



305-493  
Issue 3

# **AT&T 3B2 Computer**

## Error Message Manual

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## NOTICE

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## General

The Error Message Manual for the AT&T 3B2 Computer identifies those messages displayed on a terminal when a problem occurs. Most of the displayed error messages are cleared through self-corrective routines, but on occasion, some messages require corrective action that can be determined by referring to this manual. This manual is divided into Chapters with the error messages defined alphabetically. Each definition includes a “copy” of the message as it appears on the terminal, a description of the message, and the action to be taken (if any). This manual is structured so you may easily find the error message you are looking for without having to read the entire text. The remainder of this guide is organized as follows:

- Chapter 2, “Firmware Error Messages,” lists the error messages that may occur while in the firmware mode. The firmware mode is the state of the 3B2 Computer which allows users to interface with several software programs (for example, `unix`, `dgmon`).
- Chapter 3, “EDT Completion Error Messages,” lists the error messages that may be output if troubles occur while `filledt` is executing.
- Chapter 4, “Boot Error Messages,” lists those messages displayed if a problem is encountered while trying to execute disk resident programs provided by boot firmware.
- Chapter 5, “Diagnostic Monitor Error Messages,” lists the error messages that may occur while using the diagnostic monitor (`dgmon`) program. The `dgmon` program provides the user with the ability to execute test phases on the 3B2 Computer.
- Chapter 6, “Pump Error Messages,” lists the messages which indicate a failure of a pump sequence during the powerup process.
- Chapter 7, “UNIX® System Error Messages,” lists the UNIX Operating System error messages by severity class.
- Chapter 8, “Alarm Interface Circuit (AIC) Card Error Messages.” lists the error messages associated with the Alarm Interface Circuit for the Remote Management feature.
- Chapter 9, “Cartridge Tape Controller (CTC) Error Messages,” lists the error messages associated with the CTC. The CTC firmware and software provide the communication between the 3B2 Computer and the connected removable media drives (cartridge tape and floppy disk).
- Chapter 10, “Multiprocessor Enhancement (MPB) Card Error Messages,” lists the error associated with the MPB card.
- Chapter 11, “Network Interface Error Messages,” lists the error messages that may be encountered while using the 3BNET network interface feature.
- Chapter 12, “PORTS/EPORTS Error Messages,” lists the error messages associated with changes in the status of the PORTS/EPORTS entries and permissions.
- Chapter 13, “SCSI Disk Driver Error Messages,” lists the error messages associated with the SCSI disk driver.
- Chapter 14, “SCSI Host Adapter Error Messages,” lists the error messages that are associated with the Host Adapter.
- Chapter 15, “SCSI Tape Driver Error Messages,” lists the error messages that are associated with the cartridge tape and 9-track drivers.

- Chapter 16, "STARLAN Error Messages," lists the error messages that may be encountered when using the STARLAN network.
- Chapter 17, "XDC Error Messages," lists the error messages output by the Expansion Disk Controller (XDC).

---

## Severity Classes

For the UNIX System and Kernel Error Messages, a severity class appears as the first part of the displayed error message. The three severity classes are: **NOTICE**, **WARNING**, and **PANIC**.

### NOTICE Error Messages

NOTICE error messages provide system status information. These messages can help you take preventive measures before a problem occurs.

### WARNING Error Messages

WARNING error messages indicate that the operating system may stop functioning if corrective action is not taken. These messages usually require some immediate corrective action.

### PANIC Error Messages

PANIC error messages indicate a problem so severe that the UNIX Operating System must stop. The cause is usually a system hardware problem or a problem in the kernel software. Any programs running when the PANIC occurs are lost and some file systems may become corrupt. However, the UNIX System checks for file system damage when it is restarted. As with most sophisticated computer systems, "PANICS" will occasionally occur but should not cause much concern. If a particular PANIC occurs repeatedly (or predictably), corrective action should be taken.

---

# Error Message Descriptions

All of the error message descriptions use the same format although not all headings will apply to each message. The format is as follows:

## *Error Number*

This segment includes a numbered error message for some types of errors. (Not all types of error messages are numbered.)

## *Message Displayed*

This segment displays the actual error message that is displayed on the terminal. In the displayed message, an *n* is used to represent number variables and *str* is used to represent string variables.

The following identification (id) numbers may be printed out in the error messages:

- **slot** *n* - slot number on the Input/Output (I/O) bus
- **tc** *n* - target controller id number
- **Unit** *n* - disk driver id number
- **lu** *n* - logical unit id number.

## *Description*

This segment includes a detailed description of the message and any pertinent information that can help locate the problem.

## *Action*

This segment contains the corrective action to be taken to resolve the problem (generic or not). The messages that require no action are “information only” messages. They are used as information for administrators and repairmen as possible hints for finding a problem.

## *References*

This segment contains the names of any known document(s) that can be used to support the interpretation of error messages. It may contain a reference to the source code which outputs the particular error message.

---

## General

The firmware mode is the state of the AT&T 3B2 Computer which allows users to interface with several software programs. If a problem occurs while the computer is in the firmware mode, a firmware error message is displayed on the console terminal. The messages are identified numerically and are prefaced by:

### **FW ERROR *n***

If the firmware PROMS have an issue number greater than 0x20, they are equipped with the capability to give additional information about DISK SANITY FAILURE, UNEXPECTED FAULT, or UNEXPECTED INTERRUPT errors. This capability is in the form of an unlisted command (**error info**) which is executed in the firmware mode for the AT&T 3B2/300/310/400 Computers and in the form of a listed command (**errorinfo**) which is also executed in the firmware mode for the AT&T 3B2/600 Computer. When prompted for the "name of program to execute," simply enter either:

**error info** <CR>

*or*

**errorinfo** <CR>

according to the type of computer being used.

The following types of errors are reported when the **error info** command is used (3B2/300/310/400 Computer):

- Disk Sanity Messages
- Interrupt Messages
- Exception Messages
- Block Access Input/Output Failure Messages.

The following types of errors are reported when the **errorinfo** command is used (3B2/600 Computer):

- Interrupt Messages
- Exception Messages
- Block Access Input/Output Failure Messages

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# Firmware Error Message Expansion

**Caution:** Executing either the **error info** or **errorinfo** firmware-level command outputs and clears the expanded error information stored in Non-Volatile Random Access Memory (NVRAM). Be sure to either copy the displayed output or have a printer enabled when the command is first executed.

For firmware version PF3 and later, additional information about firmware error messages is available. The **error info** (3B2/300/310/400) and **errorinfo** (3B2/600) commands are firmware-level commands used to output more detailed, fault-specific information about firmware error messages. The **error info** command is intentionally omitted from the firmware command menu output. However, the **errorinfo** command is included in the firmware command menu output for the 3B2/600 Computer. Executing either the **error info** or **errorinfo** command outputs the expanded error information and clears the data from NVRAM. Executing either of the commands a second time or executing either of the commands when no expanded error data is stored in NVRAM results in a NONE output message.

Expanded firmware error message information is available for the following:

- Disk Sanity Messages (**do not apply to the 3B2/600 Computer**)
- Interrupt Messages
- Exception Messages
- Block Access Input/Output Failure Messages.

## Disk Sanity Messages

The data output by the **error info** command for disk sanity messages is in the following format. *(The 3B2/600 Computer does not have these type of messages.)*

SANITY ON DISK *x*, ERROR *y*

In this output, the value of *x* is either 0 or 1 to designate the integral hard disk drive. The value of *y* is an error code number identifying the particular failure. Error code numbers are defined in the following table.

ERROR CODE	DESCRIPTION
1	Unable to read the physical information from sector 0, track 0, cylinder 0 into a temporary buffer. Error code 1 occurs when the disk controller detects an error in a disk command.
2	Bad sanity word in the physical description information. Error code 2 occurs when the physical description information read from a disk is bad.
3	Bad sanity word in the physical description information once it has been copied to its correct location.
4	Unable to re-initialize the hard disk controller information with new disk information. Error code 4 occurs when the disk controller detects an error in a disk command.
5	Bad sanity pattern on the disk (only valid on boot device). Error code 5 occurs when either the disk command fails or the data read is bad.
6	Unable to read defect map sector (additional defect map sectors on larger disks increment this number for each successive sector). Error code 6 occurs when the disk controller detects an error in a disk command.

When disk sanity failure is caused by a failing disk command, more information about the disk controller is provided in the following format.

COMMAND = 0x?, UNIT STATUS = 0x?, ERROR STATUS = 0x?, STATUS = 0x?

## Interrupt Messages

Interrupt message expansion provides values for the Program Counter (PC), Program Status Word (PSW), and priority level (LVL) at the time the system was interrupted. The format of the message is as follows.

**INTERRUPT , PC = 0x?, PSW = 0x?, LVL = ?**

## Exception Messages

Exception message expansion provides values for the Program Counter (PC), the Program Status Word (PSW), and the Control Status Register (CSR) for the 3B2/300/310/400 Computers at the time the system was interrupted. The format of the message is as follows.

**EXCEPTION , PC = 0x?, PSW = 0x?, CSR = 0x?**

For the 3B2/600 Computer, exception message expansion provides values for the Program Counter (PC), the Program Status Word (PSW), the Control Status Error Register (CSER), and Fault Latches 1 and 2 (FL1 and FL2) at the time the system was interrupted. The format of the message is as follows.

**EXCEPTION , PC = 0x?, PSW = 0x?, CSER = 0x?, FL1 = 0x?, FL2 = 0x?**

## Block Access Input/Output Failure Messages

The peripheral block access input/output routines report the block numbers for failing transfers. The expanded error information is in the following format.

**PERIPHERAL I/O ERROR AT BLOCK ?, SUBDEVICE ?, SLOT ?**

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## 3B2/300/310/400 Firmware Error Messages

The firmware messages shown in this section prefixed with **1 -nn** are specific to the AT&T 3B2/300/310/400 Computers.

