opened.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

211-: SBSUBCHAR is set to sbsubchar

Explanation
During the file transfer, untranslatable codepoints will be replaced by the substitution character sbsubchar. This setting is ignored if SBSUB is set to FALSE. If SPACE is specified, the ASCII or EBCDIC representation of a blank will be substituted.

sbsubchar is either a SPACE or a substitution in hexadecimal.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.
211-: SBSUB is set to *sbsub*

**Explanation**
SBSUB can be set to either TRUE or FALSE. *sbsub* is one of the following values:

**TRUE**
Indicates that a substitution character is used when untranslatable characters are encountered during the data transfer.

**FALSE**
Indicates that the data transfer will fail when an untranslatable character is encountered during file transfer. FALSE is the default setting.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

211-: Server site variable *statement_name* is set to *value*

**Explanation**
This message is displayed as part of the STAT command reply. *statement_name* is the name of the statement coded in the server FTP.DATA file.

*value* is the current setting of *statement_name*. It is the default value assigned by FTP, the value that you specified in the FTP.DATA file, or the most recent value that you assigned with a *site* command to the server.

**System action**
Processing continues.

**User response**
If you want to change the setting of *statement_name* temporarily, use the *site* subcommand. See the Site subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for more information.

If your FTP client is z/OS, you can use the *site* subcommand to change *value* temporarily.

**System programmer response**
If you want to make a permanent change to *statement_name*, see the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for information about coding the statement specified by *statement_name*.

211-: Timer *timer_name* is set to *timer_value*

**Explanation**
This reply is part of the server STAT command response. It indicates the current setting for a timer used by FTP.
timer_name is the name of the timer as coded in FTP.DATA. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for a description of the FTP.DATA timer_name statement.

timer_value is the current setting of timer_name.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

211: The value of option option is undefined

Explanation
This reply is issued in response to the XSTA command and indicates that the value of the specified option is undefined.

option is the option specified on the XSTA command

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

211: TLS security is supported at the tlsRfcLevel level

Explanation
This reply is part of the server STAT command response. This reply indicates the level of RFC 4217 that is supported by the z/OS server.

In the reply text:

tlsRfcLevel
The level of support as coded with the TLSRFCLEVEL statement in the server's FTP.DATA file. See the FTP.DATA TLSRFCLEVEL statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for a description of the FTP.DATA TLSRFCLEVEL statement.

Example
211-TLS security is supported at the DRAFT level

System action
Processing continues.
User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

Problem determination
Not applicable.

Source
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

211-: UTF-8 encoding in use on the control connection

Explanation
The server received a STAT command from the client. This part of the STAT reply indicates that the server is currently using UTF-8 encoding for the control connection. See RFC 2640 for more information about UTF-8 encoding. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
If you do not want to use UTF-8 encoding for the control connection, issue the SITE CTRLCONN and LOCSITE CTRLCONN subcommands to change the control connection encoding. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for more information about the SITE and LOCSITE subcommands.

System programmer response
If you do not want the server to use or accept UTF-8 encoding on the control connection, remove the EXTENSIONS UTF8 statement from the server's FTP.DATA file. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about the EXTENSIONS statement.

213 reply codes

213: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.
System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

213: Status: number bytes transferred

Explanation
The STAT command was received as an Out Of Band command during data transfer. When the STAT command is received during data transfer, the server returns only the number of bytes transferred on the data connection.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

213: YYYYMMDDHHMMSS

Explanation
The MDTM command was issued to the FTP Server for a certain path name. This response indicates when the path name was last modified, according to the Gregorian calendar.

YYYY
is the year;

MM
is a number from 1 to 12 indicating the month;

DD
is a number from 1 to 31 indicating day of the month;

HH
is a number from 0 to 23 indicating hour of the day;

MM
is a number from 0 to 59 indicating minute of the hour;

SS
is a number from 0 to 61 indicating second of the minute, values 60 and 61 implying leap seconds.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

214 reply codes
214: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

**Explanation**
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS **kill** command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

**System action**
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**System programmer response**
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

214: XDSS *dsname*: extract the attributes of an MVS data set.

**Explanation**
Reply to HELP server xdss.

**Example**

```
help server xdss
EZA1701I >>> HELP XDSS
EZA1582I The foreign server has this help:
214 XDSS dsname: extract the attributes of an MVS data set.
```

**System action**
No action is needed.

**Operator response**
No action is needed.

**User response**
No action is needed.

**System programmer response**
No action is needed.

214-: READTAPEFormat=value Format of input tape data sets. Valid formats are

**Explanation**
Reply to HELP SITE.

214-: F (for fixed), V (for variable), S (for spanned),

**Explanation**
Reply to HELP SITE.
214-: X (for lrecl X), and blank (unspecified).

Explanation
Reply to HELP SITE.

215 reply codes

215: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

215: MVS is the operating system of this server. FTP Server is running on name.

Explanation
The FTP server handling the file transfer uses the MVS operating system. This is the FTP server that runs under z/OS UNIX System Services and is capable of handling z/OS UNIX files.

name is the name of the operating system.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

215: UNIX is the operating system of this server. FTP Server is running on name.

Explanation
The FTP server handling the file transfer uses the UNIX System Services operating system. This is the FTP server that runs under z/OS System Services and is capable of handling z/OS UNIX files.

name is the name of the operating system.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

220 reply codes

220: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

220: Connection will close if idle for more than timeout

Explanation
The FTP server was started with a timeout value of timeout. If there is no activity on the control connection between the client and the server for the specified amount of time, the control connection will end.

Note: The inactivity timer is not in effect during data transfer. The inactivity timer is only in effect during the time between the successful completion of one subcommand and the issuing of the next subcommand.

Note: The inactivity timer is for the control connection only. It has no effect on the data connection.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.
220: Connection will not timeout.

**Explanation**
The FTP server was started with no control connection timeout value. The control connection between the client and the server will stay active indefinitely, regardless of whether or not there is activity on the connection.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

220-: FTP *init_time* on *init_date*.

**Explanation**
The FTP client has successfully contacted the FTP server. The FTP was initiated at *init_time* on *init_date*.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

220-: *jobname* IBM FTP *version_release* at *hostname*, *init_time* on *init_date*.

**Explanation**
The FTP client successfully contacted the FTP server. The FTP server is at host *hostname*. The FTP server job, *jobname*, was initiated at *init_time* on *init_date*.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.
220: Reinitialized; Ready for new user.

**Explanation**
The FTP server is reinitialized and ready for a new user.

**System action**
The FTP server is reinitialized and waits for a new user.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

220-: The message was truncated.

**Explanation**
The FTP server banner message exceeded 100 lines. FTP server displays only the first 100 lines of the banner message.

**System action**
The FTP continues.

**User response**
Report the error to the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
Redesign the FTP banner message so it does not exceed 100 lines.

221 reply codes

221: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

**Explanation**
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS **kill** command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

**System action**
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.
221: Quit command received. Goodbye.

Explanation
The Quit command was received. The FTP session and the connection to the host ends.

System action
The FTP session ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

226 reply codes

226: Abort successful.

Explanation
The ABORT command was received and processed successfully.

System action
If a command is in progress, the command in progress ends. If a data transfer is in progress, the data transfer ends and the data connection is closed. If no command is in progress, no action is taken. The control connection remains active, and the FTP server waits for the next command from the client.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

226: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.
226-: Compression reduced bytes transferred by *percentage* percent

**Explanation**
Data is being transferred while in mode c (compressed). The compression algorithm has reduced the number of bytes of data that are transferred for the request by the percentage specified by the *percentage* value.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

226-: DBCS conversion to EBCDIC encountered invalid input (*number* errors)

**Explanation**
While converting mixed or pure DBCS data to EBCDIC, the server encountered input that is not valid such as a data byte that is not within the valid byte range.

*number* is the number of errors encountered in the source file.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Check the source data and correct any errors. Resubmit the data transfer request.

**System programmer response**
None.

226-: It is known to JES as *job_ID*

**Explanation**
This reply displays the job ID assigned by the Job Entry System (JES). Use this job ID to access the job through the JES. If the specified job ID is *UNKNOWN*, the retrieval of the job identifier from JES failed.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.
226: List completed successfully.

**Explanation**
A LIST command was successfully completed.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

226: Nlst completed successfully

**Explanation**
A command was issued to obtain an NLST file listing. The NLST command completed successfully.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

226-: One or more characters were substituted during the transfer

**Explanation**
During a single-byte data transfer, one or more untranslatable characters were found and were replaced by the substitution character.

The substitution character is specified by the SBSUBCHAR configuration option; substitution is enabled by the SBSUB configuration option. You can display the current SBSUB and SBSUBCHAR settings by sending a STAT command to the server.

See the SBSUB FTP.DATA statement and SBSUBCHAR FTP.DATA statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information.

See the SBSUB and SBSUBCHAR options of the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for more information.

See the STATUS subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for more information.

**System action**
FTP continues.
User response
If substitution is acceptable, and the current SBSUBCHAR setting is acceptable, no action is needed. Otherwise, issue the S1te subcommand from the z/OS FTP client to change the current settings, and transfer the file again.

Tip: If your client is not the z/OS FTP client, you can use the QUOTE subcommand to send a SITE command to the server.

System programmer response
None.

226: Statistics have been updated for the PDS member that was transferred

Explanation
Statistics had to be updated for the PDS member that was transferred because the PDS member that it replaced had statistics. ISPFSTATS setting of FALSE was ignored.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

226: Transfer completed (data was truncated)

Explanation
A store request or a request to submit a job contains data with a record length that is longer than the record length of the destination data set. Some of the data was truncated (lost).

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Specify a logical record length for the destination data set that is big enough for the largest record that is transferred.

System programmer response
None.

226: Transfer completed (lines were wrapped)

Explanation
A store request or a request to submit a job contains data with a record length that is longer than the record length of the destination data set. However, because the WRAPRECORD option is in effect, the data is wrapped into the next record instead of being truncated (lost).
System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

226: Transfer completed (number translation errors)

Explanation
A data transfer request (retrieve or store) or a request to submit a job contains data that must the translated to or from a double-byte character set. The number translation errors that occurred during the translation process is specified by number.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

226: Transfer completed successfully.

Explanation
The requested data transfer command successfully completed.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

226: Transfer completed successfully, warning SELECT file too large

Explanation
An SQL query was submitted through FTP. The length of the SQL statement in the input file exceeded 32 765 characters. The SQL statement was truncated to 32 765 characters and submitted to Db2.

System action
FTP continues.
User response
Check the input file used to submit the query. If necessary, correct the SQL statement in the input file, and resubmit the query.

System programmer response
None.

226-: Unicode to EBCDIC conversion resulted in number substitutions

Explanation
The requested data transfer command completed. The number of Unicode characters that could not be converted to the EBCDIC code page is specified by the number value. Those characters were replaced with the EBCDIC substitution character.

Substitution is allowed by the current UCSSUB setting. If substitution had not been allowed, the file transfer would have failed.

See the UCSSUB statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about the UCSSUB statement in FTP.DATA file. See the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about using the SITE subcommand to change the UCSSUB setting.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

227 reply codes

227: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.
227: Entering Passive Mode \((h1,h2,h3,h4,p1,p2)\)

**Explanation**
The server received the PASV subcommand. The server successfully entered passive mode and is listening on the socket indicated by \(h1,h2,h3,h4,p1,p2\), where \(h1-h4\) are the host IP address and \(p1,p2\) are the port number.

**System action**
FTP creates the server socket and listens on that socket.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

229 reply codes

229: Entering Extended Passive Mode (\(|||port\_number||\))

**Explanation**
The server received the EPSV command. The server successfully opened a data socket, and is listening on the socket. The IP address associated with the listening socket is the same as the IP address used for the control connection.

\(port\_number\) is the port number associated with the listening data socket.

**System action**
The FTP server continues processing commands on the control connection. The server expects the client to create a data socket and connect it to the IP address of the control connection and port number indicated in the EPSV reply.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

230 reply codes

230: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

**Explanation**
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS \texttt{k111} command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.
System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

230-: Password was changed.

Explanation
The PASS command was entered in the format PASS old_pass/new_pass/new_pass to change the password or password phrase during login. The user's password or password phrase was changed. The user can no longer log on to the system using the old password or password phrase.

System action
The user's password or password phrase is changed. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

230-: Processing FTPS.RC configuration file - filename

Explanation
The FTPS.RC user-level configuration file was found and opened for read access. The FTP server will parse and execute each line.

filename is the FTPS.RC user-level configuration file.

See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for more information about the user-level configuration file.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

230: The email address entered is in an incorrect format.

Explanation
The anonymous user entered a bad email address, but the user is still allowed to log in successfully.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

230-: The message was truncated.

Explanation
The FTP server banner message exceeded 100 lines and was truncated.

System action
The FTP continues.

User response
Report the error to the system programmer.

System programmer response
Redesign the FTP server banner message so that it does not exceed 100 lines.

230-: Unable to open FTPS.RC configuration file - filename - errno

Explanation
The FTPS.RC user-level configuration file was located, but could not be opened for read access.
filename is the FTPS.RC user-level configuration file.
errno is the decimal z/OS UNIX Return Code. These Return Codes are listed and described in the z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes. The errno provides information about why the file could not be opened. A common problem is that the file name permission settings are incorrect.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Contact the system programmer with the error.

System programmer response
Correct the problem indicated by errno. If the problem is caused by incorrect permission bits, use the CHMOD command to change the permission settings of filename.

230-: Unrecognized command - cmd - entered

Explanation
The user-level configuration file contains a command that is not recognized. The command must be CD, CWD or SITE. The command is ignored.
cmd is the command that was not recognized.

**System action**
The command was ignored. FTP continues.

**User response**
Correct the error in the user-level configuration file. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer with the error.

**System programmer response**
Correct the error in the user-level configuration file. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for more information about setting user-level options using FTPS.RC.

230: *user_id* is logged on. Working directory is “*directory*”.

**Explanation**
The named user successfully logged on.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

230-: User *userid* is an authorized user

**Explanation**
The USER command was received specifying the same username that was received during authentication negotiation. The username is authorized and no password or password phrase is required. The client is logged in as *userid*.

*userid* is the user ID received from the client on the USER command

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.
230-: Unrecognized parameter 'parameter=operand'on SITE command.

Explanation
The user-level configuration file contains a SITE command with a parameter or operand that is not recognized.

*parameter* is the SITE command parameter.

*operand* is the parameter operand.

System action
The parameter is ignored. FTP continues.

User response
Notify the system programmer.

System programmer response
Correct the error in the user-level configuration file. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for more information about setting user-level options using FTPS.RC.

234 reply codes

234: Security environment established - ready for negotiation

Explanation
This reply is in response to the AUTH command. The FTP server is willing to accept the security mechanism specified on the command.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

235 reply codes

235: ADAT=base64EncodedData

Explanation
The client connected to the server using GSSAPI authentication and sent an ADAT command. The server must send an ADAT reply containing the authentication data. The server does not require another ADAT command from the client.

*base64EncodedData* is the server's authentication data.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

235: GSSAPI Authentication succeeded

Explanation
The client connected to the server and GSSAPI authentication was successfully negotiated.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250 reply codes

250: Cancel successful

Explanation
A job submitted through the Job Entry Subsystem (JES) was canceled due to user request.

System action
The job is canceled. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.
System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

250-: Compression reduced bytes transferred by *percentage* percent

Explanation
Data is being transferred while in mode c (compressed). The compression algorithm has reduced the number of bytes of data that are transferred for the request by the percentage shown in by *percentage*.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250: *dsname* deleted.

Explanation
The indicated data set was deleted by user request.

System action
The data set is deleted. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250: *dsname* deleted from migration volume.

Explanation
The data set is migrated and was deleted from the migration volume. Note that if the migration and recall facility is currently inactive, the actual delete might occur later when the facility is activated.

System action
FTP continues.
250: Data structure is File

Explanation
The STRU subcommand was received by the FTP server requesting that the file structure for data transfer be set to FILE. The server processed the command and changed the file structure to FILE.

System action
The file structure is set to FILE structure.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250: Data structure is Record

Explanation
The STRU subcommand was received by the FTP server requesting that the file structure for data transfer be set to RECORD. The server processed the command and changed the file structure to RECORD.

System action
The file structure is set to RECORD structure.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250-: DBCS conversion to EBCDIC encountered invalid input (number errors)

Explanation
While converting mixed or pure DBCS data to EBCDIC, the server encountered invalid input such as a data byte that is not within the valid byte range.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Check the source data and correct any errors. Resubmit the data transfer request.
System programmer response
None.

250: DCB saved, send next command for load module transfer

Explanation
The DCB parameters required for the temporary data set have been saved.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250: “directory” is the working directory name prefix.

Explanation
A CWD command was issued that caused the current working directory of the server to be changed to the MVS high level qualifier directory.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250: directory remains "old_directory".

Explanation
A CWD subcommand was entered to change the current working directory, but the FTP server was unable to successfully change the directory. The directory remains unchanged from the old directory.

System action
The directory is unchanged. FTP continues.

User response
This reply is accompanied by other replies that indicate the problem. Correct the errors indicated by the other replies.

System programmer response
None.
250-: Error mounting “dsname”;

Explanation
A CWD command was issued to change the current working directory to dsname. dsname was an existing MVS data set that was catalogued on an unmounted volume. The FTP server needed to mount the volume for the data set in order to determine whether or not the data set was a partitioned data set. The mount of the volume for dsname failed. The server was unable to complete the CWD command.

System action
The server attempts to mount the data set, but the mount is unsuccessful. The current working directory is not changed.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Determine why the mount of the volume failed and correct the problem.

250-: Error retrieving "dsname";

Explanation
A CWD command was issued to change the current working directory to dsname data set was an existing MVS data set that was migrated. The FTP server needed to recall the data set in order to determine whether or not the data set was a partitioned data set. The recall of migrated data set dsname failed.

System action
The server attempts to recall the data set, but the recall is unsuccessful. The current working directory is not changed.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Determine why the recall of the migrated data set failed and correct the problem.

250: z/OS UNIX directory directory is the current working directory

Explanation
The user issued the CWD command to change the current working directory. The CWD command completed successfully and changed the current working directory to a z/OS UNIX directory indicated by directory.

System action
The current working directory is changed to the new directory.

User response
None.
System programmer response
None.

**250-: It is known to JES as job_ID.**

**Explanation**
This reply displays the job ID assigned to a job by the Job Entry System (JES). Use this job ID to access the job through the JES. If the specified job ID is "UNKNOWN", the retrieval of the job identifier from JES failed.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

**250-: JES SSI interface return code rc.**

**Explanation**
The Subsystem Interface (SSI) between FTP and JES completed with a non-zero return code. The IEFSSREQ macro completed with the specified decimal value in register 15. The meaning of each value is described in the z/OS MVS Using the Subsystem Interface.

**System action**
The data transfer ends.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

**250-: JESENTRYLIMIT of number reached. Additional entries not displayed**

**Explanation**
More jobs matched the selection criteria but were not displayed due to the JESENTRYLIMIT value shown.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.
System programmer response
None.

250-: JES SSI function \textit{function} SSOBRETN = \textit{rc}

\textbf{Explanation}
An unexpected SSOBRETN value was received from the Subsystem Interface (SSI).
\textit{function} is the 2-digit SSI function code.
\textit{rc} is the decimal SSOBRETN return code value.

\textbf{System action}
FTP continues normally.

\textbf{User response}
See the \textit{z/OS MVS Using the Subsystem Interface} for a description of the SSI function codes and associated return codes (SSOBRETN).

System programmer response
None.

250: List completed successfully.

\textbf{Explanation}
A list command was successfully completed.

\textbf{System action}
FTP continues.

\textbf{User response}
None.

System programmer response
None.

250: Nlst completed successfully

\textbf{Explanation}
A command was issued to obtain a NLST. The NLST command completed successfully.

\textbf{System action}
FTP continues.

\textbf{User response}
None.
System programmer response
None.

250: *old data set* renamed to *new data set*

**Explanation**
The indicated data set was renamed.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

250-: One or more characters were substituted during the transfer

**Explanation**
During a data transfer, one or more untranslatable characters were found and were replaced by the substitution character.

You can enable or disable single byte transfer substitution with the SITE command SBSUB and NOSBSUB parameters; or by coding the SBSUB statement in FTP.DATA. You can specify the single byte transfer substitution character with the SITE command SBSUBCHAR parameter, or by coding an SBSUBCHAR statement in FTP.DATA.

You can enable or disable double byte transfer substitution with the SITE command DBSUB and NODBSUB parameters; or by coding the DBSUB statement in FTP.DATA.

See the descriptions of the DBSUB statement, the SBSUB statement, and the SBSUBCHAR statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about the DBSUB, SBSUB, and SBSUBCHAR statements in FTP.DATA. See the descriptions of the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for more information about the DBSUB, SBSUB, and SBSUBCHAR parameters.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

250: Rename requested and the new name is the same as the old.

**Explanation**
A RENAME was requested and the new file name is the same as the old. The file is not renamed and a normal completion is returned to the client.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250-: Statistics have been updated for the PDS member that was transferred

Explanation
Statistics had to be updated for the PDS member that was transferred, because the PDS member that it replaced had statistics. ISPFSTATS setting of FALSE was ignored.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250-: The message was truncated.

Explanation
The FTP server banner message exceeded 100 lines and was truncated.

System action
The FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250: The working directory “directory” is a partitioned data set

Explanation
A CWD command was issued that caused the current working directory of the server to be changed to the MVS partitioned data set directory.

System action
FTP continues.
250-: The working directory might be a load library

Explanation
As a result of the CWD command, the FTP server's working directory is a PDS or a PDSE with RECFM=U. This might be load library, and load module transfer processing might be attempted for this directory.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250: Transfer completed (data was truncated)

Explanation
A store request or a request to submit a job contains data whose record length is longer than that of the destination data set. Some of the data was truncated (lost).

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Specify a logical record length for the destination data set that is big enough for the largest record that is transferred.

System programmer response
None.

250: Transfer completed (lines were wrapped)

Explanation
A store request or a request to submit a job contains data whose record length is longer than that of the destination data set. However, because the WrapRecord option is in effect, the data is wrapped into the next record instead of being truncated (lost).

System action
FTP continues.
250: Transfer completed (number translation errors)

Explanation
A data transfer request (retrieve or store) or a request to submit a job contains data that must the translated to or from a double-byte character set. A total of number translation errors occurred during the translation process.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250: Transfer completed successfully.

Explanation
The requested data transfer command successfully completed.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250: Transfer completed successfully, warning SELECT file too large

Explanation
A SQL query was submitted through FTP. The length of the SQL statement in the input file exceeded 32765 characters. The SQL statement was truncated to 32765 characters and submitted to Db2.

System action
FTP continues.
User response
Check the input file used to submit the query. If necessary, correct the SQL statement in the input file, and resubmit the query.

System programmer response
None.

250: type size - send next command for load module transfer

Explanation
The server is ready to accept the next load module transfer command.

type
The type of load library that the server's current working directory points to (PDS or PDSE)

size
The size of temporary data set that will be required to transfer the load modules

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250-: Unicode to EBCDIC conversion resulted in number substitutions

Explanation
The requested data transfer command completed. There were number Unicode characters that could not be converted to the EBCDIC code page. Those characters were replaced with the EBCDIC substitution character.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250-: Waiting for mount for “dsname”

Explanation
A CWD command was issued to change the current working directory to dsname data set was an existing MVS data set that was catalogued on an unmounted volume. The FTP server needed to mount the volume for the data set in order to determine whether or not the data set was a partitioned data set.
System action
The FTP server waits for the volume to be mounted.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250-: Waiting for recall of “dsname”

Explanation
A CWD command was issued to change the current working directory to dsname. dsname was an existing MVS data set that was migrated. The FTP server needed to recall the data set in order to determine whether or not the data set was a partitioned data set.

System action
The server attempts to recall the data set.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250-: Working Directory for PUT is NULL Device;

250: for GET is “directory” partitioned data set.

Explanation
The user entered the CWD *DEV.NULL command to change the current working directory of the server to the NULL directory. When the current working directory is the NULL directory, data transferred to the server from the client (STOR or STOU) will not be stored at the server, but will be received and discarded. The NULL directory is used only for data transferred from the client to the server. Data transferred from the server to the client (RETR) will continue to use the working directory that was in effect prior to the issuance of the CWD *DEV.NULL command. The directory that will be used for the RETR command is the partitioned data set directory.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.
250-: Working Directory for PUT is NULL Device;
250: for GET is z/OS UNIX directory directory

Explanation
The user entered the CWD *DEV.NULL command to change the current working directory of the server to the NULL directory. When the current working directory is the NULL directory, data transferred to the server from the client (STOR or STOU) will not be stored at the server, but will be received and discarded. The NULL directory is used only for data transferred from the client to the server. Data transferred from the server to the client (RETR) will continue to use the working directory that was in effect prior to the issuance of the CWD *DEV.NULL command.
directory is the directory that will be used for the RETR command.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

250-: Working Directory for PUT is NULL Device;
250: for GET is “directory” name prefix.

Explanation
The user entered the CWD *DEV.NULL command to change the current working directory of the server to the NULL directory. When the current working directory is the NULL directory, data transferred to the server from the client (STOR or STOU) will not be stored at the server, but will be received and discarded. The NULL directory is used only for data transferred from the client to the server. Data transferred from the server to the client (RETR) will continue to use the working directory that was in effect prior to the issuance of the CWD *DEV.NULL command. The directory that will be used for the RETR command is the MVS high level qualifier directory.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

251 reply codes
251: Current working directory is not a PDS

Explanation
The client requested load module transfer processing, and the client current working directory is a PDS, but the server current working directory is a PDSE. Load module transfer processing is only permitted PDS to PDS or PDSE to PDSE. Load module transfer is not supported between different types of load libraries.

System action
The file transfer is aborted. FTP continues, and waits for the next subcommand.

User response
If you want load module transfer processing to be performed, change the server's working directory to a load library that is a PDS.

System programmer response
None.

251: Current working directory is not a PDSE

Explanation
The client requested load module transfer processing, and the client current working directory is a PDSE, but the server current working directory is a PDS. Load module transfer processing is only permitted PDS to PDS or PDSE to PDSE. Load module transfer is not supported between different types of load libraries.

System action
The file transfer is aborted. FTP continues, and waits for the next subcommand.

User response
If you want load module transfer processing to be performed, change the server's working directory to a load library that is a PDSE.

System programmer response
None.

252 reply codes

252: Current working directory is not a load library

Explanation
The client requested load module transfer processing, but the server current working directory is not a load library. A load library is a PDS or a PDSE with RECFM=U.

System action
The file transfer continues using base processing. Any MVS load modules transferred will not be executable on the target system.
User response
If you want load module transfer processing to be performed, change the server's working directory to a load library.

System programmer response
None.

252: No load module transfer processing necessary

Explanation
The client requested load module transfer processing, but the server determined that it is not necessary, because none of the files to be retrieved are actually load modules.

System action
The transfer operation continues using base processing.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

253 reply codes

253: Could not build a file list

Explanation
While performing load module transfer, the FTP server was unable to build a list of file names to transfer.

System action
Load module transfer processing ends and base processing continues. Any MVS load modules transferred will not be executable on the target system.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Verify adequate storage available for memory files.

253: No members of the data set match the selection pathnames

Explanation
The client requested load module transfer processing, but there are no files in the server's current working directory that match the selection criteria specified by the client.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
Check file name specified on the GET or MGET subcommand. If applicable, re-issue the GET or MGET command with a correct file name.

System programmer response
None.

254 reply codes

254: Load module transfer requires filetype=SEQ

Explanation
The client requested load module transfer processing, but the server filetype is not SEQ.

System action
Load module transfer processing ends and base processing continues.

User response
If you want load module transfer processing to be performed, send a SITE FILETYPE=SEQ command to the server.

System programmer response
None.

257 reply codes

257: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.
257: “directory” created.

Explanation
The indicated directory was created.

System action
The directory is created. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

257: “directory” is the z/OS UNIX working directory.

Explanation
The current working directory for storing and retrieving data from the FTP server is a z/OS UNIX directory specified by the directory value.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

257: “directory” is working directory.

Explanation
The current working directory for storing and retrieving data from the FTP server is MVS high level qualifier directory.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.
257: “directory” partitioned data set is working directory.

Explanation
If the current working directory is a partitioned data set (PDS), the user PDS name is listed here. For more information about PDSs, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.


Explanation
The MKD command was issued to create the new PDS but the server was unable to mount the volume on which the data set is to be allocated.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer for the server system.

System programmer response
Determine why the volume could not be mounted and correct the problem.

257: named pipe pathname created

Explanation
The FTP server received an XFIF command with the specified path name. The XFIF command is a z/OS FTP proprietary command that directs the FTP server to create a named pipe. The FTP server successfully created a named pipe with the specified path name.

In the message text:

pathname
The name of the named pipe.

Example

Command:
quote XFIF /tmp/named.pipe.sample
>>> XFIF /tmp/named.pipe.sample
257 named pipe /tmp/named.pipe.sample created
Command:
System action
Processing continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

Problem determination
Not applicable.

Source
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257-: Waiting for volume mount for volume volume

Explanation
The FTP server must wait for the indicated volume to be mounted before the command can be processed.

System action
The volume is mounted and the command is processed. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

257-: Working Directory for PUT is NULL Device;

257: for GET is “directory” partitioned data set.

Explanation
The current working directory for data transferred to the server from the client (STOR or STOU) is the NULL directory. Data transferred to the server will be received and discarded rather than stored at the server’s host system. MVS Partitioned Data Set directory will be used as the current working directory for transferring data from the server to the client (RETR command).

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.
257-: Working Directory for PUT is NULL Device;

257: for GET is z/OS UNIX directory directory.

Explanation
The current working directory for data transferred to the server from the client (STOR or STOU) is the NULL directory. Data transferred to the server will be received and discarded rather than stored at the server’s host system. The z/OS UNIX directory specified by the directory value will be used as the current working directory for transferring data from the server to the client (RETR command).

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

257-: Working Directory for PUT is NULL Device;

257: for GET is “directory” name prefix.

Explanation
The current working directory for data transferred to the server from the client (STOR or STOU) is the NULL directory. Data transferred to the server will be received and discarded rather than stored at the server’s host system. MVS high level qualifier directory will be used as the current working directory for transferring data from the server to the client (RETR command).

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

300 reply codes

300: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.
**System action**
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

**300: Restart command accepted, parameter restart checkpoint.**

**Explanation**
If a checkpoint for the restart is found by FTP, this reply indicates that the restart is successful. The value for the checkpoint parameter represents the ordinal (number) of the data byte where the restart begins.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

**331 reply codes**

**331: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress**

**Explanation**
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS `kill` command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

**System action**
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

**331: Send email address as password please.**

**Explanation**
The USER command was entered as anonymous to begin user login processing. The FTP server can be configured to require an email address to validate the anonymous user ID.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
Use the PASS subcommand in FTP to supply your email address to the remote host.

System programmer response
None.

331: Send password please.

Explanation
The USER command was entered to begin user login processing. The FTP server requires a password or password phrase to validate the user ID.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Use the PASS subcommand in FTP to supply your password or password phrase to the remote host. For more information, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.

334 reply codes

334: Using authentication mechanism mechanism

Explanation
The client connected to the server and sent an AUTH command requesting an authentication mechanism supported by the server.

mechanism is the authentication mechanism requested by the client

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

335 reply codes
**335 : ADAT=base64EncodedData**

**Explanation**
The client has connected to the server using GSSAPI authentication and sent in an ADAT command. The server must send an ADAT reply containing the authentication data. The server requires another ADAT command from the client.

*base64EncodedData* is the server's authentication data.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

**335 : More data needed**

**Explanation**
The client has connected to the server using GSSAPI authentication and sent in an ADAT command. The server requires another ADAT command from the client.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

**350 reply codes**

**350: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress**

**Explanation**
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS *kill* command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

**System action**
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**User response**
None.
System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

350: REST command accepted, parameter byte_transfer_offset.

Explanation
The server received a REST command from the client. The server accepted the REST command as valid. byte_transfer_offset is the REST command parameter.

System action
FTP continues. The next file transfer will start at byte_stream_offset within the stream of bytes that would be transmitted if the whole file were transferred.

User response
If the client is trying to resume an interrupted file transfer, no further action is needed. If the client does not want to resume an interrupted file transfer, issue quote REST 0 from the FTP client to nullify the REST command.

System programmer response
None.

350: RNFR accepted. Please supply new name for RNTO.

Explanation
The RNFR command, which specifies the data set to be renamed, was accepted. The FTP server is prompting the user to supply the new name for the data set.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Use the RNTO command to specify the new name for the data set to be renamed. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands, in the information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol for information about the RNFR and RNTO subcommands, or type HELP RNTO at the command line.

System programmer response
None.

400 reply codes

400: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.
System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

421 reply codes

421: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

421: connection terminated - setuid failure during REIN command processing. error

Explanation
The client entered the REIN command to reinitialize an FTP session back to the state of a new connection that has not logged in as user ID. In order to reset the user ID to a new user ID or to a state of no user ID, the server must change the user ID associated with the server to a superuser user ID. The server was unable to return to the superuser environment.

error is the LE run-time library error message for the failure. See the z/OS Language Environment Runtime Messages for a complete description of error.

System action
The FTP session ends.

User response
Try the connection and the failing command again. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Determine the cause of the error using the information contained in the message and correct the problem.
421: Open rejected due to insufficient resources.

**Explanation**
The FTP server attempted to create a new address space for the client session, but was unable to do so.

**System action**
FTP continues. The client connection ends.

**User response**
If the problem persists, contact the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
If necessary, re-create the problem with tracing. The trace messages will show the exact error received by the server when it attempted to fork the new address space. Correct the error indicated by the traces.

421: User Exit rejects open for connection.

**Explanation**
The FTP server is running with the security user exit FTCHKIP. The user exit does not allow the IP address to access the FTP server.

**System action**
FTP continues. The client connection is rejected.

**User response**
Contact the owner of the FTP server to have the IP address authorized in the FTCHKIP user exit.

**System programmer response**
If necessary, update the FTCHKIP user exit to allow the IP address to access the server.

425 reply codes

425: Can't open data connection.

**Explanation**
The server cannot open the data connection to transfer the data set.

**System action**
The data set is not transferred. FTP continues.

**User response**
None.
System programmer response
If necessary, re-create the problem with FTP server trace active. The data connection error will create a trace record with a socket function return code. Determine the cause of the socket error and correct the problem.

425: Can't open passive connection.

Explanation
The FTP server received a PASV or EPSV command requesting that the server open a passive data connection (server does the “listen” rather than the “connect”). The server was unable to open the passive connection.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If necessary, re-create the problem with FTP server trace active. The open data connection error will create a trace record with a socket function return code. Determine the cause of the socket error and correct the problem.

425: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

425-: Server requires protected data connection.

Explanation
The FTP server processed a command that requires a data connection. The session is protected by a security mechanism and the protection level for the data connection is Clear. The minimum data connection protection required by the server is Safe or Private.

System action
FTP continues.
If you are using the z/OS FTP client, issue the PROTect SAFE or PROTect PRIVATE subcommand to set the protection level for data transfers on the data connections.

**System programmer response**
None.

**425: Unable to open data connection.**

**Explanation**
The server cannot open the data connection to transfer the data.

**System action**
The data is not transferred. FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
If necessary, re-create the problem with FTP server trace active. The data connection error will create a trace record with a socket function return code. Determine the cause of the socket error and correct the problem.

**426 reply codes**

**426: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress**

**Explanation**
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS `kill` command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

**System action**
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

**426: Connection closed; transfer aborted.**

**Explanation**
The FTP server received an Out Of Band ABOR command from the FTP client requesting that the data transfer in progress end. The FTP server aborted the data transfer.
System action
The data transfer in progress is aborted. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

426: Data connection aborted

Explanation
The FTP server closed the data connection because of an error reported in a previous reply.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

426-: Data set dsname is allocated to another job and is unavailable for cmd command.

Explanation
The cmd command was issued but the server was unable to allocate the data set because it is already allocated to another job.

System action
None.

User response
Try again later.

System programmer response
None.

450 reply codes

450: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.
System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

450: Data set dsname is allocated to another job and is unavailable for cmd command.

Explanation
The cmd command was issued but the server was unable to allocate the data set because it is already allocated to another job.

System action
None.

User response
Try again later.

System programmer response
None.

450: JESGET failed, could not allocate send buffer

Explanation
While attempting to send a file, a buffer was not available.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the command later.

System programmer response
None.

450-: Record too long

Explanation
During the transmission of a file, an incomplete record was encountered.

System action
FTP continues.
User response
Reissue the command.

System programmer response
None

450: timer expired waiting for read process to open *pathname*

Explanation
The FTP server received a STOR (store) or APPE (append) command while UNIXFILETYPE=FIFO was configured. When UNIXFILETYPE=FIFO is configured, the target of a STOR or APPE command is a named pipe instead of a regular z/OS UNIX file. The FTP server cannot write to a named pipe until another process opens the named pipe for reading. The FTP server waited for the number of seconds specified by the FIFOOPENTIME configuration option for another process to open the specified path name. The FIFOOPENTIME time limit expired before a process could open the specified path name for reading.

See the UNIXFILETYPE (FTP client and server) statement and the FIFOOPENTIME (FTP client and server) statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about these configuration options.

In the message text:

*pathname*  
The path name of the named pipe.

Example

```
put /etc/hosts /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo
>>> PORT 9,2,1,3,4,35
200 Port request OK.
>>> STOR /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo
125 Waiting for read process to open /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo
125 Transfer request aborted
450 timer expired waiting for read process to open /tmp/etc.hosts.fifo
Command:
```

System action
FTP fails the file transfer command.

User response
Perform the following steps:

1. Increase the FIFOOPENTIME configured value before attempting the file transfer again.
   - From the z/OS FTP client:
     a. Issue the STAT (FIFOOPENTIME subcommand to determine the FIFOOPENTIME configured value.
     b. Issue the SIte subcommand with the FIFOOPENTIME parameter to specify a larger value.
   - From any FTP client:
     a. Use the QUOTE subcommand to send an XSTA (FIFOOPENTIME command to the FTP server to determine the FIFOOPENTIME configured value.
     b. Use the QUOTE subcommand to send a SITE command with the FIFOOPENTIME parameter to the FTP server to specify a larger value.
   - See the information about the SIte subcommand and the STATus subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about the FIFOOPENTIME configuration option.

FTP reply codes 567
2. Reissue the FTP subcommand that caused the FTP client to send the STOR or APPE command to the FTP server.

If these actions do not resolve the problem, notify the system programmer.

**System programmer response**

Start a process at the FTP server host to read from the path name specified by the `pathname` value, and tell the user to attempt the file transfer again.

**Problem determination**

See the system programmer response.

**Source**

z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

### 450: timer expired waiting for write process to open `pathname`

**Explanation**

The FTP server received a RETR command while UNIXFILETYPE=FIFO was configured. When UNIXFILETYPE=FIFO is configured, the target of a RETR command is a named pipe instead of a regular z/OS UNIX file. The FTP server cannot read from a named pipe until another process opens the named pipe for writing. The FTP server waited for the number of seconds specified by the FIFOOPENTIME configuration option for another process to open the specified path name. The FIFOOPENTIME time limit expired before a process could open the specified path name for writing.

See the UNIXFILETYPE (FTP client and server) statement and the FIFOOPENTIME (FTP client and server) statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about these configuration options.

In the message text:

`pathname`

The path name of the named pipe.

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get new.fifo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;&gt;&gt; PORT 9,42,105,36,4,59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Port request OK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;&gt;&gt; RETR new.fifo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125-Waiting for write process to open /tmp/trash/new.fifo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 Transfer request aborted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450 timer expired waiting for write process to open /tmp/trash/new.fifo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Command:

**System action**

FTP fails the file transfer command.

**User response**

Perform the following steps:

1. Increase the FIFOOPENTIME configured value before attempting the file transfer again.
   - From the z/OS FTP client:
     a. Issue the STAT (FIFOOPENTIME subcommand to determine the FIFOOPENTIME configured value.
b. Issue the SITE subcommand with the FIFOOPENTIME parameter to specify a larger value.

• From any FTP client:
  a. Use the QUOTE subcommand to send an XSTA (FIFOOPENTIME command to the FTP server to
     determine the FIFOOPENTIME configured value.
  b. Use the QUOTE subcommand to send a SITE command with the FIFOOPENTIME parameter to
     the FTP server to specify a larger value.

• See the information about the SITE subcommand and the STATus subcommand in z/OS
  Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about the FIFOOPENTIME
  configuration option.

2. Reissue the FTP subcommand that caused the FTP client to send the RETR command to the FTP
server.

If these actions do not resolve the problem, notify the system programmer.

System programmer response
Start a process at the FTP server host to write to the path name, and tell the user to attempt the file
transfer again.

Problem determination
See the system programmer response.

Source
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

450: timer expired while reading from named pipe

Explanation
The server received a RETR command that specified a named pipe in the z/OS UNIX file system. The
server was able to open the named pipe, and was reading data from the named pipe. For the number of
seconds specified by the FIFOIOTIME configuration option, the server could not read data from the
named pipe. The FIFOIOTIME timer expired, which cancelled the read of the named pipe.

A possible cause of this error is that the process that writes data to the named pipe on the server host
stopped writing data without closing the named pipe.

Any data sent from the server to client before the timer expired was permanently removed from the
named pipe.

For more information about named pipes and the FIFOIOTIME configuration option, see the following
topics:
• The FIFOIOTIME (FTP client and server) statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration
  Reference.
• The SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands.
• The information about using z/OS UNIX System Services named pipes in z/OS Communications Server:

Example

| Command: |
| stat (fifoiotime |
| >>> XSTA (fifoiotime |
| 211-Timer FIFOIOTIME is set to 31 |
| 211 *** end of status *** |
| Command: |
| get /tmp/fifo.sample (rep |
System action
The server cancels the current file transfer, and waits for the next command.

User response
Report the error to the system programmer.

System programmer response
Perform the following steps:

1. Increase the FIFOIOTIME configured value.
   a. Issue the STAT (FIFOIOTIME command to query the current FIFOIOTIME value.
   b. Use the SITE command with the FIFOIOTIME parameter to increase the FIFOIOTIME value.

If you anticipate long idle periods, consider using keepalive packets for the control and data connections. For more information about keepalive packets, see the following topics:

• The FTPKEEPALIVE (FTP client and server) statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference.
• The DATAKEEPALIVE (FTP client and server) statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference.
• The information about configuring PROFILE.TCPIP for FTP in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Guide.

2. Determine why the process that writes to the named pipe stopped writing data, but did not close the named pipe.

3. Reissue the subcommand that failed when the FIFOIOTIME timer expired. Any data sent from the server to the client before the timer expired has been removed from the named pipe. You must take this into consideration before repeating the file transfer.

Problem determination
See the system programmer.

Source
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

450: Cannot create unique data set name for store unique of dsname

Explanation
A unique name cannot be created to store a data set by using the store unique command. The server has tried to create the data set for the maximum number of 10 times, and each time it experiences a name collision with another server thread or batch job.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.
User response
Change the file name for the store-unique command or try again later.

System programmer response
None.

451 reply codes

451-: Checkpoint marker not supported

Explanation
A store request failed for a variable spanned data set because a block header contains a checkpoint/restart marker. Checkpointing is not supported from transfers to a variable spanned data set when the logical record length is larger than the blocksize.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Ensure that the client program is not sending checkpoint markers. For the MVS client, issue LOCSITE CHKPTINT=0 and try the transfer again.

System programmer response
None.

451: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

451-: Compression reduced bytes transferred by percentage percent

Explanation
Data is being transferred while in mode c (compressed). The compression algorithm has reduced the number of bytes of data that are transferred for the request by the percentage shown in by percentage.
**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

**451-: Data set is full (19).**

**Explanation**
A store request failed because the destination data set is full. The C run-time errno code of 19 indicates that an unrecoverable error has permanently marked the data set in error.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Request a larger space allocation for the destination data set and try the transfer again.

**System programmer response**
None.

**451-: Data set is full rc.**

**Explanation**
A store request failed because the destination data set is full. The C run-time errno code of 33 says that an attempt was made to extend a non-extendable file. The C run-time errno code of 65 says that a write system error occurred.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Request a larger space allocation for the destination data set and try the transfer again.

**System programmer response**
None.

**451-: Data set is out of space.**

**Explanation**
A data transfer failed because there is not enough space in the data set.

**System action**
FTP continues.
User response
This reply is preceded by a reply with the specific system completion code and reason code. Take actions appropriate for the failure.

System programmer response
None.

451: data transfer aborted - command terminated due to CPU time limit exceeded.

Explanation
The FTP server was in the process of transferring data when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill -s SIGXCPU command or because the CPU time limit (MAXCPUTIME in BPXPRMnn) was exceeded.

System action
Data transfer and the FTP server process end.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
If the process was stopped due to CPU time limit exceeded, check the MAXCPUTIME in the BPXPRMnn member.

451: data transfer aborted - command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was in the process of transferring data when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
Data transfer and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

451: Dele failed due to internal error

Explanation
A required data area was not available for the requested JES function to complete.

System action
FTP continues.
**User response**
Reissue the command later.

**System programmer response**
None.

**451: Dele failed, too many entries**

**Explanation**
A request was made to JES to delete multiple job IDs. To many jobs exist for JES to process this request.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, request assistance from your system support personnel.

**System programmer response**
None.

**451-: Device is out of space.**

**Explanation**
A file transfer to the FTP server z/OS UNIX file system failed. The C runtime library reported the error as 'device out of space', indicating that the target directory is out of space.

**System action**
The file transfer fails. FTP continues processing.

**User response**
Report the error to the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
Create more space in the target directory by deleting files, or instruct the user to store the file in a different location with adequate space.

**451: Error (error) closing the data set.**

**Explanation**
The data set or file did not close successfully.

`error` is the `fclose()` return code when the file is a z/OS UNIX file. `error` is not meaningful otherwise.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.
451: Error (error) closing the data set. File could not be deleted.

**Explanation**
The MVS data set did not close successfully. The FTP server tried to delete the data set because the current CONDDISP is set to delete the data set when a close failure occurs.

*error* is not meaningful.

**System action**
FTP continues processing.

**User response**
Change the CONDDISP setting with a SITE subcommand if you do not want data sets to be deleted when the close fails. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

451: Error (error) closing the data set. File is catalogued.

**Explanation**
The MVS data set did not close successfully. The data set was catalogued.

*error* is not meaningful.

**System action**
FTP continues processing.

**User response**
Change the CONDDISP setting with a SITE subcommand if you do not want data sets to be catalogued when file transfers fail. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

451: Error (error) closing the data set. File is deleted.

**Explanation**
The MVS data set did not close successfully. The data set was deleted.

*error* is not meaningful.

**System action**
FTP continues processing.
**User response**
Change the CONDDISP setting with a SITE subcommand if you do not want data sets to be deleted when the close fails. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
None.

**451: Error (rc) closing the data set dsname**

**Explanation**
The close of the data set was unsuccessful.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
Reissue the command.

**451-: File transfer failed. File contains records that are longer than the LRECL of the new file.**

**Explanation**
Options NOTRUNcate and NOWRAPrecord are set. The file being transferred contains records that are longer than the LRECL of the new file.

**System action**
The transfer is ended. FTP continues.

**User response**
Increase the value of LRECL for the new file or change the Locsite options.

**System programmer response**
None.

**451: File transfer failed. Multi-byte data conversion error occurred**

**Explanation**
The data cannot be translated using the iconv() code conversion library function. One or more codepoints in the data cannot be converted.

**System action**
FTP continues.
**User response**

Issue the following command to gather information about the conversion failure:

```
SITE DEBUG=FSC DUMP=42
```

Reissue the file transfer subcommand that failed and contact the system programmer to request the server trace of the failed conversion attempt. The DEBUG parameter generates a display of the reason the conversion failed. For some types of conversion errors, the DUMP parameter generates a display of the actual data that could not be converted.

If you are not allowed to issue the SITE command to change the server trace options, ask the system programmer to set the debug and dump options with a MODIFY command to the FTP server, close the session to the server, enter FTP again and reissue the failing subcommand.

**System programmer response**

None.

**451: File Transfer might not be complete. Last record received without EOL sequence.**

**Explanation**

FTP received the last record of a file but there were no end of line (EOL) characters. The file transfer might not be complete. FTP appends the EOL characters and processes the rest of the data as a complete record.

**System action**

If the FTP.DATA CONDDISP option is set to CONDDISP=CATALOG, the file is saved. If the FTP.DATA CONDDISP option is set to CONDDISP=DELETE the file is deleted.

**User response**

If the file was saved, verify that the file transferred is correct. If the file was deleted, set CONDDISP to CATALOG and transfer the file again.

**System programmer response**

None.

**451: Index index is greater than number of spool files for jobid**

**Explanation**

A specific spool file was requested to be retrieved from JES using the FTP GET command. JES output files are numbered sequentially from one. The specified number is greater than the number of spool files for the job.

**System action**

FTP continues.

**User response**

Reissue the FTP GET command with the correct job ID and index.

**System programmer response**

None.
451: Internal storage allocation error, JesPutGet aborted

Explanation
While attempting to retrieve an output file for a JOB, an insufficient storage condition existed.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the command later.

System programmer response
None.

451: Internal storage allocation error, try again later

Explanation
While attempting to retrieve an output file for a JOB, an insufficient storage condition existed.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the command later.

System programmer response
None.

451: JESGET aborted: internal error processing JES request

Explanation
FTP encountered an internal error with the JES interface. Partial data might be sent.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Try the request again. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for FTP.

System programmer response
If the problem persists, get a trace of the FTP operation that includes the FTP JES trace and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

451: JESPUTGET aborted: internal error processing JES request

Explanation
FTP encountered an internal error with the JES interface. Partial data might be sent.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
Try the request again. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for FTP.

System programmer response
If the problem persists, get a trace of the FTP operation that includes the FTP JES trace and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

451: List failed due to internal error

Explanation
A required data area was not available at the time the command was issued.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the command later.

System programmer response
None.

451: List failed, too many entries

Explanation
The request resulted in more data than the data area could contain.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the command later. If the problem persists, request assistance from system support personnel.

System programmer response
None.

451-: LRECL lrecl is incompatible with RECFM recfm

Explanation
The LRECL value is incompatible with the RECFM. This value might have come from FTP.DATA, as the result of a SITE command, or from MVS as a default.

lrecl is the length of the record.

recfm is the record format.
**System action**  
The file transfer ends.

**User response**  
Enter a correct value using SITE LRECL=value. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**  
Update the server FTP.DATA file. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for information about coding statements in the FTP.DATA file.

### 451: Nlst failed due to internal error

**Explanation**  
A required data area was not available at the time the command was issued.

**System action**  
FTP continues.

**User response**  
Reissue the command later.

**System programmer response**  
None.

### 451: Nlst failed, too many entries

**Explanation**  
The request resulted in more data than the data area could contain.

**System action**  
FTP continues.

**User response**  
Reissue the command later. If the problem persists, request assistance from system support personnel.

**System programmer response**  
None.

### 451-: Possible cause is the destination PDS or its directory is too small.

**Explanation**  
An ABENDB14 has occurred. This might have been preceded by an ABENDD37. This would imply that the destination data set is too small. This reply is to warn the client of that possibility.

**System action**  
The FTP session ends.
User response
Take action as is appropriate for the B14 and D37 abend codes. Verify with operations that a D37 did occur or try increasing the size of the PDS of the directory.

System programmer response
Verify that this is a recursive abend and take action as suggested by the abend that occurred.

451-: Record is too long to process

Explanation
A file from an ASCII client is FTP PUT to the server. SITE NOWRAP is set, and data type is ASCII. The file has an extremely long record and cannot be transferred.

System action
The data transfer is terminated and the data session is closed.

User response
Set Wraprecord on or correct the source file. Insert Carriage Returns as needed to break up the line or delete the invalid line.

System programmer response
None.

451-: Record received was too short (4).

Explanation
A store request failed because one of the records that is transferred is too short for the destination data set. This error occurs when the destination data set is a fixed record format, the transfer mode is b (blocked) or c (compressed), and a short record is transferred. The C run-time errno code of 4 says that a specified record length is not large enough.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Ensure that each fixed format record has the correct length or choose a non-fixed record format (for example, a variable).

System programmer response

451: Renaming attempt failed.

Explanation
A RNTO command was issued to rename a member of a partitioned data set. The rename was unsuccessful because a system resource was not available.

System action
The data set is not renamed. FTP continues.
User response
None.

System programmer response
If possible, re-create the problem with FTP server trace active and contact the IBM Support Center with the results.

451-: System completion code and reason: cc-rc

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of a file I/O error. The system completion code cc and reason code rc are displayed.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
See the System Codes and the System Messages publications for suggested actions for the specified failure code.

System programmer response
None.

451: Transfer aborted.

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of an error in the block header of the data.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Get a trace of the store operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

451: Transfer aborted due to file error.

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of an error while writing to the data set.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
None.
**System programmer response**
Get a trace of the store operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

**451: Transfer aborted due to file error. File could not be deleted.**

**Explanation**
The transfer of data ended because of an error while writing to the data set. The FTP server tried to delete the data set because the current CONDDISP is set to delete the data set when write errors occur.

**System action**
Processing continues.

**User response**
Change the CONDDISP setting with a SITE command if you do not want data sets deleted when file write errors occur. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
Get a trace of the store operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

**451: Transfer aborted due to file error. File is catalogued.**

**Explanation**
The transfer of data ended because of an error while writing to the data set. The data set was catalogued.

**System action**
Processing continues.

**User response**
Change the CONDDISP setting with a SITE command if you do not want data sets catalogued when file write errors occur. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

**System programmer response**
Get a trace of the store operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

**451: Transfer aborted due to file error. File is deleted.**

**Explanation**
The transfer of data ended because of an error while writing to the data set or file.

**System action**
Processing continues.

**User response**
Change the CONDDISP setting with a SITE command if you do not want data sets deleted when file write errors occur. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.
System programmer response
Get a trace of the store operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

451: Transfer aborted due to receive error.

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of an error while receiving data from the data connection.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Get a trace of the store operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

451: Transfer aborted due to receive error. File could not be deleted.

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of an error while receiving data from the data connection. The FTP server tried to delete the data set because the current CONDDISP is set to delete the data set when close failures occur.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
Change the CONDDISP setting with a SITE subcommand if you do not want data sets to be deleted when the close fails. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
Get a trace of the store operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

451: Transfer aborted due to receive error. File is catalogued.

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of an error while receiving data from the data connection. The partially transferred file was catalogued.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
Change the CONDDISP setting with a SITE command if you do not want data sets catalogued when receive errors occur. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.
System programmer response
Get a trace of the store operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

451: Transfer aborted due to receive error. File is deleted.

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of an error while receiving data from the data connection. The partially transferred file or data set is deleted.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
Change the CONDDISP setting with a SITE subcommand if you do not want data sets to be deleted when the close fails. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
Get a trace of the store operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

451: Transfer aborted. File could not be deleted.

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of an error in the block header of the data. The FTP server tried to delete the data set because the current CONDDISP is set to delete the data set when file transfer errors occur.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
Change the CONDDISP setting with a SITE command if you do not want data sets deleted when file write errors occur. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
Get a trace of the store operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

451: Transfer aborted. File is catalogued.

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of an error in the block header of the data.

System action
Processing continues.
User response
Change the CONDDISP setting with a SITE command if you do not want data sets catalogued when file transfer errors occur. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
Get a trace of the store operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

451: Transfer aborted. File is deleted.

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of an error in the block header of the data. The data set was deleted.

System action
Processing continues.

User response
Change the CONDDISP setting with a SITE command if you do not want data sets deleted when file write errors occur. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

System programmer response
Get a trace of the store operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

451: Transfer aborted: file error.

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of an error reading the data set.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Get a trace of the retrieve operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

451: Transfer aborted: internal error while processing SQL request

Explanation
FTP encountered an internal error while processing a SQL request. No data is sent.

System action
FTP continues.
**User response**

Try again. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for FTP.

**System programmer response**

If the problem occurs repeatedly, get a trace of the FTP operation and contact the IBM Support Center.

### 451: Transfer aborted: send error.

**Explanation**

The server was attempting to send data to the client over the data connection, but an error occurred executing the send() socket function for the data connection. The data transfer is ended.

**System action**

Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

**User response**

The command can be tried again. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer.

**System programmer response**

If necessary, re-create the problem with FTP server traces active. The send() error will create a trace record with the send() return code. Determine the cause of the send error and correct the problem.

### 451: Transfer aborted: SQL FETCH error (code)

**Explanation**

A SQL query was submitted through FTP, but Db2 encountered an error retrieving the data. Data retrieval for this query is discontinued. Data in the output file might be incomplete. code indicates the reason for the failure.

**System action**

FTP continues.

**User response**

Resubmit the query. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for FTP.

**System programmer response**

See "SQL Return Codes" in the Db2 Messages and Codes for an explanation of code and correct the problem.

### 451: Transfer completed

**Explanation**

A job was successfully submitted,

**System action**

FTP continues.
451-: Unable to get Jobid

**Explanation**
A job was submitted to JES. No Jobid was returned after the completion of the submit.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Check the JCL file for an error in the JOBCARD.

**System programmer response**
None.

451: Unrecoverable error from JES SSI request RC=rc

**Explanation**
An unexpected error occurred using the Subsystem Interface (SSI).

rc is the decimal return code from SSI.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
See your system programmer.

**System programmer response**
See the z/OS MVS Using the Subsystem Interface for a description of the return code. If you are unable to correct the problem, see the z/OS Communications Server: IP Diagnosis Guide for information about diagnosing errors and reporting them to the IBM Software Support Center.

452 reply codes

452: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

**Explanation**
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS `kill` command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.
**System action**
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

### 452: insufficient storage to process SITE command

**Explanation**
The SITE command was entered, but there was not enough storage available for the server to parse the SITE command.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Try the command at a later time when more storage might be available.

**System programmer response**
None.

### 452: Transfer aborted: insufficient storage to process SQL request

**Explanation**
A SQL query was being attempted through FTP, but there is not enough system storage available for FTP to compete the request.

**System action**
No data is sent. FTP continues.

**User response**
Try again. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the FTP server.

**System programmer response**
Determine why FTP is unable to acquire dynamic storage and correct the problem.

### 500 reply codes
500: Command failed - command too long

Explanation
The FTP server attempted to receive a command from the client connection, but the command received was larger than the FTP server command buffer. The maximum allowed command length is 1099 bytes, including control characters.

System action
The command is rejected. Control returns to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
If possible, break the command into multiple, smaller, commands (for example, a SITE command with multiple parameters can be broken into several SITE commands with fewer parameters). If it is not possible to break the command into smaller pieces, contact the IBM Software Support Center with requirements for a larger command buffer.

System programmer response
None.

500: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

500: Invalid restart parameter.

Explanation
You attempted to restart a checkpointed data transfer command and the restart marker that was received at the server is incorrect.

System action
The data transfer command is not restarted. FTP continues.

User response
Make sure that the hlq.FTP.CHECKPOINT data set is valid. The data set name might be hlq.FTP.CHECKPOINT or, if your path points to a PDS, the name will be hlq.pds_name(CHECKPOINT). This data set was created by the client during a checkpointed command and must not be altered after the checkpointed command is unsuccessful and before the restart is entered. Failure to observe this procedure will affect the restart.
500: unknown command command

Explanation
The client connection entered the command command, which the FTP server did not recognize as a valid FTP command.

System action
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Issue a valid FTP command.

System programmer response
None.

500: User Exit denies user from using Command ‘command’.

Explanation
The client logged in to the server as anonymous attempted to issue the FTP command command. The FTP server was running with the user-written exit routine FTCHKCMD, and the FTCHKCMD user exit prevented the user from issuing command command.

System action
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
See the preceding 500-UX- reply (if generated by the user exit) for an explanation of the rejection. Contact the system programmer for the server system for more information.

System programmer response
If necessary, change the user exit FTCHKCMD to allow the user to issue the command. The client must end the FTP session and then reconnect to the server in order to pick up changes to the user exit routines.

500: User Exit denies Userid ‘user_ID’ from using Command ‘command’.

Explanation
The client logged in to the server as user ID user_ID and attempted to issue the FTP command command. The FTP server was running with the user-written exit routine FTCHKCMD, and the FTCHKCMD user exit prevented the user ID user_ID from issuing command command.

System action
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.
User response
See the preceding 500-UX- reply (if generated by the user exit) for an explanation of the rejection. Contact the system programmer for the server system for more information.

System programmer response
If necessary, change the user exit FTCHKCMD to allow the user to issue the command. The client must end the FTP session and then reconnect to the server in order to pick up changes to the user exit routines.

500-: UX-explanation

Explanation
This reply precedes the notification that the user exit has denied the user access to this command. explanation is the exit routine's explanation of why the user was denied access to the command.

System action
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer for the server system for more information if needed.

System programmer response
If necessary, change the user exit FTCHKCMD to allow the user to issue the command. The client must end the FTP session and then reconnect to the server to pick up changes to the user exit routines.

501 reply codes

501: * is not last char

Explanation
The LIST or NLST command was entered with the * global file-name character in the path name, but the * was not the last character in the qualifier. For MVS FTP, the * global file-name character can only appear at the end of any qualifier in the data set name.

System action
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

User response
Issue the command again with the correct syntax.

System programmer response
None.
501: ** must be preceded and followed by a period or blank

**Explanation**
The LIST (DIR) or NLST (LS) command was entered with the ** global file name character in the path name, but the ** was either not preceded by or not followed by a period (.) or blank. The ** character is used to replace zero or more complete qualifiers in the name.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for the rules for using special characters in LIST and NLST commands.

**System programmer response**
None.

501: A qualifier in “pathname” begins with an invalid character

**Explanation**
The path name in the subcommand entered specified an MVS data set, but one of the qualifiers in the data set name began with an invalid character. Qualifiers in an MVS data set name can only begin with a letter, a dollar sign ($), an at sign (@), or a number sign (#).

**System action**
The subcommand is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

**User response**
Reissue the subcommand with the corrected path name.

**System programmer response**
None.

501: A qualifier in “pathname” is more than 8 characters

**Explanation**
The path name in the subcommand entered specified an MVS data set, but one of the qualifiers in the data set name was longer than 8 characters. Qualifiers in an MVS data set name cannot exceed 8 characters.

**System action**
The subcommand is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

**User response**
Reissue the subcommand with the corrected path name.

**System programmer response**
None.
501: A qualifier in “pathname” contains an invalid character

Explanation
The path name in the subcommand entered specified an MVS data set, but one of the qualifiers in the
data set name contained an invalid character. Qualifiers in an MVS data set name can only contain letters,
numbers, a dollar sign ($), an at sign (@), a number sign (#), a hyphen (-), or a ‘x'C0’.

System action
The subcommand is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the subcommand with the corrected path name.

System programmer response
None.

501 : Base 64 decode failed for ADAT data: error

Explanation
The server received an ADAT command containing authentication data but was unable to decode the
authentication data.

error can be one of the following values:

1  Bad character in encoding: An invalid character was received from the server as part of a base 64
   encoded string. The valid characters in a base 64 encoded string are the letters A–Z, the letters a–z,
   the numbers 0–9, the plus sign (+), and the forward slash (/).

2  Encoding not properly padded: An invalid base 64 encoded string was received from the server. The
   string was not padded with equal signs to extend the length of the string to a multiple of four
   characters.

3  Decoded number of bits not a multiple of 8: An invalid base 64 encoded string was received from
   the server. The string was unable to be decoded because it did not decode into a multiple of eight bits.

System action
Authentication negotiation fails. FTP continues.

User response
Contact the system programmer of the client to determine why the authentication data was not properly
base 64 encoded.

System programmer response
None.

501 : Base 64 decode failed for command command: error

Explanation
The server received a base 64 encoded command and was unable to decode the command.
command is the type of protected command. Valid values are ENC for protection level private commands and MIC for protection level safe commands.

error can be one of the following values:

1  **Bad character in encoding**: An invalid character was received from the server as part of a base 64 encoded string. The valid characters in a base 64 encoded string are the letters A–Z, the letters a–z, the numbers 0–9, the plus sign (+), and the forward slash (/).

2  **Encoding not properly padded**: An invalid base 64 encoded string was received from the server. The string was not padded with equal signs to extend the length of the string to a multiple of four characters.

3  **Decoded number of bits not a multiple of 8**: An invalid base 64 encoded string was received from the server. The string was unable to be decoded because it did not decode into a multiple of eight bits.

**System action**
The command fails. FTP continues.

**User response**
Contact the system programmer of the client to determine why the authentication data was not properly base 64 encoded.

**System programmer response**
None.

501: **command aborted - error in local processing**

**Explanation**
An internal programming error occurred that caused the parser to end up within the routines that process the valid FTP commands while processing an incorrect command.

**System action**
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

**User response**
Contact the system programmer of the FTP server system.

**System programmer response**
Contact the IBM Software Support Center. The FTP server output should provide additional information regarding the failure.

501: **command aborted -- FTP server not configured for commandname**

**Explanation**
The client issued a command name command to the FTP server. The FTP server implements the command name command, but is configured to reject it.

**System action**
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.
**User response**

Report the error to the FTP server installation system programmer.

**System programmer response**

If you want your FTP server to support *command name*, add statements to FTP.DATA to enable this support. See the *z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference* for information on enabling *command name* support for your FTP server.

### 501: *command command* fails: "" is not a valid directory name

**Explanation**

The FTP server received a command containing a pair of quotation marks (""), indicating an empty quoted string as a directory argument, but "" is not a valid directory name.

*command* is the command that specified the "" directory name.

**System action**

The command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

**User response**

Reissue the command with a valid directory name.

**System programmer response**

None.

### 501: *command command* syntax error : too many parameters

**Explanation**

The client issued the FTP command *command*, but the command contained more parameters than allowed for that command.

**System action**

The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

**User response**

Reissue the command with the correct number of parameters.

**System programmer response**

None.

### 501: *command OPTS* aborted -- no options supported for *command*

**Explanation**

The server received an OPTS command. The server does not support any options for *command*.

*command* is the argument of the OPTS command.

See RFC 2389 for more information about the OPTS command. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.
**System action**
The OPTS command is ignored. Processing continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

**501: command supported only in Stream mode**

**Explanation**
The LIST or NLST command was entered, but the FTP session was in a mode other than stream mode. The LIST and NLST command are supported only in stream mode.

**System action**
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

**User response**
Issue the MODE S command to change the mode to stream mode, then reissue the LIST or NLST command.

**System programmer response**
None.

**501: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress**

**Explanation**
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

**System action**
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

**501: CWD ../ only valid for z/OS UNIX directories**

**Explanation**
The CWD command was entered with a path name of ../ to back up one directory level, but the current working directory was either an MVS partitioned data set, or an MVS high level qualifier. The ../ notation is valid only when the current working directory is a z/OS UNIX directory.
**System action**
The CWD command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

**User response**
Reissue the CWD command with the corrected path name.

**System programmer response**
None.

501: Data set name too long. Use MVS naming conventions.

**Explanation**
The LIST or NLST command was entered with a data set name that was longer than the MVS maximum of 44 characters.

**System action**
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

**User response**
Reissue the LIST or NLST command with the correct data set name.

**System programmer response**
None.

501: Data set name too long. Use MVS or z/OS UNIX data set naming conventions.

**Explanation**
The LIST or NLST command was entered with a data set name that was longer than the MVS maximum of 44 characters or the z/OS UNIX maximum of 1023 characters.

**System action**
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

**User response**
Reissue the LIST or NLST command with the correct data set or z/OS UNIX file name.

**System programmer response**
None.

501: ‘data_set(member)’ requests members but data_set is not a partitioned data set.

**Explanation**
The LIST or NLST command was entered using the MVS syntax `data_set(member)`, which indicates that members of the PDS `data_set` are to be listed; however, `data_set` is not a partitioned data set.

**System action**
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.
User response
Verify that the correct data set name was entered. Reissue the LIST or NLST command with the correct
data set name.

System programmer response
None.

501: Directory is already NULL

Explanation
The CDUP, or CD .. command was issued to back up the directory name one level, but the directory name
was already back to the NULL directory (""").

System action
The CDUP command is rejected.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

501: Error - existing kanji type invalid

Explanation
The FTP server received an invalid TYPE command. The current data transfer type is for a DBCS data type,
but an internal error occurred and the current data type is no longer valid.

System action
The FTP connection with the client ends.

User response
Reconnect to the FTP server and issue the desired TYPE command. For information about valid TYPE
parameters, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands. If this reply is received
repeatedly, make a note of the last few FTP commands you have issued that cause this result, and contact
your system programmer

System programmer response
Contact the IBM Support Center with output from the FTP server trace, if available.

501: Error - existing type invalid

Explanation
The FTP server received an invalid TYPE command. FTP tried to continue with the current data transfer
type, but an internal error occurred and the current data type is no longer valid.

System action
The FTP connection with the client ends.
**User response**

Reconnect to the FTP server and issue the desired TYPE command. For information about valid TYPE parameters, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands. If this reply is received repeatedly, make a note of the last few FTP commands you have issued that cause this result, and contact your system programmer.

**System programmer response**

Contact the IBM Support Center with output from the FTP server trace, if available.

501: Error - existing UCS type invalid

**Explanation**

The FTP server received an invalid TYPE command. The current data transfer type is for a UCS data type, but an internal error occurred and the current data type is no longer valid.

**System action**

The FTP connection with the client ends.

**User response**

Reconnect to the FTP server and issue the desired TYPE command. For information about valid TYPE parameters, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands. If this reply is received repeatedly, make a note of the last few FTP commands you have issued that cause this result, and contact your system programmer.

**System programmer response**

Contact the IBM Support Center with output from the FTP server trace, if available.

501: File name too long. Use z/OS UNIX file naming conventions.

**Explanation**

The LIST or NLST command was entered with a file name that was longer than the z/OS UNIX maximum of 1023 characters.

**System action**

The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

**User response**

Reissue the LIST or NLST command with the correct z/OS UNIX file name.

**System programmer response**

None.

501: Invalid data set name "dsname". Use MVS Dsname conventions.

**Explanation**

The data set name violates one of the MVS file naming conventions and cannot be used to reference a data set at the server.
System action
The data set is not sent. FTP continues.

User response
Rename the data set in compliance with MVS data set naming conventions. For more information about MVS data set naming conventions, see the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.

501: Invalid data set name. Use MVS Dsname conventions.

Explanation
The command was entered with a data set name, but the data set name did not meet MVS data set name conventions. The data set name must:
• Be no more than 44 characters total
• Each qualifier must be no more than 8 characters total
• Each qualifier must start with a letter or with a dollar sign ($), an at sign (@), or a number sign (#).
• The 2nd–8th characters of each qualifier must be either a letter, a number, or a dollar sign ($), an at sign (@), a number sign (#), a hyphen (-), or a brace ( )).

System action
The command is rejected.

User response
Reissue the command with the corrected data set name.

System programmer response
None.

501: Invalid directory name - too large.

Explanation
A command was issued that contained a path name that specified a directory name that was longer than the maximum allowable 44 characters for an MVS data set name, or 1023 characters for a z/OS UNIX file name.

System action
The command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the command with the corrected path name.

System programmer response
None.
501: Invalid file identifier in RNTO command.

Explanation
The RNTO command was issued to rename a data set or file. The data set (file) identifier is invalid or was not specified.

System action
The data set or file is not renamed. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the rename command observing the file naming conventions for MVS. For more information about MVS data set naming conventions, see the z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.

501: Invalid Jobid

Explanation
A Command was issued requesting JES to delete a job. The job ID was not specified or it was incorrectly specified.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the command.

System programmer response
None.

501: Invalid user name '*' in USER command

Explanation
The client attempted to log on to the FTP server with a user ID of *.* This is an incorrect user ID.

System action
The user login is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the USER command with the correct user ID.

System programmer response
None.
501: Member name too long. Use MVS naming conventions.

Explanation
The LIST or NLST command was entered with a data set name and member name requested, but the member name was longer than the MVS maximum length of 8 characters.

System action
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

User response
Reissue the command with the correct member name syntax.

System programmer response
None.

501: Mismatched quotes on directory name “pathname”.

Explanation
A command was issued that started the path name with a single quote while QUOTESOVERRIDE was TRUE. The FTP server expected a matching ending quote to be found at the end of the path name, but no matching ending quote was found.

System action
The command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the command with the corrected path name.

System programmer response
None.

501: MKDIR fails: reason

Explanation
The MKD command was issued to create a new MVS PDS or a new z/OS UNIX directory, but the path name specified contained only quotation marks with no data set name, had an z/OS UNIX name larger than 1023 characters, or an MVS data set name longer than 44 characters.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the command with the data set name for the new PDS.

System programmer response
None.
501: No directory name entered

Explanation
The MKD command was entered to create a directory, or the RMD command was entered to delete a directory, but no directory was specified with the command.

System action
The command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the MKD or RMD command, specifying a valid directory to be created or be deleted.

System programmer response
None.

501: Nonexistent GDG data set dsname

Explanation
The relative generation number for the Generation Data Group (GDG) data set is invalid. The number should be a negative integer, a positive integer (for a store command only), or a 0, enclosed in parentheses.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the command with a valid relative number for the data set.

System programmer response
None.

501: One or more parameters missing from command command

Explanation
The server received a command from the client that was missing one or more parameters. command is the command that was missing the expected parameters.

System action
The server rejects command command. FTP continues processing.

User response
Report the error to the FTP client system programmer.

System programmer response
If the faulty command was generated as a result of incorrect parameters specified by the user, have the user execute the command again using correct parameters. If the faulty command was generated by the client software, report the error to the provider of the client software.
501: Partitioned data set may not be created within a partitioned data set

Explanation
The MKD command was entered to create a new PDS. The pathname parameter was not in quotation marks, indicating that the path name should be appended to the current working directory; however, the current working directory was a partitioned data set, and a new partitioned data set cannot be created within the current working directory.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Either issue the CWD command to change the current working directory to a high-level qualifier rather than a PDS and then reissue the MKD command as before, or reissue the MKD command with the path name in quotation marks to prevent appending to the current working directory.

System programmer response
None.

501: Partitioned data set may not be deleted within a partitioned data set

Explanation
The RMD command was issued to delete a PDS. The path name specified with the RMD command was not in quotation marks, indicating that the path name should be appended to the current working directory to determine the name of the PDS to be deleted, but the current working directory was already a PDS and could not be appended to the path name.

System action
The RMD command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Either issue a CWD command to change to current working directory and then issue the RMD command as before, or issue the RMD command with the fully qualified data set name in quotation marks to prevent the current working directory from being appended.

System programmer response
None.

501: password missing from PASS command

Explanation
The PASS command was issued to complete user log on, but no password or password phrase was entered with the PASS command.

System action
Login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.
User response
Reissue the USER and PASS commands, specifying a password or password phrase with the PASS command.

System programmer response
None.

501: Pathname required with null working directory

Explanation
The LIST (DIR) or NLST (LS) command was entered with a blank path name and the current working directory is null.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
If a listing of data sets is desired, enter a path name with the command.

System programmer response
None.

501: Patterns (% and *) may only be specified in the last qualifier when in directory mode

Explanation
The LIST or NLST command was entered with a path name that contained the global file-name characters % and *. The global file-name characters were not in the last qualifier of the path name, and the MVS server was currently in directory mode. The global file-name characters can only be used in the last qualifier when the server is in directory mode.

System action
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

User response
Either correct the path name to have the global file-name characters in the last qualifier and reissue the command in directory mode, or issue the SITE DATASETMODE command to change the server to data set mode and then reissue the LIST or NLST command as is.

System programmer response
None.

501: Protection buffer size value is not valid

Explanation
The server received a PBSZ specifying an invalid protection buffer size. The size must be a positive integer in the range of 512–32768.
**501: Qualifier too long. Use MVS naming conventions.**

**Explanation**
A LIST or NLST command was entered with a data set name that contained a qualifier that was longer than the MVS maximum of 8 characters.

**System action**
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

**User response**
Correct the data set name and reissue the command.

**System programmer response**
None.

**501: RMDIR fails: reason**

**Explanation**
The RMD command was issued to delete a PDS or a z/OS UNIX directory, but the name contained only a set of quotation marks, no data set name, a z/OS UNIX directory longer than 1023 characters, or an MVS data set longer than 44 characters.

**System action**
The RMD command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

**User response**
Reissue the RMD command with the correct data set name.

**System programmer response**
None.

**501: Store unique not supported for GDG data sets.**

**Explanation**
The method of storing cannot be "store unique" when storing data in a Generation Data Group data set.

**System action**
FTP continues.
User response
Reissue the command after changing the storing method from store unique.

System programmer response
None.

501: syntax error -- command required for OPTS

Explanation
The server received an OPTS command from the client, but the OPTS command was not syntactically correct. See RFC 2389 for more information about the OPTS command. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

System action
The OPTS command is ignored. Processing continues.

User response
Issue the command again using the correct syntax.

System programmer response
None.

501: Syntax error -- marker required for REST.

Explanation
A restart (REST) command was received by the FTP server and there was no server marker at which the file transfer is to be restarted. The REST command must have a marker that is coordinated within the client program for a restart to occur.

Note: The REST command should not be issued directly by the user.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Determine why the client program did not send the marker.

501: syntax error -- pathname pathname not allowed for working directory directory

Explanation
The FTP server received an XFIF command. The XFIF command is a z/OS FTP proprietary command that directs the server to create a named pipe. The XFIF pathname parameter is a relative path name, and the current working directory is not a z/OS UNIX file system directory. Named pipes are supported only in the z/OS UNIX file system.