### *Error Number*

**FW ERROR 1-01**

### *Message Displayed*

**NVRAM SANITY FAILURE DEFAULT VALUES ASSUMED  
IF REPEATED, CHECK THE BATTERY**

### *Description*

Data stored in nonvolatile memory has been corrupted.

### *Action*

Repeat system powerup. If same message appears, check the voltage of the NVRAM battery. Default values are assumed.

### *References*

*Error Number***FW ERROR 1-02***Message Displayed***DISK SANITY FAILURE***Description*

The hard disk failed the low-level checks that FW performs before boot is attempted.

Additional information can be obtained using error info. The resulting message will be of the form:

**SANITY ON DISK *M*, ERROR *N***

where *M* identifies which of the two integral (0 or 1) disks had the failure and *N* is one of the following codes to identify what failed on the disk.

1. Unable to read the physical description information from sector 0 track 0 cylinder 0 into a temporary buffer. This occurs if the disk controller itself detects an error in a disk command.
2. Bad sanity word in this physical description information. This occurs if a bad physical description information is read successfully from a disk.
3. Bad sanity word in this physical description information once it has been copied to its correct location. This occurs if memory is bad where the physical description information is placed.
4. Unable to re-initialize the hard disk controller with the new disk information. This occurs if the disk controller itself detects an error in a disk command.
5. Bad sanity pattern on the disk (only valid on boot device). This occurs if the data read does not match the expected sanity pattern. If the disk command fails, the following information will be given so that the disk controller specification can be checked to determine the specific error.

COMMAND = 0x?, UNIT STATUS = 0x?, ERROR STATUS = 0x?, STATUS = 0x?

6. Unable to read defect map sector (additional defect map sectors on larger disks will increment this number for each successive sector). This occurs if the disk controller itself detects an error in a disk command.

*Action*

Check disk sanity track. If the error was an error number 5, the sanity pattern can be restored using "devtools" or by running diagnostics external to the disk (from a floppy disk). If the problem still exists, call your AT&T Service Representative or authorized dealer.

*References*

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 1-03**

*Message Displayed*

**UNEXPECTED FAULT**

*Description*

The processor checked any one of a number of fault types; most likely an external memory fault due to a parity error or an attempted access to an unequipped memory location.

Additional information can be obtained using error info. The resulting message will be of the form:

**EXCEPTION, PC = 0x?, PSW = 0x?, CSR = 0x?**

where **PC** is the value of the Program Counter, **PSW** is the Program Status Word for the system, and **CSR** is the value of the Control Status Register when the exception occurred.

*Action*

Check code if fault is localized. If not, check hardware.

*References*

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 1-04**

*Message Displayed*

**UNEXPECTED INTERRUPT**

*Description*

One of several sources of interrupts caused an interrupt at a time when FW was not expecting one.

Additional information can be obtained using error info. The resulting message will be of the form:

**INTERRUPT, PC = 0x?, PSW = 0x?, LVL = 0x?**

where PC is the value of the Program Counter, **PSW** is the Program Status Word when the system was interrupted, and **LVL** is the priority Level of the interrupt.

*Action*

Check interrupt sources.

*References*

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 1-05**

*Message Displayed*

**SELF-CONFIGURATION FAILURE**

*Description*

An exception occurred, other than the one expected (external memory fault) when trying to access the first unequipped slot.

*Action*

Check Input/Output (I/O) cards and buffered microbus devices for good connections or for a skipped slot.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 1-06**

*Message Displayed*

**BOOT FAILURE**

*Description*

Boot of a program failed.

*Action*

If floppy disk boots, ensure that correct floppy is in the drive. This message may also be a result of an incomplete **filledt**, diagnostic, or any program execution. If so, reboot the system.

*References*

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 1-07**

*Message Displayed*

**FLOPPY KEY CREATE FAILURE**

*Description*

Unable to write floppy.

*Action*

Ensure that a formatted non-write protected floppy disk is in the drive when "go" is entered.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 1-08**

*Message Displayed*

**MEMORY TEST FAILURE**

*Description*

On powerup, the system tests the first 256 kilobytes of main store (main memory), the part of main store that contains the diagnostic code in the powerup sequence.

*Action*

Retry request. If it fails again, a test failure occurred in the first 256 kilobytes of system memory; reseal the memory card, or substitute memory if possible and retry.

*References*

*Error Number***FW ERROR 1-09***Message Displayed***DISK FORMAT NOT COMPATIBLE WITH SYSTEM***Description*

Release 2.1 firmware reads a failure from the default boot device that shows whether it contains Release 2.1 data, Release 2.0 data, or no data. This message appears if Release 2.0 data is detected by a Release 2.1 system.

*Action*

If message appears during Release 2.0 update to 2.1 upgrade, continue with upgrade procedure. If not, check disk physical description block.

*References*

=====

*Error Number**Message Displayed*

**id n CRC error at disk address X**

**if CRC error at disk address X**

*Description*

The *n* is a decimal number (0 or 1). The hard disk is **id**; the integral floppy disk is **if**. The **X** is an 8-character hexadecimal word specifying the physical cylinder number high (pcnh), the physical cylinder number low (pcnl), the physical head number (phn), and the physical sector number (psn).

*Action*

If the system will boot (run UNIX Operating System), add the identified defect to the defect map using the **hdeadd** and **hdefix** command.

*References*

*Error Number*

*Message Displayed*

**max input of 80 characters, re-enter entire line**

*Description*

When entering a response to “*Enter name of program to execute:*” a string that extends beyond 80 characters in length was entered.

*Action*

Respond with a shorter string.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

*Message Displayed*

***n* is not a valid option number**

*Description*

When loading a program, a number other than one in the prompt list was entered in response to “*Enter Option Number:*”

*Action*

Choose an existing option number.

*References*

*Error Number*

*Message Displayed*

**PERIPHERAL I/O READ(WRITE) ERROR AT BLOCK *n*, SUBDEVICE *n*, SLOT *n***

*Description*

Read/write failure detected on a peripheral boot device.

*Action*

If the system will boot (run UNIX Operating System), add the identified defect to the defect map using the **hdeadd** and **hdefix** command.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

*Message Displayed*

**SORRY!**

*Description*

When changing the firmware password, an incorrect response was entered when you were asked to enter your old password.

*Action*

Try again.

*References*

*Error Number*

*Message Displayed*

**Unsupported Baud Rate: *n***

*Description*

An incorrect value for the console baud rate was entered when the firmware-level **baud** command prompted for a value.

*Action*

Enter the correct value.

*References*

*Error Number*

**FW WARNING —**

*Message Displayed*

**NVRAM DEFAULT VALUES ASSUMED**

*Description*

NVRAM cleared when the floppy key was used.

*Action*

No Action. This is an expected message to warn the user that the floppy key was used.

*References*

---

## 3B2/600 Firmware Error Messages

The firmware error messages shown in this section prefixed with 2- error number are specific to the AT&T 3B2/600 Computer.

### *Error Number*

**FW ERROR 2-01**

### *Message Displayed*

**NVRAM SANITY FAILURE DEFAULT VALUES ASSUMED  
IF REPEATED, CHECK THE BATTERY**

### *Description*

Data stored in nonvolatile memory has been corrupted.

### *Action*

Repeat system powerup. If the same message appears, check the voltage of the NVRAM battery. Default values are assumed.

### *References*

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 2-02**

*Message Displayed*

**NO LOAD DEVICE IN SLOT *n***

*Description*

This is an AT&T 3B2/600 Computer error message. There is no Input/Output (I/O) board in the slot specified. The load device, as specified in non-volatile RAM, must be an equipped peripheral (if other than the integral floppy).

*Action*

Insure that the default load device refers to a peripheral slot that is equipped. The default device can be examined by trying a demand load of a program and examining the default device prompt. This can then be compared with the equipped device table.

*References*

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 2-03**

*Message Displayed*

**UNEXPECTED FAULT**

*Description*

The processor checked any one of a number of fault types; most likely an external memory fault due to a parity error or an attempted access to an unequipped memory location.

Additional information can be obtained using error info. The resulting message will be of the form:

**EXCEPTION, PC = 0x?, PSW = 0x?, CSER = 0x?, FL1 = 0x?, FL2 = 0x?**

where PC is the value of the Program Counter, PSW is the Program Status Word for the system, CSER is the value of the Control Status Error Register, and FL1 and FL2 are Fault latches that save the address where the failure occurred when the exception occurred.

*Action*

Check code if fault is localized. If not, check hardware.

*References*

*Error Number***FW ERROR 2-04***Message Displayed***UNEXPECTED INTERRUPT***Description*

One of several sources of interrupts caused an interrupt at a time when FW was not expecting one.

Additional information can be obtained using **errorinfo**. The resulting message will be of the form:

**INTERRUPT, PC = 0x?, PSW = 0x?, LVL = 0x?**

where PC is the value of the Program Counter, **PSW** is the Program Status Word when the system was interrupted, and **LVL** is the priority Level of the interrupt.

*Action*

Check interrupt sources.

*References*

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 2-05**

*Message Displayed*

**SELF-CONFIGURATION FAILURE**

*Description*

An exception occurred, other than the one expected (external memory fault) when trying to access the first unequipped slot.

*Action*

Check Input/Output (I/O) cards and buffered microbus devices for good connections or for a skipped slot.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 2-06**

*Message Displayed*

**BOOT FAILURE**

*Description*

Boot of a program failed.

*Action*

If floppy disk boots, ensure that correct floppy is in the drive. This message may also be a result of an incomplete **filledt**, diagnostic, or any program execution. If so, reboot the system.

*References*

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 2-07**

*Message Displayed*

**FLOPPY KEY CREATE FAILURE**

*Description*

Unable to write floppy.