See the path and path name information in z/OS UNIX System Services User’s Guide for information about absolute path names, relative path names, and the z/OS UNIX file system. See the information about
working with directories on the remote host in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about the working directory.

In the message text:

**pathname**
The relative path name of the named pipe.

**directory**
The working directory.

**Example**

```bash
Command:
cd 'USER1'
>>> CWD 'USER1'
250 "USER1." is the working directory name prefix.
Command:
mkfifo make.this.named.pipe
>>> xfifo make.this.named.pipe
501 syntax error -- pathname make.this.named.pipe not allowed for working directory USER1.
Command:
```

**System action**
The FTP server rejects the command.

**User response**
Do one of the following actions:

- Change the working directory to a z/OS UNIX file system directory, and send the XFIF command to the server again.
- Send a new XFIF command to the FTP server, specifying the named pipe as an absolute path name in the z/OS UNIX file system.

**System programmer response**
None.

**Problem determination**
None.

**Source**
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

**501: syntax error -- pathname required for command**

**Explanation**
The command specified was received with no name specified.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the command with a name.
501: too many bad passwords entered, PASS command disabled

Explanation
The PASS command was issued to complete log on to a user ID on the server system, but previous attempts to log in to this user ID with the incorrect password or password phrase have caused the user ID to be locked out and log on for this user ID is no longer allowed.

System action
Login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
The FTP session must end and reconnected to reset the number of bad password or password phrase attempts for the user ID.

System programmer response
None.

501: TYPE command contains invalid parameter

Explanation
A TYPE B command was issued, but one or more of the parameters specifying DBCS options is invalid or a TYPE U command was issued, but the big/little endian option was invalid.

System action
The TYPE command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the TYPE command with corrected parameters. See z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information on the parameters for the TYPE subcommand.

System programmer response
None.

501: TYPE command syntax error: num parameter invalid

Explanation
The TYPE command was issued by the client. The TYPE command should have the syntax TYPE type {format opt1 opt2 opt3} where each parameter is a single character. The FTP server determined that the value entered for parameter specified was not a single character. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol and the parameters of the TYPE command.

System action
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.
User response
Re-issue the TYPE command with the correct syntax.

System programmer response
None.

501: TYPE command syntax error: reason

Explanation
The TYPE command was issued by the client. The TYPE command should have the syntax
TYPE type {format opt1 opt2 opt3} where each parameter is a single character. The FTP server determined
that for the reason given was not a single character. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide
and Commands for information about transferring data using the file transfer protocol and the parameters
of the TYPE command.

System action
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Re-issue the TYPE command with the correct syntax.

System programmer response
None.

501: Type remains type

Explanation
The FTP server received an invalid TYPE command. The current data transfer type remains the type
specified.

System action
The FTP transfer data type is unchanged. Control returns to the client for further commands.

User response
If you want to change the data transfer type, reissue the TYPE command with corrected parameters. See
the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about valid TYPE
parameters.

System programmer response
None.

501: Unknown mode new_mode

501: Data transfer mode remains old_mode

Explanation
The MODE command was entered to change the setting of MODE to new_mode; but new_mode was not a
valid mode value.
System action
The MODE command is rejected and control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the MODE command with a valid value. Valid values are S (stream), B (block), or C (compressed).

System programmer response
None.

501-: Unknown structure new_stru

501: Data structure remains old_stru

Explanation
The STRU command was entered to change the structure to new_stru, but new_stru was not a valid setting for the structure.

System action
The STRU command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the STRU command with a valid value. Valid values are R (record structure) and F (file structure).

System programmer response
None.

501-: unknown type type_value

Explanation
The client entered the TYPE command to change the type setting to type_value, but the server did not recognize the type_value as a valid setting for TYPE.

System action
The TYPE command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further commands.

User response
Reissue the TYPE command with a valid TYPE value. For information about valid TYPE values, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.

501: User name missing from USER command

Explanation
The client attempted to log on to the FTP server, but the name of the user ID to be logged in was missing from the USER command.
System action
The user login is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the USER command with the appropriate user ID.

System programmer response
None.

501: Wildcards not allowed in PDS name

Explanation
The LIST or NLST command was issued requesting that members of a partitioned data set be listed. The name of the PDS contained one or more global file-name characters * or %. When listing members of a PDS, global file-name characters are allowed only in the member name, not in the PDS name.

System action
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

User response
Correct the data set name and reissue the request.

System programmer response
None.

502 reply codes

502: command aborted -- server not configured for LANG

Explanation
The server received a LANG command, but the server is not configured to support LANG.

System action
The LANG command is ignored. Processing continues.

User response
Report the error to the administrator of the FTP server.

System programmer response
If you want the server to support the LANG command, code EXTENSIONS UTF8 in the server’s FTP.DATA file. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about the EXTENSIONS statement.
502: command aborted -- UTF-8 translation not available

**Explanation**

The server received a command that cannot be supported unless UTF-8 translation is available to the server. The server has been configured for UTF-8 support, but the translation is not available. Either z/OS is not configured to support translation between the host page and UTF-8, or UTF-8 encoding has been disabled for this session. Any SITE command that affects the encoding of the control connection will disable UTF-8 for the remainder of the FTP session. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

**System action**

Processing continues.

**User response**

Report the error to the system programmer.

**System programmer response**

Inspect SYSLOG output to determine whether the error is due to z/OS setup, or to the user issuing SITE commands that affect encoding on the control connection. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Guide for more information about enabling UTF-8 encoding on the control connection, and the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about the SITE subcommand.

502: command command not implemented

**Explanation**

The client entered the FTP command `command`, but the FTP server does not support this command.

**System action**

The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

**User response**

None.

**System programmer response**

None.

502: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

**Explanation**

The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS `kill` command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

**System action**

The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**User response**

None.
System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

502: error in host address

Explanation
The PORT command was issued by the client. When parsing the PORT command, the FTP server found an error.

System action
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
If the command was issued by the user, reissue the command with the correct syntax. If the command was issued automatically by the FTP client, contact the owner of the FTP client program for a possible programming error.

System programmer response
None.

502: error in host address ‘value’

Explanation
The server received one of these commands containing a port number: EPRT or PORT.
value is the value of the port number parameter. The port number parameter is not valid.
The PORT command was issued by the client. The PORT command should have the syntax PORT \textit{h1}, \textit{h2}, \textit{h3}, \textit{h4}, \textit{p1}, \textit{p2} where \textit{h1}–\textit{h4} are integers that make up the host address and \textit{p1} and \textit{p2} are integers that make up the port address. When parsing the PORT command, the FTP server found a nonnumeric character in one of the 4 integers that make up the host address.
The EPRT command should have the syntax EPRT <\texttt{d}><\texttt{net-prt}><\texttt{d}><\texttt{net-addr}><\texttt{d}><\texttt{tcp-port}> where:
\texttt{<d>} is a delimiter character.
\texttt{<net-prt>} is the network protocol.
\texttt{<net-addr>} is the network address.
\texttt{<tcp-port>} is the port number.
When parsing the EPRT command, the FTP server could not parse the \texttt{tcp-port} parameter.

System action
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
If the command was issued by the user, reissue the command with the correct syntax. If the command was issued automatically by the FTP client program, contact the owner of the FTP client program for a possible programming error in the client program.
502: error in port number

Explanation
The PORT command was issued by the client. When parsing the PORT command, the FTP server found an error.

System action
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
If the command was issued by the user, reissue the command with the correct syntax. If the command was issued automatically by the FTP client, contact the owner of the FTP client program for a possible programming error.

502: error in port number ‘value’

Explanation
The server received one of these commands containing a port number: EPRT or PORT.
value is the value of the port number parameter. The port number parameter is not valid.

The PORT command was issued by the client. The PORT command should have the syntax
PORT h1,h2,h3,h4,p1,p2 where h1−h4 are integers that make up the host address and p1 and p2 are integers that make up the port address. When parsing the PORT command, the FTP server found a nonnumeric character in one of the 2 integers that make up the port address.

The EPRT command should have the syntax EPRT <d><net-prt><d><net-addr><d><tcp-port> where:

<d>
    is a delimiter character.

<net-prt>
    is the network protocol.

<net-addr>
    is the network address.

<tcp-port>
    is the port number.

When parsing the EPRT command, the FTP server could not parse the tcp-port parameter.

System action
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
If the command was issued by the user, reissue the command with the correct syntax. If the command was issued automatically by the FTP client program, contact the owner of the FTP client program for a possible programming error in the client program.
502: error parsing command_name command

Explanation
The client sent a command to the FTP server. An error occurred when the FTP server attempted to parse the command and its arguments.
command_name is the name of the command that could not be parsed.

System action
The server rejects the command_name command.

User response
Report the error to the system programmer.

System programmer response
Inspect the command that the server rejected. If the command is syntactically valid, activate the FTP server trace, re-create the problem, save the system log for problem determination, and report the problem to IBM. Otherwise, report the error to the provider of the FTP client software.

502: PORT command syntax error - insufficient digits in host-port

Explanation
The PORT command was issued by the client. The PORT command should have the syntax
PORT h1,h2,h3,h4,p1,p2 where h1—h4 are the 4 integers that make up the host address and p1 and p2 are the 2 integers that make up the port address. When parsing the PORT command, the FTP server did not find a total of 6 integer values to make up the host address and port address.

System action
The command is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
If the command was issued by the user, reissue the command with the correct syntax. If the command was issued automatically by the FTP client program, contact the owner of the FTP client program for a possible programming error in the client program.

System programmer response
None.

503 reply codes

503 : Authentication already established

Explanation
The server received an ADAT command but authentication has already been successfully negotiated.
503: Command command rejected - command not allowed after prior_command command

Explanation
The FTP client sent a command to the server. The server rejected the command because the command is not compatible with a command that the client sent to the server earlier in the login session.

In the reply text:

*command*

- The command that the server rejected. This command is incompatible with the command specified by the `prior_command` value.

*prior_command*

- The command that the client sent earlier in the session. This command is incompatible with the command specified by the `prior_command` value.

Example

```
503 Command PROT rejected -- PROT not allowed after CCC
```

System action
The FTP server ignores the specified command.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
If the `prior_command` value is CCC, it is probable that the user violated the rules established in RFC 4217 for using a TLS-secured session. When the control connection has been cleared, RFC 4217 stipulates that the server must reject certain commands. See RFC 2228 FTP Security Extensions and RFC 4217 Securing FTP with TLS for more information about the correct sequencing of commands during a secured session. Educate the user in the correct use of a secured session. If the `prior_command` value is not CCC, see RFC 959 File Transfer Protocol for information about correct command sequences during an FTP session. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

Problem determination
Not applicable.

Source
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP
503: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

503: EPSV ALL received - command not allowed after EPSV ALL

Explanation
The client sent command to the server. Previously during the login session, the client sent an EPSV ALL command to the server. command is not allowed after an EPSV ALL command has been sent to the server.

System action
FTP rejects command. The FTP server continues processing commands from the client.

User response
If you must use command, exit the current session and log in to the FTP server again. Do not issue EPSV ALL before issuing command.

System programmer response
None.

503: Must first establish authentication

Explanation
The server received a command that is not valid unless the client and server successfully negotiated authentication, but authentication was not successfully negotiated.

System action
The command fails. FTP continues.

User response
Issue an AUTH command and reissue the failing command. See RFC 2228 for more information about the OPTS command. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

System programmer response
None.
503 : Must first issue PBSZ

Explanation
The server received a command that is not valid unless a PBSZ command was previously received, but a PBSZ command was not received.

System action
The command fails. FTP continues.

User response
Issue a PBSZ command and reissue the failing command. See RFC 2228 for more information about the OPTS command. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

System programmer response
None.

503 : Must issue AUTH command before ADAT command

Explanation
The server received an ADAT command but had not previously received an AUTH command. An AUTH command must always precede an ADAT command.

System action
The command fails. FTP continues.

User response
Issue an AUTH command and reissue the ADAT command. See RFC 2228 for more information about the OPTS command. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

System programmer response
None.

503: PASS command must be preceded by USER

Explanation
The PASS command was entered to complete log on of a user ID on the server system, but the USER command has not been issued to specify which user ID to log in to. The USER command must be issued to specify the user ID before the PASS command can be issued.

System action
Login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Issue the USER command to specify the user ID of the server system to log in to, then reissue the PASS command with the password or password phrase for this user ID.
503 : Server on the TLS secure port does not accept the AUTH command

Explanation
The FTP client program connected to an FTP server that is running on the TLS secure port 990. The FTP server assumes that all connections are protected by the TLS security mechanism and that an AUTH command is not needed to initiate a TLS handshake.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Close the connection to the FTP server and reconnect without sending an AUTH command.

System programmer response
None.

504 reply codes

504: Block mode not implemented for type B.

Explanation
The data type B (double Byte) is not supported while in block transmission mode.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Either change to mode s (stream) or change the data type to EBCDIC and reissue the command.

System programmer response
None.

504: Command command aborted -- FTP server not configured for parameter parameter.

Explanation
The client issued a command to the FTP server. The FTP server implements the command but is configured to reject commands with the specified parameter.

command is the command the client sent to the server.

parameter is the command parameter rejected by the server.

When command is EPRT, the PORTCOMMANDPORT or PORTCOMMANDIPADDR statement in FTP.DATA is coded to reject parameter.
**System action**  
The command is rejected.

**User response**  
Report the error to the FTP server installation system programmer.

**System programmer response**  
If you want your FTP server to support the combination of command and parameter, code statements in FTP.DATA to enable this support. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for information about enabling command and parameter support for your FTP server.

**504: command command into named pipe fails -- filetype must be SEQ**

**Explanation**  
The server received the specified command while UNIXFILETYPE=FIFO was configured. The UNIXFILETYPE value must be SEQ to transfer data into a named pipe.

For more information, see the following topics:

- The information about UNIXFILETYPE (FTP client and server) statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference.
- The information about FILETYPE (FTP client and server) statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference.

In the message text:

**command**  
The command that the server received.

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>site unixfiletype=fifo filetype=sql</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;&gt;&gt; SITE unixfiletype=fifo filetype=sql</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 SITE command was accepted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put /tmp/notfifo /tmp/sample.fifo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;&gt;&gt; PORT 9,42,105,36,4,49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Port request OK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;&gt;&gt; STOR /tmp/sample.fifo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504 command STOR into named pipe fails - filetype must be SEQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confidence=Low for PUT of /tmp/notfifo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action**  
The FTP server rejects the command.

**User response**  
Use the SITE command to change either the UNIXFILETYPE value or the FILETYPE value, and transfer the file again.

- From the z/OS FTP client, issue the SItE subcommand with the UNIXFILETYPE or FILETYPE parameter.
- From any FTP client, issue the QUOTE subcommand, specifying a SITE command with the UNIXFILETYPE or FILETYPE parameter.
See the information about the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands.

**System programmer response**
None.

**Problem determination**
None.

**Source**
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

### 504: command STOU not supported for named pipes

**Explanation**
The FTP server received a STOU (store-unique) command that specified a named pipe. The command is not supported for named pipes.

The UNIXFILETYPE configuration option at the FTP server determines whether the STOU command argument is a named pipe or a regular z/OS UNIX file. See the UNIXFILETYPE (FTP client and server) statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about the UNIXFILETYPE configuration option.

See the information about using z/OS UNIX System Services named pipes in z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about transferring data to named pipes.

**Example**

```
Command: put /etc/hosts /tmp/my.fifo
>>> PORT 9,2,1,3,4,44
200 Port request OK.
>>> STOU /tmp/my.fifo
504 command STOU not supported for named pipes
```

**System action**
The FTP server rejects the STOU command.

**User response**
Do one of the following actions:
- Append to the named pipe instead of storing into the named pipe.
- Configure your FTP client to send the STOR command instead of the STOU command to the server, and send the file or data set again. See the SUNIQUE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for information about configuring the z/OS FTP client to send the STOR command instead of the STOU command.

**System programmer response**
None.

**Problem determination**
See the user response.
504: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS **kill** command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

504: Compress mode not implemented for type B.

Explanation
The data type B (double Byte) is not supported while in compress transmission mode.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Either change to mode s (stream) or change the data type to EBCDIC and reissue the command.

System programmer response
None.

504: Data structure remains old_stru

Explanation
The STRU command was entered to change the structure to PAGE, but PAGE structure is not supported by the FTP server.

System action
The STRU command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the STRU command with a valid value. Valid values are R (record structure) and F (file structure).

System programmer response
None.
504: Error - existing kanji type invalid

Explaination
The FTP server received an invalid TYPE command. The current data transfer type is for a DBCS data type, but an internal error occurred and the current data type is no longer valid.

System action
The FTP connection with the client ends.

User response
Reconnect to the FTP server and issue the desired TYPE command. For information about valid TYPE parameters, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands. If this reply is received repeatedly, make a note of the last few FTP commands you have issued that cause this result, and contact your system programmer.

System programmer response
Contact the IBM Support Center with output from the FTP server trace, if available.

504: Error - existing type invalid

Explaination
The FTP server received an invalid TYPE command. FTP tried to continue with the current data transfer type, but an internal error occurred and the current data type is no longer valid.

System action
The FTP connection with the client ends.

User response
Reconnect to the FTP server and issue the desired TYPE command. For information about valid TYPE parameters, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands. If this reply is received repeatedly, make a note of the last few FTP commands you have issued that cause this result, and contact your system programmer.

System programmer response
Contact the IBM Support Center with output from the FTP server trace, if available.

504: Filetype SQL requires type A (ASCII) or E (EBCDIC) or B (DBCS)

Explaination
The FTP server received a request to transfer a file. The current FTP filetype is SQL, and the current data transfer type is neither ASCII (A) nor EBCDIC (E).

System action
FTP continues.

User response
From the FTP client, change either the current filetype or the current data transfer mode. For information on changing the filetype and data transfer mode for the z/OS client, see the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.
**System programmer response**
None.

**504: Lrecl X transfer not supported with condition**

**Explanation**
A GET was issued for a data set with lrecl X and an incorrect condition was detected. *condition* is one of the following values:
- MODE C — Compressed Mode.
- TYPE U 2 — Data type U 2.
- FILETYPE=SQL — SQL.
- NOASATRANS — NOASAtrans cannot be specified with lrecl X w/ASA.
- STRUCT R — Record structure.

**System action**
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
Retrieve the lrecl X data set using the correct FILETYPE, MODE, STRUCT, TYPE, or ASATRANS setting.

**System programmer response**
None.

**504: Lrecl X transfer not supported with Record I/O**

**Explanation**
A GET was issued for a data set with lrecl X and Record I/O was requested. The condition is unexpected.

**System action**
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
Contact your system programmer.

**System programmer response**
Collect an FTP Server trace that includes the failure and call the IBM Support Center.

**504: NOASATRANS is not supported for TYPE U. Use 'SITE ASATRANS'**

**Explanation**
You attempted to get a data set when ASA control characters were being converted to C control characters and the transfer type is Unicode.

**System action**
The request is rejected. FTP continues.
User response
Turn on ASA control character transfer (SITE ASATRANS)

System programmer response
None.

504: Only local byte size allowed is 8

Explanation
The client entered the TYPE command with a parameter of “L byte_size” to change the type setting to the specified local byte size. The byte_size specified by the command was a value other than 8, but the only local byte size supported by the server is 8.

System action
The TYPE command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further commands.

User response
Reissue the TYPE command with a valid local byte size.

System programmer response
None.

504-: Only 'TYPE U 2' is supported

Explanation
The client entered the TYPE command in the format “TYPE type_value format” to change the type setting, but the format specified was not recognized by the FTP server.

System action
The TYPE command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the TYPE command with a valid format value. For information about valid parameters for the TYPE command, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.

504-: Page structure not implemented

Explanation
The STRU command was entered to change the structure to PAGE, but PAGE structure is not supported by the FTP server.

System action
The STRU command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.
504: parameter parameter not supported

Explanation
The server received a command with a parameter, parameter, it does not support.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Issue the command again with a valid parameter.

System programmer response
None.

504: Port command not implemented for that parameter

Explanation
User attempted port command using incorrect parameters.
The FTP client sent a PORT command to the server. The server is configured to reject PORT commands
with the parameter that you specified.

System action
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Contact system programmer.

System programmer response
See the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for information about configuring your
server to reject PORT commands with the PORTCOMMAND, PORTCOMMANDIPADDR, and
PORTCOMMANDPORT statements. Correct the server configuration as appropriate for your installation.
Advise users of any restrictions you have placed on the PORT command parameters.

504: Record structure is not supported for TYPE U transfer

Explanation
You attempted to get a data set while the data structure is defined as Record and the transfer type is
Unicode.

System action
The request is rejected. FTP continues.
504: Restart not allowed for named pipes

Explanation
The FTP server received a REST (restart) command from the FTP client as part of a sequence of commands to transfer data to the FTP server. The REST command instructs the server that the current file transfer is a resumption of an interrupted file transfer. The server file is a named pipe. File transfer to a named pipe cannot be restarted.

Example

```
>>> rest 10
350 REST command accepted, parameter 10.
>>> PORT 9,2,1,3,4,43
200 Port request OK.
>>> STOR /tmp/my.fifo
504 Restart not allowed for named pipes.
```

System action
The FTP server rejects the file transfer.

User response
Notify the system programmer.

System programmer response
If the server application that reads from the named pipe can tolerate reading the same data more than once from the named pipe, instruct the user to transfer the entire file to the named pipe again instead of attempting to restart the file transfer.

Otherwise, identify the last data read by the server application, and provide a new file or data set to the FTP client starting from that point. Have the user transfer the new file or data to the named pipe.

Problem determination
See the system programmer response.

Source
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

504 : Restart not allowed with active security mechanism

Explanation
The connection to the FTP server is protected by a security mechanism (for example, TLS). While the connection is protected, the restart of a failed data transfer is not allowed.

System action
FTP continues.
User response
Possible responses can be the following ones:
• Reissue the data transfer command to transfer all of the data of file.
• Close the connection, reconnect without a security mechanism in place, and then issue the restart command.

System programmer response
None.

504: restart is not supported for type type

Explanation
You attempted to restart a data transfer command. Restart is not supported for the current data type. type is the current data type setting.

System action
The data transfer is not resumed. FTP continues.

User response
If type was the data type in use during the file transfer you want to resume, you will not be able to resume the file transfer. Issue the original data transfer command to transmit the file. Otherwise, set the data type to the value in effect during the file transfer you want to resume; then try to restart the data transfer.

System programmer response
None.

504: Restart not allowed for store unique.

Explanation
A restart (REST) command was received by the FTP server and the storage method is "store unique." This combination is not allowed for a restarted store operation.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Change from store unique method and reissue the restart command.

System programmer response
None.

504: Restart requires Block or Compressed transfer mode.

Explanation
You attempted to restart a checkpointed data transfer command and the transfer mode is not block or compressed.
System action
The data transfer command is not restarted. FTP continues.

User response
Change the transfer mode to block or compressed and re-issue the restart command.

System programmer response
None.

504: Restart requires EBCDIC data type.

Explanation
You attempted to restart a checkpointed data transfer command and the data type is not EBCDIC.

System action
The data transfer command is not restarted. FTP continues.

User response
Change the data type to EBCDIC and re-issue the restart command.

System programmer response
None.

504: Restart requires filetype=SEQ.

Explanation
You attempted to restart a checkpointed data transfer command and the filetype is not SEQ.

System action
The data transfer command is not restarted. FTP continues.

User response
Change the filetype to SEQ and re-issue the restart command.

System programmer response
None.

504: Server does not understand the specified mechanism

Explanation
The AUTH command specified a security mechanism name that is too long for the FTP server to process. The security mechanism names supported by the FTP server are GSSAPI and TLS. TLS support can also be requested with a mechanism name of TLS-C, TLS-P, or SSL.

System action
FTP continues.
User response
Reissue the AUTH command with one of the supported security mechanism names.

System programmer response
None

504: Server does not understand the specified protection level

Explanation
The PROT command has requested a data protection level that is unknown to the FTP server. The request to set the level is rejected. The level specified on the command must be one character long. The following list shows the valid level names:

- C Clear
- P Private
- S Safe

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the PROT command with one of the valid level names.

System programmer response
None.

504: Server SBSENDEOL must be CRLF for SIZE command

Explanation
The server sends this reply when it receives a SIZE command while SBSENDEOL is not set to CRLF. FTP cannot reliably calculate the file transfer size when the SBSENDEOL setting is not CRLF.

System action
The SIZE command is rejected.

User response
If you want to change the setting of SBSENDEOL for this session, use the SITE SBSENDEOL=value subcommand. See the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for more information. If you continue to experience this error, report the error to the system programmer.

System programmer response
Most clients do not require or tolerate an SBSENDEOL setting other than CRLF. If your users require the alternate server SBSENDEOL setting only for certain file transfers, code SBSENDEOL CRLF in the server's FTP.DATA and instruct your users to send a SITE SBSENDEOL command to the server just before those file transfers. The server will accept the SIZE command until the SBSENDEOL value is reset.
The SIZE command is often part of a sequence of commands sent by the FTP client to restart a file transfer while in stream mode. If your users often need to restart file transfers, consider whether block or compressed mode transfers would be appropriate for your installation. Block and compressed mode transfers can be restarted provided you have initiated checkpointing before the file transfer. See the information about restarting a failed data transfer in z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for more information.

**504: Server SBSENDEOL must be CRLF for stream mode restart of RETR command**

**Explanation**

The server sends this reply to the client when all these conditions are true:

- The type is ASCII and the mode is STREAM.
- The SBSENDEOL setting is not CRLF.
- The server has just processed a REST command while type is ASCII and mode is STREAM.
- The server is now processing a RETR command.

The server rejects the RETR command with this reply when the FTP client is trying to restart a file retrieve transfer in stream mode. For z/OS FTP client users, the client tries to restart a file retrieve when the user issues an **restart get** subcommand. Stream mode restart of file retrieve is not supported by the z/OS FTP server when the SBSENDEOL setting has been changed from CRLF.

**System action**

The RETR command is rejected by the server.

**User response**

You must transfer the file again in its entirety instead of restarting the file transfer. If you continue to experience this error, report the error to the system programmer.

**System programmer response**

Most clients and servers do not tolerate an SBSENDEOL setting other than the default, CRLF. When you code SBSENDEOL as a different value in the server’s FTP.DATA, or send a SITE SBSENDEOL command to the server to set the value to anything besides CRLF, your users will not be able to restart a file retrieve in stream mode. If your installation requires the alternate server SBSENDEOL setting for only certain file transfers, code SBSENDEOL CRLF in the server’s FTP.DATA and instruct your users to send a SITE SBSENDEOL command to the server just prior to those file transfers. The users will be able to restart stream mode file transfers that are interrupted before resetting SBSENDEOL.

Advise your users not to trick the FTP server into restarting a file retrieve that failed while the server's SBSENDEOL value was not CRLF because the result will likely be corrupted files.

Also, consider whether block or compressed mode file transfers would be appropriate for your installation. Block mode transfers can be restarted, provided you have initiated checkpointing before the file transfer. See the information about restarting a failed data transfer in z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for more information.

**504: STAT file-identifier: not implemented**

**Explanation**

The STAT subcommand was entered with the file-identifier parameter. The file-identifier parameter of the STAT subcommand is not supported by the FTP server.

**System action**

FTP continues.
504: Stream mode restart not supported for MVS data sets

Explanation
The FTP server received a request to restart transmission of an MVS data set. The current data transmission mode is Stream. Stream mode restart is not supported for MVS data sets.

System action
The restart request is ignored. Processing continues.

User response
If stream mode was in use during the file transfer you want to resume, you will not be able to resume the file transfer. Issue the original data transfer command to transmit the file. Otherwise, set the mode to the value in effect during the file transfer you want to resume; then try to restart the data transfer.

System programmer response
None.

504: Struct R implemented with stream mode only.

Explanation
You attempted to get or store a data set while the data structure is defined as record and the transfer mode is not stream mode.

System action
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Change the transfer mode to stream (MODE S) or change the data structure to file (STRU F).

System programmer response
None.

504: SUBSYS parameter not supported for APPE command

Explanation
You tried to append to a server file while the SUBSYS parameter was configured. Appending to a server file is not supported when the SUBSYS option is configured.

Example

```bash
ftp> type I
ftp> site subsys=bp01
```
System action
The file transfer fails.

Operator response
Not applicable.

User response
If you intended to use the SUBSYS parameter, and your client is the z/OS FTP client, use the PUT subcommand instead of the APPEND subcommand to send the file to the server. Otherwise, send a SITE command that specifies the SUBSYS parameter without a subsystem name to the FTP server to disable subsystem processing. See the information about the PUT subcommand and the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
Not applicable.

Problem determination
Not applicable.

Source
Not applicable.

Module
Not applicable.

Routing code
Not applicable.

Descriptor code
Not applicable.

504: Transfer of RDWs is not supported for TYPE U. Use 'SITE NORDW'

Explanation
You attempted to get a data set while RDWs for variable format data sets were retained as data and the transfer type is Unicode.

System action
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Change the RDW setting (SITE NORDW)

System programmer response
None.
504: Transfer of trailingblanks is not supported for TYPE U. Use 'SITE NOTRAILINGBLANKS'

**Explanation**
You attempted to get a data set while trailing blanks were retained for fixed format data set and the transfer type is Unicode.

**System action**
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
Turn off trailing blanks (SITE NOTRAILINGBLANKS)

**System programmer response**
None.

504-: TYPE command contains extraneous parameter `parm`

**Explanation**
The FTP server received an invalid TYPE command. The TYPE command contained too many parameters.

**System action**
The FTP transfer data type is unchanged. Control returns to the client for further commands.

**User response**
If you want to change the data transfer type, reissue the TYPE command with corrected TYPE parameters. For information about valid TYPE parameters, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

**System programmer response**
None.

504: Type `format` file transfer is not supported when SUBSYS is configured

**Explanation**
You issued a SITE command that specified the SUBSYS parameter. Then you attempted a file transfer using a data transfer type other than binary. When SUBSYS is configured, the only supported transfer type is binary. See RFC 959 for information about FTP transfer types. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs.

In the reply text:

**format**
The transfer type that was specified.

**Example**

```
ftp> site subsys=BP01
ftp> type A
ftp> put 'user.data'
504 Type A file transfer is not supported when SUBSYS is configured
```
System action
The file transfer fails.

Operator response
Not applicable.

User response
If you intended to use the SUBSYS parameter, change the transfer type to binary. If your client is the z/OS FTP client, see the BINARY subcommand and TYPE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information about setting the transfer type. Otherwise, to disable subsystem processing, send a SITE command specifying the SUBSYS parameter with no subsystem name to the FTP server.

System programmer response
Not applicable.

Problem determination
Not applicable.

Source
Not applicable.

Module
Not applicable.

Routing code
Not applicable.

Descriptor code
Not applicable.

504-: TYPE has unknown format format

Explanation
The FTP server received an invalid TYPE command. The transfer type shown remains.

System action
The FTP transfer data type is unchanged. Control returns to the client for further commands.

User response
If you want to change the data transfer type, reissue the TYPE command with corrected TYPE parameters. For information about valid TYPE parameters, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.
504-: TYPE has unsupported format format

Explanation
A TYPE A or TYPE E command was received by the FTP server, but format format is not supported. The only format parameter supported is N (Non-Print), which is also the default.

System action
The TYPE command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the corrected TYPE command.

System programmer response
None.

504-: TYPE not Supported. Translation table not Loaded.

Explanation
A TYPE B command was received for a DBCS language, but the required DBCS translation table is not available to the FTP server.

System action
The TYPE command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer at the server system to get the necessary DBCS tables loaded.

System programmer response
Ensure that the TCP/IP.DATA file contains a LOADDBCSTABLES statement that correctly specifies the DBCS languages whose translation tables are to be loaded. For information about the LOADDBCSTABLES parameters, see z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference. If the TCPIPDATA file is changed, the FTP server must be restarted to recognize the change.

504-: Type not supported. Unable to load lang translation tables.

Explanation
The FTP server received a TYPE B command but an error occurred when the server tried to load the required translation tables for this client.

System action
The TYPE command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further commands.

User response
Contact the system programmer for the FTP server's system.
System programmer response
Look in the system log for the FTP server for message EZY2721E or EZY2722E. Probable causes of the problem include unable to open the file containing the translation tables, insufficient storage available for the translate tables, or the file format is invalid.

504: Type remains type

Explanation
The FTP server received an invalid TYPE command. The transfer type shown remains.

System action
The FTP transfer data type is unchanged. Control returns to the client for further commands.

User response
If you want to change the data transfer type, reissue the TYPE command with corrected TYPE parameters. For information about valid TYPE parameters, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.

504: TYPE U transfer is not supported for filetype type

Explanation
You attempted to get a data set while the file type was not SEQuential and the transfer type was Unicode.

System action
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Change the file type to SEQuential (SITE FILETYPE=SEQ)

System programmer response
None.

504: TYPE U transfer is not supported in mode mode

Explanation
You attempted to get a data set while the transfer type is defined as Unicode and the transfer mode is not stream mode.

System action
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Change the transfer mode to stream (MODE S)
504: TYPE U transfer is supported only for filetype SEQ

**Explanation**
You attempted to get a data set while the transfer type is defined as Unicode and the filetype is not sequential.

**System action**
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
Change the filetype to SEQ (SITE FILETYPE=SEQ)

504: TYPE U transfer is supported only in stream mode

**Explanation**
You attempted to get a data set while the transfer type is defined as Unicode and the transfer mode is not stream mode.

**System action**
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
Change the transfer mode to stream (MODE S)

504-: Unable to set up conversion between UCS-2 and codeset

**Explanation**
The FTP server was unable to setup a conversion between UCS-2 and EBCDIC or EBCDIC and UCS-2 when TYPE U 2 was received.

**System action**
The FTP transfer data type is unchanged. Control returns to the client for further commands.

**User response**
If you want to change the data transfer type, issue the SITE UCSHOSTCS command to change the EBCDIC code set and reissue the TYPE command. For information about UCSHOSTCS, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands.
504: Unknown authentication type *mechname*

**Explanation**
The AUTH command specified a security mechanism name that is unknown to the FTP server. The security mechanism names supported by the FTP server are GSSAPI and TLS. TLS support can also be requested with a mechanism name of TLS-C, TLS-P, or SSL.

*mechname* is the name of the security mechanism specified on the AUTH command.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the AUTH command with one of the supported security mechanism names.

**System programmer response**
None.

504: WRAPRECORD is not supported for TYPE U. Use 'SITE NOWRAPRECORD'

**Explanation**
You attempted to get a data set when record wrapping was on and the transfer type is Unicode.

**System action**
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
Turn off record wrapping (SITE NOWRAPRECORD)

**System programmer response**
None.

509 reply codes

509: cannot convert pathname to native character set

**Explanation**
The server attempted to convert a command received on the control connection to the host character set. The conversion failed. The client might be using an encoding not supported by the FTP server.

**System action**
The control connection is ended.
User response
Report the error to the administrator of the FTP server.

System programmer response
Inspect the SYSLOG trace for more information about the error.

521 reply codes

521: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

521: “new_directory” data set already exists

Explanation
The MKD command was entered to create a new PDS with the name new_directory, but a data set with that name already exists at the server system.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Change the name of the new_directory to a unique name and reissue the MKD command.

System programmer response
None.

522 reply codes
522: command PORT not allowed with this session - current protocol is not IPv4.

Explanation
The FTP client sent a PORT command to the z/OS FTP server. The PORT command is not appropriate for the current session because the session protocol is not IPv4. The FTP client might send such a command to the server if the user is trying to proxy transfer files between two servers, and the two servers are known to the client by IP addresses of different protocol families. Even a z/OS FTP server with both IPv4 and IPv6 interfaces will not accept a PORT command if the client logged in to that server with an IPv6 IP address.

System action
The FTP server rejects the PORT command. The server waits for the next FTP command.

User response
If you received this reply while attempting a proxy transfer of data between two servers, and the proxy transfer failed subsequent to this reply, try the strategies listed below. If you received this reply under any other circumstance, report the error to the system programmer.

• Log in to the FTP servers as before, but reverse the order in which you log in to those servers. Try the proxy transfer again. The strategy is to reverse the roles of the FTP servers from the client's perspective so that the FTP client sends PORT or EPRT to the other FTP server.
• Log in to each server again by specifying server IP addresses of the same protocol family, and try the proxy transfer again. If you know the servers only by DNS names, ask the system programmer what the server IP addresses are. If both servers are z/OS FTP servers, this is the only way to successfully proxy transfer files.
• If neither of the above strategies succeeds, you cannot proxy transfer files directly between the servers. Transfer the file first to the client, then from the client to the other server.

System programmer response
If the user is attempting proxy transfer between two FTP servers, verify that the user correctly attempted the strategies in the User or Operator Response. Otherwise, report the error to the provider of the FTP client software.

522: network protocol netprt_specified not consistent with this session. Use netprt_allowed.

Explanation
The FTP client sent an EPRT command to the z/OS FTP server to establish a data connection. The network protocol specified on the EPRT command is not allowed for the current session because it is not the same protocol the client used to log in to FTP.

netprt_specified is the network protocol address family number specified on the EPRT command.

netprt_allowed is the network protocol address family number allowed for the current session.

Address family (AF) numbers correspond to protocols supported by the FTP server. The address family numbers are defined in RFC 1700. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs. The FTP server might return one of these values:

AF number

Protocol

1

Internet Protocol Version 4
Internet Protocol Version 6

The z/OS FTP server supports both IPv4 and IPv6, but the EPRT command is not allowed to specify a protocol different from that used for the current session. An FTP client may send such a command when the user is attempting proxy transfer between two servers known to the client by IP addresses of different protocol families.

System action

The FTP server rejects the EPRT command. Processing continues.

User response

If you received this reply while attempting a proxy transfer of data between two servers, and the file transfer failed subsequent to this reply, try one of the strategies listed below. If you received this reply under any other circumstance, report the error to the system programmer.

- Log in to the FTP servers as before, but reverse the order in which you log in to those servers. Try the proxy transfer again. The strategy is to reverse the roles of the FTP servers from the client's perspective so that the FTP client sends PORT or EPRT to the other FTP server.
- Log in to each server again by specifying server IP addresses of the same protocol family, and try the proxy transfer again. If you know the servers only by DNS names, ask the system programmer what the server IP addresses are. If both servers are z/OS FTP servers, this is the only way to successfully proxy transfer files.
- If neither of the above strategies succeeds, you cannot proxy transfer files directly between the servers. Transfer the file first to the client, then from the client to the other server.

System programmer response

If the user is attempting proxy transfer, verify that the user correctly attempted the strategies described under User or Operator Response. Otherwise, report the error to the provider of the FTP client software.

522: Network protocol not supported. Use (supported_protocols)

Explanation

The FTP client sent a command to the FTP server to establish a data connection. The FTP server does not support the network protocol that the FTP client specified.

If you specify a network protocol on the EPSV command, that network protocol must match the protocol used for the control connection.

supported_protocols is an address family number, or a list of address family numbers, corresponding to protocols supported by the FTP server. The address family numbers are defined in RFC 1700. See Appendix A, “Related protocol specifications,” on page 785 for information about accessing RFCs. The FTP server might return one or both of the following values:

Address family number

1

Internet Protocol Version 4

2

Internet Protocol Version 6

The FTP server supports connections over both IPv6 and IPv4 connections at once, but the z/OS system configuration might limit its support to only one of them.
System action
The current command is rejected by the FTP server. FTP processing continues.

User response
Issue the commands again, using one of the protocols specified in supported_protocols.

System programmer response
None.

522: No IPv4 address available for PASV. Use EPSV.

Explanation
The client sent a PASV command to the FTP server to establish a data connection. An affirmative PASV reply must include the server’s local IPv4 address. The server cannot reply affirmatively to PASV because it has no local IPv4 address for the PASV reply.

Some FTP clients recover automatically from this situation by sending an EPSV, EPRT, or PORT command to establish the data connection.

System action
The server rejects the PASV command. The FTP server processing continues.

User response
If the client recovered from the error by using a different command to establish the data connection, no further action is needed. Otherwise, report the error to the system programmer.

System programmer response
Choose one of these solutions:
• Configure the FTP client to use EPSV instead of PASV when establishing a passive data connection.
• Configure the client to use PORT instead of PASV to establish a data connection (the client must have an IPv4 address that is reachable from the FTP server).
• If the server has an IPv4 address and an IPv6 address, specify the server’s IPv4 address when logging in to FTP.

If none of these solutions is feasible, report the error to the provider of the FTP client software.

525 reply codes

525: No data is available on the data connection

Explanation
On a store/put operation, the first receive() on the data connection did not return any data. The most common reason for this is that the data connection has been reset.

System action
The transfer is ended. FTP continues.
User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Examine an FTP server trace to determine why there is no data available on the data connection.

530 reply codes

530-: A load was done from an uncontrolled library

Explanation
The client entered the PASS command. The __passwd function issued by the FTP server failed, indicating that this function is not supported in an address space where a load was done from an uncontrolled library.

System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Ensure that programs being loaded from this address space are defined as program controlled. A corresponding ICH420I message is issued identifying the uncontrolled library where the load was done.

530-: An error occurred in the security product

Explanation
The client entered the USER command to log in to the server. The server is using the client certificate that is passed to the server when a TLS protected session was established to authenticate the user. The client certificate is already defined for another process or the certificate does not meet the required format.

System action
The login to the user ID is rejected.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Find the certificate in the security product and determine whether it is a valid certificate that is registered (associated) with the user ID that is logging in. The required format for the certificate is defined by the __certificate() function in the z/OS XL C/C++ Runtime Library Reference.
530-: An MVS environmental or internal error occurred

**Explanation**
The client entered the PASS command. The setgroups function issued by the FTP server failed indicating an MVS environmental or internal error occurred.

**System action**
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

**User response**
Contact the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
There was a MVS internal error. A previous 530 reply should contain the reason code. This reason code will give further information about the setgroups failure.

530-: Anonymous login with security protected session requires anonymousLevel > 2

**Explanation**
The connection to the FTP server is protected by a security mechanism. Anonymous logins are supported by the FTP server for protected sessions only when the FTP.DATA file statement ANONYMOUSLEVEL has a parameter that is greater than two.

**System action**
The anonymous login fails.

**User response**
Contact the system programmer with the error.

**System programmer response**
To allow anonymous logins with an active security mechanism, give the ANONYMOUSLEVEL statement in FTP.DATA a parameter value greater than two. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for information about the ANONYMOUSLEVEL statement.

530: Closing control connection

**Explanation**
The client was attempting to log in to the FTP server as an anonymous user. The login was rejected after the root directory was changed for the anonymous login. It is now impossible to do a change directory to any other directory. The connection is severely limited and therefore the control connection is closed by the server.

**System action**
Login as an anonymous user is rejected. The control connection ends.

**User response**
The client program must issue an OPEN command to establish a new connection to the FTP server.
530: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

530-: Current user current user remains logged in.

Explanation
The client was attempting to issue the FTP USER subcommand to change the login identity from current user to a new user login. The FTP server rejected the switch because FTP.DATA specifies ANONYMOUSLEVEL 3, which enables enhanced security checks.

System action
The USER command is rejected. The FTP client is still logged in as user current user. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Issue the FTP CLOSE subcommand to end the session with the FTP server. Then issue the FTP OPEN subcommand to reinitialize the connection. Then log in as user new user.

System programmer response
None.

530-: email address rejected by user exit

Explanation
The FTP server is running with the user exit FTCHKPWD. The client was attempting to log in to the FTP server as an anonymous user and was prompted for an email address. The user exit does not allow the user to access the FTP server with the email address that was entered.

System action
FTP continues. The client login is rejected.

User response
Contact the owner of the FTP server to have the email address authorized in the FTCHKPWD user exit.
System programmer response
If necessary, update the FTCHKPWD user exit to authorize the email address.

530-: Error on func function call, errno=errno, rsncode=errnojr

Explanation
The client entered the USER and PASS commands to log in to the FTP server. While validating the user ID and password or password phrase of the client, a function issued by the FTP server failed.

func is the function call that failed.

errno is the z/OS UNIX System Services Return Code. These return codes are listed and described in the z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes.

errnojr is the hexadecimal UNIX System Services Reason Code. The format of the 4-byte Reason Code is explained in the introduction to the Reason Code section of the z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes, where the Reason Codes are listed.

System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer with the func, errno and errnojr values.

System programmer response
Correct the error indicated by func, errno and errnojr.

530-: error processing PASS command : error

Explanation
The client entered the USER and PASS commands to log in to the FTP server. The FTP server encountered an error attempting to setup the OMVS environment for the requested user ID.

error is the error message returned by the C run-time library.

System action
The login to the FTP server is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Correct the error indicated by error. A previous 530 reply should contain further information in the reason code field.

530: Excessive bad passwords entered - USER command disabled

Explanation
The client attempted to log on to the FTP server system, but the user ID being used by the client had too many login attempts that were specified with an incorrect password or password phrase and this user ID was disabled.
System action
The user login is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
The FTP session must end and reconnected to reset the number of bad password or password phrase attempts.

System programmer response
None.

530-: Initial filetype file_type is disabled for anonymous.

Explanation
The client was attempting to log into the FTP server as user ID anonymous. The FTP server rejected the login because FTP.DATA specified a FILETYPE value, file_type, which was disabled for anonymous login users.

System action
Login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer of the server system.

System programmer response
If necessary, update FTP.DATA to contain consistent specifications for FILETYPE and ANONYMOUSFILETYPEJES, ANONYMOUSFILETYPESEQ, and ANONYMOUSFILETYPESQL.

530-: Internal processing error

Explanation
The client entered the PASS command. The __passwd function issued by the FTP server failed, indicating that an internal processing error occurred.

System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
There was a SAF/RACF error. A previous 530 reply should contain the reason code. This reason code contains the RACF return and reason codes, respectively.
530: Login attempt by *user ID* rejected by user exit

**Explanation**
The FTP server is running with the user exit FTCHKPWD. The user exit does not allow the user ID to access the FTP server.

**System action**
FTP continues. The client login is rejected.

**User response**
Contact the owner of the FTP server to have the user ID authorized in the FTCHKPWD user exit.

**System programmer response**
If necessary, update the FTCHKPWD user exit to allow the user ID to access the server.

530: Logon attempt by *'user_id'* rejected.

**Explanation**
The FTP server could not successfully validate the user's user ID and password or password phrase. The user login is rejected.

**System action**
The user login is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
This reply is preceded by a reply that indicates the reason for the failure. Correct the error indicated by the preceding reply. If necessary, contact the system programmer for the appropriate security authorization to access the FTP server.

**System programmer response**
If necessary, authorize the user to access the FTP server.

530: new password format invalid

**Explanation**
The PASS command was issued using the format old_password/new_password/new_password to change the password or password phrase of the user ID, but the second "/" could not be found in the password or password phrase entered with the PASS command.

**System action**
Login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

**User response**
Reissue the USER and PASS commands, using the correct format of the “old_password/new_password/new_password” on the PASS command.
System programmer response
None.

530: new passwords are not the same

Explanation
The PASS command was issued using the format old_password/new_password/new_password to change the password or password phrase of the user ID, but the second “new password” was not identical to the first “new password”. Both “new passwords” must be the same.

System action
Login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the USER and PASS commands, using the same password or password phrase for both occurrences of new_password.

System programmer response
None.

530: Not logged in.

Explanation
A command was issued to request a service from the FTP server, but the client was not currently logged in to a valid user ID for the server system. The command entered required the user to be logged in to a valid user ID.

System action
The command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Log on to a valid user ID for the server system using the USER and PASS commands, then reissue the command. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for more information.

System programmer response
None. retrieve, store_data

530-: Number of groups exceeds the maximum number allowed

Explanation
The client entered the PASS command. The setgroups function issued by the FTP server failed, indicating that the number of supplementary groups for the specified user plus the basegid group exceeds the maximum number of groups allowed, or an invalid user is specified.

System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.
User response
Contact the system programmer to determine which supplementary groups your user ID is connected to.

System programmer response
Ensure that the user ID being used to log in to the FTP server is not connected to more than 300 supplementary groups.

530: PASS command failed

Explanation
The client entered the USER and PASS commands to log in to the FTP server. While validating the user ID and password or password phrase of the client, a function issued by the FTP server failed. See the previous 530 reply information for details.

System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
A previous 530 reply should contain further information in the reason code field.

530: PASS command failed - getpwnam() error : error

Explanation
The client entered the USER and PASS commands to log on to the FTP server. While validating the user ID and password or password phrase of the client, the getpwnam() function issued by the FTP server to obtain the OMVS information about the user ID failed.

error is the error message returned by the C run-time library for the getpwnam() function.

System action
The login to the FTP server is denied. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Correct the error indicated by error. A previous 530 reply should contain further information in the reason code field.

530: PASS command failed - _passwd() error : error

Explanation
The client entered the USER and PASS commands to log on to the FTP server. While validating the user ID and password or password phrase of the client, the _passwd() function issued by the FTP server to obtain the OMVS information about the user ID failed.
error is the error message returned by the C run-time library for the _passwd() function.

**System action**
Login to the FTP server is denied.

**User response**
Contact the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
Correct the error shown in the reply code.

530-: Password was changed.

**Explanation**
The PASS command was entered in the format PASS old_pass/new_pass/new_pass to change the password or password phrase during login. The user password or password phrase was changed. The user can no longer log in to the system using the old password or password phrase.

**System action**
The user password or password phrase is changed. FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

530-: Process does not have permission to set the UID

**Explanation**
The client entered the USER and PASS command. The setuid function issued by the FTP server failed, indicating that the process does not have appropriate privileges to set the UID.

**System action**
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

**User response**
Contact the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
A previous 530 reply should contain further information in the reason code field.

530 : Server requires authentication

**Explanation**
The FTP server requires that a security environment is established before it can process a USER command.
System action
FTP continues.

User response
Issue the AUTH command to establish a security environment and then reissue the USER command.

System programmer response
None.

530: Server requires authorized user

Explanation
The connection to the FTP server is protected by the GSSAPI security mechanism. The server FTP.DATA file contains the statement SECURE_LOGIN VERIFY_USER. The USER command that was received has a username that does not match the name found in the Kerberos credentials sent from the client during the authentication negotiation.

System action
The USER command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Log in using the username that matches the name that is passed in the Kerberos credentials.

System programmer response
If username match is not necessary, change the SECURE_LOGIN statement to have a value of either REQUIRED or OPTIONAL.

530-: StartDirectory value is disabled for anonymous.

Explanation
The client was attempting to log in to the FTP server as user ID anonymous. The FTP server rejected the login because FTP.DATA specified a STARTDIRECTORY of value that is in conflict with the ANONYMOUSFILEACCESS value.

System action
Login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer of the server system.

System programmer response
If necessary, update FTP.DATA to contain consistent specifications for STARTDIRECTORY and ANONYMOUSFILEACCESS.
530-: System authorization facility (SAF) had an error

**Explanation**
The client entered the PASS command. The setgroups function issued by the FTP server failed indicating the System authorization facility (SAF) had an error.

**System action**
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

**User response**
Contact your system programmer.

**System programmer response**
There was a SAF/RACF error. A previous 530 reply should contain the reason code. This reason code contains the RACF return and reason codes, respectively.

530-: The caller is not authorized

**Explanation**
The client entered the PASS command. The setgroups function issued by the FTP server failed, indicating that the caller is not authorized.

**System action**
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

**User response**
Contact your system programmer.

**System programmer response**
A previous 530 reply should contain further information in the reason code field.

530-: The email address entered is in an incorrect format.

**Explanation**
The client attempted to log in to the FTP server system as anonymous user. The server is setup to only allow valid email address to be entered as password or password phrase. The email address entered was not valid. This message will be followed by login failure reply.

**System action**
The user login is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

**User response**
The FTP session must end and reconnected to reset the number of bad password or password phrase attempts.
530-: The newpass is not valid

Explanation
The client entered the PASS command. The __passwd function issued by the FTP server failed, indicating that the new password or password phrase is not valid, or does not meet the installation-exit requirements.

System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Use the correct format of old_password/new_password/new_password on the PASS command and reissue the USER and PASS commands.

System programmer response
None.

530-: The old password has expired

Explanation
The client entered the PASS command. The __passwd function issued by the FTP server failed, indicating that the password or password phrase expired.

System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Use the correct format of old_password/new_password/new_password on the PASS command and reissue the USER and PASS commands.

System programmer response
None.

530-: The old password is not authorized

Explanation
The PASS command was entered and the password or password phrase was not authorized.

System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.
User response
Specify the correct password or password phrase and try the USER and PASS commands again.

System programmer response
None.

530-: The password is not authorized

Explanation
The FTP client sent the USER and PASS commands to the FTP server to log in. The password or password phrase specified on the PASS command was not authorized.

System action
The FTP server rejects the login to the user specified on the USER command. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Login to the server again using the correct password or password phrase.

System programmer response
None.

530-: The process is currently not able to change UID

Explanation
The client entered the USER and PASS command. The setuid function issued by the FTP server failed, indicating that the process is currently not able to change UIDs.

System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
A previous 530 reply should contain further information in the reason code field.

530-: The username access was denied by SAF services

Explanation
The client entered the PASS command. The __passwd function issued by the FTP server failed, which indicates that the username access was denied by SAF services.

System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.
User response
Reissue the USER and PASS commands with a valid user name and password or password phrase.

System programmer response
Use the `rsncode` value in the previous 530 reply to determine why the user ID access was denied. If your security product is IBM RACF, the `rsncode` contains the RACF return code and reason codes from the RACROUTE REQUEST=EXTRACT service. For a detailed description of the return and reason code values for the RACROUTE service, see the system macro information in z/OS Security Server RACROUTE Macro Reference for descriptions of the return and reason codes.

530-: The username is unknown

Explanation
The client entered the PASS command. The `__passwd` function issued by the FTP server failed, indicating that the user name specified is not defined to OMVS.

System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the USER and PASS commands with a valid user ID that is defined to OMVS, and a valid password or password phrase.

System programmer response
None.

530-: The username, oldpass or newpass argument is invalid

Explanation
The client entered the PASS command. The `__passwd()` function issued by the FTP server failed, indicating that one of the parameters is incorrect.

System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the USER and PASS commands with valid parameters.

System programmer response
None.

530-: The value of uid is incorrect

Explanation
The client entered the USER and PASS command. The `setuid` function issued by the FTP server failed, indicating that the UID is incorrect.
System action
The login to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Verify that the UID in the OMVS segment associated with the user ID that is logging in is valid. A previous 530 reply should contain further information in the reason code field.

530: USER command failed

Explanation
The client entered a USER command to log in to the server. While validating the USER name, a function issued by the server failed.

System action
The login attempt to the user ID on the server system is rejected. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
A previous 530- reply should contain additional information in the reason code field.

530-: USER command failed. Switch from current user to new user not accepted.

Explanation
The client was attempting to issue the FTP USER subcommand to change the login identity from current user to new user. The FTP server rejected the switch because FTP.DATA specifies ANONYMOUSLEVEL 3, which enables enhanced security checks.

System action
The USER command is rejected. The FTP client is still logged in as user current user. Control is returned to the client for further command processing.

User response
Issue the FTP CLOSE subcommand to end the session with the FTP server. Then issue the FTP OPEN subcommand to reinitialize the connection. Then log in as user new user.

System programmer response
None.
530-: User userid is not allowed to access server's port.

Explanation
The user does not have access to the server port.

System action
The user login is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
If necessary, authorize the user to the FTP server port.

530: You must first login with USER and PASS.

Explanation
A command was issued to request a service from the FTP server, but the client was not currently logged in to a valid user ID for the server system. The command entered required the user to be logged in to a valid user ID.

System action
The command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Log on to a valid user ID for the server system using the USER and PASS commands, then reissue the command. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for more information.

System programmer response
None.

531 reply codes

531 : Server requires client certificate for login processing

Explanation
The connection to the FTP server is protected by the TLS security mechanism. The server FTP.DATA file contains a SECURELOGIN statement with either the VERIFY_USER value or the REQUIRED value. When these values are specified, the client must send a certificate to the server during the TLS authentication handshake. If the certificate is not sent, the FTP server rejects the USER command.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Change the client configuration so that the client's certificate is sent to the FTP server as part of the TLS handshake. The z/OS FTP client does not require this option because it always sends its certificate. If this...
reply is received by a client that cannot send a certificate, the system programmer must change the FTP server before the client can log in.

**System programmer response**
If the client cannot send a certificate, consider changing the FTP server FTP.DATA file to specify SECURE_LOGIN OPTIONAL so that a client certificate is not required.

### 532 reply codes

**532 : Username does not match name in client certificate**

**Explanation**
The connection to the FTP server is protected by the TLS security mechanism. The server FTP.DATA file contains the statement SECURE_LOGIN VERIFY_USER. The USER command that was received has a username that does not match the name found in the certificate sent from the client during the authentication handshake.

**System action**
The USER command is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
Log in using the username that matches the name that is passed in the client certificate.

**System programmer response**
If username match is not necessary, change the SECURE_LOGIN statement to have a value of either REQUIRED or OPTIONAL.

### 533 reply codes

**533 : All commands must be ENC protected**

**Explanation**
The server received a command that was not protected at protection level private. The server is configured to only accept commands protected at protection level private.

**System action**
The command fails. FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the command using protection level private. If the client cannot send a protection level private command, the system programmer must change the FTP server before the client can log in.

**System programmer response**
If the client cannot send a protection level private command, consider changing the SECURE_CTRLCONN value in the server FTP.DATA file to allow other levels of protection.
533 : All commands must be protected

Explanation
The server received a command that was not protected but had not previously received a CCC command. A CCC command must be received on an authenticated connection before unprotected commands are allowed.

System action
The command fails. FTP continues.

User response
Either reissue the command as a protected command or issue a CCC command and reissue the unprotected command.

System programmer response
None.

534 reply codes

534 : CCC not supported

Explanation
The server FTP.DATA file contains the statement SECURE_CTRLCONN with a value of SAFE or PRIVATE. A CCC command was received but the control connection cannot be set to the clear protection level.

System action
The CCC command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If a protection level of clear is desired for the control connection, change the SECURE_CTRLCONN statement to have a value of CLEAR.

534: Command command not allowed for connection to secure port

Explanation
The FTP client sent a command to the z/OS FTP server while the client was connected to the server's secure port, TLSPORT. The command is not allowed while you are logged in using the server's secure port.

In the reply text:
command
The command that the client sent to the server.
Example

Command:  ccc
   >>>ccc
534 Command ccc not allowed for connection to secure port

System action
The command is ignored.

User response
Report the error to the system programmer.

System programmer response
If you need the command specified by the command value during a TLS-secured session, do not secure the session with the server's TLS-secured port. Instead, see the Customizing Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Kerberos security information in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Guide for information about securing the FTP client and server for TLS security without resorting to the TLS-secured port. See the TLSPORT statement (FTP client and server) in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about the secure port.

Problem determination
See the system programmer's response.

Source
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

534: Could not stop TLS security

Explanation
The FTP client sent an AUTH command, REIN command, or CCC command to the server while the session was secured with TLS. The server could not complete the command because an error occurred while the server was trying to stop TLS security for the control connection.

Example

Command: auth gssapi
   >>>AUTH GSSPI
534 could not stop TLS security

System action
The FTP server closes the connection.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Inspect the FTP server tracing and log messages in the SYSLOG to determine the cause of the error. If any FTP server tracing is active, the tracing that describes the error that the server encountered while stopping TLS is written to the SYSLOG. See the information about diagnosing FTP server problems with traces in z/OS Communications Server: IP Diagnosis Guide for information about FTP server tracing. The SYSLOG probably contains return code information from the gsk_secure_socket_shutdown() and
Problem determination
See the system programmer response.

Source
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

534: Server does not support the ADAT command for TLS secured connection

Explanation
The FTP server does not support the ADAT command for TLS secured connection.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

534: Server does not turn off protection for TLS secured control connection

Explanation
The FTP server received a CCC command for a session that is protected by the TLS security mechanism. The control connection must have a protection level of private for a TLS secured session.

System action
The CCC command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

534: Server is not willing to accept security mechanism

Explanation
The server received an AUTH command specifying a security mechanism that the server is not configured to accept.

System action
The command fails. FTP continues.
User response
Reissue the command specifying an authentication mechanism that the FTP server is configured to accept or have the system programmer change the FTP server to accept the requested authentication mechanism.

System programmer response
Change the FTP server FTP.DATA file to specify EXTENSIONS AUTH_GSSAPI to accept the GSSAPI authentication mechanism or EXTENSIONS AUTH_TLS to accept the TLS authentication mechanism.

534: Server is not willing to accept security mechanism on this connection

Explanation
The server received an AUTH command specifying a security mechanism that the server does not support for the protocol used by the control connection. For example, AUTH GSSAPI is not supported when the control connection protocol is IPv6.

System action
The command fails. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the command specifying an authentication mechanism that the FTP server is configured to accept, or start a new FTP session with the server using a protocol the server supports for the authentication mechanism you requested. For example, if the server rejected an AUTH GSSAPI command on an IPv6 connection, log in to that server using an IPv4 connection.

System programmer response
If the server rejected an AUTH GSSAPI command because the connection was IPv6, instruct the user to log in specifying the server’s IPv4 address. If the server has no IPv4 address, code EXTENSIONS AUTH_TLS in the server’s FTP.DATA to accept the TLS authentication mechanism. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for information about the EXTENSIONS statement.

534: Server is protected and is not willing to accept another AUTH command

Explanation
The FTP server indicates that the session is already protected by a security mechanism and will not accept another AUTH command.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
If you want to change security mechanism, close the connection, reconnect to the FTP server, and issue the AUTH command with the new mechanism.

System programmer response
None.
534: Server requires authentication before command processing

**Explanation**
The FTP server requires that a security environment is established before it can process the command.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Issue the AUTH command to establish a security environment and then reissue the command.

**System programmer response**
None.

534: Server requires authentication before PASS command

**Explanation**
The FTP server requires that a security environment is established before it can process a PASS command.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Issue the AUTH command to establish a security environment and then reissue the PASS command.

**System programmer response**
None.

534: Server requires authentication before USER command

**Explanation**
The FTP server requires that a security environment is established before it can process a USER command.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Issue the AUTH command to establish a security environment and then reissue the USER command.

**System programmer response**
None.
534: Server setup for TLS failed

**Explanation**
The FTP server attempted to set up a connection that is secured by the TLS security mechanism. The setup failed.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Activate the FTP client and server traces as follows:

```
SITE DEBUG=(NONE,ACC,SOC(2))
DEBUG NONE ACC SOC(2)
```

Try the command again and contact the system programmer with the error message.
If you are not allowed to issue the SITE command to change the server trace options, ask the system programmer to set the options, close the session to the server, enter FTP again and try the failing subcommand.

**System programmer response**
Use the FTP client and server traces to determine the cause of the error and correct the problem.

534: TLS negotiation failed -- data connection closed

**Explanation**
The FTP client and server failed during the negotiation step (also known as the handshake) to protect a data connection with the TLS mechanism.

**System action**
The command that was being processed failed. FTP continues.

**User response**
Activate the FTP client and server traces as follows:

```
SITE DEBUG=(NONE,ACC,SOC(2))
DEBUG NONE ACC SOC(2)
```

Try the command again and contact the system programmer with the error message.
If you are not allowed to issue the SITE command to change the server trace options, ask the system programmer to set the options, close the session to the server, enter FTP again and try the failing subcommand.

**System programmer response**
Use the FTP client and server traces to determine the cause of the error and correct the problem.

535 reply codes
535: Attempt to decrypt data failed

Explanation
The server call to the gss_unwrap() function failed. This reply is preceded by replies specifying the return codes returned from the failing function call. See those replies for further diagnosis.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
See the z/OS Integrated Security Services Network Authentication Service Programming for an explanation of the gss_unwrap() function.

535: Attempt to encrypt data failed

Explanation
The server call to the gss_wrap() function failed. This reply is preceded by replies specifying the return codes returned from the failing function call. See those replies for further diagnosis.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
See the z/OS Integrated Security Services Network Authentication Service Programming for an explanation of the gss_wrap() function.

535-: GSSAPI error major status code: value - text

Explanation
This reply displays the status code returned from a GSSAPI function call. This message is followed by a reply indicating the failing GSSAPI function call.

value is the hexadecimal value of the major status code.

text is the text describing the status code obtained by calling the gss_display_status() function.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.
System programmer response
See the z/OS Integrated Security Services Network Authentication Service Programming for an explanation of the major status code.

535-: GSSAPI error minor status code: value - text

Explanation
This reply displays the status code returned from a GSSAPI function call. This message is followed by a reply indicating the failing GSSAPI function call.
value is the hexadecimal value of the minor status code.
text is the text describing the status code obtained by calling the gss_display_status() function.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
See the z/OS Integrated Security Services Network Authentication Service Programming for an explanation of the minor status code.

535 : Length length of received buffer is greater than PBSZ size

Explanation
The server received an encrypted message whose length was greater than the negotiated protection buffer size.
length is the length of the received encrypted message.
size is the maximum length of an encrypted message as negotiated with the client.

System action
FTP continues. The message is discarded.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

535 : Request to accept security context failed

Explanation
The server call to the gss_accept_sec_context() function failed. This reply is preceded by replies specifying the return codes returned from the failing function call. See those replies for further diagnosis.

System action
FTP continues. Authentication negotiation fails.
User response
None.

System programmer response
See the z/OS Integrated Security Services Network Authentication Service Programming for an explanation of the gss_accept_sec_context() function.

535 : Request to acquire security credentials failed

Explanation
The server call to the gss_acquire_cred() function failed. This reply is preceded by replies specifying the return codes returned from the failing function call. See those replies for further diagnosis.

System action
FTP continues. Authentication negotiation fails.

User response
None.

System programmer response
See the z/OS Integrated Security Services Network Authentication Service Programming for an explanation of the gss_acquire_cred() function.

535 : Request to import name failed

Explanation
The server call to the gss_import_name() function failed. This reply is preceded by replies specifying the return codes returned from the failing function call. See those replies for further diagnosis.

System action
FTP continues. Authentication negotiation fails.

User response
None.

System programmer response
See the z/OS Integrated Security Services Network Authentication Service Programming for an explanation of the gss_import_name() function.

535 : Request to import the security context failed

Explanation
The server call to the gss_import_sec_context() function failed. This reply is preceded by replies specifying the return codes returned from the failing function call. See those replies for further diagnosis.

System action
FTP ends.
535: Request to load the Kerberos DLL library failed

Explanation
The connection to the FTP server is protected by the GSSAPI security mechanism. This requires the Kerberos DLL library to be loaded and the load of that library failed.

System action
The command fails and the connection to the FTP server is not established. FTP continues.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Verify that these Kerberos libraries are added to the system data set concatenations:

**EUVF.SEUVFLNK**
Add to the LNKLSTxx PARMLIB member.

**EUVF.SEUVFLPA**
Add to the LPALSTxx PARMLIB member.

Module
EZAFTPRX

Destination
initRexec

536 reply codes

536: Data connection protection *level* not supported

Explanation
The PROT command requested a data protection level that is not supported. The request to set the level is rejected.

*level* is one of the following ones:
- clear
- private
- safe
- confidential
The support by the FTP server for these levels is determined by the value specified on the SECURE_DATACO
statement in the FTP.DATA file for the server. SECURE_DATACONN specifies the minimum level of security allo
for the data connection.

PROT C is rejected if SECURE_DATACONN has a value of SAFE or PRIVATE.

PROT S is rejected if SECURE_DATACONN has a value of PRIVATE or NEVER. Also, it is rejected if the secu
mechanism is TLS.

PROT P is rejected if SECURE_DATACONN has a value of NEVER.

PROT E is always rejected.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

## 550 reply codes

### 550: Allocation for remote destination failed.

**Explanation**
The server attempted to allocate to a SYSOUT data set for the purpose of sending a data set to a remote de
ination (see SITE DEST). The allocation was unsuccessful.

**System action**
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
Examine the trace and look for trace messages with the tag `seq_alloc_dest`. These trace messages provi
the reason codes for the dynamic allocation error.

### 550: Allocation of dsname failed while executing command command.

**Explanation**
The server attempted to allocate to a data set on a DASD volume. The dynamic allocation was unsuccessfu

**System action**
The command is rejected. FTP continues.
User response
None.

System programmer response
Examine the trace and look for trace messages with the tag alloc_dasd. These trace messages provide the reason codes for the dynamic allocation error.

550: Allocation of dsname failed while executing cmd command.

Explanation
The server attempted to allocate to a new data set to store data. The dynamic allocation was unsuccessful. cmd is STOR, STOU, or APPE.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Examine the trace and look for trace messages with the tag seq_create_file. These trace messages provide the reason codes for the dynamic allocation error.

550: Allocation of data_set failed: (rc=rc, err=err, info=info)

Explanation
During load module transfer processing, the FTP server attempted to allocate the load library data_set using dynalloc and failed.

data_set
The name of the load library that the FTP server attempted to allocate

rc
The decimal return code of the allocation attempt.

err
The hexadecimal error code of the allocation attempt.

info
The hexadecimal information code of the allocation attempt.

System action
Load module processing ends. No files will be transferred. FTP waits for the next command from the FTP client.

User response
See z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide for explanations for the rc, err, and info codes and take appropriate corrective action.

System programmer response
See z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide for explanations for the rc, err, and info codes and take appropriate corrective action.
550: Allocation of temporary data set failed: (rc=rc, err=err, info=info)

Explanation
During load module transfer processing, the FTP server attempted to allocate a temporary data set using `dynalloc` and failed.

rc
The decimal return code of the allocation attempt.

err
The hexadecimal error code of the allocation attempt.

info
The hexadecimal information code of the allocation attempt.

System action
Load module processing ends. No files will be transferred. FTP waits for the next command from the FTP client.

User response
See z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide, `dynalloc`, for explanations for the rc, err, and info codes and take appropriate corrective action.

System programmer response
See z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide, `dynalloc`, for explanations for the rc, err, and info codes and take appropriate corrective action.

550-: anonymous login rejected by FTP server

Explanation
An FTP client attempted to log in as anonymous. The FTP server rejected the anonymous login.

System action
The client's session is ended.

User response
Log in to FTP as a different user. If you are authorized only as user anonymous, contact the system programmer with the error message.

System programmer response
Error messages related to anonymous login are written to syslogd if ftp server traces are enabled. If syslogd is not active, the error messages will be written to the operator console. Verify FTP is configured correctly to accept anonymous logins.

550 : command command fails: message_prefix reason (errno2 = errno2)

Explanation
The FTP server received the command command. While processing the command, a failure occurred in a Language Environment® (LE) library routine.

In the message text:
**command**
The command that the FTP server received.

**message_prefix**
The message identifier for reason. You can use the message prefix to find documentation for the reason value in z/OS Language Environment Runtime Messages.

**reason**
This is the reason reported by LE.

**errno2**
The errno2 value reported by LE. See z/OS Language Environment Runtime Messages for information about errno2 value reported by LE.

**Example**

```
Command:
quote xff /tmp/trash/make my day
>>> xff /tmp/trash/make my day
550 command XFF fails: EDC5117I File exists. (errno2=0x05580075)
```

```
Command:
quote xff /readonly
>>> xff /readonly
550 command XFF fails: EDC5141I Read-only file system. (errno2=0x05580076)
```

**System action**
The FTP server rejects the command.

**User response**
Report the error to the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
Use the message_prefix value to locate the reason specified the reason value in z/OS Language Environment Runtime Messages. If this does not identify the problem, see the problem determination. Correct the problem, and reissue the command.

**Problem determination**
Inspect the FTP server syslog trace for more information about the failure. Activate any FTP server trace option to capture trace information when FTP encounters an error from LE. If FTPLOGGING is active, messages EZYFS68I and EZYFS69I in the SYSLOG will include diagnostic information about the failure. Use the information in the SYSLOG trace to correct the problem.

See the following topics in z/OS Communications Server: IP Diagnosis Guide:
- Logging FTP server activity for information about FTPLOGGING.
- Diagnosing FTP server problems with traces for information about the FTP server SYSLOG trace.

**Source**
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

**550: command command fails - unable to create named pipe pathname**

**Explanation**
The server received an APPE (append) or STOR (store) command while UNIXFILETYPE=FIFO was configured. The FTP server attempted to create the named pipe while processing the command, but could
not. See the UNIXFILETYPE (FTP client and server) statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about the UNIXFILETYPE configuration option.

In the message text:

**command**
The command that the FTP server received.

**pathname**
The name of the named pipe.

---

**Example**

Command:

```
put /tmp/a /tmp/a/b/a
```

Binary tagged file translated with current data connection translation table

```ini
>>> PORT 9,2,1,3,4,49
200 Port request OK.
```  

```ini
>>> STOR /tmp/a/b/a
550 command STOR fails - unable to create named pipe /tmp/a/b/a
Command:
```

---

**System action**
The command is rejected.

**User response**
Report the error to the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
Inspect the FTP server syslog trace for information about the failure. Activating any FTP server trace option is sufficient to capture trace information when FTP cannot create a named pipe. If FTPLOGGING is active, messages EZYFS68I and EZYFS69I in syslog will include diagnostic information. Use the information in the syslog trace to correct the problem.

See the following information in z/OS Communications Server: IP Diagnosis Guide:

- The information about FTPLOGGING.
- The information about FTP server SYSLOG trace.

**Problem determination**
See the system programmer response.

**Source**
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

---

**550: command command into pathname not supported when UNIXFILETYPE is FIFO**

**Explanation**
The FTP server received a command that specified an existing file on the FTP server host while UNIXFILETYPE=FIFO was configured. The existing file is not a named pipe. The command must specify a named pipe when UNIXFILETYPE=FIFO is configured.

In the message text:

**command**
The command that the FTP server received.
**pathname**
The path name of the existing file on the FTP server host. See the UNIXFILETYPE (FTP client and server) statement in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about the UNIXFILETYPE configuration option.

**Example**

```
Command:
put /etc/newhosts  /etc/hosts
Binary tagged file translated with current data connection translation table
>>> PORT 9,2,1,3,4,47
200 Port request OK.
>>> STOR /etc/hosts
550 command STOR into /etc/hosts not supported when UNIXFILETYPE is FIFO
```

**System action**
The command is rejected.

**User response**
Do one of the following actions:

- Specify a named pipe as the path name and reissue the file transfer.
- Change the UNIXFILETYPE configured value by sending a SITE command with the UNIXFILETYPE=FILE parameter to the FTP server, and reissue the file transfer. If your client is z/OS FTP, use the SITE subcommand. For other clients, use the QUOTE subcommand to send a SITE command to the server. See the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for more information.

**System programmer response**
None.

**Problem determination**
None.

**Source**
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

550: **Cannot create unique data set name for store unique of dsname.**

**Explanation**
A unique name cannot be created to store a data set using the store unique command. The server appends numbers 1 to 999 to the end of the data set name to create a new name. This set of names is exhausted.

**System action**
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
Change the file name to allow the server a set of names to search for uniqueness.
550: Cannot create unique file name for store unique of *filename*.

**Explanation**

A unique name cannot be created to store a file in the hierarchical file system using the store unique command. The server appends numbers 1 to 999 to the end of the file name to create a new name. This set of names is exhausted.

**System action**

The command is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**

Change the file name to allow the server a set of names to search for uniqueness.

**System programmer response**

None.

550: Cannot create unique member name for append to *dsname*

**Explanation**

An append was requested and the data set is a member of a partitioned data set (PDS). Before the append can occur, the member must be copied forward in the PDS and in the process is temporarily given a unique name. This process was attempted 999 times and a unique name was not found.

**System action**

The append is not performed.

**User response**

The unique names that are used for the copy are created by appending 1, then 2, and so forth to the end of member name (called the base name). If there are members of the PDS that have the same base name as the one for the append and the members are no longer needed, delete them and reissue the append request.

**System programmer response**

None.

550: Cannot create unique member name for store unique of *dsname*

**Explanation**

A unique name cannot be created to store a member of a partitioned data set (PDS) using the store unique command. The server appends numbers 1 to 999 to the end of the member name to create a new name. This set of names is exhausted.

**System action**

The command is rejected. FTP continues.
User response
Change the member name to allow the server a set of names to search for uniqueness.

System programmer response
None.

550: cannot determine characteristics of pathname

Explanation
The server received an XDSI command with pathname as a pathname parameter. The server could not obtain information about the path name needed to process the command.
pathname is the command parameter.

System action
The command is rejected.

User response
Contact the system programmer with the error.

System programmer response
Activate FTP server tracing with the FSC(3) option. Inspect the server FTP trace for information about why the characteristics of pathname could not be determined.

550: Cannot rename from partitioned data set dsname to a different partitioned data set dsname.

Explanation
You have attempted to rename a member of a partitioned data set (PDS). The new name is a member of a different PDS. A member of a PDS can be renamed only to a new member name within the same PDS.

System action
The rename is not performed.

User response
Provide a new name that is a name in the same PDS.

System programmer response
None.

550: closing control connection

Explanation
An error occurred while the client was logged in to FTP, or while the client was attempting to log in to FTP.

System action
The client’s FTP session ends. FTP continues.
User response
Contact the system programmer with the error message.

System programmer response
Error messages related to the user's FTP session are written to syslogd if ftp server traces are enabled. If syslogd is not active, the error messages will be written to the operator console. Correct any errors found, and instruct the user to log in to FTP again.