*Action*

Ensure that a formatted non-write protected floppy disk is in the drive when “go” is entered.

*References*



*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 2-08**

*Message Displayed*

**MEMORY TEST FAILURE**

*Description*

On powerup, the system tests the first 256 kilobytes of main store (main memory), the part of main store that contains the diagnostic code in the powerup sequence.

*Action*

Retry request. If it fails again, a test failure occurred in the first 256 kilobytes of system memory, reseal the memory card or substitute memory if possible and retry.

*References*

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 2-09**

*Message Displayed*

**UNEXPECTED SANITY TIME-OUT  
EXECUTION HALTED**

The user should never see this error message. The 3B2/600 Computer hardware has sensed that the machine is not operating correctly and issued a non-maskable interrupt. The firmware executes with the sanity timer disabled.

*Action*

Check diagnostic software for prolonged operation at an incorrectly high interrupt priority level that would prevent resetting of this timer or an omission of code to reset it.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 2-10**

*Message Displayed*

**UNEXPECTED ABORT  
EXECUTION HALTED**

*Description*

This is a 3B2/600 Computer only debugging error message. It should never be seen by the user, it results from a special non-maskable interrupt to the machine.

*Action*

If the hardware was modified to allow this signal to be sent, then operation is as expected. Otherwise, either the hardware has failed or the software is insane.

*References*

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 2-11**

*Message Displayed*

**MEMORY CONFIGURATION OF *n* MEGABYTES UNSUPPORTED MAXIMUM IS 16 MEGABYTES**

*Description*

The system hardware only supports 16 megabytes of memory; more than 16 megabytes of memory have been installed. The system simply fails to boot.

*Action*

The machine will not execute any program from a load device until the memory configuration is reduced. Firmware-level commands can still be used (that is, the **edt** command to show what memory boards are equipped).

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**FW ERROR 2-12**

*Message Displayed*

**MEMORY GAP IN SLOT *n***

*Description*

This message appears if the memory slots are not filled in sequential order. The memory beyond the gap is not recognized, so a user may incorrectly think that more memory is available than actually is available. Operation is unaffected except only the contiguous memory is accessible.

*Action*

Rearrange the memory boards so that they are in sequential order

*References*

*Error Number*

*Message Displayed*

if CRC error at disk address X

*Description*

The integral floppy disk is **if**. The **X** is an 8-character hexadecimal word specifying the physical cylinder number high (pcnh), the physical cylinder number low (pcnl), the physical head number (phn), and the physical sector number (psn).

*Action*

If the system will boot (run UNIX Operating System), add the identified defect to the defect map using the **hdeadd** and **hdefix** command.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

*Message Displayed*

**max input of 80 characters, re-enter entire line**

*Description*

When entering a response to “*Enter name of program to execute:*” a string that extends beyond 80 characters in length was entered.

*Action*

Respond with a shorter string.

*References*

---

*Error Number**Message Displayed*

***n* is not a valid option number**

*Description*

When loading a program, a number other than one in the prompt list was entered in response to “*Enter Option Number:*”

*Action*

Choose an existing option number.

*References*

---

---

*Error Number**Message Displayed*

**PERIPHERAL I/O READ(WRITE) ERROR AT BLOCK *n*, SUBDEVICE *n*, SLOT *n***

*Description*

Read/write failure detected on a peripheral boot device.

*Action*

If the system will boot (run UNIX Operating System), add the identified defect to the defect map using the **hdeadd** and **hdefix** command.

*References*

*Error Number*

*Message Displayed*

**SORRY!**

*Description*

When changing the firmware password, an incorrect response was entered when you were asked to enter your old password.

*Action*

Try again.

*References*

---

*Error Number*

*Message Displayed*

**THERMAL SHUTDOWN**

*Description*

A hardware signal from the power supply has interrupted execution, and the firmware has immediately turned off the power.

*Action*

Check power supply, peripheral equipment, or ambient temperature.

*References*

*Error Number*

*Message Displayed*

**Unsupported Baud Rate: *n***

*Description*

An incorrect value for the console baud rate was entered when the firmware-level **baud** command prompted for a value.

*Action*

Enter the correct value.

*References*

*Error Number*

**FW WARNING —**

*Message Displayed*

**NVRAM DEFAULT VALUES ASSUMED**

*Description*

NVRAM cleared when the floppy key was used.

*Action*

No Action. This is an expected message to warn the user that the floppy key was used.

*References*

---

## General

The EDT completion program (filledt) provides the ability to complete the Equipped Device Table (EDT). If a problem occurs that affects the file system or system configuration while using the EDT completion program, an error message will be displayed on the terminal. All of the EDT errors except *n-08* through *n-13* are suppressed during autoboot. If the system is manually booted, no errors are suppressed.

Each EDT completion error message is prefaced by:

### **EDT COMPLETION ERROR #**

Also in this chapter are the **editsa** command error messages. The **editsa** command is meant to be used in the installation scripts of software packages. If an error occurs during the installation, either the software driver or the hardware device did not get initialized properly. The result is an incomplete installation of the package.

The EDT error messages may be prefixed with either a 1- or a 2-. If the error message is prefixed by a 1-, then you are operating on either an AT&T 3B2/300, 310, or 400 Computer. If the error message is prefixed by a 2-, then you are operating on an AT&T 3B2/600 Computer.

---

# Error Messages (EDT)

## *Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR *n-00***

## *Message Displayed*

**FILE SYSTEM IS INACCESSIBLE. CONTROL WILL RETURN TO MAINTENANCE CONTROL PROGRAM.**

## *Description*

The **filledt** code cannot locate the root file system offset. Since **filledt** itself is part of this file system, very recent corruption has occurred.

## *Action*

Retry request. If it fails again, there is a problem with the root file system where diagnostics reside. It may be necessary to restore the file system.

## *References*

=====

## *Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR *n-01***

## *Message Displayed*

**ERROR OCCURRED DURING SYSTEM CONFIGURATION. CONSOLE LOCATION PROCEEDING. CHECK EDT.**

## *Description*

A device may have failed the Determine Sub-Device (DSD) sequence of SYSGEN. An error occurred during system configuration.

## *Action*

Check equipped device table; device entry garbled. Verify device ID code, and check the look-up table in `/dgn/edt_data` using the **edittbl** routine.

## *References*

*Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR *n-02***

*Message Displayed*

**CANNOT FIND FILE: (file name)**

*Description*

The **filledt** program cannot find the file (named in the message).

*Action*

Retry request. If it fails again, restore it from a backup.

*References*



*Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR *n-03***

*Message Displayed*

**CANNOT LOAD FILE: (name)**

*Description*

The **filledt** program cannot load the file from the root file system.

*Action*

Retry request. If it fails again, check the file. It may be zero length, have an invalid magic number, etc.

*References*

*Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR n-04**

*Message Displayed*

**UNEXPECTED EXCEPTION**

*Description*

The processor detected an unexpected exemption, probably due to an attempt to address an invalid memory location.

*Action*

Retry request. If it fails again, check hardware.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR n-05**

*Message Displayed*

**UNEXPECTED INTERRUPT**

*Description*

The processor detected an unexpected interrupt from any one of the components that can produce interrupts.

*Action*

Retry request. If it fails again, check interrupt sources such as peripheral cards, disk subsystems, etc.

*References*

*Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR *n*- 06**

*Message Displayed*

**SYSGEN FAILED FOR (name) IN SLOT (slot *n*) EQUIPPED DEVICE TABLE COMPLETION WILL CONTINUE. CHECK EDT.**

*Description*

The **filledt** program attempts to SYSGEN or “turn on” smart devices (those that support SYSGEN) before it can query them about possible hardware subdevices. This message appears if the SYSGEN attempt fails for a device.

*Action*

The peripheral device is not responding to configuration requests. Retry request. If it fails again, check device.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR *n*- 07**

*Message Displayed*

**DSD FAILED FOR (device name) IN SLOT (slot *n*) EQUIPPED DEVICE TABLE COMPLETION WILL CONTINUE. CHECK EDT.**

*Description*

The **filledt** program asks each “smart” device what subdevice it has in the Determine Sub-Device (DSD) command once it has been SYSGENed. If it fails the DSD query, this message appears.

*Action*

The peripheral device is not responding to configuration requests. Retry request, If it fails again, check device.

*References*

*Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR *n*- 08**

*Message Displayed*

**UNKNOWN ID CODE (id code) IN SLOT (slot *n*) EQUIPPED DEVICE TABLE COMPLETION  
WILL CONTINUE. CHECK EDT.**

*Description*

The **filledt** program prints this message when it cannot find a device ID code in the file `edt_data` to match the value that the device returned for the EDT. This may happen for newly installed hardware during the installation process or when a device has malfunctioned.

*Action*

If device installation is in progress, proceed. If not, retry request. If a failure recurs, check the look-up table in `/dgn/edt_data` using the **edittbl** routine, and check the device ID code using the "edt" firmware function.

*References*

*Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR *n*- 09**

*Message Displayed*

**UNKNOWN SUBDEVICE ID CODE FOR DEVICE (device name) IN SLOT (slot *n*) EQUIPPED  
DEVICE TABLE COMPLETION WILL CONTINUE. CHECK EDT.**

*Description*

The **filledt** program prints this message when a subdevice ID code collected with the SYSGEN-DSD queries is not part of the `edt_data` look-up table. This may happen for newly-installed hardware during the installation process or when a peripheral device or subdevice has malfunctioned.

*Action*

If device installation is in progress, proceed. If not, retry request. If a failure recurs, check the subdevice look-up table in `/dgn/edt_data` using the **edittbl** routine, and check the subdevices ID code using the "edt" firmware function.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR *n*- 10**

*Message Displayed*

**EDT EXCEEDS ALLOCATED SPACE AND CANNOT BE COMPLETED. REDUCE SYSTEM  
CONFIGURATION.**

*Description*

The **filledt** program checks the upper address of the EDT as it completes the entries. If the maximum table size is about to be exceeded, this message will appear. It will not cause a problem for normal use.

*Action*

Remove unnecessary devices. Retry request.

*References*

*Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR *n*- 11**

*Message Displayed*

**SOFTWARE APPLICATION FILE ERROR - ENTRY FOR SLOT *n* DOES NOT MATCH EDT DEVICE NAME, *name*. EQUIPPED DEVICE TABLE COMPLETION WILL CONTINUE. CHECK EDT.**

*Description*

The software application file (*/dgn/.edt\_swapp*) lists a device for slot *n* that is to be renamed. However, the Equipped Device Table (EDT) has a different device name than the one listed in the software application file (*/dgn/.edt\_swapp*).

*Action*

Check EDT and */dgn/.edt\_swapp* file and change either the system hardware configuration or the */dgn/.edt\_swapp* file.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR *n*- 12**

*Message Displayed*

**SOFTWARE APPLICATION FILE ERROR - EDT HAS NO DEVICE IN SLOT *n*. EQUIPPED DEVICE TABLE COMPLETION WILL CONTINUE. CHECK EDT.**

*Description*

The software application file (*/dgn/.edt\_swapp*) lists a device for slot *n* that is to be renamed. However, the Equipped Device Table (EDT) has no entry for slot *n*.

*Action*

Check EDT and */dgn/.edt\_swapp* file and change */dgn/.edt\_swapp* file appropriately using **editsa** command.

*References*

*Error Number*

**EDT COMPLETION ERROR *n*- 13**

*Message Displayed*

**SOFTWARE APPLICATION FILE ERROR - INCOMPLETE ENTRY FOR SLOT *n*. EQUIPPED  
DEVICE TABLE COMPLETION WILL CONTINUE. CHECK EDT**

*Description*

The application file (*/dgn/.edt\_swapp*) is missing one or both of the device name character strings for the device in slot *n*.

*Action*

Use “-l” option of **editsa** to inspect the contents of */dgn/.edt\_swapp*. Make appropriate fixes to application file using the **editsa** command.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**editsa: ERROR, driver *driver not found in /boot***

*Description*

The software driver name (*driver*) specified in the **editsa** command is not valid. There is not a software driver under */boot* that matches the argument.

*Action*

Insure that the software driver name (*driver*) specified is valid. Check for incorrect spelling, etc. Make sure that the software containing the specified driver has been properly installed on the hard disk media via the appropriate install procedure.

*References*

**(/boot)  
(/dgn/.edt\_swapp)  
(etc/editsa)**

*Message Displayed*

**editsa: ERROR, HWNAME and SWNAME specified are identical**

*Description*

The new name given as an argument to the **editsa** command is the same as the existing name. Therefore, this invocation will have no affect on the system. This execution is assumed to be a mistake.

*Action*

Correct the command line and re-execute.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**editsa ERROR, name does not match EDT entry for slot n**

*Description*

This message indicates verification of the hardware name (*name*) and backplane slot (*n*) passed by the **editsa** command failed against the current entries in the Equipped Device Table (EDT).

*Action*

Ensure the command line is correct. If not, retry the command using proper arguments. If the command was correct, perform a **filledt** and reboot the system using */etc/system* as the boot file.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**editsa: ERROR, missing software application file**

*Description*

An attempt to modify, add, or delete an entry in the `/dgn/.edt_swapp` file failed because the file does not exist possibly due to file corruption.

*Action*

Restore the file from backup. If no previous entry existed, the file can be recreated by executing **touch /dgn/.edt\_swapp**. Then reinstall the package that was being installed when the error occurred.

*References*

**(/dgn/.edt\_swapp)**  
**(/etc/editsa)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**editsa: ERROR, name not found in software application file**

*Description*

An attempt to delete an entry in the `/dgn/.edt_swapp` file failed because the entry is not present.

*Action*

Check for obvious problems such as spelling errors. Use the `-l` option of the **editsa** command to display the contents of `.edt_swapp` file.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**editsa: ERROR, slot number *n* is invalid**

*Description*

The backplane slot specified in the **editsa** command is not a valid number.

*Action*

Re-enter the command line using a valid backplane slot number. Valid numbers are:

1 through 12    for 12 backplane slot computers (for example, 3B2/400)

1 through 4    for 4 backplane slot computers (for example, 3B2/300, 3B2/310)

*References*

**(/dgn/.edt\_swapp)**

**(/etc/editsa)**

---

## General

Boot firmware provides the user the ability to execute a number of disk resident programs. These programs include the diagnostic monitor, the UNIX Operating System, and the utilities. If a problem occurs while attempting to execute one of these programs, an error message is displayed at the console terminal.

Boot PANIC message results in a second message being printed and self-configuration entering an endless loop. The only escape from this loop is to reset the machine.

All boot error messages are listed alphabetically with a short description and corrective action. The variables used in this chapter and what they represent are as follows:

VARIABLE	MEANING
<i>n</i>	number
<i>file</i>	file name
<i>name</i>	file or device name
<i>driver</i>	driver name
<i>string</i>	an expression

---

# Boot PANIC Messages

## *Message Displayed*

**PANIC: *name***

## *Description*

Symbol *name* could not be resolved.

## *Action*

Determine where symbol *name* should be defined, then recompile and reboot.

## *References*

**(boot/lboot/tables.c)**

=====

## *Message Displayed*

**PANIC: cannot chdir(/)**

## *Description*

Cannot change directory to root (/).

## *Action*

Action depends upon previously printed message.

## *References*

**(boot/lboot/main.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: cannot mount root**

*Description*

An I/O error occurred while the system was trying to mount the root file system,

*Action*

Make sure that the disk pack you are trying to boot contains a copy of the root file system. Attempt to boot from a backup root. If unsuccessful, attempt to boot from a different root pack.

*References*

**(os/main.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/basicio.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: error\_action() failed**

*Description*

Indicates self-configuration has been corrupted,

*Action*

Action to be taken on error is undefined. Try rebooting.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/main.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: file table overflow**

*Description*

Exceeded the maximum number of open files allowed per system as defined by NFILE in /etc/master.d/kernel. Default value is 100.

*Action*

This indicates self-configuration has been corrupted. Reconfigure and reboot.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: flexname too long**

*Description*

One of the object files being loaded contains a symbol which is more than 256 characters in length.

*Action*

This is a flexname size limit imposed by self-configuration. Either shorten symbol name or change flexname size allowed by self-configuration.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/subr.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Illegal error action**

*Description*

This indicates that self-configuration has been corrupted.

*Action*

Try rebooting the system.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/main.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: inode table overflow**

*Description*

Exceeded the maximum number of inode table entries (system default is 100).

*Action*

Indicates that self-configuration has been corrupted. Reconfigure/etc/master.d/kernel and reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/master.c/kernel)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: inode locked**

*Description*

The requested inode is already in use.

*Action*

Indicates that self-configuration has been corrupted.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: MAXCNTL exceeded**

*Description*

The maximum number of controllers allowed per device (16) has been exceeded.

*Action*

This indicates an illegal hardware configuration. Correct hardware configuration, and then reboot.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/error.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: memory overflow**

*Description*

Self-configuration would be overwritten. The text plus data size of modules being loaded exceeds the amount of memory available (from beginning of mainstore to start of self-configuration text).

*Action*

Decrease the number of modules being loaded, or move the origin of self-configuration.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/clibrary.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/loadmix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: No memory for EXCLUDE list**

*Description*

Unable to allocate memory for EXCLUDE list.

*Action*

Decrease the number of modules being loaded, and reboot the system.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: no memory for FILE buffer**

*Description*

Unable to allocate memory for the file header.

*Action*

Decrease the number of modules being loaded, and reboot the system,

*References*

**(boot/lboot/clibrary.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: No memory for io\_init[], io\_start[] or pwr\_clr[]**

*Description*

Unable to allocate memory for kernel data structures.

*Action*

Decrease the number of modules being loaded, or move the origin of self-configuration.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: No memory for loadmap**

*Description*

Unable to allocate memory for kernel loadmap.

*Action*

Generate a system dump. Reboot the system. The **crash** command can be used to gather information.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/subr.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: No memory for parameter checking**

*Description*

Unable to allocate memory for parameter checking.

*Action*

Decrease number of modules being loaded, or move origin of self-configuration.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: No memory for sys3bconfig structure**

*Description*

Unable to allocate memory for sys3bconfig structure.

*Action*

Recompile the system. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: No memory for Xreloc**

*Description*

Unable to allocate memory for relocation entry.

*Action*

Decrease number of modules being loaded, or move origin of self-configuration,

*References*

**(boot/lboot/tables.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: No memory for Xsymbol**

*Description*

Unable to allocate memory for internal symbol table.

*Action*

Correct the hardware configuration. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(boot/lboot.tables.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: out of free blocks**

*Description*

All available buffers in use.

*Action*

Indicates self-configuration has been corrupted. Reboot system.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/basicio.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: textSIZE**

*Description*

Actual text size of all object modules to be loaded plus size of interrupt routines not equal to calculated size.

*Action*

Indicates self-configuration has been corrupted. Try rebooting the system.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Undefined expression element**

*Description*

Expression element unknown. A master file has an invalid expression.

*Action*

**See master(4) for valid expression element syntax. Check all master files for expression syntax. Reboot the system.**

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

---

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Unknown error number**

*Description*

Error code undefined.

*Action*

Indicates self-configuration has been corrupted. Try rebooting.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/main.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Unsupported relocation type**

*Description*

An object file has an invalid relocation type. The valid types are R\_DIR32 and R\_DIR32S.

*Action*

Recompile kernel with correct system generation system. Use **mkboot** command on any file that was changed. Reboot system.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/tables.c)**

**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

---

# Self-Configuration Messages

The following boot error messages are warning and error messages printed by self-configuration.