550: **cmd cmd failed : error**

Explanation
The FTP client issued the command *cmd*. While processing the command, the FTP server issued a C run-time library function that did not complete successfully. *error* is the error message returned by the C run-time library.

System action
The command *cmd* is not executed.

User response
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer with the error message.

System programmer response
Correct the error indicated by *error*.

550: **cmd cmd failed. No files found.**

Explanation
The LIST or NLST command issued for a z/OS UNIX directory failed because the directory did not contain any files.

System action
FTP continues processing with the next command

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

550: **cmd command failed - popen error: error**

Explanation
The client issued the LIST or NLST command to list files in a z/OS UNIX directory. While processing the *cmd* command, the server issued the C run-time library routine `popen()`, which did not complete successfully. *error* is the error message returned by the C run-time library.

System action
The *cmd* command is rejected. The server waits for the next command to be entered by the client.
User response
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Correct the problem indicated by error.

550: cmd failed. Unknown HOME directory

Explanation
A command was issued that required the server to resolve the user's HOME directory name (for example, a path name was entered that began with the directory notation ~/) but the server was unable to determine the user's HOME directory.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Verify that the OMVS user ID has a HOME directory. If necessary, define a HOME directory for the user ID.

System programmer response
None.


Explanation
A command was issued to store a data set. (cmd is STOR, STOU, or APPE.) The requested data set is protected by a security system such as RACF, and the user is not authorized to write to the data set.

System action
The data set is not stored. FTP continues.

User response
Contact the owner of the data set for authorization to store into the data set.

System programmer response
None.

550: cmd fails: filename is a directory and is not empty.

Explanation
The file that is named is a directory. The delete and rename subcommands support a directory name but the directory must be empty.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.
User response
Reissue the command specifying an empty directory.

System programmer response
None.

550: cmd fails: *pathname* is a directory.

Explanation
An attempt was made to rename a z/OS UNIX file to a name that is an existing directory.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

550: cmd fails: *pathname* is not a directory.

Explanation
An attempt was made to rename a z/OS UNIX directory to a name that is an existing regular file.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

550: Command *command* fails: access to resource is denied by server.

Explanation
One of the following situations occurred:

- The FTP server received a command from an anonymous user. The command arguments specify an MVS or z/OS UNIX resource, such as a z/OS UNIX directory or MVS partitioned data set. Whichever file system the resource belongs to, the FTP server is configured to reject anonymous user access to that file system.
- The FTP server received a command from an anonymous user. The command arguments specify a z/OS UNIX named pipe. Anonymous users are not allowed to access named pipes.
- The FTP user tried to access a z/OS UNIX file system while the SAF SERVAUTH class was active, and that user was not permitted access to the resource profile EZB.FTP.sysname.ftpd daemonname.ACCESS.HFS. If the resource profile EZB.FTP.sysname.ftpd daemonname.ACCESS.HFS is defined in class SERVAUTH, FTP users must have
read access to that profile to be able to access the z/OS UNIX file system through the FTP server. Check for errors in the security product indicating that the user does not have read access to this resource.

In the message text:

**command**

The command that failed.

**Example**

```
Command:
user anonymous
>>> USER anonymous
331 Send password please.
PASSWORD:

>>> PASS
230 'ANONYMOUS' logged on. Working directory is "USER2.".
Command:
put /etc/hosts /tmp/named.pipe
>>> PORT 9,2,1,3,4,10
200 Port request OK.
>>> STOR /tmp/named.pipe
550 Command STOR fails: access to resource is denied by server.
Command:
```

**System action**

The **command** command is rejected. The FTP server waits for the next command.

**User response**

Report the error to the system programmer.

**System programmer response**

If the user logged in anonymously,

- Inspect the default or explicitly coded value of ANONYMOUSFILEACCESS in the server's FTP.DATA. See z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for information about ANONYMOUSFILEACCESS values. Change ANONYMOUSFILEACCESS to a value appropriate for your site. Stop the FTP server, then start it again, to enable the new ANONYMOUSFILEACCESS value.
- Determine whether the command arguments specified a named pipe. If you decide that the user should have access to the named pipe, direct the user to log in as a known user. Anonymous users are never allowed access to named pipes.

Check for errors in the security product indicating that the user does not have read access to the resource profile EZB.FTP.sysname.ftpd daemonname.ACCESS.HFS. If you want the user to have access to any z/OS UNIX file system, grant the user read access to that profile.

Rule: To access the z/OS UNIX file system, the user must log in again after access to the profile has been granted, and after the SERVAUTH class has been refreshed.

**Problem determination**

See the system programmer response.

**Source**

z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP
550: Command cmd failed - pipe error: error

Explanation
The client issued the LIST or NLST command to list files in a z/OS UNIX directory. While processing the cmd command, the server issued the C run-time library routine pipe(), which did not complete successfully. error is the error message returned by the C run-time library.

System action
The cmd command is rejected. The server waits for the next command to be entered by the client.

User response
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Correct the problem indicated by error.

550: command cmd fails: filename does not exist

Explanation
The server received a command cmd with filename as a parameter. filename does not exist.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the command specifying a file or data set that exists.

System programmer response
None.

550: Command cmd fails: filename is a character special file.

Explanation
The file that is named is a character special file. The file transfer, delete, and rename subcommands do not support files of this type.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Reissue the command specifying a name of a file that is not a character special file.

System programmer response
None.
550: Command *cmd* fails: *filename* is an unknown type.

**Explanation**
The file that is named is an unknown type. The file transfer, delete, and rename subcommands do not support files of this type.

**System action**
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the command specifying a name of a file that is not an unknown file type.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: Command *cmd* fails: *filename* is a directory.

**Explanation**
The file that is named is a directory. The RETR, STOR, STOU, and APPE commands do not support file transfer for a directory file.

**System action**
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the command specifying a name of a file that is not a directory.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: Command *cmd* fails: *filename* is a pipe or FIFO.

**Explanation**
The FTP server received a command that specified an existing file on the FTP server host while UNIXFILETYPE=FILE was configured. The existing file is a z/OS UNIX named pipe or FIFO special file. The command must specify a z/OS UNIX regular file when UNIXFILETYPE=FILE is configured.

In the message text:

*cmd*  
The command that the FTP server received.

*filename*  
The path name of the named pipe or FIFO special file.

**Example**

```
Command:
put /etc/hosts /tmp/sample.fifo
>>> PORT 9,2,5,6,4,22
200 Port request OK.
>>> STOR /tmp/sample.fifo
```
550 Command STOR fails: /tmp/sample.fifo is a pipe or FIFO.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Do one of the following actions:

- Reissue the command with the name of a file that is not a pipe or FIFO special file specified.
- Change the UNIXFILETYPE configured value by sending a SITE command with the UNIXFILETYPE=FIFO parameter to the FTP server, and reissue the file transfer.
  - If your client is z/OS FTP, use the SIte subcommand.
  - For other clients, use the QUOTE subcommand to send a SITE command to the server.

See the SIte subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands for more information.

System programmer response
None.

550: command command fails: filetype is file type

Explanation
The client issued the command command to the FTP server. The FTP server is operating in filetype mode file type; command is supported only in file type mode SEQ.

System action
The command command is rejected. The FTP server waits for the next command from the client.

User response
If possible, issue the SITE FILETYPE=SEQ subcommand to the FTP server to change to the FILETYPE SEQ operating mode, then reissue command.

System programmer response
None.

550: Command cmd fails - name is of an unsupported type

Explanation
The specified command was sent to the server, but the server does not support that command for the specified type of data set.

In the message text:

- cmd
  - The command name that is specified on the FTP command.

- name
  - The data set name that is specified on the FTP command.
Example

mvsget /etc/ftp.data 'user1.ftp.ps'
EZA1701I >>> xdss /etc/ftp.data
550 Command XDSS fails - /etc/ftp.data is of an unsupported type

System action
FTP continues processing.

Operator Response
No action is needed.

User Response
Reissue the subcommand with a data set of a supported type. For more information about the MVSGET or
MVSPUT subcommand, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User’s Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
No action is needed.

Problem Determination
Not applicable.

550: command command fails - pathname must be an MVS directory

Explanation
The FTP server received a command with a pathname parameter. The parameter must be an MVS
directory (a PDS or PDSE). The path name exists, but it is not an MVS directory.
command is the command that specified the pathname parameter.
pathname is the pathname parameter

System action
The command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Reissue the command, specifying an MVS directory as pathname.

System programmer response
None.

550 : command command fails: pathname - user is not authorized

Explanation
The FTP server received a command that specifies a path name as its target. Part of the path name is
protected by a security system, such as RACF. The user did not have sufficient authority to create or
access the specified path name.
In the message text:
command
The command that the FTP server received.
**pathname**

The path name that could not be created or accessed.

**Example**

```
Command:
mkfifo f /u/user1/fifo
>>> xfif /u/user1/fifo
550 command XFIF fails: /u/user1/fifo - user is not authorized.
Command:
quote xfif /tmp/my_fifo
>>> xfif /tmp/my_fifo
550 command XFIF fails: /tmp/my_fifo - user is not authorized
Command:
put /etc/hosts /u/user1/named.pipe
>>> PORT 9,2,1,3,4,28
200 Port request OK.
>>> STOR /u/user1/named.pipe
550 command STOR fails: /u/user1/named.pipe - user is not authorized
```

**System action**

The FTP server rejects the specified command.

**User response**

Contact the security administrator to obtain the necessary authorization to create or access the path name.

**System programmer response**

None.

**Problem determination**

Not applicable.

**Source**

z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

**550: command command is not available for pathname**

**Explanation**

The client issued the *command* command to the FTP server. The FTP server was not able to execute the command for *pathname*, for one of the following reasons.

The file was not a z/OS UNIX file. *command* is supported only for z/OS UNIX files.

An I/O error occurred while the FTP server was reading from the file system.

For FILETYPE=JES, a pathname must be in the form of JOBxxxxx, TSUxxxxx, APCxxxxx, or TSUxxxxx.

If *command* is SIZE, additional reasons might cause the command to be rejected:

The file size is too large to be represented by a C int type variable (two words of storage). *Command* is not supported for files of sizes larger than can be represented as an int type variable.

The file is a z/OS UNIX file, but it is not a regular z/OS UNIX file as defined by UNIX System Services. SIZE is supported for regular z/OS UNIX files only.
System action
The command command is rejected. The FTP server waits for the next command from the client.

User response
Verify pathname was entered correctly, and that pathname represents a z/OS UNIX file of a supported size and type, as applicable. Correct any errors, then issue command again. If the problem recurs, report it to the system programmer.

System programmer response
Error messages related to pathname retrieval are written to syslogd if ftp server traces are enabled. If syslogd is not active, the error messages will be written to the operator console. Correct any errors, then have the user issue command again.

550: command command is not supported for mode mode

Explanation
The FTP client issued command command to the FTP server. The FTP server’s data transfer mode is mode. Command command is not supported for data transfer mode mode.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP waits for the next command from the FTP client.

User response
If possible, issue the FTP mode subcommand to set the data transfer mode to a value valid for command. Then issue command again. Please see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information on valid data transfer modes for command.

System programmer response
None.

550: command command is not supported for structure structure

Explanation
The FTP client issued command command to the FTP server. The FTP server’s file structure is structure. Command command is not supported for file structure structure.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP waits for the next command from the FTP client.

User response
If possible, issue the FTP STRUCTURE subcommand to set the file structure to a value valid for command. Then issue command again. Please see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information on valid file structures for command.

System programmer response
None.
550: command *command* is not supported for type *type*

**Explanation**
The FTP client issued command *command* to the FTP server. The FTP server's data transfer type is set to *type*. Command *command* is not supported for data transfer type *type*.

**System action**
The command is rejected. FTP waits for the next command from the FTP client.

**User response**
If possible, issue the FTP TYPE subcommand to set the data transfer type to a value valid for *command*. Then issue *command* again. Please see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for information on valid data transfer types for *command*.

**System programmer response**
None.

550-: command *command* rejected - file transferred while SBSENDEOL not CRLF

**Explanation**
Your FTP client sent the command *command* to the server as part of a stream mode restart of a Type ASCII file retrieve. Earlier during this login session, you transferred a file while these configuration options were set: Encoding was SBCS, Mode was stream, Type was ASCII, and SBSENDEOL was a value other than CRLF. Stream mode restart of file transfer is not reliable under these conditions. Unpredictable results will occur if you restart such a file transfer.

*command* is the command the FTP client sent to the FTP server.

See z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about configuration options such as SBSENDEOL, ENCODING, MODE, and TYPE. See the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for more information about the SBSENDEOL parameter.

**System action**
The FTP server waits for the next command.

**User response**
Do not attempt to restart this file transfer. Instead, retrieve the file again in its entirety.

**System programmer response**
The SBSENDEOL value, CRLF, is the EOL sequence defined for FTP by RFC 959. It is the appropriate value to use for most file transfers. Do not configure an SBSENDEOL value other than CRLF unless you are certain your FTP client supports it for inbound file transfer. When only certain clients that log in to this server require an alternate SBSENDEOL value, do the following actions:

- Configure SBSENDEOL in the server's FTP.DATA to be CRLF by default.
- Use a SITE command with the SBSENDEOL parameter to change the SBSENDEOL value only when the FTP client supports the alternate value. For z/OS FTP clients, the SITE subcommand is available to send a SITE command to the FTP server.
550: *command* fails: *dsn*. User not authorized

**Explanation**
The *command* command was issued to read a data set. The requested data set is protected by a security system such as RACF, and the user is not authorized to read the data set.

**System action**
The data set is not sent. FTP continues.

**User response**
Contact the owner of the data set for authorization to read the data set.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: *command* fails: *pathname*. User not authorized

**Explanation**
The LIST or NLST command was issued to list members of a partitioned data set, but the requested data set was protected by a security system such as RACF, and the user was not authorized to read the data set.

**System action**
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

**User response**
Contact the owner of the data set for authorization to read the data set.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: *command* SIZE is not supported for the current data connection translate table when type is *type*

**Explanation**
The server received a SIZE command. SIZE is not supported for the translate table in use on the data connection in combination with the current data transfer type. *type* is the current data transfer type.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.
550: command SIZE rejected - *pathname* contains CR characters

**Explanation**
The client sent a SIZE pathname command to the FTP server while the data transfer type setting was ASCII. The file *pathname* contains carriage return (CR) characters. The FTP server cannot complete the SIZE command for any file containing CR characters when the data transfer type is ASCII.

*pathname* is the name of a z/OS UNIX file that is the target of the SIZE command.

**System action**
The FTP server stops processing the SIZE command and waits for another command from the client.

**User response**
If you are using the SIZE command to learn the byte transfer size for a certain file whenever the data transfer type is ASCII, no further action is possible. If you do not require the data transfer type to be ASCII, change the data transfer type from ASCII. See the documentation for your FTP client to learn how to change the data transfer type.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: command SIZE rejected - *pathname* is not a z/OS UNIX file

**Explanation**
The server received a SIZE command from the client. The target of the SIZE command is not a z/OS UNIX file. The FTP server supports SIZE only for z/OS UNIX files.

*pathname* is the target of the SIZE command.

**System action**
Processing continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: Command terminated due to CPU time limit exceeded

**Explanation**
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill -s SIGXCPU command or the CPU time limit exceeded.

**System action**
The command in progress and the FTP server session process end.

**User response**
Contact the system programmer.
System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to CPU time limit exceeded, check the MAXCPUTIME parameter in
BPXPRMxx.

550: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an
OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

550: could not delete dataset

Explanation
While the FTP server was processing a DELE (delete) command from the FTP client, the server
encountered an error and could not complete the request. This reply can appear by itself, or as part of a
group of messages.

In the message text:

dataset
The MVS data set specified by the DELE command.

Example

```bash
delete etchost
>>>DELE etchost
550-System completion code and reason: 213-24
550 could not delete USER5.PDS(ETCHOST)
Command:
```

System action
The FTP server stops processing the DELE command.

Operator response
None.

User response
If this reply is part of a group of replies, inspect the earlier replies for information about the reason the
delete failed; otherwise, report the error to the system programmer.

System programmer response
If this reply appears by itself, inspect the FTP server syslog trace output for diagnostic messages related
to the MVS data set specified by the dataset value. Correct the problem, and ask the user to delete the
specified dataset. If this reply is part of a group of replies, follow the steps recommended for the earlier replies to correct the problem.

**Problem determination**

For information about enabling and capturing the FTP server syllog trace, see the information about diagnosing FTP server problems with traces in *z/OS Communications Server: IP Diagnosis Guide*.

**Source**

z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

---

**550: Data set dsname is migrated and NoAutoRecall is specified.**

**Explanation**

A command was issued to process a data set, but the data set is migrated and the FTP server is currently in NoAutoRecall mode.

**System action**

The command is rejected.

**User response**

Issue the "SITE AUTORECALL" command to allow the data set to be recalled, and then reissue the FTP command.

**System programmer response**

None.

---

**550: Data set dsname not found**

**Explanation**

The server attempted to retrieve a data set (that is, a physical sequential data set or member of a partitioned data set). The data set was not found.

**System action**

The command is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**

Ensure that the data set exists and that the fully qualified name used for the retrieve is correct.

**System programmer response**

None.

---

**550: “directory” data set does not exist.**

**Explanation**

The RMD was issued to delete the partitioned data set directory, but the server could not find the data set to delete it.
System action
The RMD command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Verify that the correct data set name was entered. If necessary, reissue the command with the correct data set name.

System programmer response
None.

550: dsname is a partitioned data set and no member was specified on the cmd command.

Explanation
The server attempted to store to a partitioned data set (PDS) but did not provide a member name. cmd is STOR, STOU, or APPE.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Provide a member name for the PDS.

550: dsname is a physical sequential data set and a member was specified on the command.

Explanation
You requested a member of a data set but the data set that was named is a physical sequential data set (PDS) and does not have members.

System action
The data set is not stored. FTP continues.

User response
Provide the correct name of the PDS that contains the member requested.

System programmer response
None.

550: dsname is not on a direct access volume. It may not be deleted.

Explanation
The data set to be deleted is not on a direct access volume.
System action
The data set is not deleted. FTP continues.

User response
Make sure that the data set name is for a data set that can be deleted. A tape data set is an example of data set that cannot be deleted.

System programmer response
None.

550: **dsname** is not on a direct access volume. It may not be renamed.

Explanation
The data set to be renamed is not on a direct access volume.

System action
The data set is not renamed. FTP continues.

User response
Make sure that the data set name is for a data set that can be renamed. A tape data set is an example of data set that cannot be renamed.

System programmer response
None.

550: **dsname** used exclusively by someone else.

Explanation
Either a data transfer (retrieve or store), a delete, or a rename of a member of a partitioned data set (PDS) was requested and the member requested is currently in use.

System action
The operation is not performed.

User response
Try the operation later when no one else is using the member of the PDS.

System programmer response
None.

550: **DELE** fails: **dsname** does not exist.

Explanation
The DELE command was issued to delete a data set. The delete was unsuccessful because the data set does not exist.
**System action**
None. FTP continues.

**User response**
Make sure that the correct data set name is entered and that the data set is catalogued.

**System programmer response**
None.

**550: DELE fails: dsname. User not authorized.**

**Explanation**
The DELE command was issued to delete a data set. The requested data set is protected by a security system such as RACF, and the user is not authorized to delete the data set.

**System action**
The data set is not deleted. FTP continues.

**User response**
Contact the owner of the data set for authorization to delete it.

**System programmer response**
None.

**550: directory remains “file_name”.**

**Explanation**
A CWD command was received to change the current working directory, but the server was not able to successfully change the current working directory. This reply is preceded by other replies with additional information about the error.

**System action**
The working directory is not changed. FTP continues.

**User response**
Correct the errors indicated by the replies that preceded this one.

**System programmer response**
None.

**550: DSORG=DA requires structure: FILE, mode: STREAM, and transfer type: IMAGE.**

**Explanation**
A RETR command was issued but one or more of the following required conditions are not met: FILE structure, STREAM mode, and/or IMAGE transfer type.
System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
If a retrieval of a DA file was intended, use the STAT FTP command to display the current settings for your FTP connection. Use the STRUC F, MODE S, and/or TYPE I commands as necessary to alter the settings for your connection.

System programmer response
None.

550: error allocating new_directory

Explanation
The MKD command was issued to create the new PDS new_directory, but the server was unable to allocate the PDS.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Contact the system programmer for the server system.

System programmer response
Determine why the PDS could not be allocated and correct the problem.

550: Error allocating storage for type

Explanation
The FTP server was not able to allocate the storage for the specified type necessary to process the LIST or NLST command.

System action
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

User response
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the FTP server system.

System programmer response
The FTP server might need to be started with a larger region size.

550: Error allocating tape data set dsname

Explanation
The server attempted to allocate to a data set on a tape volume. The dynamic allocation was unsuccessful.
System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Examine the trace and look for trace messages with the tag alloc_tape. These trace messages provide the reason codes for the dynamic allocation error.

550: Error deleting migrated data set dsname

Explanation
The services of DFHSM were invoked to delete a data set that is migrated. DFHSM cannot delete the data set.

System action
The data set is not deleted. FTP continues.

User response
Recall the data set and try the command again.

System programmer response
None.

550-: error initializing FTP server

Explanation
An error occurred while a client was attempting to log in to FTP. FTP was not able to complete the login.

System action
The client's session is ended.

User response
Contact the system programmer with the error message.

System programmer response
Error messages related to the anonymous login are written to syslogd if FTP server traces are enabled. If syslogd is not active, the error messages will be written to the operator console. Correct any errors, and instruct the user to log in to FTP again.

550: Error mounting volume containing data set dsname

Explanation
The volume containing the requested data set dsname was not mounted to the FTP server system. The FTP server attempted to have the volume mounted, but did not succeed.
**System action**
The command is rejected.

**User response**
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the FTP server system.

**System programmer response**
Determine why the requested volume cannot be mounted to the MVS system.

**550: Error opening `data_set_name`**

**Explanation**
The LIST or NLST command requested members of a PDS, but the FTP server was unable to open the PDS to read the directory. This can be a temporary problem, for example the data set is currently in use, or it can be a permanent error with the data set.

**System action**
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

**User response**
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the server system.

**System programmer response**
Correct the problem with the data set.

**550: error reading PDS directory**

**Explanation**
The LIST or NLST command requested members of a partitioned data set, but the FTP server was unable to read the directory of the PDS.

**System action**
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

**User response**
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the server system.

**System programmer response**
Correct the problem with the data set.

**550: Error recalling data set `data_set`**

**Explanation**
The LIST or NLST command requested members of a partitioned data set. The PDS was migrated and needed to be recalled to read the PDS directory. The FTP server attempted to recall the data set, but was unable to successfully recall the data set.
System action
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

User response
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the server system.

System programmer response
Determine why the data set cannot be recalled and correct the problem.

**550: Error recalling data set data_set (rc=rc)**

Explanation
A RETR request was received for a data set. The data set was migrated and needed to be recalled. The FTP server attempted to recall the data set, but was unable to successfully recall the data set.

System action
The RETR command is rejected.

User response
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the server system.

System programmer response
Determine why the data set cannot be recalled and correct the problem.

**550: File filename not found.**

Explanation
The server attempted to retrieve an hierarchical file system (z/OS UNIX) file. The file was not found.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Ensure that the file exists and that you have access to all of the directories in the path to the file.

System programmer response
None.

**550: file_name requests a nonexistent partitioned data set. Use MKD command to create it.**

Explanation
The store request names a partitioned data set (PDS) that does not exist.

System action
The data set is not sent. FTP continues.
User response
Either name an exiting PDS or use MKD command to create a PDS into which the member will be stored.

System programmer response
None.

550-: GSSAPI error major status code: value - text

Explanation
This reply displays the status code returned from a GSSAPI function call. This message is followed by a reply indicating the failing GSSAPI function call.

value is the hexadecimal value of the major status code.

text is the text describing the status code obtained by calling the gss_display_status() function.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
See z/OS Integrated Security Services Network Authentication Service Programming for an explanation of the major status code.

550-: GSSAPI error minor status code: value - text

Explanation
This reply displays the status code returned from a GSSAPI function call. This message is followed by a reply indicating the failing GSSAPI function call.

value is the hexadecimal value of the minor status code.

text is the text describing the status code obtained by calling the gss_display_status() function.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
See z/OS Integrated Security Services Network Authentication Service Programming for an explanation of the minor status code.
550: **Index number is greater than number of spool files for jobid**

**Explanation**
User attempted to retrieve a specific spool file from JES using the FTP GET command. JES output files are numbered sequentially from one. The specified number is greater than the number of spool files for the job.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

**User response**
Reissue the FTP GET command with the correct job ID and index.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: **internal error processing command command**

**Explanation**
An internal error occurred while the FTP server was processing the specified command.

In the message text:

*command*
  - The command that the FTP server received.

**Example**
Not applicable.

**System action**
FTP rejects the command.

**User response**
Report the error to the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
Obtain the diagnostic materials identified in the information about documenting server problems in z/OS Communications Server: IP Diagnosis Guide. Contact the IBM Software Support Center.

**Problem determination**
See the system programmer response.

**Source**
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP
550-: Internal error processing function SSOBRETN=rc.

**Explanation**
The specified function was using the JES SubSystem Interface (SSI) and received the specified SSOBRETN return code value. The return codes are documented in z/OS MVS Using the Subsystem Interface.

**System action**
No data is sent. FTP continues.

**User response**
Ensure that the JES subsystem is active.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: Invalid cancel request

**Explanation**
A DELETE command was issued. The command was not formed correctly.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

**User response**
Correct and reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

**System programmer response**
Diagnose the problem.

550: Invalid jobname/Jobid combination

**Explanation**
JES could not perform the requested function because the exact JOBNAME and JOBID combination specified in the command could not be located.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

**User response**
Correct the request and reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

**System programmer response**
Diagnose the problem.
550: JES cannot find output for jobid

Explanation
User attempted to retrieve data for a specific job ID. The job ID specified in the command was not found.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
Correct the request and reissue the command.

System programmer response
None.

550: JES cannot find output for jobid, JesPutGet aborted

Explanation
User attempted to retrieve data for a specific job ID. The job ID specified in the command was not found.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
Correct the request and reissue the command.

System programmer response
None.

550: JES internal reader allocation failed

Explanation
In preparation of submitting a job to MVS the Internal Reader needed to be allocated. The allocation of the Internal Reader failed.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
Reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

System programmer response
Diagnose the problem.
550: JES internal reader open failed

**Explanation**
In preparation of submitting a job to MVS the Internal Reader needed to be opened. The request to open the Internal Reader failed.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

**User response**
Reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

**System programmer response**
Diagnose the problem.

550: JES is unable to provide spool data set name now

**Explanation**
User attempted to retrieve spool files from JES. Requested dataset is open.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

**User response**
Issue the command later

**System programmer response**
None.

550: JES is unable to provide spool data set name now, JesPutGet aborted

**Explanation**
User attempted to retrieve spool files from JES. Requested dataset is open.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

**User response**
Issue the command later

**System programmer response**
None.

550: JES spool file allocation failed for dsname

**Explanation**
An allocate of a spool file for get processing failed.
System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
Reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

System programmer response
Diagnose the problem.

550: JES spool file open failed for dsname

Explanation
While attempting to open a spool file for processing, an error occurred.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
Reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

System programmer response
Diagnose the problem.

550: JESPUT failed, could not allocate receive buffer

Explanation
A buffer was not available while attempting to retrieve a spool output.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
Reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

System programmer response
Diagnose the problem.

550: JesPutGet aborted

Explanation
See replies prior to this 550 reply.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
Reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.
System programmer response
Diagnose the problem.

550: JesPutGet aborted, internal error

Explanation
A GET command was issued with a SITE FILETYPE=JES argument in effect. The GET command requested the output to be automatically retrieved. The output was not retrieved because of an internal processing error in FTP.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
Attempt to retrieve the job from JES explicitly. If this problem prevails, contact your system support personnel for assistance.

System programmer response
Diagnose the problem.

550: JesPutGet aborted, job not found

Explanation
A GET command was issued with a SITE FILETYPE=JES argument in effect. The GET command requested the output to be automatically retrieved. The output was not available to be retrieved within the time period allowed for the JOB to complete execution.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input. The job submitted might or might not complete in the near future.

User response
Explicitly retrieve the job from JES if and when the job completes execution.

System programmer response
None.

550: JesPutGet aborted, timeout exceeded

Explanation
A GET command was issued with a SITE FILETYPE=JES argument in effect. The GET command requested the output to be automatically retrieved. The output was not available to be retrieved within the time period allowed for the JOB to complete execution.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input. The job submitted might or might not complete in the near future.
**User response**
Explicitly retrieve the job from JES if and when the job completes execution.

**System programmer response**
None.

**550: JesPutGet terminated**

**Explanation**
During the PUT or GET processing, a timer expired before the job completed.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

**User response**
Explicitly retrieve the job from JES.

**System programmer response**
None.

**550: Job name not found**

**Explanation**
JES could not locate the JOBNAME specified in the command.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

**User response**
Correct the request and reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

**System programmer response**
Diagnose the problem.

**550: Job not cancelled, duplicate jobnames and no Jobid**

**Explanation**
JES could not perform the requested function because more than one JOBNAME exists on which JES could perform the action.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

**User response**
Correct the request and reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.
System programmer response
Diagnose the problem.

550: Job not cancelled, job on output queue

Explanation
A DELETE (JES cancel) command was issued against a job that was executing. The job completed execution and all output was found to be on the output queue.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
Reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

System programmer response
Diagnose the problem.

550: Jobid jobid not found

Explanation
JES could not locate the job ID specified in the command.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
Correct the request and reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

System programmer response
Diagnose the problem.

550: Jobid jobid not found for JESJOBNAME=name, JESSTATUS=status and JESOWNER=owner

Explanation
JES could not locate the job ID specified in the command given the filter settings for JESJOBNAME, JESSTATUS, and JESOWNER.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
Correct the request and reissue the command. Possibly, use the SITE command to change the JESJOBNAME, JESSTATUS, or JESOWNER if it does not match those of the name, status or owner of the specified job ID. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.
**System programmer response**
Diagnose the problem.

**550: Jobid with invalid syntax for subsystem**

**Explanation**
The DELETE command issued did not conform to the required syntax.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

**User response**
Correct and reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

**System programmer response**
Diagnose the problem.

**550: Mismatched quotes on pathname **\texttt{pathname}**\**

**Explanation**
The pathname provided for a data transfer (retrieve or store), delete, or rename request was enclosed in an unbalanced set of single quotes.

**System action**
The request is not performed.

**User response**
Enclose the data set name in balanced quotes -- a quote at the beginning and the end of the name.

**System programmer response**
None.

**550: MKD failed. Dcbsn data set **\texttt{dcbdsn\_name}** does not exist.**

**Explanation**
The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS. The SITE DCBDSN was in effect specifying that all new data sets be created with the same characteristics as the data set \texttt{dcbdsn\_name}. The server could not find the model data set \texttt{dcbdsn\_name} to determine the data set characteristics.

**System action**
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

**User response**
Use the SITE command to either specify a different DCBDSN data set, or to specify the data set characteristics without using the DCBDSN model data set parameter. After changing the appropriate SITE parameters, reissue the MKD command.
System programmer response
None.

550: MKD failed. Dcbdsn data set dcbdsn_name is not on a direct access volume.

Explaination
The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS. The SITE DCBDSN was in effect specifying that all new data sets be created with the same characteristics as the data set dcbdsn_name. However, the model data set dcbdsn_name was not on a direct access volume and therefore could not be used as a model data set.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Use the SITE command to either specify a different DCBDSN data set, or to specify the data set characteristics without using the DCBDSN model data set parameter. After changing the appropriate SITE parameters, reissue the MKD command.

System programmer response
None.

550: MKD failed. Dcbdsn data set dcbdsn_name is a VSAM data set.

Explaination
The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS. The SITE DCBDSN was in effect specifying that all new data sets be created with the same characteristics as the data set dcbdsn_name. However, the model data set dcbdsn_name was a VSAM data set and therefore could not be used as a model for the data set characteristics.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Use the SITE command to either specify a different DCBDSN data set, or to specify the data set characteristics without using the DCBDSN model data set parameter. After changing the appropriate SITE parameters, reissue the MKD command.

System programmer response
None.

550: MKD failed. Dcbdsn data set dcbdsn_name has an invalid dsorg.

Explaination
The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS. The SITE DCBDSN was in effect specifying that all new data sets be created with the same characteristics as the data set dcbdsn_name. However, the model data set dcbdsn_name was neither a partitioned data set or a physical sequential data set, and therefore could not be used as a model for the data set characteristics.
System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Use the SITE command to either specify a different DCBDSN data set, or to specify the data set characteristics without using the DCBDSN model data set parameter. After changing the appropriate SITE parameters, reissue the MKD command.

System programmer response
None.

550: MKD failed. Dcbdsn data set dcbdsn_name has a recfm of recfm which is invalid for a PDS.

Explanation
The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS. The SITE DCBDSN was in effect specifying that all new data sets be created with the same characteristics as the data set dcbdsn_name. However, the model data set dcbdsn_name had a record format recfm that is not valid for a PDS. Record formats FBS, VBS, and VS are not valid record formats for a PDS.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Use the SITE command to either specify a different DCBDSN data set, or to specify the data set characteristics without using the DCBDSN model data set parameter, or a combination of DCBDSN and RECFM SITE parameters to use all of the characteristics of the model DCBDSN data set except the record format, which will be overridden by the RECFM parameter. After changing the appropriate SITE parameters, reissue the MKD command.

System programmer response
None.

550: MKD failed. Dcbdsn data set dcbdsn_name is migrated and noautorecall is specified.

Explanation
The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS. The SITE DCBDSN was in effect specifying that all new data sets be created with the same characteristics as the data set dcbdsn_name. However, the model data set dcbdsn_name was migrated and the server was currently in No AutoRecall mode, therefore the model data set could not be recalled to determine the data set characteristics.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Use the SITE AUTORECALL command to allow the DCBDSN data set to be recalled, then reissue the MKD command.
System programmer response
None.


Explanation
The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS. The SITE DCBDSN was in effect specifying that all new data sets be created with the same characteristics as the data set dcbsdn_name. However, an error occurred when the server issued the LOCATE macro to locate the model data set dcbsdn_name. The server was unable to determine the characteristics of the model data set dcbsdn_name and therefore could not allocate the new data set.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Use the SITE command to either specify a different DCBDSN data set, or to specify the data set characteristics without using the DCBDSN model data set parameter. After changing the appropriate SITE parameters, reissue the MKD command.

System programmer response
None.

550: MKD failed. Unit=unit_name invalid for PDS.

Explanation
The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS, but the current setting of the SITE UNIT parameter was not valid for a PDS (for example, the SITE UNIT was set to TAPE and a PDS cannot be allocated on a tape).

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Issue the SITE command with the UNIT parameter to change the setting of the UNIT parameter to a unit that is valid for a PDS, then reissue the MKD command.

System programmer response
None.

550: MKD failed. Volume for dcbsdn data set dcbsdn_name is not mounted and NoAutomount is specified.

Explanation
The MKD command was specified to create a new PDS. The SITE DCBDSN parameter was in effect specifying that all newly created data sets be allocated using data set dcbsdn_name as a model data set for the data set characteristics. The volume containing dcbsdn_name was not currently mounted to the
system, and the FTP server was currently in No AutoMount mode, so the FTP server could not get the
volume mounted to the system to determine the data set characteristics of \textit{dcbdsn\_name} to use when
allocating the new PDS.

\textbf{System action}
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command
processing.

\textbf{User response}
Issue the SITE AUTOMOUNT command to allow the volume containing \textit{dcbdsn\_name} to be mounted to
the system, then reissue the MKD command.

\textbf{System programmer response}
None.

\textit{550: MKD failed. Volume list volume serial list includes a volume which is not mounted and
NoAutoMount is specified.}

\textbf{Explanation}
The client issued the MKD command to create an MVS partitioned data set at the server host. The SITE
VOLUME command had previously been issued, or the VOLUME statement was specified in the FTP.DATA
file, to specify that all new data sets be allocated on volumes \textit{volume serial list}. Volume list \textit{volume serial
list} includes a volume that is not mounted to the system, and NoAutoMount is in effect to prevent the
server from automatically requesting the volume to be mounted.

\textbf{System action}
The MKD command is rejected. The FTP server waits for the next command from the client.

\textbf{User response}
If possible, issue the SITE AUTOMOUNT subcommand to allow the FTP server to automatically request
the operator to mount every volume in \textit{volume serial list}. Otherwise, contact the MVS System Operator to
have the volumes \textit{volume serial list} mounted to the system. Then issue the MKD subcommand again.

\textbf{System programmer response}
If necessary, mount the volumes \textit{volume list} to the system for use.

\textit{550: MKD failed. Volume volume is not mounted and NoAutoMount is specified.}

\textbf{Explanation}
The client issued the MKD command to create an MVS partitioned data set at the server host. Either the
SITE VOLUME command was issued, or the VOLUME statement was specified in the FTP.DATA file, to
specify that all new data sets be allocated on volume \textit{volume}. Volume \textit{volume} was not mounted to the
system, and NoAutoMount is in effect to prevent the server from automatically requesting the volume to
be mounted.

\textbf{System action}
The MKD command is rejected. The FTP server waits for the next command from the client.
User response

If possible, issue the SITE AUTOMOUNT subcommand to allow the FTP server to automatically request
the operator to mount volume volume. Otherwise, contact the MVS System Operator to have the volume
volume mounted to the system. Then issue the MKD subcommand again.

System programmer response

If necessary, mount the volume volume to the system for use.

550: MKD failed. Volume=serial is a tape and is invalid for a PDS.

Explanation

The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS. The SITE VOLUME parameter was in effect,
specifying that all new data sets be allocated on volume serial. serial was determined to be a tape, and
partitioned data sets cannot be allocated to tape.

System action

The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command
processing.

User response

Issue the SITE VOLUME command to change or reset the volume serial for new data sets to a direct
access volume, then reissue the MKD command.

System programmer response

None.

550: MKD failed. Volume=volume serial list includes a tape and is not valid for a PDS.

Explanation

The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS. The SITE VOLUME parameter was in effect,
specifying that all new data sets be allocated on volumes volume serial list. Or, VOLUME=volume serial list
was specified in FTP.DATA. The volume serial list was determined to include a tape, and partitioned data
sets cannot be allocated to tape.

System action

The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command
processing.

User response

Issue the SITE VOLUME command to change the volume serial for new data sets to one or more direct
access volumes. Then the MKD command again.

System programmer response

None.
550: MKD failed. Error mounting dcbdsn data set *dcbdsn_name*.

**Explanation**

The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS. The SITE DCBDSN parameter was in effect, specifying that all newly allocated data sets should use the data set *dcbdsn_name* as a model data set for the data set characteristics. The volume containing data set *dcbdsn_name* was not currently mounted to the system, and when the FTP server attempted to get the volume mounted, an error occurred and the volume was unable to be mounted. The FTP server was therefore unable to determine the data set characteristics for the new PDS.