## *Message Displayed*

**bootprgm configured for more memory than available - use /etc/system**

## *Description*

This is a warning message indicating a fatal error and will only be seen during a manual boot of the system. The message indicates that the amount of physical memory has been decreased since the creation of the boot program (bootprgm). If this condition exists during auto-boot (powerup), the message is suppressed and **/etc/system** is used. The message is associated with automatic tuning of the kernel NBUF parameter at "boot" time.

## *Action*

Reboot the system specifying **/etc/system** as the boot program or increase the amount of physical memory available.

## *References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**bootprgm configured for less memory than available**

*Description*

This is a warning message which will only be seen during a manual boot of the system. The message indicates that the NBUF kernel parameter is below its optimum value based on the amount of physical memory available and tuning values coded in the boot program (bootprgm).

*Action*

Reboot the system specifying **/etc/system** as the boot program. An optimized value of NBUF will be determined and utilized.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**driver: character string initializer truncated**

*Description*

This is a warning message. The system was attempting to initialize a string variable for *driver* but found string too long for variable.

*Action*

Variable initialized to truncated string. This may cause unusual side effects.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**driver: dependent driver *name* is EXCLUDED**

*Description*

*Driver* has dependencies upon driver *name*, but driver *name* is marked to be excluded. *Driver* will not be loaded.

*Action*

Remove driver *name* from the EXCLUDE line of the system file or add *driver* to the EXCLUDE line. If *driver* is added to the EXCLUDE line, remove it from the INCLUDE line if it exists there.

*References*

(**/etc/system**)  
(**boot/lboot/loadunix.c**)  
(**boot/lboot/error.c**)

=====

*Message Displayed*

*Description*

**driver: dependent driver *name* not available** *Driver* has dependencies upon driver *name*, but the object file for driver *name* is not found in boot directory. *Driver* will not be loaded.

*Action*

Place mkbooted object file for driver *name* in boot directory or add *driver* to EXCLUDE line of system file. If *driver* is on INCLUDE line, remove it from that line.

*References*

(**/etc/system**)  
(**boot/lboot/loadunix.c**)  
(**boot/lboot/error.c**)

*Message Displayed*

**driver: device not equipped for dependent driver *name***

*Description*

*Driver* has dependencies upon driver *name*, but hardware is not equipped for driver *name*. *Driver* will not be loaded.

*Action*

Either add hardware for driver *name* or add *driver* to EXCLUDE line of the system file. If *driver* is added to the EXCLUDE line, then remove it from the INCLUDE line if it exists there.

*References*

(**/etc/system**)  
(**boot/lboot/loadunix.c**)  
(**boot/lboot/error.c**)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**driver: illegal character string initialization: zero assumed**

*Description*

This is a warning message. Process was attempting to initialize a string variable for *driver* but found an illegal character string.

*Action*

Check master file for illegal character string initialization.

*References*

(**/etc/master/filename**)  
(**boot/lboot/loadunix.c**)  
(**boot/lboot/error.c**)

*Message Displayed*

**driver: routine name: unknown id: RNULL assumed**

*Description*

The routine *name* which is referenced by *driver* could not be found.

*Action*

Resolve the reference to routine *name*, then reboot system.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)  
(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**name: already allocated**

*Description*

Self-configuration attempted to allocate space for variable *name* but found it was already allocated.

*Action*

Resolve the variables in the master files, and use the **mkboot** command on the drivers for which changes were made in the associated master files. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/filename)  
(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)  
(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**name: already defined**

*Description*

Self-configuration expects to define the symbol *name* but found it already defined.

*Action*

Find the definition of symbol *name* and remove it. Reboot system.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**name: Bad file number**

*Description*

Invalid file descriptor.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**name: data initializer #C(expression) unknown; zero assumed**

*Description*

The master file for module *name* contains a reference to a master file entry “number of controllers” (expression) which cannot be found.

*Action*

Correct master file *name*, mkboot driver *name*, and then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/filename)  
(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)  
(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**name: data initializer #D(expression) unknown; zero assumed**

*Description*

The master file for module *name* contains preference to a master file entry “number of devices” (expression) which cannot be found.

*Action*

Correct master file *name*, mkboot driver *name*, and then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/filename)  
(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)  
(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

***name*: data initializer #M(expression) unknown;  
zero assumed**

*Description*

The master file for module *name* contains a reference to a module major number (expression) which cannot be found.

*Action*

Correct master file *name*, mkboot driver *name*, and then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/filename)  
(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)  
(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

***name*: data initializer & expression cannot be resolved**

*Description*

The master file for module *name* contains a reference to the address of a symbol (expression) which cannot be found.

*Action*

Correct master file *name*, mkboot driver *name*, and then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/filename)  
(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)  
(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**name: data initializer #expression unknown; zero assumed**

*Description*

The master file for module *name* contains a reference to the size of a symbol (expression) which cannot be found.

*Action*

Correct master file *name*, mkboot driver name, and then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/filename)  
(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)  
(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**name: data initializer expression unknown; zero assumed**

*Description*

The master file for module *name* contains a reference to a parameter (expression) which cannot be found.

*Action*

Correct master file *name*, mkboot driver *name*, and then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/filename)  
(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)  
(boot/lboot/error.c)**

---

*Message Displayed*

**name does not exist**

*Description*

Unable to find *name*.

*Action*

Install the file for which you are looking.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**name: File too large**

*Description*

The size of the named file exceeded the maximum file size (ULIMIT).

*Action*

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/filename)**  
**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

*name*: **flagged as ONCE only; #C set to 1**

*Description*

The master file for driver *name* is marked as “only specify once,” but the number of controllers is greater than one. The number of controllers is set to one.

*Action*

Correct master file *name*, mkboot driver *name*, and then reboot.

*References*

(/etc/master.d/filename)  
(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)  
(boot/lboot/error.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

*name*: **I/O error**

*Description*

Some physical input/output error has occurred while reading file *name*.

*Action*

Try again.

References

(boot/lboot/basicio.c)

---

*Message Displayed*

*name:* **Invalid argument**

*Description*

Some invalid argument was passed.

*Action*

Check *name* to find out what argument is invalid.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

*name:* **invalid object file**

*Description*

Object file *name* not valid for this machine.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

*name:* **No drivers**

*Description*

Unable to find valid loadable driver object files in boot directory *name*.

*Action*

Check path of boot directory, and check that the boot directory contains mkbooted driver object files. Then reboot.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

*name:* **no section headers**

*Description*

The file header of boot module *name* indicates the number of sections in the object file is zero.

*Action*

Recompile *name*, mkboot *name*, and then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/system)**

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**name: No such device**

*Description*

An attempt was made to apply an inappropriate system call to a device; for example, read a write-only device.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**name: No such file or directory**

*Description*

The file *name* does not exist. This error occurs when a file is specified and the file should exist but doesn't, when one of the directories in a path name does not exist, or when the modes are set incorrectly.

*Action*

*References*

**(boot/lboot/basicio.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/clibrary.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/main.c)**

*Message Displayed*

*name:* **no symbols**

*Description*

No symbols were found in the file specified for boot.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

*name:* **Not a directory**

*Description*

Name is not a directory. Anon-directory was specified where a directory is required, for example, in a path prefix.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**name: not MAC32 magic**

*Description*

Object module *name* contains an incorrect magic number.

*Action*

Recompile *name* with correct software generation system, mkboot *name*, and then reboot.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**name: not object file and not ascii text file**

*Description*

If *name* refers to the boot program, then this message means that *name* is not an object file. If *name* refers to a system file, that *name* was found to be non-ASCII, American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

*Action*

Reboot the system.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/subr.c)**

**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

*name:* **previously allocated**

*Description*

Self-configuration attempted to allocate space for variable *name* but found it had been previously allocated by self-configuration.

*Action*

Correct variable name in the master files. Use the **mkboot** command on any files that have changed. Reboot system.

*References*

(**/etc/master.d/filename**)  
(**boot/lboot/loadunix.c**)  
(**boot/lboot/error.c**)

=====

*Message Displayed*

*name:* **previously defined**

*Description*

Self-configuration expects to define the symbol *name* but found it already defined.

*Action*

This is a warning message but could result in unusual side effects.

*References*

*Message Displayed***name: required driver is EXCLUDED***Description*

The driver *name* is marked as being required in its master file but is EXCLUDED in the system file. Unknown results may occur. It is illegal to EXCLUDE a required driver.

*Action*

Remove *name* from the EXCLUDE line of the system file and add it to the INCLUDE line, and then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/system)**  
**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed***name: routine name() not found***Description*

The routine *name* was not found in the boot program *name*. The value of routine *name* is set to zero.

*Action*

Determine why the routine *name* is missing. Correct the problem. Recompile file *name* using the **mkboot** command on *name*. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

*name:* **Special device cannot be used**

*Description*

File *name* is a special device (character, block, or FIFO).

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

*name:* **Too many open files**

*Description*

No process may have more than 20 file descriptors open at a time. This includes *stdin*, *stdout*, and *stderr*, with only 17 usable by the program.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**name: truncated read**

*Description*

Read of file *name* failed.

*Action*

*References*

**(boot/lboot/subr.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/tables.c)**



*Message Displayed*

**name: truncated string table**

*Description*

While reading string table of file *name*, end-of-file was encountered prematurely.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**Device *name* previously configured at board code *n***

*Description*

Device *name* has been moved. It was previously located in slot *n*.

*Action*

This is a warning message indicating a change in configuration was detected.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)  
(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Device name (board code *n*) not configured**

*Description*

Device name located in slot *n* was not installed at the time the absolute boot image was created.

*Action*

Therefore, it will not be usable when this absolute boot image is used.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)  
(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed***Driver not found for *name* device (board code *n*)***Description*

A driver for device *name* was not found in the boot directory. The device is located in slot *n*. This is a warning message.