**System action**

The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

**User response**

Either contact the system programmer for the server system to get the volume containing *dcbdsn_name* mounted (note, the LIST *dcbdsn_name* command will display the volume that contains *dcbdsn_name*), or issue the SITE command to change the model DCB data set specified by the DCBDSN parameter, or use the other SITE parameters to specify the data set characteristics without using a model DCB, then reissue the MKD command.

**System programmer response**

Determine why the volume containing *dcbdsn_name* cannot be mounted to the system and correct the problem.

550: MKD failed. Error retrieving dcbdsn data set *dcbdsn_name*.

**Explanation**

The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS. The SITE DCBDSN parameter was in effect, specifying that all newly allocated data sets should use the data set *dcbdsn_name* as a model data set for the data set characteristics. *dcbdsn_name* was migrated, and when the FTP server attempted to recall the data set, an error occurred and the data set was unable to be recalled. The FTP server was therefore unable to determine the data set characteristics for the new PDS.

**System action**

The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

**User response**

Either contact the system programmer for the server system to get the *dcbdsn_name* recalled, or issue the SITE command to change the model DCB data set specified by the DCBDSN parameter, or use the other SITE parameters to specify the data set characteristics without using a model DCB, then reissue the MKD command.

**System programmer response**

Determine why *dcbdsn_name* could not be recalled and correct the problem.
550: MKD failed. Recfm recfm is invalid for a PDS.

Explanation
The MKD command was issued to create a new PDS. The SITE RECFM parameter had a value of recfm, which is not a valid record format for a PDS.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Issue the SITE RECFM command to change the setting of RECFM to a record format that is valid for a PDS, then reissue the MKD command. (Incorrect record formats are FBS, VBS, and VS).

System programmer response
None.

550: Mkd fails: new_directory. User not authorized

Explanation
The MKD command was issued to create the new PDS new_directory. However, some part of the high-level qualifiers for new_directory were protected by a security system, such as RACF, and the user did not have sufficient authority to create a data set by this name.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. Control is returned to the client connection for further command processing.

User response
Contact the security administrator to get the necessary authorization for creating the data set.

System programmer response
None.

550: MKDIR failed: error

Explanation
The client issued a MKD command to create a z/OS UNIX directory at the FTP server host. The C run-time library function mkdir() was issued by the FTP server to create the directory, but the mkdir() function did not complete successfully. error is the error message returned by the C run-time library for the failing routine.

System action
The MKD command is rejected. The server waits for the next command from the client.

User response
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer.
System programmer response
Correct the error indicated by error.

550: Name length error for pathname pathname

Explanation
The path name provided for a create named pipe request, a data transfer (retrieve or store) request, a delete request, or a rename request is too long. The name, when combined with the current working directory, must adhere to the following maximum lengths:
• 44 for a physical sequential data set
• 54 for a member of a partitioned data set (PDS) (includes the parentheses for the member name)
• 1023 for a file in the z/OS UNIX file system.

Note: The maximum length for a file name is 255. The total path name maximum length is 1023.

In the message text:

pathname
The path name that is too long.

Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command:</th>
<th>pwd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;&gt;&gt; PWD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257 &quot;$IBMUSER.MAXIMUM.DATASET.NAME.LENGTH.IS44CHAR&quot; is working directory.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command:</td>
<td>delete toobig(member)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;&gt;&gt; DELE toobig(member)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550 Name length error for pathname toobig(member)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

System action
The request is not performed.

User response
Reissue the request with a name that meets the limits for the type of data set or file.

System programmer response
None.

550: No data sets found.

Explanation
The LIST or NLST command requested a listing of one or more data sets, but the FTP server could not find any data sets that matched the requested pathname.

System action
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

User response
Verify that the correct data set name or path was entered.
System programmer response
None.

550: No jobs found for JESJOBNAME=name, JESSTATUS=status and JESOWNER=owner

Explanation
No jobs were found that matched the selection criteria specified.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

550: No members found.

Explanation
The LIST or NLST command requested members of a partitioned data set, but no members were found in the PDS that matched the requested name.

System action
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

User response
Verify that the member name or path was entered correctly.

System programmer response
None.

550: No spool files available for jobid

Explanation
User attempted to retrieve spool files from JES and no spool files existed.

System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
Correct the command and reissue.

System programmer response
None.
550: No spool files available for *jobid*, JesPutGet aborted

**Explanation**
User attempted to retrieve spool files from JES and no spool files were available for processing.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

**User response**
Correct the command and reissue.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: Non-DASD data set *dsname* cannot be processed.

**Explanation**
The named data set does not have the correct data set organization. It is neither DASD nor tape.

**System action**
The data transfer does not occur. FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: Open of *dsname* failed.

**Explanation**
The data set cannot be opened.

**System action**
The data set is not sent. FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
Look at the trace and find the following trace entry sequence:

```
seq_open_file: Ixy -> r,recfm=* for *dsname*
seq_open_file: failed (aa): bbbb
```

The first line describes I/O mode as Input with mode values x and y that are defined as follows:

- x = S --> stream I/O
- x = R --> record I/O
The second line describes error that occurred. \textit{a}\textsubscript{a} is the errno value returned from the fopen of file. \textit{b}\textsubscript{b}\textsubscript{b}\textsubscript{b} is the text associated with the errno value. The following list describe values and text that could be observed:

\textbf{(61): Error trying to define file}

The file is already opened.

\textbf{550: Partitioned data set ‘\textit{pathname}’ does not exist}

\textbf{Explanation}

The LIST or NLST command requested that members of a partitioned data set be listed, but the requested data set could not be found.

\textbf{System action}

The LIST or NLST command is rejected.

\textbf{User response}

Verify that the PDS name was entered correctly.

\textbf{System programmer response}

None.

\textbf{550: Pathname does not contain valid Jobid}

\textbf{Explanation}

The Jobid was incorrectly specified in the command.

\textbf{System action}

FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

\textbf{User response}

Correct the request and reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

\textbf{System programmer response}

Diagnose the problem.

\textbf{550: path\textit{pathname} path\textit{pathname} not retrievable.}

\textbf{Explanation}

The client issued a command command to the FTP server. The FTP server was not able to resolve the path\textit{pathname}, perhaps for one of these reasons:

- no path\textit{pathname} was provided;
- \textit{path\textit{pathname}} does not exist;
- too many symbolic links had to be resolved to retrieve \textit{path\textit{pathname}};
- \textit{path\textit{pathname}} contained too many characters to resolve;
- the user does not have search permission on some component of \textit{path\textit{pathname}}.
System action
The command is rejected. The FTP server waits for the next command from the client.

User response
Verify you entered the pathname correctly, and that you have access authority to *pathname*. If the commands fails after you have verified *pathname* and access authority, report the error to the system programmer.

System programmer response
Error messages related to *pathname* retrieval are written to syslogd if ftp server traces are enabled. If syslogd is not active, the error messages will be written to the operator console. Fix any problems, and have the user issue the command again.

550: Permanent negative completion.

Explanation
The requested file has a DSORG that is not supported by FTP.

System action
The transfer ends. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
None.

550: READTAPEFormat value is *value* but input tape is *format*

Explanation
A GET was issued for a data set on tape and a non-blank value was specified for READTAPEFormat. The READTAPEFormat specification does not match the tape label.

*value* is one of the following values:

- F — Format was to be fixed.
- V — Format was to be variable.
- S — Format was to be spanned.
- X — Format was to be lrecl X.

If *value* is X, *format* is:

- lrecl nnnnn — tape label shows logical record length nnnnn.

If *value* is F, V, or S, *format* is:

- lrecl X — tape label shows lrecl X format.

System action
The request is rejected. FTP continues.
User response
Either specify the matching READTAPEFormat or change it to unspecified and try the request again. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for the description of the SITE subcommand and for guidelines on using READTAPEFormat.

System programmer response
None.

550: READTAPEFormat value is value but input tape is format format

Explanation
A GET was issued for a data set on tape and a non-blank value was specified for READTAPEFormat. The READTAPEFormat specification does not match the tape label.

value is one of the following values:
• F — Format was to be fixed.
• V — Format was to be variable.

format is the record format string from the tape label, such as VB, FBA, and so on.

System action
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Either specify the matching READTAPEFormat or change it to unspecified and try the request again. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for the description of the SITE command and for guidelines on using READTAPEFormat.

System programmer response
None.

550: READTAPEFormat value is value but input tape is not spanned.

Explanation
A GET was issued for a data set on tape and a non-blank value was specified for READTAPEFormat. The READTAPEFormat specification does not match the tape label.

value is one of the following values:
• S — Format was to be spanned.

System action
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Either specify the matching READTAPEFormat or change it to unspecified and try the request again. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for the description of the SITE command and for guidelines on using READTAPEFormat.

System programmer response
None.
550: READTAPEFormat value is value but input tape is spanned

Explanation
A GET was issued for a data set on tape and a non-blank value was specified for READTAPEFormat. The READTAPEFormat specification does not match the tape label.

value is one of the following values:
- F — Format was to be fixed.
- V — Format was to be variable.

System action
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Either specify the matching READTAPEFormat or change it to unspecified and try the request again. See the z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for the description of the SITE command and for guidelines on using READTAPEFormat.

System programmer response
None.

550: Rename fails: dsname already exists.

Explanation
The RNTO command was issued to rename a data set. A data set already exists with the new name.

System action
The data set is not renamed. FTP continues.

User response
Either delete the existing data set or choose a different new name.

System programmer response
None.

550: Rename fails: GDG name conversion failed.

Explanation
The relative name for a Generation Data Group (GDG) data set could not be converted into its absolute form.

System action
The request is not performed.

User response
Ensure that the name provided is the name of an existing GDG data set (for the old name) or that the new name specifies an exiting base name for a GDG.
550: Renaming attempt failed. Rc was **errno**

**Explanation**
The RNTO command was issued to rename a data set. The rename was unsuccessful.

**System action**
The data set is not renamed. FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
The return code **errno** is the errno value received when the rename C function was invoked to rename the data set. **errno** is the UNIX System Services Return Code. These return codes are listed and described in the z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes.

550: Request nonexistent member **file_name** to be sent.

**Explanation**
The member that was named is not a member of the partitioned data set (PDS) and cannot be retrieved. **file_name** is the name of the partitioned data set.

**System action**
The data set is not sent. FTP continues.

**User response**
Reissue the command with the corrected PDS or member name.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: request size of nonexistent member **member**

**Explanation**
The FTP server received a SIZE **file name** request. The **file name** specifies a partitioned data set member that does not exist.

**System action**
The SIZE command is rejected. The FTP server waits for the next command.

**User response**
Issue the SIZE command with a correct file name.
550-: Request to export security context failed

Explanation
The server call to the gss_export_sec_context() function failed. This reply is preceded by replies specifying the return codes returned from the failing function call. See those replies for further diagnosis.

System action
FTP ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
See z/OS Integrated Security Services Network Authentication Service Programming for an explanation of the gss_export_sec_context() function.

550: Retrieval of a whole partitioned data set is not supported. Use MGET or MVSGET for this purpose.

Explanation
The data set that was named is a partitioned data set (PDS) and cannot be retrieved as a single file.

System action
The data set is not sent. FTP continues.

User response
To get the whole data set, retrieve all members of the data set. For example, use the MGET or MVSGET client subcommand if available. For more information about the z/OS FTP MGet and MVSGet subcommands, see FTP subcommands in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response
None.

550: RMD failed. Valid only for z/OS UNIX files or partitioned data sets.

Explanation
The RMD command was issued to remove a directory, but the directory name entered was not a valid PDS or z/OS UNIX directory.

System action
FTP continues

User response
Re-issue the command with the correct directory name.
System programmer response
None.

550: Rmd fails: directory. User not authorized

Explanation
The RMD command was issued to delete the partitioned data set directory, but directory was protected by a security system such as RACF and the user was not authorized to delete the data set.

System action
The RMD command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

User response
Contact the owner of the data set to get the necessary authorization to delete the data set.

System programmer response
If required, authorize the user to delete the partitioned data set.

550: RMDIR failed: error

Explanation
The client issued a RMD command to delete a z/OS UNIX directory at the FTP server host. The C run-time library function rmdir() was issued by the FTP server to delete the directory, but the rmdir() function did not complete successfully. error is the error message returned by the C run-time library for the failing routine.

System action
The RMD command is rejected. The server waits for the next command from the client.

User response
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Correct the error indicated by error.

550: RNFR fails: dsname does not exist.

Explanation
The RNFR command was issued to rename a data set. The rename was unsuccessful because the data set does not exist.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Make sure that the correct data set name is entered and that the data set is catalogued.

**Explanation**
The RNFR command was issued to rename a data set. The requested data set is protected by a security system such as RACF, and the user is not authorized to rename the data set.

**System action**
The data set is not renamed. FTP continues.

**User response**
Contact the owner of the data set for authorization to rename it.

System programmer response
None.


**Explanation**
The RNTO command was issued to rename a data set. The requested data set is protected by a security system such as RACF, and the user is not authorized to rename the data set.

**System action**
The data set is not renamed. FTP continues.

**User response**
Contact the owner of the data set for authorization to rename it.

System programmer response
None.

550: SIZE command not supported with active security mechanism

**Explanation**
The SIZE command is not supported when the connection is protected by a security mechanism.

**System action**
The SIZE command fails. FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

System programmer response
None.
550: Size of a whole Partitioned data set is not supported

Explanation
The FTP server received a SIZE command that specified an entire partitioned data set. Partitioned data sets cannot be transferred as a single file. SIZE is not supported for data sets that cannot be transferred.

System action
No SIZE information is sent. The FTP server waits for the next command.

User response
To approximate the byte transfer size of a partitioned data set, issue SIZE for each member, then add the sizes together. To transfer the partitioned data set, you would have to transfer each member and aggregate them at the client.

System programmer response
None.

550: SIZE fails: file name is migrated

Explanation
The FTP server received a SIZE file name request. The file name specifies a data set that was migrated. SIZE is not supported for migrated data sets.

System action
The SIZE command is rejected. The FTP server waits for the next command.

User response
Ask the MVS operator to recall the data set. Then issue the SIZE command again.

System programmer response
None.

550: SIZE fails: filename is on a volume which is not mounted

Explanation
The FTP server received a SIZE file name request. The file name specifies a data set on a volume that is not mounted. SIZE is not supported for data sets on volumes that are not mounted.

System action
The SIZE command is rejected. The FTP server waits for the next command.

User response
Ask the MVS operator to mount the required volume. Then issue the SIZE command again.

System programmer response
None.
550: SQL query not available. Can't load CAF routines.

**Explanation**
FTP was unable to load the CAF (Call Access Facility) modules it uses to provide support for SQL queries.

**System action**
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
If FTP SQL support should be available, contact your system programmer. If FTP SQL support was not intended, issue a 'SITE filetype=' command to change the filetype from its current setting of 'SQL' to 'SEQ' or 'JES'.

**System programmer response**
If FTP SQL support is desired, ensure that the appropriate DSNLOAD library is included in the STEPLIB for the FTP server. (If FTP is started from the z/OS UNIX shell, the $STEPLIB environment variable must be set.) Restart the FTP server.


**Explanation**
module SVC99 passed back a nonzero return code. This message documents the return code, S99INFO and S99ERROR values.
- rc is the return code.
- info is the information code.
- decerr is the error code in decimal.
- hexerr is the error code in hexadecimal.
- code is the reason code in hexadecimal.

**System action**
The file transfer will end if the data set was not allocated.

**User response**
Determine why the data set was not allocated, correct as necessary, and try again. See the z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide for information about interpreting DYNALLOC return codes.

**System programmer response**
Determine why the data set was not allocated and correct.

550-: System completion code and reason: code-reason

**Explanation**
While the FTP server was processing a command from the FTP client, the server experienced an abend.

In the message text:
**code**
The system completion code associated with the abend.

**reason**
The reason code associated with the system completion code.

---

**Example**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command:</th>
<th>delete etchost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;&gt;&gt;DELETE etchost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550-System completion code and reason: 213-50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550 could not delete USER5.PDS(ETCHOST)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Command:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**System action**
The FTP server stops processing the current command.

**Operator response**
Save the system log for problem determination and report the error to the system programmer.

**User response**
Report the code and reason values to the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
See z/OS MVS System Codes for suggested actions for the specified system completion code.

**Problem determination**
See the system programmer response.

**Source**
z/OS Communications Server TCP/IP: FTP

**Module**
ezaftprf.c

**550: TAPEREADSTREAM does not support transfer of an American Standards Association (ASA) data set**

**Explanation**
The server received an RETR command to retrieve an ASA tape data set when the server was configured with TAPEREADSTREAM=TRUE.

**System action**
The RETR command is rejected.

**User response**
If your client is a z/OS Communications Server FTP client, issue a SITE NOTAPEREADSTREAM subcommand to change the value for the current session. If your client is not a z/OS Communications Server FTP client, issue a QUOTE SITE NOTAPEREADSTREAM subcommand to change the value for the...
current session. For more information about the SITE subcommand, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response

To change the TAPEREADSTREAM value permanently, change the TAPEREADSTREAM statement in FTP.DATA. For more information about the TAPEREADSTREAM statement, see z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference.

550: TAPEREADSTREAM does not support transfer of the trailing blanks in a fixed format tape data set

Explanation

The server received an RETR command to retrieve a fixed format tape data set when the server was configured with TAPEREADSTREAM=TRUE and TRAILINGBLANKS=TRUE.

System action

The RETR command is rejected.

User response

If your client is a z/OS Communications Server FTP client, issue a SITE NOTAPEREADSTREAM or SITE NOTTRAILINGBLANKS subcommand to change the value for the current session. If your client is not a z/OS Communications Server FTP client, issue a QUOTE SITE NOTAPEREADSTREAM or QUOTE SITE NOTTRAILINGBLANKS subcommand to change the value for the current session. Fore more information about the SITE subcommand, see z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands.

System programmer response

To change the TAPEREADSTREAM or NOTTRAILINGBLANKS value permanently, change the TAPEREADSTREAM or TRAILINGBLANKS statement in FTP.DATA. For more information about the TAPEREADSTREAM or TRAILINGBLANKS statement, see z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference.

550: The user is not authorized to access the job

Explanation

A DELETE command was issued to a job the issuer does not have appropriate authority.

System action

FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response

Correct and reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

System programmer response

Diagnose the problem.

550: Transfer aborted

Explanation

This is the final reply of a group of replies.
System action
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

User response
See replies prior to the 550 reply.

System programmer response
None.

550: TYPE U transfer requires variable format data set

Explanation
You attempted to put a data set while the transfer type is Unicode and the record format was not variable.

System action
The request is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Change the record format to variable (SITE RECFM)

System programmer response
None.

550: Unable to append to dsname

Explanation
An internal error occurred during the processing of the append request.

System action
The request is not performed.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Contact the IBM Support Center.

550: Unable to append to fixed record format file in image mode

Explanation
The server does not support an append request for a fixed format file when the data type is image.

System action
The append is not performed.

User response
Reissue the request with data type ASCII or EBCDIC.
550: Unable to append to member name in Partitioned data set dsname

Explanation
An internal error occurred while trying to process a data set.

System action
The request is not performed.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Contact the IBM Support Center.

550: Unable to append to the Null directory.

Explanation
The current working directory is the null directory. The server does not support the append command to the null directory.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Use the STOR or STOU command to store to the null directory or change the directory to use append.

System programmer response
None.

550: Unable to create data set dsname for command command.

Explanation
The server attempted to allocate to a new data set to store data. The dynamic allocation was unsuccessful. command is STOR, STOU, or APPE.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Examine the trace and look for trace messages with the tag seq_create_file. These trace messages provide the reason codes for the dynamic allocation error.

**Explanation**
The RMD or DELE command was issued to delete PDS directory, but when the FTP server attempted to delete the data set, the delete did not complete successfully. Possible causes for this error include the data set is currently in use by someone else, the data set has an unexpired retention period, the data set is located on a tape volume, or the direct access volume containing the data set is not writable.

**System action**
The RMD or DELE command is rejected. Control returns to the client for further command processing.

**User response**
Reissue the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the server system.

**System programmer response**
The error_code, reason_code, and s99reason_code values displayed contain the S99ERROR, S99INFO, and S99ERNS fields from DYNALLOC. See Interpreting DYNALLOC return codes in the z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Guide to determine why the data set cannot be deleted and correct the problem.

550: Unable to delete dsname (Rc = errno).

**Explanation**
The attempt to delete a z/OS UNIX file was unsuccessful.

**System action**
The file is not deleted. FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
The return code errno is received when the remove C function was invoked to delete the file. errno is the UNIX System Services Return Code. These return codes are listed and described in the z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes.

550: Unable to obtain data set list

**Explanation**
A service call was issued to obtain the list of requested data sets from the MVS system, but the service call was unsuccessful.

**System action**
The LIST or NLST command is rejected.
User response
Try the command again. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer for the FTP server system.

System programmer response
If necessary, re-create the problem with FTP server traces turned on. Locate the last occurrence of the trace message "list2: return code rc from gtlist.". This trace message will contain the return code from the service call that was unsuccessful. Determine the cause and correct the problem.

550-: Unable to obtain JES NODE name from subsystem information

Explanation
The FTP server was attempting to use the JES SubSystem Interface (SSI54) to obtain the JES home NODE name, but the information was not available.

System action
No data is sent. FTP continues.

User response
Ensure that the JES subsystem is active.

System programmer response
None.

550: Unable to perform LIST/NLST command due to error with /dev/null.

Explanation
During server initialization, the server attempted to open STDOUT and STDERR to the /dev/null character special file. It was unable to do so, and the server is not able to perform the LIST or NLST subcommand for z/OS UNIX files.

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Error Message EZYFT48E logged during server initialization will contain the reason for the /dev/null failure. Correct this error and restart the FTP server.

550: Unable to send dsname

Explanation
The named data set is for a generation data group (GDG) that does not exist.

System action
The data set is not sent. FTP continues.
User response
Ensure that the GDG exists.

System programmer response
None.

550: Unable to size dsname

Explanation
An error occurred while the FTP server was trying to determine the byte transfer size of of dsname.

System action
No size information is returned for dsname. FTP continues.

User response
Report the error to the system programmer.

System programmer response
Error messages related to dsname are written to syslogd if ftp server traces are enabled. If syslogd is not active, the error messages will be written to the operator console.

550: Unable to store dsname

Explanation
An internal error occurred during the processing of the store request.

System action
The request is not performed.

User response
Contact the system programmer.

System programmer response
Contact the IBM Support Center.

550: Unable to store member name in Partitioned data set dsname

Explanation
An internal error occurred during the processing of the store request.

System action
The request is not performed.

User response
Contact the system programmer.
550: Unable to store unique dsname

**Explanation**
An internal error occurred during the processing of the store unique request.

**System action**
The request is not performed.

**User response**
Contact the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
Contact the IBM Support Center.

550: Unable to store unique member name in Partitioned data set dsname

**Explanation**
An internal error occurred while trying to process a data set.

**System action**
The request is not performed.

**User response**
Contact the system programmer.

**System programmer response**
Contact the IBM Support Center.

550: Unexpected status for dsname

**Explanation**
An unexpected error occurred attempting to locate a data set.

**System action**
The request is not performed.

**User response**
Ensure that the characteristics of the dataset in question are valid. Also, ensure that the data set characteristics passed on the SITE command or the defaults specified in the FTP.DATA file are valid.

**System programmer response**
Contact the IBM Support Center.
**550: Unknown HOME directory for pathname path**

**Explanation**
A command was issued that required the server to resolve the user’s HOME directory name (for example, a pathname was entered that began with the directory notation ~/) but the server was unable to determine the user’s HOME directory.

**System action**
The command is rejected. FTP continues.

**User response**
Verify that the OMVS user ID has a HOME directory. If necessary, define a HOME directory for the user ID.

**System programmer response**
None.

**550: Unknown return code from Get JES spool request: number**

**Explanation**
During the processing of a JES request, an unknown return code was returned from JES.

**System action**
Unpredictable results might occur.

**User response**
Issue the command again. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

**System programmer response**
Diagnose the problem.

**550: Unknown return code from Get JES spool request: number, JesPutGet aborted**

**Explanation**
During the processing of a JES request, an unknown return code was returned from JES.

**System action**
Unpredictable results might occur.

**User response**
Issue the request again. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

**System programmer response**
Diagnose the problem.
550: Unknown return code from JES cancel request

**Explanation**
A request was made to delete a job from JES. During the processing of this request, JES provided an unknown return code.

**System action**
Unpredictable results might occur.

**User response**
Issue the request again. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

**System programmer response**
Diagnose the problem.

550: User Exit refuses this Job to be submitted by dsname

**Explanation**
During the submit of a job to JES, a JES user or installation exit encountered an error. The request to submit the job might have failed.

**System action**
FTP server continues normal execution. The FTP client waits for the next command input.

**User response**
Reissue the command. If problem persists, contact appropriate support personnel.

**System programmer response**
Diagnose the problem.

550: Volume containing dsname is not mounted and NoAutoMount specified.

**Explanation**
The command requested MVS data set dsname, but the volume containing dsname was not mounted to the system and the FTP server was currently in No Automount mode.

**System action**
The command is rejected.

**User response**
If possible, issue the SITE AUTOMOUNT command to allow the volume containing the data set to be automatically mounted; otherwise, contact the system operator to mount the volume to the system. Then reissue the command.

**System programmer response**
None.
550-: volume for “new_directory” is not mounted and NoAutomount is specified

**Explanation**
The volume containing the requested new_directory was not mounted and the server was currently in No AutoMount mode. Therefore, the server could not mount the volume to complete the CWD command.

**System action**
The CWD command is rejected.

**User response**
If possible, issue the SITE AUTOMOUNT command to allow the server to request automatic volume mounts. Otherwise, issue the STAT command to find the current value for VOLUME. Ask the MVS operator to mount the indicated volume or volumes; then issue the MKD command again.

**System programmer response**
If necessary, have the volume mounted to the system.

550: Volume is not ready and automatic tape mounts are not allowed.

**Explanation**
A request to retrieve a data set from or store a data set on a tape volume was received. The tape volume is not mounted and the end user requested NoAutoTapeMount.

**System action**
The request is not performed.

**User response**
Request that the tape be mounted by the operator and then reissue the request. Also, the SITE AUTOTAPEMOUNT subcommand can be issued to allow automatic tape mounts to occur.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: Volume name is not mounted and NoAutoMount is specified.

**Explanation**
A store request was received for which a new data set must be created. The volume on which the data set was to be created is not mounted and the server was currently in NoAutoMount mode.

**System action**
The request is not performed.

**User response**
Request that the volume be mounted by the operator and then reissue the request. Also, the SITE AUTOMOUNT subcommand can be issued to allow automatic DASD mounts to occur.

**System programmer response**
None.
550: **Volume=volume list** includes a volume which is is not mounted and NoAutoMount is specified.

**Explanation**
The FTP server received a store request that required it to create a new data set. All the volumes in *volume list* are needed to create the new data set. One or more of the volumes is not mounted and the server is currently in NoAutoMount mode.

**System action**
The FTP server rejects the request. The server waits for the next command.

**User response**
If possible, issue SITE AUTOMOUNT to allow the server to request volume mounts automatically. Otherwise, ask the MVS operator to mount all the volumes in *volume list*.

**System programmer response**
None.

550: **VSAM data set dsname cannot be processed.**

**Explanation**
The named data set is a VSAM data set and cannot be processed.

**System action**
The data set is not sent. FTP continues.

**User response**
None.

**System programmer response**
None.

**551 reply codes**

551: **command terminated due to server shutdown in progress**

**Explanation**
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS *kill* command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

**System action**
The command in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

**User response**
None.
System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

551: Reload of the load library failed

Explanation
While processing a PUT or MPUT command for one or more load modules, the server failed to reload the load modules from the temporary data set into the load library. The transfer is ended, and no files will be transferred.

System action
FTP waits for the next command.

User response
Contact your system programmer.

System programmer response
Verify sufficient free space exists in the load library to receive the load modules. Look for console messages from file system or the IEBCOPY utility. Get a server trace of the operation.

551: Transfer aborted: attempt to connect to *db2name* failed *(code)*

Explanation
FTP attempted to process a SQL request, but was unable to connect to the Db2 subsystem named *db2name*.

System action
No data is sent. FTP continues.

User response
If the Db2 subsystem name (*db2name*) is incorrect, issue a 'SITE db2=' command for the correct Db2 subsystem name, and resubmit the SQL query. If the Db2 subsystem name is correct, contact your system programmer for FTP.

System programmer response
Ensure that the Db2 subsystem was started. See the *Db2 Messages and Codes* for a detailed explanation of *code*.

551: Transfer aborted: *condition* occurred for TYPE U transfer

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of an error reading the data set.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.
System programmer response
Get a trace of the retrieve operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

551: Transfer aborted: conversion failure

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because of an error reading the data set.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Get a trace of the retrieve operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

551: Transfer aborted: internal read error.

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because an internal error was detected while attempting to read the data.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Get a trace of the operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

551: Transfer aborted: internal write error.

Explanation
The transfer of data ended because an internal error was detected while attempting to write the data.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Get a trace of the operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.
551: Transfer aborted: SQL CURSOR DECLARE failure

Explanation
Db2 encountered an error while processing a SQL statement submitted through FTP. The FTP output file contains the error message from Db2.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
If possible, correct the error indicated in the output file and resubmit the SQL request. Otherwise, contact your system programmer for FTP.

System programmer response
Correct the error indicated by the message contained in the output file. For detailed explanation of Db2 error codes, see the *Db2 Messages and Codes*.

551: Transfer aborted: SQL CURSOR OPEN failure

Explanation
Db2 encountered an error while processing a SQL statement submitted through FTP. The FTP output file contains the error message from Db2.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
If possible, correct the error indicated in the output file and resubmit the SQL request. Otherwise, contact your system programmer for FTP.

System programmer response
Correct the error indicated by the message contained in the output file. For detailed explanation of Db2 error codes, see the *Db2 Messages and Codes*.

551: Transfer aborted: SQL not available. Attempt to open plan *plan_name* failed (code)

Explanation
FTP attempted to process a SQL request, but was unable to open FTP's Db2 subsystem plan named *plan_name*.

System action
No data is sent. FTP continues.

User response
If FTP SQL support should be available, contact your system programmer for FTP. If a SQL query was not intended, issue 'SITE filetype=' command to change the filetype from 'SQL' to 'SEQ' or 'JES' before the next FTP retrieve command.
**System programmer response**

Ensure that a BIND was done for plan **plan name** and that execute authorization was granted for the plan.

**Note:** If you used a plan name other than EZAFTPMQ for the EZAFTPMQ DBRM, your FTP.DATA file must contain a DB2PLAN statement to specify the plan name that the FTP server is to use. See *Db2 Messages and Codes* for a detailed explanation of code.

### 551: Transfer aborted: SQL PREPARE/DESCRIBE failure

**Explanation**

Db2 encountered an error while processing a SQL statement submitted through FTP. The FTP output file contains the error message from Db2.

**System action**

FTP continues.

**User response**

Correct the error indicated in the output file, and resubmit the SQL request.

**System programmer response**

None.

### 551: Transfer aborted: uneven number of bytes received for TYPE U transfer

**Explanation**

The transfer of data ended because of an error reading the data set.

**System action**

FTP continues.

**User response**

None.

**System programmer response**

Get a trace of the retrieve operation and contact the IBM Software Support Center.

### 551: Unload of the load library failed

**Explanation**

While processing a GET or MGET command for one or more load modules, the server failed to unload the load modules into a temporary data set. The transfer is ended, and no files will be transferred.

**System action**

FTP waits for the next command.

**User response**

Contact your system programmer.
Verify sufficient free space exists on the file system to receive the temporary data set. Look for console messages from file system or the IEBCOPY utility. Get a server trace of the operation.

552 reply codes

552: Command cmd fails: filename does not exist.

Explanation
The server received a cmd command with filename as a parameter. The filename file does not exist.

In the message text:

- **cmd**
  - The FTP command that the server received.

- **filename**
  - The file or data set name that is specified on the FTP command.

Example

```
mvsput 'user1.ftp.ps'
'user1.ftp.noexist'

quote xdss 'user1.ftp.noexist'
EZA1701I >>> xdss 'user1.ftp.noexist'
552 Command XDSS fails - USER1.FTP.NOEXIST does not exist.
EZA1701I >>> SITE DSNTYPE=BASIC RECFM=VB BLKSIZE=6233 LRECL=256 PRIMARY=1 SECOND
ARY=1 EATTR=SYSTEM TRACKS
200 SITE command was accepted
```

System action
The command is rejected. FTP continues processing.

Operator Response
No action is needed.

User response
- If reply code 552 is the expected result for cmd, no action is needed.
- If reply code 552 is not the expected result for cmd, reissue the FTP subcommand that sent the cmd command to the server and specify an existing file or data set.

System programmer response
No action is needed.

Problem Determination
Not applicable.

554 reply codes
554: command terminated due to server shutdown in progress

Explanation
The FTP server was processing a command from the client when the process was stopped either by an OMVS kill command, or by a server abend. The server has begun shutdown processing.

System action
The subcommand in progress and the FTP server session process ends.

User response
None.

System programmer response
If the server process was stopped due to an abend, contact the IBM Support Center.

554: Multibyte transfer not supported for destination processing

Explanation
The FTP client attempted to send a file to a Network Job Entry (NJE) destination while Encoding was set to Multi Byte Character Set (MBCS), which is not supported.

See DEST statement (FTP Server) in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about destination processing. See Encoding statement (FTP Client and Server) in z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference for more information about encoding.

System action
The transfer fails. The FTP server waits for the next command.

User response
If the file you want to transfer is a Single Byte Character Set (SBCS) file, you can send a SITE ENCODING=SBCS command to the server and send the file again. If your client is z/OS FTP, use the SITE subcommand to send a SITE command to the server. See the SITE subcommand in z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands for more information.

System programmer response
None.

554: Requested action not taken: file not found.

Explanation
A restart request was received for the FTP server to resume storing into a data set or file at a point indicated by a restart marker. The data set or file does not exist so the restart is not possible.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
554: Requested action not taken: GDG name conversion failed.

Explanation
A request was received to store a relative generation number of a Generation Data Group (GDG) data set. The relative name could not be converted into an absolute name.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Ensure that the data set name is a valid generation data group.

System programmer response
None.

554: Requested action not taken: invalid REST parameter.

Explanation
A RETR command is being processed as part of a restart of a checkpointed command. Before the RETR was sent, a REST command was processed and a restart marker was saved. The restart marker is incorrect.

System action
The RETR command is rejected.

User response
None.

System programmer response
Look at the trace to determine the error that occurred when the repositioning was done.

554: Restart not valid for destination processing

Explanation
The user attempted a restart or srestart FTP subcommand after a site dest=destination subcommand had been issued. Restart and srestart are not valid while a site dest=destination option is in effect.

System action
FTP stops processing the restart or srestart subcommand and prompts for the next subcommand.

User response
If a SITE DEST=destination subcommand was issued before the file transfer you are trying to restart failed, you cannot restart the file transfer. Issue a get or put subcommand to transfer the file or data set. If no SITE DEST=destination subcommand was issued when the original file transfer failed, issue SITE DEST to rescind the SITE subcommand. Issue restart or srestart again.
554: Transfer aborted: unsupported SQL statement

Explanation
FTP retrieved a file (or data set) while filetype = "SQL' but the contents of the file contain a SQL statement that is not supported by FTP.

System action
The RETR command is rejected.

User response
If a SQL query was intended, reissue the RETR command for a file that contains a SQL SELECT statement. If SQL query was not intended, issue a 'SITE filetype=' command to change the current setting of filetype to either 'SEQ' or 'JES'.

System programmer response
None.

557 reply codes

557: Data contains codepoints that cannot be translated

Explanation
The data cannot be translated using the current translate table. The translate table was built from the code sets that are specified by the SBDATACONN parameter on SITE or an SBDATACONN statement in the FTP.DATA file. At the time the table was built, one or more of the codepoints was reported as untranslatable for specific data codepoints. The data in this transfer has one or more of the codepoints.

System action
FTP continues.

User response
Use SITE SBDATACONN to build or select a translation table that can translate the codepoints in the data

System programmer response
None.

557: File contains ASCII data - enter TYPE A command before entering cmdname command

Explanation
The FTP server determined that the local file is tagged as an ASCII file. FTP will process this file only if the data type is set to ASCII.

cmdname is either RETR or SIZE.
**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Issue the TYPE A command and re-issue the command that failed.

**System programmer response**
None.

### 557 : File contains binary data - enter TYPE I command before entering cmdname command

**Explanation**
The FTP server determined that the local file is tagged as a binary file. FTP will process this file only if the data type is set to binary.

*cmdname* is either RETR or SIZE.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Issue the TYPE I command and re-issue the command that failed.

**System programmer response**
None.

### 557 : JES functions are not allowed with ASCII codepage codepage

**Explanation**
The current codepage specified for the file system by an SBDATACONN statement in the FTP.DATA file or by the SBDATACONN parameter on a SITE command is an ASCII codepage. JES functions cannot be performed if the file system codepage name is an ASCII codepage.

*codepage* is the name of the current codepage.

**System action**
FTP continues.

**User response**
Use a SITE SBDATACONN command to specify a file system codepage that is EBCDIC or use SITE SBDATACONN command to choose a data set for the translation table.

**System programmer response**
None.
Intrusion Detection Services defines a code called a probeid to identify the reason and code location associated with output information. The probeids appear in IDS console messages, IDS syslogd messages, packets traced in the SYSTCPIS portion of the stack dataspace and CTRACE records in the SYSTCPIP portion of the stack dataspace.

IDS probeids are four bytes in length. The first byte indicates the IDS type:

- X'01' TCP Traffic Regulation event
- X'02' UDP Traffic Regulation event
- X'03' Scan detection event
- X'04' Attack detection event

The second byte is based on the IDS type. For the Traffic Regulation probeids, the second byte is always zero.

- For Scan detection probeids, a nonzero value in the second byte indicates the suspicion level assigned to a packet being tracked. The following list shows the possible values:
  - X'01' for very suspicious packet.
  - X'02' for possibly suspicious packet.
  - X'03' for normal packet.
  - X'00' is used to report a scan detected event or other unusual situation that might affect scan processing. These conditions are not written to the IDS trace but are written to the syslogd or the console if requested by the policy.