*Action*

Add driver for device *name* and reboot.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed***Driver *driver*: major number greater than 127***Description*

A master file for software driver *driver* contains a major number greater than 127.

*Action*

Correct major number in master file *driver*. Then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/*filename*)**  
**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**Driver driver: missing section text, data or .bss**

*Description*

Driver object module *driver* is missing text, data, or .bss section header.

*Action*

Recompile driver *driver*. Then reboot.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Driver driven not a valid object file**

*Description*

Driver driver contains bad magic number.

*Action*

Recompile driver driver. Then reboot.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**Driver *driver*: not processed by mkboot(1M)**

*Description*

Driver object file *driver* was not processed by **mkboot** command.

*Action*

Run **mkboot** on driver file *driver*. Then reboot.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**EXCLUDE: *name*: driver is INCLUDED**

*Description*

Driver *name* to be excluded is also to be included.

*Action*

Remove name from one or the other in the system file. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(/etc/system)**  
**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**External symbol *name* is undefined: set to zero**

*Description*

The external symbol *name* value cannot be resolved. Its value is set to zero.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**I/O ERROR id= block= count= jstat= erstat= xerstat=**

*Description*

A disk read job failed. The message contains the buffer header pointer, disk block number, byte count, job status returned by disk subsystem, and failing status codes returned by the disk subsystem.

*Action*

Diagnose disk subsystem and repair. Then reboot.

*References*

**(io/idfc.c)**

*Message Displayed***INCLUDE: *name*; device not equipped***Description*

Hardware not equipped for driver *name* to be included. This is a warning and driver *name* will not be loaded.

*Action*

Either add hardware for device *name*, add EXCLUDE statement to the system file for driver *name*, or remove driver from boot directory. Then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/system)**  
**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed***INCLUDE: *name*; driver is EXCLUDED***Description*

Driver *name* appears on both the INCLUDE and EXCLUDE lines of the system file.

*Action*

Remove *name* from one or the other in the system file. Then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/system)**  
**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**INCLUDE: name; driver not found**

*Description*

Driver *name* is marked to be included but is unable to find its object file in the boot directory.

*Action*

If driver *name* is to be included, then run **mkboot** on *name* object file and reboot. If driver *name* was not to be included, then remove it from the INCLUDE line in the system file. Then reboot.

*References*

(**/etc/system**)  
(**boot/lboot/loadunix.c**)  
(**boot/lboot/error.c**)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**No drivers available, absolute BOOT program must be used**

*Description*

The driver linked-list could not be built. Therefore, a self-configuration cannot be done, and an absolute boot program must be used.

*Action*

Boot the absolute boot program.

*References*

(**boot/lboot/loadunix.c**)  
(**boot/lboot/error.c**)

*Message Displayed*

**No memory for driver linked-list**

*Description*

Unable to allocate memory to build the driver linked-list.

*Action*

*References*

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*MessageDisplayed*

**No memory for kernel optional header**

*Description*

Unable to allocate memory to build the kernel optional header,

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**No memory for driver symbol table processing**

*Description*

Unable to allocate memory to process a driver symbol table.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**No memory for symbol table**

*Description*

Unable to allocate memory for kernel symbol table processing.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**No section loaded at virtual address zero: interrupt vectors are inaccessible**

*Description*

This warning message indicates that nothing was loaded at virtual address zero. Therefore, the gate tables and interrupt vectors will not be accessible in virtual addressing modes.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Section *name(file)* loaded below MAINSTORE address**

*Description*

The section *name* from file *file* has an origin below the value of MAINSTORE.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**Section *name(file)* loaded beyond end of MAINSTORE**

*Description*

The section *name* from file *file* has an origin beyond the end of physical memory.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Section *name(file)* overlaps boot program**

*Description*

The section *name* from file *file* overlaid portions of self-configuration.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**Section *name(file)* overlaps *name(file)***

*Description*

The section *name* from file *file* overlaps the section *name* from file *file*.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**VTOC does not exist or is damaged.**

*Description*

The system cannot find the Volume Table Of Contents (VTOC) on disk, or the VTOC has been corrupted.

*Action*

Repair with "devtools" or call your AT&T Service Representative or an authorized dealer.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**VTOC read failed.**

*Description*

The system is unable to read the volume table of contents on disk.

*Action*

*References*

## While Checking for Multiply Defined Parameters

The following boot error messages are from self-configuration checking for multiply defined parameters in the master files for all drivers.

### *Message Displayed*

**Parameter *name* multiply defined**

### *Description*

A parameter *name* is found to be defined more than once with different values.

### *Action*

If the conflict cannot be resolved, then the parameter value will be set to zero.

### *References*

**(/etc/master.d/ilenames)**  
**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

*driver: name = n*

*Description*

Driver *driver* defines parameter *name* to be *n*.

*Action*

This is an informational message to be used in determining what files have parameters defined and the values of those parameters. Correct the values or rename the parameter. Use the **mkboot** command to remake the parameters. Reboot the system.

*References*

(**/etc/master.d/filename**)  
(**boot/lboot/loadunix.c**)  
(**boot/lboot/error.c**)

=====

*Message Displayed*

*driver: name = n (driver EXCLUDED, parameter ignored)*

*Description*

Driver *driver* defines parameter *name* to be *n*, but driver *driver* is to be EXCLUDED.

*Action*

This is a warning message that indicates parameter *name* has more than one definition. This will create a problem if it is loaded with the current configuration.

*References*

(**/etc/master.d/filename**)  
(**boot/lboot/loadunix.c**)  
(**boot/lboot/error.c**)

*Message Displayed*

*driver: name = n (set to zero)*

*Description*

The system is unable to resolve conflict of parameter *name*; its value is be defines parameter *name* to be *n*.

*Action*

Correct parameter definitions of the master files listed. Mkboot drivers for any master files which were changed, and then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/filename)**

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

*driver: name = string*

*Description*

Driver *name* defines parameter *name* to be *string*.

*Action*

This informational message informs the user which files define parameter *name*. Correct the definitions of parameter. Use the **mkboot** command to remake the files. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/filename)**

**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**

**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

*driver: name = string (driver EXCLUDED, parameter ignored)*

*Description*

Driver *driver* defines parameter *name* to be *string*, but driver *driver* is to be EXCLUDED.

*Action*

This warning message indicates that parameter *name* has more than one definition. This will create a problem if it is loaded with the current configuration.

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/filename)**  
**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

*driver: name = string (set to zero)*

*Description*

The system is unable to resolve conflict of parameter *name*; its value is being set to zero. Driver *driver* defines parameter *name* to be *string*.

*Action*

Correct parameter definitions of the master files listed. Mkboot drivers for any master files which were changed, and then reboot.

*References*

**(/etc/master.d/filename)**  
**(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

## While Parsing the System File

The following boot error messages are generated by self-configuration when parsing the system file.

### *Message Displayed*

**System: line *n*: cannot boot directory**

### *Description*

The file specified for booting is a directory.

### *Action*

### References

=====

### *Message Displayed*

**System: line *n*: cannot boot special device**

### *Description*

The file specified on line *n* of the system file, the file to boot, is a special device and cannot be reloaded.

### *Action*

### References

*Message Displayed*

**System: line *n*: cannot boot special file**

*Description*

The file specified on line *n* of the system file, the file to boot, is a special file and cannot be loaded.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**System: line *n*: count must be numeric**

*Description*

The count value on system file line *n* is not a numeric value.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**System: line *n*: file not BLOCK or CHAR special**

*Description*

The device on line *n* of the system file is not a block or character special device.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**System: line *n*: line too long**

*Description*

Line *n* of the system file is longer than 256 characters.

*Action*

Correct line *n* of the system file. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(/etc/system)  
(boot/lboot/loadunix.c)  
(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**System: line *n*: major/minor must be numeric**

*Description*

The major and/or minor numbers on line *n* of the system file are not numeric values.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**System: line *n*: must be numeric**

*Description*

The numbers on line *n* are not numeric values.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**System: line *n*: no such file**

*Description*

The file specified on line *n* of the system file, the file to boot, cannot be accessed.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**System: line *n*: path too long**

*Description*

The path of the program to boot on system file linen contains more than 100 characters.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**System: line *n*: syntax error**

*Description*

A syntax error was found on line *n* of the system file.

*Action*

*References*

## While inputting to the System File Prompts

The following boot error and warning messages result from input to system file prompts by self-configuration.

### *Message Displayed*

**System: cannot boot directory**

### *Description*

The file specified for booting is a directory.

### *Action*

### *References*

=====

### *Message Displayed*

**System: cannot boot special device**

### *Description*

The file specified for boot is a special device file.

### *Action*

### *References*

*Message Displayed*

**System: cannot boot special file**

*Description*

The file specified for boot is a special file.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**System: count must be numeric**

*Description*

The count value is not numeric.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**System: file not BLOCK or CHAR special**

*Description*

The device specified is not a character or block special device file.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**System: line too long**

*Description*

The input line contains more than 256 characters.

*Action*

Re-enter the input line.

*References*

**(boot/lboot/subr.c)**  
**(boot/lboot/error.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**System: major/minor must be numeric**

*Description*

The major and/or minor numbers are not numeric.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**System: must be numeric**

*Description*

The value entered is not numeric.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**System: no such file**

*Description*

The file specified for boot cannot be accessed.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**System: path too long**

*Description*

The path for the boot file contains more than 100 characters.

*Action*

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**System: syntax error**

*Description*

The input line contains syntax errors.

*Action*

*References*

---

## General

The Diagnostic Monitor (DGMON) program provides the ability to execute test phases on the AT&T 3B2 Computer. If a problem occurs while using the diagnostic monitor program, an error message is displayed on the console terminal. These error messages are numbered and prefaced by the following:

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n***

The error number may be prefixed by either a 1- or a 2- number. If the error message is prefixed by a 1-, then you are operating on either an AT&T 3B2/300, 310, or 400 Computer. If the error message is prefixed by a 2-, then you are operating on an AT&T 3B2/600 Computer.

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# DGMON Error Messages

## *Error Number*

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 00**

## *Message Displayed*

**FILE SYSTEM IS INACCESSIBLE. CONTROL WILL RETURN TO MAINTENANCE CONTROL PROGRAM.**

## *Description*

The DGMON code cannot locate the file system offset of the root file system that contains the diagnostic files. Since the DGMON itself is part of the file system, very recent corruption of the system occurred.

## *Action*

Retry request. If it fails again, a problem exists with the root file system where diagnostics reside. It may be necessary to restore the file system.

## *References*

*Error Number***DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 01***Message Displayed*

**UNKNOWN ID CODE (dev code) FOR DEVICE IN SLOT (slot *n*) NO DIAGNOSTIC TESTS RUN FOR THIS SLOT. CHECK EDT.**

*Description*

An incomplete EDT may have devices with unknown ID codes. The DGMON will skip the device slot and proceed with any devices remaining to be tested.

*Action*

The device is not recognized because installation is incomplete or the device reports a bad ID code. If a message appears during the device installation, proceed with the installation. If not, retry request. If it fails again, check the look-up table in `/dgn/edt_data` using the **edittbl** routine, and check the device ID code using the “edt” firmware function.

*References*

**edittbl manual page**

*Error Number*

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 02**

*Message Displayed*

**CANNOT FIND FILE: (file name) DIAGNOSTIC REQUEST ABORTED.**

*Description*

The DGMON cannot find the diagnostic file in the root file system.

*Action*

Retry request. If it fails again, the file is missing. Restore it from a backup.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 03**

*Message Displayed*

**CANNOT LOAD FILE: (file name) DIAGNOSTIC REQUEST ABORTED**

*Description*

The DGMON cannot load the diagnostic file from the root file system.

*Action*

Retry request. If it fails again, check the file. It may be zero length or have an invalid magic number.

*References*

*Error Number***DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 04***Message Displayed***UNEXPECTED DIAGNOSTIC EXCEPTION. DIAGNOSTIC REQUEST ABORTED***Description*

The processor detected an unexpected exception, probably due to attempts to address an invalid memory location or to parity errors. If you are operating on an AT&T 3B2/600 Computer and the error flag has been enabled, this error message will contain the following additional information:

**PC= 0xxxxxxxxx**  
**PSW= 0xxxxxxxxx**  
**FL1= 0xxxxxxxxx**  
**FL2= 0xxxxxxxxx**

*Action*

Retry request. If message reappears, check code and hardware. The Diagnostic Monitor command **errorinfo** enables/disables the error flag for the 3B2/600 Computer. See the *AT&T 3B2 Computer UNIX<sup>®</sup> System V Release 3 System Administrator's Guide* for more information.

*References*

*Error Number***DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 05***Message Displayed***UNEXPECTED DIAGNOSTIC INTERRUPT. DIAGNOSTIC REQUEST ABORTED.***Description*

The processor detected an unexpected interrupt from any one of the components that can produce interrupts. If you are operating on an AT&T 3B2/600 Computer and the error flag has been enabled, this error message will contain the following additional information:

**PC= 0xxxxxxxxx**  
**PSW= 0xxxxxxxxx**  
**FL1= 0xxxxxxxxx**  
**FL2= 0xxxxxxxxx**  
**LEVEL= *nn***

*Action*

Retry request. If message reappears, check interrupt sources, for example, peripheral cards and disk subsystem. The Diagnostic Monitor command **errorinfo** enables/disables the error flag for the 3B2/600 Computer. See the *AT&T 3B2 Computer UNIX<sup>®</sup> System V Release 3 System Administrator's Guide* for more information.

*References*

*Error Number*

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 06**

*Message Displayed*

**NON-EXISTENT UNIT: (device name) THE EQUIPPED UNIT TYPES ARE: (list of device names)**

*Description*

The unit type requested is not in the EDT. A list of equipped units is provided.

*Action*

Retry request.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 07**

*Message Displayed*

**INVALID UNIT NUMBER FOR (device name), THE EQUIPPED UNITS ARE: (list of device numbers) RETRY REQUEST**

*Description*

The device number requested is not part of the EDT. The DGMON lists the equipped device numbers.

*Action*

Retry request.

*References*

*Error Number*

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 08**

*Message Displayed*

**(echo of input string) UNRECOGNIZABLE DIAGNOSTIC REQUEST. CHECK REQUEST SYNTAX AND RE-ENTER**

*Description*

The string is echoed (shifted to uppercase). H(elp) command will list available DGMON command and syntax.

*Action*

Retry request. Check for possible non-printing characters that some terminals may send to the system board (^s for example).

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 09**

*Message Displayed*

**INVALID REPEAT VALUE RE-ENTER REQUEST USING VALUE BETWEEN 1 AND 65536**

*Description*

Repeat value is out of range.

*Action*

Retry request with an in-range value.

*References*

*Error Number*

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 10**

*Message Displayed*

**INVALID PHASE(S) REQUESTED. CHECK REQUESTED PHASE TABLE AND RETRY.**

*Description*

The user can list the phase table for the device to be tested with the L(IST) (device) command. This command appears in the menu listed by the H(elp) command.

*Action*

Retry request.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n* -11**

*Message Displayed*

**REDUNDANT DIAGNOSTIC REQUEST OPTION. RE-ENTER REQUEST**

*Description*

The DGMON checks for multiple definitions of options, such as repeat and phase range. At most, one of each is permitted.

*Action*

Retry request.

*References*

*Error Number*

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 12**

*Message Displayed*

**SOAK AND UCL ARE INCOMPATIBLE DIAGNOSTIC OPTIONS. RE-ENTER REQUEST, OMITTING ONE.**

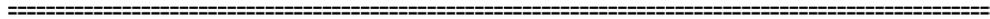
*Description*

SOAK and UCL may not be combined for the same diagnostic request.

*Action*

Retry request.

*References*



*Error Number*

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 13**

*Message Displayed*

**UNIT OR UNIT TYPE NEEDED FOR PHASE OPTION REQUEST. RE-ENTER REQUEST.**

*Description*

The user must specify the device type if a special range of phases is desired.

*Action*

Retry request.

*References*

*Error Number*

**DIAGNOSTIC MONITOR ERROR *n*- 14**

*Message Displayed*

**USE UNIT TYPE ONLY FOR PHASE DISPLAY REQUEST. RE-ENTER REQUEST**

*Description*

The L(IST) command requires a device name and a device name only.

*Action*

Retry request.

*References*

---

## General

Pump is a feature which detects and automatically downloads firmware to feature cards mounted in the AT&T 3B2 Computer backplane slots during the powerup sequence. Pump error messages appear on the console terminal when a phase in the pump sequence fails. Although these errors are not fatal to the entire system, the affected card is not operational. Therefore, normal services provided by the device are not accessible.

Pump will read a B16 or X86 *a.out* file section into a buffer according to the physical address of the section. Pump expects a section in the *a.out* file called *start*. Once it finds this section, pump will inform the peripheral to start executing at the address found in *start* after it has downloaded the *a.out* file.

**Note:** The error messages in this chapter use the variables “/dev/devname” and “phase.”  
The term “/dev/devname” refers to /dev/ttyAB,/dev/NI, etc where:

A = Feature Card slot on backplane  
B = Port on Expansion Port Feature Card  
NI = Network Interface Feature Card

The term “phase” refers to one of the following phases:

Reset = Reset of the Feature Card so that pumping can occur  
Download = Pumping to firmware of Feature Card  
Sysgen = Initialization of Feature Card to known state  
Force call to function = Calling the starting address of firmware that was downloaded.

---

# Error Messages

## *Message Displayed*

**Can't open a.out filename for reading!**

## *Description*

This error indicates that there is no such file or the permissions are such that they cannot be read.

## *Action*

Turn power OFF using power switch. After powerdown sequence has completed, turn power ON again.

## *References*

=====

## *MessageDisplayed*

**Error: No section name called start**

## *Description*

The *a.out* file does not contain a section called "start."

## *Action*

New peripheral code needs a ".start" code.

## *References*

*Message Displayed*

**Error: Object file is not in b16 or x86 common object format**

*Description*

The file to be downloaded to the peripheral is not a B16 or X86 *a.out* file.

*Action*

New peripheral code is needed that is in B16 or X86 format.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Pump: A timeout has occurred on “/dev/devname” during ”phase”**

*Description*

The peripheral did not respond to a given command.

*Action*

Turn power OFF using power switch, After powerdown sequence has completed, turn power ON again.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**Pump: "/dev/devname" did not respond during "phase"**

*Description*

The called UNIX System driver may not have understood the command.

*Action*

Turn power OFF using power switch. After powerdown sequence has completed, turn power ON again.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Pump: "/dev/devname" returned a CIO FAULT during "phase"**

*Description*

The peripheral encountered a hardware fault during one of the phases of the pump.

*Action*

Turn power OFF using power switch. After powerdown sequence has completed, turn power ON again.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**Pump: “/dev/devname” returned a CIO Invalid Queue Entry during “phase”**

*Description*

The peripheral did not understand the command phase that was issued by pump.

*Action*

Turn power OFF using power switch. After powerdown sequence has completed, turn power ON again.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Pump: There was no return for “/dev/devname” during “phase”**

*Description*

The return code that was given may have been corrupted.

*Action*

Turn power OFF using power switch. After powerdown sequence has completed, turn power ON again.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**Pump error: n -ioctl call**

*Description*

The ioctl call failed. The error number returned can be a UNIX System error number or, in the case of NI, an error number of 208. Error number 208 is a time-out message. The peripheral board did not respond in time to the request.