- For Attack detection, the second byte of the probeid identifies the attack type.
  - X'01' MALFORMED_PACKET
  - X'02' OUTBOUND_RAW
  - X'03' IP_FRAGMENT
  - X'04' ICMP_REDIRECT
  - X'05' RESTRICTED_IP_OPTIONS
  - X'06' RESTRICTED_IP_PROTOCOL
  - X'07' FLOOD
  - X'08' PERPETUAL_ECHO
  - X'09' DATA_HIDING
  - X'0A' TCP_QUEUE_SIZE
  - X'0B' GLOBAL_TCPSTALL
  - X'0C' OUTBOUND_RAW_IPV6
  - X'0D' RESTRICTED_IPV6_NEXT_HDR
  - X'0E' RESTRICTED_IPV6_DST_OPTIONS
  - X'0F' RESTRICTED_IPV6_HOP_OPTIONS
  - X'10' EE_LDLC_CHECK
  - X'11' EE_MALFORMED_PACKET
  - X'12' EE_PORT_CHECK
  - X'13' EE_XID_FLOOD
  - X'00' is used to report an attack detected event or other unusual situation that might affect attack processing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>probeid</th>
<th>description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'01000001'</td>
<td>TCP TR, enter constrained for receive queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01000002'</td>
<td>TCP TR, exit constrained for receive queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01000003'</td>
<td>TCP TR, enter constrained for send queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01000004'</td>
<td>TCP TR, exit constrained for send queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01002200'</td>
<td>TCP TR, enter or leave constrained during close processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01002400'</td>
<td>TCP TR, enter or leave constrained during close processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01004014'</td>
<td>TCP TR, source host allowed to exceed the percentage of available connections allowed for a single source because of QoS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01004042'</td>
<td>TCP TR, source host exceeded both the percentage of available connections allowed for a single source and QoS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01004044'</td>
<td>TCP TR, source host exceeded the percentage of available connections allowed for a single source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01004048'</td>
<td>TCP TR, destination port exceeded the total number of connections limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01004084'</td>
<td>TCP TR, internal error processing source host hash table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01004088'</td>
<td>TCP TR, internal error processing destination port hash table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01004200'</td>
<td>TCP TR, enter or leave constrained during connection handshake complete processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01004400'</td>
<td>TCP TR, enter or leave constrained during connection handshake complete processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01004800'</td>
<td>TCP TR, enter or leave constrained during connection handshake complete processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01008400'</td>
<td>TCP TR, enter or leave constrained during listen processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'01008800'</td>
<td>TCP TR, enter or leave constrained during listen processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0100C800'</td>
<td>TCP TR, enter or leave constrained during policy change processing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0100FF0'</td>
<td>TCP TR, log records suppressed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0100FF1'</td>
<td>TCP TR, Event recording capacity exceeded and TCP TR log records lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0100FF2'</td>
<td>TCP TR, Event recording capacity exceeded and TCP TR statistics records lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'02000001'</td>
<td>UDP TR port entered constrained state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'02000002'</td>
<td>UDP TR port exited constrained state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'02000003'</td>
<td>UDP TR port exited constrained state at policy end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'02000004'</td>
<td>UDP TR port IDS Packet traced during constrained state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0200FF1'</td>
<td>UDP TR, Event recording capacity exceeded and UDP TR log records lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0200FF2'</td>
<td>UDP TR, Event recording capacity exceeded and UDP TR statistics records lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0300FFF1'</td>
<td>Scan, Fast scan detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0300FFF2'</td>
<td>Scan, Slow scan detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0300FFF3'</td>
<td>Scan, Scan processing encountered a storage constraint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0300FFF4'</td>
<td>Scan, Scan storage constraint exited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0300FFF5'</td>
<td>Scan, Scan internal interval overrun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probeid</td>
<td>description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0300FFF6'</td>
<td>Scan, Scan detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0300FFF7'</td>
<td>Scan, Event recording capacity exceeded and Scan log records lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0300FFF8'</td>
<td>Scan, Event recording capacity exceeded and Scan Detail log records lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03010001'</td>
<td>Scan, Very Suspicious, request issued to a Reserved port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03010011'</td>
<td>Scan, Very Suspicious, ICMP request to broadcast or multicast address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03010021'</td>
<td>Scan, Very Suspicious, half open connection timed out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03010025'</td>
<td>Scan, Very suspicious, unexpected TCP flags or flag combinations (such as syn and fin both set).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03010028'</td>
<td>Scan, Very suspicious, no peer connection and unexpected TCP flags set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03010030'</td>
<td>Scan, Very suspicious, ICMPv6 Echo request to multicast address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020002'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, request to an Unbound port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020004'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, rejected by IP Security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020005'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, no peer connection and rejected by IP Security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020006'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, unexpected state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020012'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, ICMP Info request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020013'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, ICMP Subnet mask request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020014'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, ICMP request with Record Route option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020015'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, ICMP request with Record Timestamp option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020020'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, reset to half open TCP connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020024'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, TCP connection timed out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020026'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, TCP syn dropped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020027'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, no TCP connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03020031'</td>
<td>Scan, Possibly suspicious, ICMPv6 Echo request with Routing header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03030000'</td>
<td>Scan, Normal packet. For example, normal TCP connection completed or ICMP echo request to a single host without special options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03030003'</td>
<td>Scan, Rejected by QOS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03030007'</td>
<td>Scan, Normal packet. UDP normal packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03030022'</td>
<td>Scan, Out of sequence window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03030023'</td>
<td>Scan, Stand alone syn but connection already established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'03030026'</td>
<td>Scan, TCP syn dropped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0400FFF1'</td>
<td>Attack, Event recording capacity exceeded and Attack log records lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0400FFF2'</td>
<td>Attack, Event recording capacity exceeded and Attack statistics records lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, version is not IPv4 or header length field error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010002'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, header length field or total length field error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probeid</td>
<td>description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010003'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, total length field error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010004'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, fragment offset field error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010005'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, source IP address/destination IP address error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010006'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, source IP address/destination IP address error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010007'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, header length field or total length field error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010008'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IP header/TCP header error, source and destination IP addresses and source and destination ports error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010009'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, header length field error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401000A'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, destination address error, protocol is TCP and destination IP address is a multicast address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401000B'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 packet length error, packet does not include the entire TCP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401000C'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 packet length error, packet does not include the entire UDP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401000D'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 ICMP header error, option type not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401000E'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, source IP address error, address is the unspecified address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401000F'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, source IP address error, address is the loopback address, but the packet was not received on the loopback interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010010'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, destination IP address error, address is the loopback address, but the packet was not received on the loopback interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010011'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv4 header error, length is too short for non-final fragment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010012'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 header error, source or destination IP address error, address is the loopback address, but the packet was received over an external interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010013'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 packet length error, packet does not include the entire TCP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010014'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 packet length error, packet does not include the entire UDP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010015'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 header error, destination IP address error, address is the loopback address, but the packet was not received on the loopback interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010016'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 header error, source IP address/destination IP address error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010017'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 header error, total length field error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010018'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 header error, version is not IPv6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probeid</td>
<td>description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010026'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 header error, source or destination IP address error, address is an IPv4-mapped IPv6 address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010027'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 header error, source IP address error, address is the loopback address, but the packet was not received on the loopback interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010028'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 header error, destination IP address error, protocol is TCP and destination IP address is a multicast address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010029'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 header error, source IP address error, address is the unspecified address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401002A'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 header error, destination IP address error, IP address is a link-local address, but the packet was not received over the interface to which the link-local address is assigned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010032'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 extension header parsing error, inner IPv6 header not valid when previous header is an IPv6 header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010033'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 ICMP option error, bad length specified for an option in the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010034'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 extension header parsing error, fragment header is duplicated or in a location that is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010035'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 fragment header error, fragment header included and payload length is zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010036'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 fragment header error, fragment is not last and payload length is not multiple of 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010037'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 extension header parsing error, hop-by-hop options header is in a location that is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010038'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 extension header parsing error, multiple ICMPv6 error headers encountered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010039'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 ICMP option error, source link-layer address option in a Neighbor Discovery packet specifies the unspecified address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401003A'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 extension header parsing error, an inner IPv6 header was found in a packet that is using transport mode IP Security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401003B'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 ICMP option error, Neighbor Solicitation message with a source IP address that is not the unspecified address and a destination IP address that is a multicast address, source link-layer address option is missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401003C'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 extension header parsing error, an inner IPv6 header was not found in a packet that is using tunnel mode IP Security.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401003D'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 extension header parsing error, next header value of No Next Header is in a location that is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401003E'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 extension header parsing error, unexpected IPv6 header encountered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401003F'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 extension header parsing error, bad length specified for an option in a hop-by-hop options header or a destination options header</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010040'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 extension header parsing error, IPv6 length field exceeds remaining packet length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probeid</td>
<td>description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04010041x</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 routing header error, routing header contains a multicast address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04010042x</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 extension header parsing error, destination IP address is a multicast address and packet contains a routing header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04010043x</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 routing header error, length value is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04010044x</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 routing header error, segments left value is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04010045x</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, error in proprietary packet tagging header for multilevel security, header sub-type not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04010046x</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, error in proprietary packet tagging header for multilevel security, duplicate header encountered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04010047x</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, error in proprietary packet tagging header for multilevel security, security label in header did not match security label from first IP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04010048x</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, error in proprietary packet tagging header for multilevel security, header length not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04010049x</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, error in proprietary packet tagging header for multilevel security, header encountered in a reassembled packet or following a routing header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0401004Ax</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, error in proprietary packet tagging header for multilevel security, security label missing from the first IP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0401004Bx</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, error in proprietary packet tagging header for multilevel security, RACF domain not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0401004Cx</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, error in proprietary packet tagging header for multilevel security, tag length not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0401004Dx</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, error in proprietary packet tagging header for multilevel security, tag name missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0401004Ex</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, error in proprietary packet tagging header for multilevel security, security label missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0401004Fx</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, error in proprietary packet tagging header for multilevel security, tag type not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04010050x</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 ICMP header error, router advertisement message with source IP address that is not a link-local address, hop limit that is not 255, or ICMP code that is not 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04010051x</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 ICMP header error, neighbor solicitation message with source IP address that is the unspecified address and destination IP address that is not a solicited-node multicast address, target IP address that is a multicast address, hop limit that is not 255, or ICMP code that is not 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04010052x</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 ICMP header error, neighbor advertisement message with destination IP address that is a multicast address and indication that it was solicited, target IP address that is a multicast address, hop limit that is not 255, or ICMP code that is not 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probeid</td>
<td>description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010053'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 ICMP header error, redirect message with source IP address that is not a link-local address, destination IP address that is a multicast address, target IP address that is not a link-local address and is not the destination IP address, hop limit that is not 255, target IP address that is a local address, or ICMP code that is not 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010054'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 ICMP header error, multicast listener discovery (MLD) query message with source IP address that is not a link-local address, destination IP address that is not a multicast address, or hop limit that is not 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010055'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 ICMP header error, multicast listener discovery (MLD) report message with source IP address that is not a link-local address, destination IP address that is not a multicast address, or hop limit that is not 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04010056'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, IPv6 ICMP header error, multicast listener discovery (MLD) reduction message with source IP address that is not a link-local address, destination IP address that is not a multicast address, or hop limit that is not 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0401FFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=MALFORMED_PACKET, Log records suppressed for malformed packet attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04020001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=OUTBOUND_RAW, IP protocol restricted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04020002'</td>
<td>Attack, type=OUTBOUND_RAW, application built IP header, source IP address not in home list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04020003'</td>
<td>Attack, type=OUTBOUND_RAW, application built IP header, datagram fragmented.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04020004'</td>
<td>Attack, type=OUTBOUND_RAW, application built IP header, ICMP reply datagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04020005'</td>
<td>Attack, type=OUTBOUND_RAW, application built IP header, IP protocol restricted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04020006'</td>
<td>Attack, type=OUTBOUND_RAW, ICMP reply datagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0402FFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=OUTBOUND_RAW, Log records suppressed for outbound raw attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04030001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=IP_FRAGMENT, datagram fragmented within the first 88 bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04030002'</td>
<td>Attack, type=IP_FRAGMENT, IPv4 fragment overlay, previously received fragments and data in overlay area is not the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04030003'</td>
<td>Attack, type=IP_FRAGMENT, IPv4 fragment received, fragment indicates length of original datagram is different from length indicated by previously received fragments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04030004'</td>
<td>Attack, type=IP_FRAGMENT, IPv4 fragment received, fragment indicates length of original datagram is different from length indicated by previously received fragments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04030011'</td>
<td>Attack, type=IP_FRAGMENT, IPv6 fragment overlay, previously received fragments and data in overlay area is not the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04030012'</td>
<td>Attack, type=IP_FRAGMENT, IPv6 fragment received, fragment indicates length of original datagram is different from length indicated by previously received fragments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04030013'</td>
<td>Attack, type=IP_FRAGMENT, IPv6 fragment received, fragment indicates length of original datagram is different from length indicated by previously received fragments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0403FFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=IP_FRAGMENT, Log records suppressed for IP fragment attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04040001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=ICMP_REDIRECT, ICMP Redirect datagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0404FFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=ICMP_REDIRECT, Log records suppressed for ICMP Redirect attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04050001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=RESTRICTED_IP_OPTIONS, datagram contains a restricted IP option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probeid</td>
<td>description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0405FFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=RESTRICTED_IP_OPTIONS, Log records suppressed for restricted IP option attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04060001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=RESTRICTED_IP_PROTOCOL, IP protocol restricted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0406FFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=RESTRICTED_IP_PROTOCOL, Log records suppressed for restricted IP protocol attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Synflood end detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070002'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Syn received during Synflood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070003'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Synflood end detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070004'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Synflood end detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070005'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Synflood end detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070006'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Synflood end detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070007'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Synflood end detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070008'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Accept queue expanded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070009'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Synflood start detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070010'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood start detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070011'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood continuing. Written every five minutes while an interface flood lasts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070012'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface flood ended due to interface stopped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070013'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface flood ended due to FLOOD policy no longer active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070014'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood Ended. Interface flood criteria no longer exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070015'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood Detection disabled for the interface due to storage constraints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070016'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood data tracking temporarily suspended due to storage constraints.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070017'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Synflood end detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070101'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to bad media header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070102'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to unpacking problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070103'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to storage problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070104'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to bad checksum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070105'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to malformed packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070106'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to destination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070107'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to IDS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070108'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to QoS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070109'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to policy other than IDS or QoS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0407010A'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to netaccess, multilevel security, or OSM access checks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probeid</td>
<td>description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0407010B'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to forwarding error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0407010C'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to IP Security checks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0407010D'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to state problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0407010E'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to problem not otherwise defined.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0407010F'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to miscellaneous connection errors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070110'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to queue limits exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04070111'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Interface Flood. Discard due to AT-TLS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0407FFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=FLOOD, Log records suppressed for flood attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04080001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=PERPETUAL_ECHO, UDP perpetual echo detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04080002'</td>
<td>Attack, type=PERPETUAL_ECHO, UDP perpetual echo detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04080003'</td>
<td>Attack, type=PERPETUAL_ECHO, UDP perpetual echo detected, port unreachable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0408FFFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=PERPETUAL_ECHO, Log records suppressed for perpetual echo attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04090001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=DATA_HIDING, packet contains non-zero padding in the IP options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04090002'</td>
<td>Attack, type=DATA_HIDING, packet contains non-zero padding in the IPv6 Destination Options header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04090003'</td>
<td>Attack, type=DATA_HIDING, packet contains non-zero padding in the IPv6 hop-by-hop options header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04090004'</td>
<td>Attack, type=DATA_HIDING, destination IP address in ICMP error packet does not match source IP address in embedded packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0409FFFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=DATA_HIDING, Log records suppressed for data hiding attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040A0001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=TCP_QUE URE_SIZE, TCP receive queue constrained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040A0002'</td>
<td>Attack, type=TCP_QUE URE_SIZE, TCP receive queue unconstrained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040A0003'</td>
<td>Attack, type=TCP_QUE URE_SIZE, Connection reset due to TCP receive queue constrained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040A0004'</td>
<td>Attack, type=TCP_QUE URE_SIZE, TCP send queue constrained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040A0005'</td>
<td>Attack, type=TCP_QUE URE_SIZE, TCP send queue unconstrained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040A0006'</td>
<td>Attack, type=TCP_QUE URE_SIZE, Connection reset due to TCP send queue constrained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040A0007'</td>
<td>Attack, type=TCP_QUE URE_SIZE, TCP out-of-order queue constrained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040A0008'</td>
<td>Attack, type=TCP_QUE URE_SIZE, TCP out-of-order queue unconstrained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040A0009'</td>
<td>Attack, type=TCP_QUE URE_SIZE, Connection reset due to TCP out-of-order queue constrained.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040AFFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=TCP_QUE URE_SIZE, Log records suppressed for TCP queue size attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040B0001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=GLOBAL_TCPSTALL, global TCP stall attack started.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040B0002'</td>
<td>Attack, type=GLOBAL_TCPSTALL, global TCP stall attack ended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040B0003'</td>
<td>Attack, type=GLOBAL_TCPSTALL, global TCP stall attack ended because IDS Global TCP Stall policy no longer in effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040B0004'</td>
<td>Attack, type=GLOBAL_TCPSTALL, Connection reset due to global TCP stall attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>probeid</td>
<td>description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040B0005'</td>
<td>Attack, type=GLOBAL_TCP_STALL, Connection would have been reset due to global TCP stall attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040BFFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=GLOBAL_TCP_STALL, Log records suppressed for Global TCP stall attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040C0001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=OUTBOUND_RAW_IPV6, IP protocol restricted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040C0002'</td>
<td>Attack, type=OUTBOUND_RAW_IPV6, ICMPv6 reply datagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040C0003'</td>
<td>Attack, type=OUTBOUND_RAW_IPV6, ICMPv6 Router Advertisement, Router Solicitation, Neighbor Advertisement, or Neighbor Solicitation datagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040C0004'</td>
<td>Attack, type=OUTBOUND_RAW_IPV6, ICMPv6 MLD Listener Query, MLD Listener Report, MLD Listener Reduction, or MLDv2 Listener Report datagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040CFFFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=OUTBOUND_RAW_IPV6, Log records suppressed for IPv6 outbound raw attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040D0001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=RESTRICTED_IPV6_NEXT_HDR, packet contains a restricted IPv6 next header value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040DFFFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=RESTRICTED_IPV6_NEXT_HDR, Log records suppressed for restricted IPv6 next header attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040E0001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=RESTRICTED_IPV6_DST_OPTIONS, packet contains an IPv6 Destination Options extension header with a restricted option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040EFF00'</td>
<td>Attack, type=RESTRICTED_IPV6_DST_OPTIONS, Log records suppressed for restricted IPv6 destination option attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040F0001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=RESTRICTED_IPV6_HOP_OPTIONS, packet contains an IPv6 Hop-by-Hop Options extension header with a restricted option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'040FFFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=RESTRICTED_IPV6_HOP_OPTIONS, Log records suppressed for restricted IPv6 hop-by-hop option attacks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04100001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=EE_LDLC_CHECK, an EE packet, other than data and a test probe, received on a destination port other than the signalling port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0410FFFF0''</td>
<td>Attack, type=EE_LDLC_CHECK, Log records suppressed for attacks detected by EE LDLC checking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04110001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=EE_MALFORMED_PACKET, a malformed packet was received on an EE port.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0411FFFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=EE_MALFORMED_PACKET, Log records suppressed for attacks detected by EE malformed packet checking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04120001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=EE_PORT_CHECK, a packet was received with an incorrect source port address for EE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0412FFFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=EE_PORT_CHECK, Log records suppressed for attacks detected by EE port checking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04130001'</td>
<td>Attack, type=EE_XID_FLOOD, A non-responsive XID was logged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04130002'</td>
<td>Attack, type=EE_XID_FLOOD, An XID flood start was detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'04130003'</td>
<td>Attack, type=EE_XID_FLOOD, An XID flood end was detected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'0413FFFF0'</td>
<td>Attack, type=EE_XID_FLOOD, Log records suppressed for EE XID flood attacks.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 19. Resolver return and reason codes

This topic information describes the return codes and the reason codes generated by the resolver.

Resolver return codes

This section describes the return codes returned by the resolver. Table 27 on page 765 describes the return codes for the getaddrinfo, getnameinfo, and freeaddrinfo resolver APIs. Return codes for the gethostbyname and gethostbyaddr resolver APIs are described in Table 28 on page 766.

Table 27. Resolver return codes for getaddrinfo, getnameinfo, and freeaddrinfo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Programmer's response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EAI_NONAME</td>
<td>This can be one of the following situations:</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters, TCPIP.DATA values, DNS definitions, or local host file (for example, etc.ipnodes). Also, ensure that your TCP/IP stack is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• The name does not resolve for the supplied parameters.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Neither hostname nor servicename were supplied.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EAI_AGAIN</td>
<td>The name could not be resolved at this time. Future attempts might succeed.</td>
<td>The function is not able to complete, but the condition might not last a long time. Another call attempt can be tried almost immediately. Also, ensure that your resolver is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EAI_FAIL</td>
<td>A non-recoverable error occurred when attempting to resolve the name.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters and TCPIP.DATA values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>EAI_OVERFLOW</td>
<td>The output buffer for the host name or service name was too small.</td>
<td>Increase the size of the buffer. Use the associated reason code to determine which buffer was too small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>EAI_FAMILY</td>
<td>The address family was not recognized or the address length was invalid length for the specified family.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>EAI_MEMORY</td>
<td>There was a memory allocation failure when trying to allocate storage.</td>
<td>Increase the user storage allocation for this job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>EAI_BADFLAGS</td>
<td>The flags parameter had an invalid value.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>EAI_SERVICE</td>
<td>The service passed was not recognized for the specified socket type.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters, and local services file (for example, /etc/services or etc.services)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>EAI_SOCKTYPE</td>
<td>The intended socket type was not recognized.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 28. Resolver return codes for gethostbyname and gethostbyaddr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Programmer's response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HOST_NOT_FOUND</td>
<td>The name specified is unknown, the address domain specified is not supported, or the address length specified is not valid.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters, TCPIP.DATA values, and DNS definitions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>TRY_AGAIN</td>
<td>Temporary error; information not currently accessible.</td>
<td>The function is not able to complete, but the condition might not last a long time. Another call attempt can be tried almost immediately. Also, ensure that your resolver is active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NO_RECOVERY</td>
<td>Unrecoverable error occurred.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters and TCPIP.DATA values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NO_DATA</td>
<td>There is no data of the requested type for the host name.</td>
<td>Check the validity of function parameters, TCPIP.DATA values, and DNS definitions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Resolver reason codes

This section describes the resolver reason codes, listing them by decimal and hexadecimal value.

The hexadecimal reason code is made up of 4 bytes in the following format:

```
cccc  rrrr
```

- **cccc** is the reason code qualifier. If cccc is in the range of X'7800' through X'78FF', the reason code is defined by the Resolver.
- **rrrr** is the reason code value. If cccc is in the range of X'7800' through X'78FF', the value is described in the following table. If cccc is outside of that range, it is not a Resolver reason code. Those reason codes are described in the z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes.

### Table 29. Resolver reason codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decimal value</th>
<th>Hexadecimal value</th>
<th>Reason code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0—4095</td>
<td>0000—0FFF</td>
<td>defined by UNIX System Services</td>
<td>See the z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4096</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>RSN_NotUp</td>
<td>Resolver service is not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4097</td>
<td>1001</td>
<td>RSN_BadEnv</td>
<td>Resolver service does not support SRB mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4098</td>
<td>1002</td>
<td>RSN_NoSpace</td>
<td>Resolver service output buffer is too small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4099</td>
<td>1003</td>
<td>RSN_BadValue</td>
<td>Resolver service input parameter value is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4100</td>
<td>1004</td>
<td>RSN_NotFound</td>
<td>Resolver service did not find the specified host name.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 29. Resolver reason codes (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decimal value</th>
<th>Hexadecimal value</th>
<th>Reason code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4101</td>
<td>1005</td>
<td>RSN_BadAnswer</td>
<td>Resolver service received a bad answer from the nameserver, or did not receive an answer from the nameserver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4102</td>
<td>1006</td>
<td>RSN_BadParm</td>
<td>Resolver service was unable to access an input or output parameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4103</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>RSN_BadSrsv</td>
<td>Resolver service requested is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4104</td>
<td>1008</td>
<td>RSN_NoStorage</td>
<td>Resolver service received a negative answer from the nameserver, or did not receive an answer from the nameserver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4105</td>
<td>1009</td>
<td>RSN_EintrRcv</td>
<td>Resolver service was interrupted by a signal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4106</td>
<td>100A</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_NameIsAddr</td>
<td>An IP address was passed a name that was expected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4107</td>
<td>100B</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_NoOmvsAuth</td>
<td>Service invoker not authorized to use USS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4108</td>
<td>100C</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_NoLatches</td>
<td>Unable to obtain GRS latch set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4109</td>
<td>100D</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_NameLenErr</td>
<td>Incorrect name length passed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4110</td>
<td>100E</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_NestedAPI</td>
<td>Resolver service detected that there is still an outstanding resolver API request in the same task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4111</td>
<td>100F</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_ServLenErr</td>
<td>Resolver service detected incorrect service name length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4112</td>
<td>1010</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_SocketLenErr</td>
<td>Resolver service detected incorrect socket length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4113</td>
<td>1011</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_NoData</td>
<td>No data was passed to Resolver service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4114</td>
<td>1012</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_ServiceNotFound</td>
<td>Resolver service detected service name is not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4115</td>
<td>1013</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_PortNotFound</td>
<td>Resolver service detected port number is not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4116</td>
<td>1014</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_NoSocket</td>
<td>Resolver service detected there is no socket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4117</td>
<td>1015</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_BadAddrinfo</td>
<td>Resolver service detected there is a bad input addrinfo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4118</td>
<td>1016</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_InvalidSeq</td>
<td>Resolver service detected that freeadrinfo was invoked without any addrinfos having been created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4119</td>
<td>1017</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_BadProtocol</td>
<td>Resolver service detected invalid protocol.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4120</td>
<td>1018</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_SockLookup</td>
<td>Resolver service detected invalid socktype.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4121</td>
<td>1019</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_InvalidHostname</td>
<td>The host name input on a Getaddrinfo call contained only scope information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4122</td>
<td>101A</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_ScopeNotPermitted</td>
<td>Scope information was specified on a Getaddrinfo call that has incompatible search options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decimal value</td>
<td>Hexadecimal value</td>
<td>Reason code</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4123</td>
<td>101B</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_UnresolvedScope</td>
<td>The scope information specified on a Getaddrinfo or Getnameinfo call did not resolve to valid interface information on this system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4124</td>
<td>101C</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_HostnameBuffer</td>
<td>The buffer passed on the Getnameinfo call was too small for the resolved host name information; the application does not support receiving truncated information as a response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4125</td>
<td>101D</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_ServicenameBuffer</td>
<td>The buffer passed on the Getnameinfo call was too small for the resolved service name information; the application does not support receiving truncated information as a response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4216</td>
<td>101E</td>
<td>EZB_RSN_InvalidScopeValue</td>
<td>Scope information was specified on a Getaddrinfo call but was not in the correct format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 20. TCP/IP Discard reason codes

The OSAENTA command collects packets from the Open System Adapter (OSA) that might have been discarded. The PKTTRACE command collects packets from TCPIP that might have been discarded. Each command returns a specific nonzero reason code when the packet has been discarded by their respective functions.

OSA-Express uses the discard reason codes from 1 to 4095 (see the OSA network traffic analyzer (OSAENTA) discard codes information in z Systems: Open Systems Adapter-Express Customer’s Guide and Reference for more information about OSA discard reason codes), and TCP/IP uses the discard codes from 4096 to 20479. Packets discarded by the Interface (IF) and IP layer use the discard reason codes from 4096 to 8191; packets discarded in the TCP protocol layer use the discard reason codes from 8192 to 12287; packets discarded in the UDP protocol layer use the discard reason codes from 12288 to 16383; packets discarded in the RAW protocol layer use the discard reason codes from 16384 to 20479.

Table 30 on page 769 describes the packet trace discard reason codes for the IP protocol. Table 31 on page 777 describes the packet trace discard reason codes for the TCP protocol. Table 32 on page 780 describes the packet trace discard reason codes for the UDP protocol. Table 33 on page 781 describes the packet trace discard reason codes for the RAW protocol.

Table 30. Packet trace discard reason codes for the IP protocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Decimal</th>
<th>PKTTRACE IP DISCARD CODE VALUES</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>4096</td>
<td>IP_NO_INTERF</td>
<td>No interface was found for the packet because the interface had been deleted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1001</td>
<td>4097</td>
<td>IP_NOT_ACTIVE</td>
<td>The interface is not active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1002</td>
<td>4098</td>
<td>IP_MAL_VER</td>
<td>The IP version field is not IPv4 or IPv6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1003</td>
<td>4099</td>
<td>IP_MAL_IPHL</td>
<td>The IP header length is too short.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1004</td>
<td>4100</td>
<td>IP_MAL_IPLLEN</td>
<td>The IP header length is longer than the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1005</td>
<td>4101</td>
<td>IP_MAL_DATA</td>
<td>The packet data is incomplete as sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1006</td>
<td>4102</td>
<td>IP_BAD_CKSUM</td>
<td>The IP header checksum is not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1007</td>
<td>4103</td>
<td>IP_BAD_IPLLEN</td>
<td>Packet is not long enough for a protocol header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1008</td>
<td>4104</td>
<td>IP_OPT_IDS</td>
<td>The IP option is restricted by IDS Policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1009</td>
<td>4105</td>
<td>IP_OPT_SECLBL</td>
<td>A security label is not allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100A</td>
<td>4106</td>
<td>IP_OPT_NATT</td>
<td>Network address translation option is not allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100B</td>
<td>4107</td>
<td>IP_OPT_FWD</td>
<td>The packet cannot be forwarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100C</td>
<td>4108</td>
<td>IP_IDS_PROTO</td>
<td>The IP protocol is disallowed by IDS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100D</td>
<td>4109</td>
<td>IP_MAP_ADDR</td>
<td>IPv6-mapped addresses are not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100E</td>
<td>4110</td>
<td>IP_SRC_ADDR</td>
<td>The source address is a loopback address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100F</td>
<td>4111</td>
<td>IP_SRC_HOST</td>
<td>The source address is a host address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex</td>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>PKTTRACE IP DISCARD CODE VALUES</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1010</td>
<td>4112</td>
<td>IP_DST_ADDR</td>
<td>The destination address is a loopback address or broadcast address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1011</td>
<td>4113</td>
<td>IP_NO_MULTI</td>
<td>There is no multicast listener.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1012</td>
<td>4114</td>
<td>IP_MAC_BRDCST</td>
<td>The MAC broadcast packet not accepted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1013</td>
<td>4115</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NONEWCONN</td>
<td>Discard SYN packet to allow a new XCF connection to be established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1014</td>
<td>4116</td>
<td>IP_XCF_SYNACK</td>
<td>The new DVIPA connection has not been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1015</td>
<td>4117</td>
<td>IP_XCF_TONOROUTE</td>
<td>No route is available during takeover or takeback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1016</td>
<td>4118</td>
<td>IP_XCF_SERVDOWN</td>
<td>No server was found with a listen active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1017</td>
<td>4119</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NODXCF</td>
<td>Dynamic XCF is not active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1018</td>
<td>4120</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NOTDVIPA</td>
<td>This is not a DVIPA or it is DVIPA that is not active.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1019</td>
<td>4121</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NODXCFRTE</td>
<td>Dynamic XCF has no active routes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101A</td>
<td>4122</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NOCONN</td>
<td>The connection request was received out of order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101B</td>
<td>4123</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NODVIPA</td>
<td>The stack is not currently joined to the sysplex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101C</td>
<td>4124</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NOROUTE</td>
<td>There is not a route available for the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101D</td>
<td>4125</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NODEST</td>
<td>There is not an available target stack for the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101E</td>
<td>4126</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NOTREADY</td>
<td>The target destination stack was not ready.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101F</td>
<td>4127</td>
<td>IP_XCF_ERROR</td>
<td>An error occurred in XCF routing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1020</td>
<td>4128</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NOAFFIN</td>
<td>A fixed affinity structure could not be created.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1021</td>
<td>4129</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NOSTOR</td>
<td>No storage was available for a new connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1022</td>
<td>4130</td>
<td>IP_XCF_AFFTO</td>
<td>The backup DVIPA has not yet connected. A takeover is in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1023</td>
<td>4131</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NOSECLBL</td>
<td>An MLS security label is missing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1024</td>
<td>4132</td>
<td>IP_XCF_BADSECLBL</td>
<td>An unknown MLS security label was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1025</td>
<td>4133</td>
<td>IP_XCF_MISMATCH</td>
<td>There is a connection integrity problem with the target DVIPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1026</td>
<td>4134</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NOVIPARTE</td>
<td>No VIPAROUTE was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1027</td>
<td>4135</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NOACTRTE</td>
<td>No active VIPAROUTE was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1028</td>
<td>4136</td>
<td>IP_XCF_NOTTAKE</td>
<td>There is no route available for takeover or takeback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex</td>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>PKTTRACE IP DISCARD CODE VALUES</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1029</td>
<td>4137</td>
<td>IP_XCF_SYNCH</td>
<td>An encapsulated packet was received before a new connection could be established.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102A</td>
<td>4138</td>
<td>IP_XCF_TERM</td>
<td>XCF is ending.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102B</td>
<td>4139</td>
<td>IP_GRE_ADDR</td>
<td>The address family in the GRE SRE is not IPv4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102C</td>
<td>4140</td>
<td>IP_GRE_PROTO</td>
<td>The protocol in the GRE header is not IPv4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102D</td>
<td>4141</td>
<td>IP_GRE_SIZE</td>
<td>The GRE header in the buffer is incomplete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102F</td>
<td>4143</td>
<td>IP_BAD_TCP_LEN</td>
<td>The packet length does not include the TCP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1030</td>
<td>4144</td>
<td>IP_BAD_UDP_LEN</td>
<td>The packet length does not include the UDP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1031</td>
<td>4145</td>
<td>IP_RSMTO</td>
<td>There was a reassembly timeout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1032</td>
<td>4146</td>
<td>IP_CASA_NOACCEPT</td>
<td>The CASA packet was not accepted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1033</td>
<td>4147</td>
<td>IP_FW_NOACCEPT</td>
<td>The firewall did not accept the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1034</td>
<td>4148</td>
<td>IP_FW_KEEPALIVE</td>
<td>The NAT ESP keepalive packet was discarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1035</td>
<td>4149</td>
<td>IP_FW_MISMATCH</td>
<td>There was a mismatch with the firewall tunnel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1036</td>
<td>4150</td>
<td>IP_FW_REJECT</td>
<td>The packet was rejected by the firewall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1037</td>
<td>4151</td>
<td>IP_FW_NOSTOR</td>
<td>Storage was unavailable for the firewall function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1038</td>
<td>4152</td>
<td>IP_FW_REJECTRC</td>
<td>The packet was rejected by the firewall. A bad return code was seen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1039</td>
<td>4153</td>
<td>IP_INCOMP_ADDR</td>
<td>The IPv6 interface address is not complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103A</td>
<td>4154</td>
<td>IP_LNKLCL_ADDR</td>
<td>The destination address is not on the same physical network.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103B</td>
<td>4155</td>
<td>IP_HDR_OPT</td>
<td>The IP packet header options were bad or could not be updated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103C</td>
<td>4156</td>
<td>IP_FWD_TTL</td>
<td>The IP packet timed out when the TTL field became 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103D</td>
<td>4157</td>
<td>IP_FWD_LCLBCAST</td>
<td>The IP packet cannot be forwarded to a local broadcast interface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103E</td>
<td>4158</td>
<td>IP_FWD_NOSTOR</td>
<td>There was not enough storage to create the outbound packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103F</td>
<td>4159</td>
<td>IP_FWD_NOMSG</td>
<td>There was not enough storage available to copy the outbound packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1041</td>
<td>4161</td>
<td>IP_FRAG_SHORT</td>
<td>The fragment is too short to be processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1042</td>
<td>4162</td>
<td>IP_FRAG_DEATH</td>
<td>The fragment ending offset is greater than the maximum allowable packet size of a Ping of Death packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex</td>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>PKTTRACE IP DISCARD CODE VALUES</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1043</td>
<td>4163</td>
<td>IP_FRAG_ATTACK</td>
<td>The packet fragment appears to be an attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1044</td>
<td>4164</td>
<td>IP_BAD_ADDR</td>
<td>The destination address of the packet is not correct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1045</td>
<td>4165</td>
<td>IP_MAL_ADDR</td>
<td>The destination address is the same as the source address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1046</td>
<td>4166</td>
<td>IP_TCP_ADDR</td>
<td>The destination address for a TCP packet is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1047</td>
<td>4167</td>
<td>IP_NO_FWD</td>
<td>The packet cannot be forwarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1048</td>
<td>4168</td>
<td>IP_BADMEDIA</td>
<td>The media header was incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1049</td>
<td>4169</td>
<td>IP_NODATA</td>
<td>There was not enough data in the packet for an IP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104A</td>
<td>4170</td>
<td>IP_NODEVICE</td>
<td>An active device interface was not found for the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104B</td>
<td>4171</td>
<td>IP_NOTRDY_INTF</td>
<td>The interface was not ready for traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104C</td>
<td>4172</td>
<td>IP_BAD_IPV6</td>
<td>Invalid inner IPv6 header where the previous IP header was an IPv6 header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104D</td>
<td>4173</td>
<td>IP_NOT_IPV6</td>
<td>Invalid inner IPv6 header where the previous IP header was not an IPv6 header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104E</td>
<td>4174</td>
<td>IP_HOPOPTS</td>
<td>The HOPOPTS extension header is misplaced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104F</td>
<td>4175</td>
<td>IP_MISS_SLLA_OPT</td>
<td>The source link address is missing from a neighbor solicit ICMPv6 packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1050</td>
<td>4176</td>
<td>IP_NONE</td>
<td>The extension header was misplaced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1051</td>
<td>4177</td>
<td>IP_PULLUP</td>
<td>The interface was not ready for traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1052</td>
<td>4178</td>
<td>IP_ICMP_ERR</td>
<td>There are multiple ICMPv6 error headers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1053</td>
<td>4179</td>
<td>IP_OPTS_DISCARD</td>
<td>The option type in a HOPOPTS or DESTOPTS extension header is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1054</td>
<td>4180</td>
<td>IP_OPTS_ERROR</td>
<td>The option type in a IP header, HOPOPTS extension header, or DESTOPTS extension header is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1055</td>
<td>4181</td>
<td>IP_OPTS_TYPE</td>
<td>The option type in a HOPOPTS or DESTOPTS extension header is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1056</td>
<td>4182</td>
<td>IP_ROUTING_LEN</td>
<td>The length of a routine extension header was incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1057</td>
<td>4183</td>
<td>IP_ROUTING_SEGLEFT</td>
<td>The <strong>segments left</strong> value in the routing extension header was incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1058</td>
<td>4184</td>
<td>IP_ROUTING_ADDR</td>
<td>An unsupported address was found in the routing extension header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex</td>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>PKTTRACE IP DISCARD CODE VALUES</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1059</td>
<td>4185</td>
<td>IP_ROUTING_SEGADDR</td>
<td>The address in the routing extension header was not a valid address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105A A</td>
<td>4186</td>
<td>IP_ROUTING_SEGTO</td>
<td>The TTL value became 0 while the routing extension header was being processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105B</td>
<td>4187</td>
<td>IP_ROUTING_HDR</td>
<td>A routing extension header was misplaced in the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105C</td>
<td>4188</td>
<td>IP_FRAG_MF0</td>
<td>The payload length of fragment was not a multiple of 8 bytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105D</td>
<td>4189</td>
<td>IP_FRAG_BAD</td>
<td>The fragment extension header is duplicated or out of place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105E</td>
<td>4190</td>
<td>IP_ROUTING_TYPE</td>
<td>An unknown routing type extension header was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105F</td>
<td>4191</td>
<td>IP_ESP</td>
<td>The ESP extension header is misplaced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1060</td>
<td>4192</td>
<td>IP_AH</td>
<td>The AH extension header is misplaced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1061</td>
<td>4193</td>
<td>IP_SRC_LINK_ADDR</td>
<td>The source link address was not valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1062</td>
<td>4194</td>
<td>IP_BAD_OPT_LEN</td>
<td>The ICMPV6 option length was bad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1065</td>
<td>4197</td>
<td>IP_FRAG_DATA</td>
<td>The fragment contains no data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1066</td>
<td>4198</td>
<td>IP_OPTS_LEN</td>
<td>The option length in HOPOPTS or DSTOPTS extension header is not correct.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1067</td>
<td>4199</td>
<td>IP_BAD_ICMP</td>
<td>An unknown ICMP type or code value was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1068</td>
<td>4200</td>
<td>IP_SECLBL_NO</td>
<td>A security extension header was present but is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1069</td>
<td>4201</td>
<td>IP_SECLBL_DUP</td>
<td>A duplicate security extension header was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106A A</td>
<td>4202</td>
<td>IP_SECLBL_LEN</td>
<td>The length of the security extension header was incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106B B</td>
<td>4203</td>
<td>IP_SECLBL_TAGNAME</td>
<td>The set name is missing from the security extension header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106C C</td>
<td>4204</td>
<td>IP_SECLBL_TAGTYPE</td>
<td>The tag type was incorrect in the security extension header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106D D</td>
<td>4205</td>
<td>IP_SECLBL_TAGLEN</td>
<td>The tag length was incorrect in the security extension header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106E E</td>
<td>4206</td>
<td>IP_SECLBL_TAGDOM</td>
<td>The RACF domain was missing from the security extension header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106F F</td>
<td>4207</td>
<td>IP_SECLBL_TAGSEC</td>
<td>The security label was missing from the security extension header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1070</td>
<td>4208</td>
<td>IP_SECLBL_NOLBL</td>
<td>The security label was missing from the first IP header.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex</td>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>PKTTRACE IP DISCARD CODE VALUES</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1071</td>
<td>4209</td>
<td>IP_SECLBL_IPHDR</td>
<td>The security label did not match the security label from the first IP header security extension.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1072</td>
<td>4210</td>
<td>IP_SECLBL_NFOUND</td>
<td>The label from the security extension header was not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1073</td>
<td>4211</td>
<td>IP_SECLBL_BADTYPE</td>
<td>The type field from the security extension header was not recognized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1074</td>
<td>4212</td>
<td>IP_ROUTFWD_TYPE</td>
<td>The routing extension header for the packet that was forwarded contains a unknown type value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1075</td>
<td>4213</td>
<td>IP_ROUTFWD_DEST</td>
<td>The forwarded packet is being routed to an incorrect address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1076</td>
<td>4214</td>
<td>IP_ROUTFWD_LEN</td>
<td>The routing extension header for a forwarded packet contains a bad length value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1077</td>
<td>4215</td>
<td>IP_ROUTFWD_SEGLEFT</td>
<td>The routing extension header for a forwarded packet contains a bad segments left value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1078</td>
<td>4216</td>
<td>IP_ROUTFWD_ADDR</td>
<td>The routing extension header for a forwarded packet contains a bad forwarding address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1079</td>
<td>4217</td>
<td>IP_INNER_IPHDR</td>
<td>An unexpected inner IP header was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107A</td>
<td>4218</td>
<td>IP_NOIPHDR</td>
<td>The expected inner IP header was not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107B</td>
<td>4219</td>
<td>IP_QUICKDISCARD</td>
<td>A null packet was discarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107C</td>
<td>4220</td>
<td>IP_DUP_RST_4_DVIPA</td>
<td>A duplicate RST was passed to the distributor and should be silently discarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107D</td>
<td>4221</td>
<td>IP_XCF_THRT</td>
<td>Our Sysplex Throttle limit has been met, we should silently discard hoping resources have been freed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107E</td>
<td>4222</td>
<td>IP_BAD_NTA_FRAME</td>
<td>A bad OSAENTA frame was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107F</td>
<td>4223</td>
<td>IP_IDS_NEXTHDR</td>
<td>The IPv6 next header is disallowed by IDS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1080</td>
<td>4224</td>
<td>IP_IDS_HOPOPTS</td>
<td>The IPv6 hop-by-hop option is disallowed by IDS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1081</td>
<td>4225</td>
<td>IP_IDS_DSTOPTS</td>
<td>The IPv6 destination option is disallowed by IDS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex</td>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>PKTTRACE IP DISCARD CODE VALUES</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1082 | 4226    | IP_ND_RA                        | An IPv6 Router Advertisement has one of the following errors:  
• source IP address is not a link-local address  
• hop limit is not 255  
• ICMP code is not 0 |
| 1083 | 4227    | IP_ND_NS                        | An IPv6 Neighbor Solicitation has one of the following errors:  
• source IP address is the unspecified address and destination IP address is not a solicited-node multicast address  
• target IP address is a multicast address  
• hop limit is not 255  
• ICMP code is not 0 |
| 1084 | 4228    | IP_ND_NA                        | An IPv6 Neighbor Advertisement has one of the following errors:  
• destination IP address is a multicast address and advertisement indicates it was solicited  
• target IP address is a multicast address  
• hop limit is not 255  
• ICMP code is not 0 |
| 1085 | 4229    | IP_ND_REDIRECT                  | An ICMPv6 Redirect has one of the following errors:  
• source IP address is not a link-local address  
• destination IP address is a multicast address  
• target IP address is not a link-local address and is not the destination IP address  
• hop limit is not 255  
• target IP address is a local address  
• ICMP code is not 0 |
| 1086 | 4230    | IP_MLD_QUERY                    | An MLD Query message has one of the following errors:  
• source IP address is not a link-local address  
• destination IP address is not a multicast address  
• hop limit is not 1 |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Decimal</th>
<th>PKTTRACE IP DISCARD CODE VALUES</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1087 | 4231 | IP_MLD_REPORT | An MLD Report message has one of the following errors:  
• source IP address is not a link-local address  
• destination IP address is not a multicast address  
• hop limit is not 1 |
| 1088 | 4232 | IP_MLD_REDUCTION | An MLD Reduction message has one of the following errors:  
• source IP address is not a link-local address  
• destination IP address is not a multicast address  
• hop limit is not 1 |
| 1089 | 4233 | IP_TRANS_NO_RCV | The transport is not receiving. |
| 108A | 4234 | IP_FRAG_CANCEL | Fragmentation reassembly was cancelled. |
| 108B | 4235 | IP_FRAG_DUP | Fragment is a duplicate of a previously received fragment. |
| 108C | 4236 | IP_FRAG_LIMIT | Fragmentation reassembly not started - reassembly limit exceeded. |
| 108D | 4237 | IP_FRAG_NOSTOR | No storage for fragmentation reassembly. |
| 108E | 4238 | IP_ICMP_BAD_CKSUM | The ICMP header checksum is bad. |
| 108F | 4239 | IP_QOS_POLICY | Packet denied by QoS policy. |
| 1090 | 4240 | IP_ICMP_NOSTOR | There was no storage for ICMP processing. |
| 1091 | 4241 | IP_IGNORE_REDIRECT | ICMP Redirect ignored due to configuration or IDS policy. |
| 1092 | 4242 | IP_BAD_ICMP_LEN | The ICMP packet length does not include the ICMP header or does not include the required length of data. |
| 1093 | 4243 | IP_OPT_NATT_EXT | Extended network address translation option is not allowed. |
| 1094 | 4244 | IP_IDS_DATAHIDE_IPOPT | Non-zero bytes in IP option padding are disallowed by IDS policy. |
| 1095 | 4245 | IP_IDS_DATAHIDE_DSTOPT | Non-zero bytes in destination option header padding are disallowed by IDS policy. |
| 1096 | 4246 | IP_IDS_DATAHIDE_HOPOPT | Non-zero bytes in hop-by-hop option header padding are disallowed by IDS policy. |
| 1097 | 4247 | IP_IDS_DATAHIDE_ICMPERR | ICMP error message with destination that does not match source of embedded packet is disallowed by IDS policy. |
### Table 30. Packet trace discard reason codes for the IP protocol (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Decimal</th>
<th>PKTTRACE IP DISCARD CODE VALUES</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1098-1FFF</td>
<td>4248-8191</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Codes reserved for future use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 31. Packet Trace Discard reason codes for the TCP Protocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Decimal</th>
<th>PKTTRACE TCP DISCARD CODE VALUES</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>8192</td>
<td>TCP_ALREADY_KLOSED</td>
<td>The session is already closed or about to be opened or for a listen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>8193</td>
<td>TCP_DATA_TOO_SHORT</td>
<td>Not all the data is present in the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002</td>
<td>8194</td>
<td>TCP_BAD_CHECKSUM</td>
<td>The TCP header checksum is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>8195</td>
<td>TCP_OUTSIDE_WINDOW</td>
<td>The segment falls outside of the current window sequence space.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>8196</td>
<td>TCP_RECEIVED_RESET</td>
<td>A reset has been received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>8197</td>
<td>TCP_MISSING_ACK</td>
<td>Once connected the ACK flag should always be set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>8198</td>
<td>TCP_RECEIVED_LASTACK</td>
<td>The stream was closed when this last ACK was processed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>8199</td>
<td>TCP_TCB_HEADLESS</td>
<td>There is no longer a connection with the socket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>8200</td>
<td>TCP_NO_LISTENER</td>
<td>There is no listen active to accept the SYN request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>8201</td>
<td>TCP_ACK_TOO_HIGH</td>
<td>The ACK sequence number is greater than the next sequence number to be sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200A</td>
<td>8202</td>
<td>TCP_CONNECT_RESET</td>
<td>A reset was received during the three-way handshake.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200B</td>
<td>8203</td>
<td>TCP_CONNECT_FAIL</td>
<td>The ACK sequence number was not correct for the SYN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200C</td>
<td>8204</td>
<td>TCP_FRCA_RESET</td>
<td>AFPA reset the FRCA connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200D</td>
<td>8205</td>
<td>TCP_FRCA_FAIL</td>
<td>The connection was aborted by AFPA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200E</td>
<td>8206</td>
<td>TCP_ALREADY_TIMEWAIT</td>
<td>The connection has been closed and TCP is waiting for the ACK FIN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200F</td>
<td>8207</td>
<td>TCP_OLD_TIMESTAMP</td>
<td>The timestamp on a TCP packet is older than the timestamp on a packet that was previously processed from the sender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>8208</td>
<td>TCP_FRR_REACH_THRESH</td>
<td>Entering fast retransmit recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>8209</td>
<td>TCP_FRR_EXCEED_THRESH</td>
<td>Discarding input for fast retransmit recovery; the window was exceeded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>8210</td>
<td>TCP_FIREWALL_DENY</td>
<td>The IPSEC instances do not match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>8211</td>
<td>TCP_INTRUSION_DENY</td>
<td>IDS has denied the connection as a result of a flood attack.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex</td>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>PKTTRACE TCP DISCARD CODE VALUES</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8212</td>
<td>TCP_SECLABEL_PRESENT</td>
<td>An MLS security label was present but the socket did not expect one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>8213</td>
<td>TCP_SECLABEL_NOT_PRESENT</td>
<td>An MLS security label was not present but the socket expected one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8214</td>
<td>TCP_SECLABELS_NOT_EQUIV</td>
<td>The MLS security labels were unacceptable to RACF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>8215</td>
<td>TCP_BAD_ACKNUM</td>
<td>The ACK sequence number is greater than the greatest sequence number that was sent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>8216</td>
<td>TCP_TOO_SMALL</td>
<td>The size of the IP and TCP headers is longer than the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>8217</td>
<td>TCP_BADHDR</td>
<td>The size of the TCP header is smaller than the minimum length allowed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201A</td>
<td>8218</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_NOPORT</td>
<td>The local port connection was not found. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201B</td>
<td>8219</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_NOTFOUND2</td>
<td>The local port connection was not listening. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201C</td>
<td>8220</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_DUPTCP</td>
<td>A TCP session for this connection has already been established. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201D</td>
<td>8221</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_RESET</td>
<td>A TCP packet was received with the RST flag set. The RST packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201E</td>
<td>8222</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_DUPSYN</td>
<td>A duplicate SYN packet has been received with a matching sequence number and the current TCP is in SYNCHRCV state. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>8224</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_PORT</td>
<td>SHAREPORT or SHAREPORTWLM has been specified and a bind to a specific remote port has been performed. The incoming SYN was not from that remote port. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>8225</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_BACKLOG0</td>
<td>The backlog count was set to 0. No sessions can be queued. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>8226</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_BACKLOGS</td>
<td>No new sessions can be queued because the backlog count would be exceeded. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>8227</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_BACKLOGE</td>
<td>The backlog count would be exceeded as a result of a possible SYN flood attack. The backlog queue cannot be extended. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex</td>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>PKTTRACE TCP DISCARD CODE VALUES</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>8228</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_BACKLOGN</td>
<td>During a SYN flood attack, the backlog queue could not be expanded as the result of a storage shortage. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>8229</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_BACKLOGR</td>
<td>During a SYN flood attack a backlog queue entry could not be randomly released. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>8230</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_ROUTE</td>
<td>A route back to the remote host could not be determined. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2027</td>
<td>8231</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_STORAGE</td>
<td>No storage was available to define the connection control blocks. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2028</td>
<td>8232</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_STATE</td>
<td>The SYN packet arrived for a connection to a port that was not in LISTEN state. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2029</td>
<td>8233</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_ADDCONN</td>
<td>An unknown condition has occurred when attempting to set up the connection. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202A</td>
<td>8234</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_POLICY</td>
<td>A policy was defined that required that the connection be reset. A RESET was sent back to the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202B</td>
<td>8235</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_MALFORMED</td>
<td>The IP addresses and port numbers are the same. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202C</td>
<td>8236</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_NETACCESS</td>
<td>The netaccess RACF definitions required that the connection be reset. A RESET was sent back to the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202D</td>
<td>8237</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_FIREWALL</td>
<td>The netaccess RACF definitions required that the connection be reset. A RESET was sent back to the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202E</td>
<td>8238</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_DUPCONN</td>
<td>A SYN request has been received that requests a connection that has already been established. The SYN packet was ignored.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202F</td>
<td>8239</td>
<td>TCP_ATTLS_DROP</td>
<td>A packet was dropped because the secure data flow closed due to a SSL close notify and the remote partner did not accept the SSL close notify from ATTLS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>8240</td>
<td>TCP_SYN_OSMERROR</td>
<td>OSM connections must only come from link local addresses. A RESET was sent back to the host.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2031</td>
<td>8241</td>
<td>TCP_NO_CONN</td>
<td>A packet was dropped because its TCP connection was not found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2032</td>
<td>8242</td>
<td>DRC_TCP_ATTLS_ERR</td>
<td>A packet was dropped because AT-TLS reset the connection due to an error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2033-2FFF</td>
<td>8243-12287</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Codes reserved for future use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hex</td>
<td>Decimal</td>
<td>PKTTRACE UDP DISCARD CODE VALUES</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3000</td>
<td>12288</td>
<td>UDP_IDS_UDPTR</td>
<td>Packet discarded by IDS UDP TR due to port constraint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001</td>
<td>12289</td>
<td>UDP_IDS_PERPECHO</td>
<td>IDS detected that the packet would cause a perpetual echo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3002</td>
<td>12290</td>
<td>UDP_EE_LDLCCHECK</td>
<td>Enterprise Extender packet received on wrong port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3003</td>
<td>12291</td>
<td>UDP_EE_PORTCHECK</td>
<td>Enterprise Extender packet detected with incorrect source port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3004</td>
<td>12292</td>
<td>UDP_EE_MALFORMED</td>
<td>Enterprise Extender received a malformed packet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3005</td>
<td>12293</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Code reserved for future use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3006</td>
<td>12294</td>
<td>UDP_NO_SOCKET</td>
<td>Datagram discarded because no UDP socket was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3007</td>
<td>12295</td>
<td>UDP_QOS_POLICY</td>
<td>Datagram denied by QoS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3008</td>
<td>12296</td>
<td>UDP_FW_NOSTOR</td>
<td>Datagram discarded because there is not sufficient storage for IP Security checks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3009</td>
<td>12297</td>
<td>UDP_FIREWALL_DENY</td>
<td>Datagram denied by IP Security checks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300A</td>
<td>12298</td>
<td>UDP_BAD_LEN</td>
<td>Datagram is larger than receive buffer size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300B</td>
<td>12299</td>
<td>UDP_NOT_CONN_ADDR</td>
<td>Datagram discarded because source IP address is not the address for the connected socket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300C</td>
<td>12300</td>
<td>UDP_BAD_CKSUM</td>
<td>Datagram discarded due to bad UDP checksum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300D</td>
<td>12301</td>
<td>UDP_STATE_PROB</td>
<td>Datagram discarded because UDP socket is in wrong state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300E</td>
<td>12302</td>
<td>UDP_MALFORMED</td>
<td>Datagram discarded because it exceeds the maximum size allowed for a UDP datagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300F</td>
<td>12303</td>
<td>UDP_OTHER_POL</td>
<td>Datagram discarded because it exceeds the configured maximum size for a UDP datagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3010</td>
<td>12304</td>
<td>UDP_QUEUE_FULL</td>
<td>Datagram discarded because receive queue is full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3011</td>
<td>12305</td>
<td>UDP_NETACCESS</td>
<td>Datagram denied by netaccess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3012</td>
<td>12306</td>
<td>UDP_NOSTOR</td>
<td>Datagram discarded because there is not sufficient storage available to process the packet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3013</td>
<td>12307</td>
<td>UDP_ROUTE_MISMATCH</td>
<td>ICMP datagram discarded because the destination IP address in the inner UDP packet did not match the route destination last used by this UDP socket.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 32. Packet Trace Discard reason codes for the UDP Protocol (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Decimal</th>
<th>PKTTRACE UDP DISCARD CODE VALUES</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3014</td>
<td>12308</td>
<td>UDP_ICMP_TIME</td>
<td>ICMP time exceeded or source quench packet discarded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3015</td>
<td>12309</td>
<td>UDP_OSMACCESS</td>
<td>Datagram denied by OSM access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3016 - 3FFF</td>
<td>12310 - 16383</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Codes reserved for future use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 33. Packet Trace Discard reason codes for the RAW Protocol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Decimal</th>
<th>PKTTRACE RAW DISCARD CODE VALUES</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>16384</td>
<td>RAW_IDS_OUTRAW</td>
<td>Packet discarded by IDS Attack Outbound Raw or Outbound Raw IPv6 checking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4001</td>
<td>16385</td>
<td>RAW_NO_SOCKET</td>
<td>Datagram discarded because no raw socket was found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4002</td>
<td>16386</td>
<td>RAW_QOS_POLICY</td>
<td>Datagram denied by QoS policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4003</td>
<td>16387</td>
<td>RAW_NOSTOR</td>
<td>There was no storage available to duplicate the datagram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4004</td>
<td>16388</td>
<td>RAW_BAD_LEN</td>
<td>Datagram is larger than receive buffer size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4005</td>
<td>16389</td>
<td>RAW_NOT_CONN_ADDR</td>
<td>Datagram discarded because source IP address is not the address for the connected socket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4006</td>
<td>16390</td>
<td>RAW_QUEUE_FULL</td>
<td>Datagram discarded because receive queue is full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4007</td>
<td>16391</td>
<td>RAW_NETACCESS</td>
<td>Datagram denied by netaccess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4008</td>
<td>16392</td>
<td>RAW_MULTIPLE</td>
<td>Datagram denied for multiple reasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4009</td>
<td>16393</td>
<td>RAW_OSMACCESS</td>
<td>Datagram denied by OSM access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400A - 4FFF</td>
<td>16394 - 20479</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Codes reserved for future use.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 21. ENF event code 80 return and reason codes

This section describes the return codes and reason codes that the event notification facility (ENF) generates for the event code 80 processing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Return Code</th>
<th>Reason code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Programmer's Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Return code from the STORAGE macro in hexadecimal format. For information about return codes, see &quot;Return and reason codes&quot; in z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Reference SET-WTO.</td>
<td>An error occurred obtaining storage in ECSA subpool 241.</td>
<td>Follow Steps for reviewing a storage problem in z/OS Communications Server: IP Diagnosis Guide to investigate the storage problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Return code from ENFREQ macro in hexadecimal format.</td>
<td>An error occurred generating the ENF system event.</td>
<td>Use the return code from the ENFREQ macro to determine the problem. If the problem cannot be solved, contact the IBM Support Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Return code from the RESMGR ADD macro in hexadecimal format. For information about return codes from the ADD function, see &quot;Return codes from the ADD function&quot; in z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Reference LLA-SDU.</td>
<td>An error was returned by the RESMGR macro.</td>
<td>Follow the instructions in the return code description. If the problem cannot be solved, contact the IBM Support Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reason code is in hexadecimal with the format xxxxxxxx. xxxx is the return code from the STORAGE macro. yyyy is the return code from the RESMGR ADD macro.</td>
<td>An error occurred obtaining storage in ECSA subpool 241 and an error was returned by the RESMGR macro.</td>
<td>Use the return codes from each macro to determine the problem. If the problem cannot be solved, contact the IBM Support Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return Code</td>
<td>Reason code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Programmer's Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Reason code is in hexadecimal with the format xxxx yyyy. xxxx is the return code from the ENFREQ macro. yyyy is the return code from the RESMGR ADD macro.</td>
<td>An error occurred generating the ENF system event and an error was returned by the RESMGR macro.</td>
<td>Use the return codes from each macro to determine the problem. If the problem cannot be solved, contact the IBM Support Center.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix A. Related protocol specifications

This appendix lists the related protocol specifications (RFCs) for TCP/IP. The Internet Protocol suite is still evolving through requests for comments (RFC). New protocols are being designed and implemented by researchers and are brought to the attention of the Internet community in the form of RFCs. Some of these protocols are so useful that they become recommended protocols. That is, all future implementations for TCP/IP are recommended to implement these particular functions or protocols. These become the *de facto* standards, on which the TCP/IP protocol suite is built.


Draft RFCs that have been implemented in this and previous Communications Server releases are listed at the end of this topic.

Many features of TCP/IP Services are based on the following RFCs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RFC</th>
<th>Title and Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RFC 652</td>
<td>Telnet output carriage-return disposition option D. Crocker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 653</td>
<td>Telnet output horizontal tabstops option D. Crocker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 654</td>
<td>Telnet output horizontal tab disposition option D. Crocker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 655</td>
<td>Telnet output formfeed disposition option D. Crocker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 657</td>
<td>Telnet output vertical tab disposition option D. Crocker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 658</td>
<td>Telnet output linefeed disposition D. Crocker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 698</td>
<td>Telnet extended ASCII option T. Mock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 726</td>
<td>Remote Controlled Transmission and Echoing Telnet option J. Postel, D. Crocker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 727</td>
<td>Telnet logout option M.R. Crispin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 732</td>
<td>Telnet Data Entry Terminal option J.D. Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 733</td>
<td>Standard for the format of ARPA network text messages D. Crocker, J. Vittal, K.T. Pogran, D.A. Henderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 734</td>
<td>SUPDUP Protocol M.R. Crispin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 735</td>
<td>Revised Telnet byte macro option D. Crocker, R.H. Gumpertz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 736</td>
<td>Telnet SUPDUP option M.R. Crispin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 749</td>
<td>Telnet SUPDUP—Output option B. Greenberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC 765</td>
<td>File Transfer Protocol specification J. Postel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RFC 768
User Datagram Protocol J. Postel

RFC 779
Telnet send-location option E. Killian

RFC 791
Internet Protocol J. Postel

RFC 792
Internet Control Message Protocol J. Postel

RFC 793
Transmission Control Protocol J. Postel

RFC 820
Assigned numbers J. Postel

RFC 823
DARPA Internet gateway R. Hinden, A. Sheltzer

RFC 826
Ethernet Address Resolution Protocol: Or converting network protocol addresses to 48-bit Ethernet address for transmission on Ethernet hardware D. Plummer

RFC 854
Telnet Protocol Specification J. Postel, J. Reynolds

RFC 855
Telnet Option Specification J. Postel, J. Reynolds

RFC 856
Telnet Binary Transmission J. Postel, J. Reynolds

RFC 857
Telnet Echo Option J. Postel, J. Reynolds

RFC 858
Telnet Suppress Go Ahead Option J. Postel, J. Reynolds

RFC 859
Telnet Status Option J. Postel, J. Reynolds

RFC 860
Telnet Timing Mark Option J. Postel, J. Reynolds

RFC 861
Telnet Extended Options: List Option J. Postel, J. Reynolds

RFC 862
Echo Protocol J. Postel

RFC 863
Discard Protocol J. Postel

RFC 864
Character Generator Protocol J. Postel

RFC 865
Quote of the Day Protocol J. Postel

RFC 868
Time Protocol J. Postel, K. Harrenstien

RFC 877
Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over public data networks J.T. Korb

RFC 883
Domain names: Implementation specification P.V. Mockapetris

RFC 884
Telnet terminal type option M. Solomon, E. Wimmers
RFC 885  
Telnet end of record option J. Postel

RFC 894  
Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernet networks C. Hornig

RFC 896  
Congestion control in IP/TCP internetworks J. Nagle

RFC 903  
Reverse Address Resolution Protocol R. Finlayson, T. Mann, J. Mogul, M. Theimer

RFC 904  
Exterior Gateway Protocol formal specification D. Mills

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Broadcasting Internet Datagrams J. Mogul

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Broadcasting Internet datagrams in the presence of subnets J. Mogul

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RFC 946  
Telnet terminal location number option R. Nedved

RFC 950  
Internet Standard Subnetting Procedure J. Mogul, J. Postel

RFC 952  
DoD Internet host table specification K. Harrenstien, M. Stahl, E. Feinler

RFC 959  
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Official ARPA-Internet protocols J.K. Reynolds, J. Postel

RFC 974  
Mail routing and the domain system C. Partridge

RFC 1001  

RFC 1002  

RFC 1006  
ISO transport services on top of the TCP: Version 3 M.T. Rose, D.E. Cass

RFC 1009  
Requirements for Internet gateways R. Braden, J. Postel

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RFC 1013  
X Window System Protocol, version 11: Alpha update April 1987 R. Scheifler

RFC 1014  
XDR: External Data Representation standard Sun Microsystems

RFC 1027  
Using ARP to implement transparent subnet gateways S. Carl-Mitchell, J. Quarterman

Related protocol specifications 787
RFC 1032
Domain administrators guide M. Stahl

RFC 1033
Domain administrators operations guide M. Lottor

RFC 1034
Domain names—concepts and facilities P.V. Mockapetris

RFC 1035
Domain names—implementation and specification P.V. Mockapetris

RFC 1038
Draft revised IP security option M. St. Johns

RFC 1041
Telnet 3270 regime option Y. Rekhter

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Standard for the transmission of IP datagrams over IEEE 802 networks J. Postel, J. Reynolds

RFC 1043
Telnet Data Entry Terminal option: DODIIS implementation A. Yasuda, T. Thompson

RFC 1044
Internet Protocol on Network System's HYPERchannel: Protocol specification K. Hardwick, J. Lekashman

RFC 1053
Telnet X.3 PAD option S. Levy, T. Jacobson

RFC 1055
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RFC 1057

RFC 1058
Routing Information Protocol C. Hedrick

RFC 1060
Assigned numbers J. Reynolds, J. Postel

RFC 1067

RFC 1071
Computing the Internet checksum R.T. Braden, D.A. Borman, C. Partridge

RFC 1072
TCP extensions for long-delay paths V. Jacobson, R.T. Braden

RFC 1073
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RFC 1079
Telnet terminal speed option C. Hedrick

RFC 1085
ISO presentation services on top of TCP/IP based internets M.T. Rose

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RFC 1096
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DNS encoding of network names and other types P. Mockapetris
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RIP Version 2 MIB Extensions G. Malkin, F. Baker

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Appendix B. Architectural specifications

This appendix lists documents that provide architectural specifications for the SNA Protocol. The APPN Implementers' Workshop (AIW) architecture documentation includes the following architectural specifications for SNA APPN and HPR:

- APPN Architecture Reference (SG30-3422-04)
- APPN Branch Extender Architecture Reference Version 1.1
- APPN Dependent LU Requester Architecture Reference Version 1.5
- APPN Extended Border Node Architecture Reference Version 1.0
- APPN High Performance Routing Architecture Reference Version 4.0
- SNA Formats (GA27-3136-20)
- SNA Technical Overview (GC30-3073-04)


The following RFC also contains SNA architectural specifications:

- RFC 2353 *APPN/HPR in IP Networks APPN Implementers' Workshop Closed Pages Document*

Appendix C. Accessibility

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Accessibility features help a user who has a physical disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use software products successfully. The major accessibility features in z/OS enable users to:

- Use assistive technologies such as screen readers and screen magnifier software
- Operate specific or equivalent features using only the keyboard
- Customize display attributes such as color, contrast, and font size

Using assistive technologies

Assistive technology products, such as screen readers, function with the user interfaces found in z/OS. Consult the assistive technology documentation for specific information when using such products to access z/OS interfaces.

Keyboard navigation of the user interface

Users can access z/OS user interfaces using TSO/E or ISPF. See z/OS TSO/E Primer, z/OS TSO/E User's Guide, and z/OS ISPF User's Guide Vol I for information about accessing TSO/E and ISPF interfaces. These guides describe how to use TSO/E and ISPF, including the use of keyboard shortcuts or function keys (PF keys). Each guide includes the default settings for the PF keys and explains how to modify their functions.
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Minimum supported hardware

The minimum supported hardware for z/OS releases identified in z/OS announcements can subsequently change when service for particular servers or devices is withdrawn. Likewise, the levels of other software products supported on a particular release of z/OS are subject to the service support lifecycle of those products. Therefore, z/OS and its product publications (for example, panels, samples, messages, and product documentation) can include references to hardware and software that is no longer supported.

- For information about software support lifecycle, see: IBM Lifecycle Support for z/OS (www.ibm.com/software/support/systemsz/lifecycle)
- For information about currently-supported IBM hardware, contact your IBM representative.
Policy for unsupported hardware

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Bibliography

This bibliography contains descriptions of the documents in the z/OS Communications Server library. z/OS Communications Server documentation is available online at the z/OS Internet Library web page at http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/library/bkserv/.

z/OS Communications Server library updates

Updates to documents are also available on RETAIN and in information APARs (info APARs). Go to http://www.software.ibm.com/support to view information APARs.

• z/OS V2R1 Communications Server New Function APAR Summary
• z/OS V2R2 Communications Server New Function APAR Summary
• z/OS V2R3 Communications Server New Function APAR Summary

z/OS Communications Server information

z/OS Communications Server product information is grouped by task in the following tables.

Planning

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<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>z/OS Communications Server: New Function Summary</td>
<td>GC27-3664</td>
<td>This document is intended to help you plan for new IP or SNA functions, whether you are migrating from a previous version or installing z/OS for the first time. It summarizes what is new in the release and identifies the suggested and required modifications needed to use the enhanced functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/OS Communications Server: IPv6 Network and Application Design Guide</td>
<td>SC27-3663</td>
<td>This document is a high-level introduction to IPv6. It describes concepts of z/OS Communications Server's support of IPv6, coexistence with IPv4, and migration issues.</td>
</tr>
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Resource definition, configuration, and tuning

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Guide</td>
<td>SC27-3650</td>
<td>This document describes the major concepts involved in understanding and configuring an IP network. Familiarity with the z/OS operating system, IP protocols, z/OS UNIX System Services, and IBM Time Sharing Option (TSO) is recommended. Use this document with the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Title

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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| z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Reference              | SC27-3651| This document presents information for people who want to administer and maintain IP. Use this document with the z/OS Communications Server: IP Configuration Guide. The information in this document includes:  
• TCP/IP configuration data sets  
• Configuration statements  
• Translation tables  
• Protocol number and port assignments  |
| z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide        | SC27-3672| This document presents the major concepts involved in implementing an SNA network. Use this document with the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference.                                              |
| z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Reference       | SC27-3675| This document describes each SNA definition statement, start option, and macroinstruction for user tables. It also describes NCP definition statements that affect SNA. Use this document with the z/OS Communications Server: SNA Network Implementation Guide. |
| z/OS Communications Server: SNA Resource Definition Samples        | SC27-3676| This document contains sample definitions to help you implement SNA functions in your networks, and includes sample major node definitions.                                                                    |
| z/OS Communications Server: IP Network Print Facility               | SC27-3658| This document is for systems programmers and network administrators who need to prepare their network to route SNA, JES2, or JES3 printer output to remote printers using TCP/IP Services.                  |
| z/OS Communications Server: IP User's Guide and Commands            | SC27-3662| This document describes how to use TCP/IP applications. It contains requests with which a user can log on to a remote host using Telnet, transfer data sets using FTP, send electronic mail, print on remote printers, and authenticate network users. |
| z/OS Communications Server: IP System Administrator's Commands     | SC27-3661| This document describes the functions and commands helpful in configuring or monitoring your system. It contains system administrator's commands, such as TSO NETSTAT, PING, TRACERTE and their UNIX counterparts. It also includes TSO and MVS commands commonly used during the IP configuration process. |
| z/OS Communications Server: SNA Operation                           | SC27-3673| This document serves as a reference for programmers and operators requiring detailed information about specific operator commands.                                                                             |
| z/OS Communications Server: Quick Reference                        | SC27-3665| This document contains essential information about SNA and IP commands.                                                                                                                                     |
## Customization

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<tr>
<td>z/OS Communications Server:</td>
<td>SC27-3666</td>
<td>This document enables you to customize SNA, and includes the following information:</td>
</tr>
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<td>SNA Customization</td>
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<td>• Communication network management (CNM) routing table</td>
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<td>• Logon-interpret routine requirements</td>
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<td>• Logon manager installation-wide exit routine for the CLU search exit</td>
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<td>• TSO/SNA installation-wide exit routines</td>
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<td>• SNA installation-wide exit routines</td>
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## Writing application programs

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<td>z/OS Communications Server:</td>
<td>SC27-3660</td>
<td>This document describes the syntax and semantics of program source code necessary to write your own application programming interface (API) into TCP/IP. You can use this interface as the communication base for writing your own client or server application. You can also use this document to adapt your existing applications to communicate with each other using sockets over TCP/IP.</td>
</tr>
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<td>IP Sockets Application Programming Interface Guide and Reference</td>
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<tr>
<td>z/OS Communications Server:</td>
<td>SC27-3649</td>
<td>This document is for programmers who want to set up, write application programs for, and diagnose problems with the socket interface for CICS using z/OS TCP/IP.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IP CICS Sockets Guide</td>
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<tr>
<td>z/OS Communications Server:</td>
<td>SC27-3653</td>
<td>This document is for programmers who want application programs that use the IMS TCP/IP application development services provided by the TCP/IP Services of IBM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>IP IMS Sockets Guide</td>
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<tr>
<td>z/OS Communications Server:</td>
<td>SC27-3659</td>
<td>This document describes the syntax and semantics of a set of high-level application functions that you can use to program your own applications in a TCP/IP environment. These functions provide support for application facilities, such as user authentication, distributed databases, distributed processing, network management, and device sharing. Familiarity with the z/OS operating system, TCP/IP protocols, and IBM Time Sharing Option (TSO) is recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP Programmer’s Guide and Reference</td>
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<tr>
<td>z/OS Communications Server:</td>
<td>SC27-3674</td>
<td>This document describes how to use SNA macroinstructions to send data to and receive data from (1) a terminal in either the same or a different domain, or (2) another application program in either the same or a different domain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>z/OS Communications Server:</td>
<td>SC27-3669</td>
<td>This document describes how to use the SNA LU 6.2 application programming interface for host application programs. This document applies to programs that use only LU 6.2 sessions or that use LU 6.2 sessions along with other session types. (Only LU 6.2 sessions are covered in this document.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SNA Programmer’s LU 6.2 Guide</td>
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## Diagnosis

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<td>z/OS Communications Server: IP Diagnosis Guide</td>
<td>GC27-3652</td>
<td>This document explains how to diagnose TCP/IP problems and how to determine whether a specific problem is in the TCP/IP product code. It explains how to gather information for and describe problems to the IBM Software Support Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/OS Communications Server: ACF/TAP Trace Analysis Handbook</td>
<td>GC27-3645</td>
<td>This document explains how to gather the trace data that is collected and stored in the host processor. It also explains how to use the Advanced Communications Function/Trace Analysis Program (ACF/TAP) service aid to produce reports for analyzing the trace data information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 1, Techniques and Procedures and z/OS Communications Server: SNA Diagnosis Vol 2, FFST Dumps and the VIT</td>
<td>GC27-3667</td>
<td>GC27-3668</td>
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<td>z/OS Communications Server: SNA Data Areas Volume 1 and z/OS Communications Server: SNA Data Areas Volume 2</td>
<td>GC31-6852</td>
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## Messages and codes

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<td>z/OS Communications Server: SNA Messages</td>
<td>SC27-3671</td>
<td>This document describes the ELM, IKT, IST, IUT, IVT, and USS messages. Other information in this document includes:</td>
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<td>• Node and ID types in SNA messages</td>
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<td>• Supplemental message-related information</td>
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<td>z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 1 (EZA)</td>
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<td>z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 2 (EZB, EZD)</td>
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<td>This volume contains TCP/IP messages beginning with EZB or EZD.</td>
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<td>SC27-3656</td>
<td>This volume contains TCP/IP messages beginning with EZY.</td>
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<td>z/OS Communications Server: IP Messages Volume 4 (EZZ, SNM)</td>
<td>SC27-3657</td>
<td>This volume contains TCP/IP messages beginning with EZZ and SNM.</td>
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<td>z/OS Communications Server: IP and SNA Codes</td>
<td>SC27-3648</td>
<td>This document describes codes and other information that appear in z/OS Communications Server messages.</td>
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