*Action*

Turn power OFF using power switch. After powerdown sequence has completed, turn power ON again.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Pump error: UNIX error number: Can't get status of /dev/devname**

*Description*

There may be no /dev/devname.

*Action*

Check to see if /dev/devname exists. Turn power OFF using power switch. After powerdown sequence has completed, turn power ON again.

*References*

*Message Displayed***Section size is too big for the buffer***Description*

The *a.out* file may be greater than the 128-kilobyte limitation of the random access memory on the peripheral.

*Action*

Turn power OFF using power switch. After powerdown sequence has completed, turn power ON again.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

***str*: Can't find a *STR* /dev/rdisk file with a major device number of *n***

*Description*

The device file in the **/dev/dsk** directory for the *str* feature card does not exist. Either the file was accidentally removed or it was never created properly.

*Action*

Remove and then re-install the software utilities associated with the *str* feature card. Be sure to respond correctly to any prompts issued during the installation.

*References*

**(/etc/ *str*)**

**(/etc/rc.d/ *str*)**

*Message Displayed*

*str*: **STR firmware file is missing /lib/pump/ *str***

*Description*

The file /lib/pump/ *str* is not present or is corrupted. The initialization script for a feature verifies the existence of the file /lib/pump/ *str* where *str* is ni, ports, etc. The file contains the "pumpcode" that is to be downloaded to the appropriate feature card. This message may be accompanied by the "*str*:**STR initialization failed**" pump error message.

*Action*

Reload the software that accompanied the feature card to restore the **/lib/pump/ *str* file**.

*References*

(/etc/ *str*)  
(/etc/rc.d/ *str*)

=====

*Message Displayed*

*str*: **STR firmware pump failed on 5 successive attempts**

*Description*

An attempt to pump the *STR* feature card failed on five successive attempts. This message may be accompanied by the "*str*: **STR initialization failed on STR Major *n***" pump error message.

*Action*

First remove and then re-install the feature card software if possible. Be sure to reboot the system afterward, if the feature card requires. If the problem persists, there is a high possibility that the *STR* hardware is defective. Call an AT&T Service Representative.

*References*

(/etc/ *str*)  
(/etc/rc.d/ *str*)

---

*Message Displayed*

*str*: **STR initialization failed.**

*Description*

An attempt to initialize the feature card *str* failed. This message is usually accompanied by another pump error message that indicates the cause of the failure.

*Action*

Refer to the accompanying error message to determine the action required.

*References*

(/etc/ *str*)

(/etc/rc.d/ *str*)

=====

*Message Displayed*

*str*: **STR initialization failed on STR Major *n***

*Description*

The initialization of the *str* feature card failed. This message usually accompanies another error message that indicates the problem.

*Action*

Refer to accompanying error message for action.

*References*

(/etc/ *str*)

(/etc/rc.d/ *str*)

---

## General

This chapter lists UNIX System and kernel error messages, describes each message, and recommends what action should be taken. The messages are divided into the following three classes of severity: **NOTICE**, **WARNING**, and **PANIC**. The class of severity is displayed as the first part of each error message.

The error message descriptions are listed alphabetically for each severity class. If you cannot find the exact message, look for variables (*str* or *n*) in the message which may change the alphabetical placement of the message. A brief description of each severity class is given before the error message descriptions, and each description is on a page by itself.

The error message descriptions are of the format shown in the "Error Message Descriptions" section of Chapter 1. The references found at the end of each description give the source code file name for the location of the message. The complete path is `/usr/src/uts/3b2/` *reference*.

Some of the actions refer to the **sysdump** command. Refer to the System Administration Documentation or the *AT&T 3B2 Computer Crash Analysis Guide* for more information if needed.

---

# Error Messages

## *Message Displayed*

**xterrclose = n**

## *Description*

xt driver packet has a bad channel number.

## *Action*

Check for noisy terminal lines.

## *References*

=====

## *Message Displayed*

**xterrstart = n**

## *Description*

xt driver packet has a bad channel number.

## *Action*

Check for noisy terminal lines.

## *References*

*Message Displayed*

**xterrxtin = n**

*Description*

xt driver packet has a bad channel number.

*Action*

Check for noisy terminal lines.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**unremio failed: err= n**

*Description*

The rfs server failed to transfer.

*Action*

If it happens repeatedly, see your AT&T Service Representative or authorized dealer.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

*string, p->errlog[i].time*

*Description*

Part of the dumpnvram function used to dump NVRAM to the system console, via the DEBUG module or the sys3b system call. This message is informal and at the user's request.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

*p->errlog[i].string*

*Description*

Part of the dumpnvram function used to dump NVRAM to the system console, via the DEBUG module or the sys3b system call. This message is informal and at the user's request.

*Action*

*References*

---

## NOTICE Prefaced Messages

NOTICE error messages provide system status information that can, at times, help anticipate problems before they occur.

### *Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: bad block on floppy drive, slice *n***

### *Description*

An out-of-range block number was specified.

### *Action*

Run **fsck** on the file system.

### *References*

**(io/if.c)**  
**(os/alloc.c)**

=====

### *Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: bad block on integral hard disk drive *n*, partition *n***

### *Description*

An out-of-range block number was specified.

### *Action*

Take the system to the single-user mode, and run **fsck** on the file system.

### *References*

**(io/id.c)**  
**(os/allot.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: bad count on floppy drive, slice *n***

*Description*

A bad count in the super block.

*Action*

Run **fsck** on the file system.

*References*

**(io/if.c)**  
**(os/allot.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: bad count on integral hard disk drive *n*, partition *n***

*Description*

A bad count in the super block.

*Action*

Take the system to single-user mode, and run **fsck** on the file system.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**  
**(os/allot.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: Bad free count on floppy drive, slice *n***

*Description*

The free list count is inconsistent.

*Action*

Run **fsck** on the file system,

*References*

**(io/if.c)**  
**(os/allot.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: Bad free count on integral hard disk drive *n*, partition *n***

*Description*

The free list count is inconsistent.

*Action*

Take the system to the single-user mode and run **fsck** on the file system.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**  
**(os/allot.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: bn = n er = n,n**

*Description*

A device error occurred during a read/write operation.

*Action*

Log that the message occurred. No action is required unless the problem persists.

*References*

**(os/prf.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: Can't allocate message buffer.**

*Description*

All message buffers in the system are in use.

*Action*

To eliminate the problem, either retry at a later time, reduce the number of message buffers required by your software, or increase the number of system message buffers in the kernel.

*References*

**(io/msg.c)**

**(/etc/mast.d/msg)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: Changing console baud**

*Description*

Displayed when changing console baud via the *stty* command. When displayed, the software is updating the firmware baud rate saved in NVRAM. Therefore, future reboots of the system will retain the new baud rate.

*Action*

No action.

*References*

**(stty man page)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: Configured value of NOFILES (*n*) is greater than max (*n*) NOFILES set to *n*.**

*Description*

The value of NOFILES in */etc/master.d/kernel* exceeds the allowed maximum.

*Action*

No immediate action is required. To avoid repetitions on future configuration boots, change */etc/master.d/kernel* and execute **mkboot**.

*References*

**(os/startup.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: Configured value of NOFILES (*n*) is less than min (*n*) NOFILES set to *n*.**

*Description*

The value of NOFILES in */etc/master.d/kernel* is less than the allowed minimum.

*Action*

No immediate action is required. To avoid repetitions on future configuration boots, change */etc/master.d/kernel* and execute **mkboot**.

*References*

**(os/startup.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: CTC Access Error: Consult the Error Message Section of the 3B2 Computer Cartridge Tape Utilities Guide (error num= *2nn*)**

*Description*

This message will appear when there is a problem with the CTC firmware or software.

*Action*

Refer to Chapter 9, "CTC ERROR MESSAGES," of this manual for the specific error number and course of action.

*References*

**(io/ctc.c)**

Chapter 9 of this manual.

---

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: /dev/swap doesn't match swapdev; changing it on fs**

*Description*

The system was booted from a new device for the very first time. This is an advisory message and may be ignored.

*Action*

None.

*References*

**(os/main.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: File table overflow**

*Description*

The system file access table has overflowed.

*Action*

The corresponding code is not in the kernel, and sometimes the code is not displayed or seen. Increase the number of files and reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/fio.c)**  
**(/etc/master.d/kernel)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: Floppy Access Error: Consult the Error Message Section of the System Administration Utilities Guide**

*Description*

1. This message occurs when a floppy disk is not in the floppy disk drive, the drive door is not closed, or the drive is not up to speed.
2. This floppy requires reformatting or its file system runs off the end of the floppy. In the latter case, the file system should be reconfigured so as to not extend beyond the end of the floppy disk.
3. The write protect clip is in place on the floppy disk that is in the drive. This occurs when writes are done to a write protected floppy unless the file system is mounted with the “-r” option (for read only).
4. The floppy disk being used is defective (bad).

*Action*

Make sure the floppy disk is in the drive and the door is closed. Remove write protect tab or mount file system with *r* (read only) option.

If reformatting fails the verify pass, replace the floppy disk.

*References*

**(io/if.c)**

Consult the error message section of the *AT&T 3B2 Computer System Administration Utilities Guide*.

*Message Displayed***NOTICE: iaddress >2^24***Description*

While updating the file control block for a file, a block number in the inode was found to be greater than that permissible. This can be either a hardware or software problem.

*Action*

The file system should be checked for corruption. If a device driver has been modified, be sure to check anything of this nature. Also, it could be a disk or memory problem.

*References***(os/iget.c)**

```
=====
```

*Message Displayed***NOTICE: no space on floppy drive, slice n***Description*

The involved partition on the floppy disk is out of space.

*Action*

Copy fewer files to the partition or run **mkfs** to specify more inodes. Clean up the affected file system indicated by the partition number.

If more free blocks are also needed, repartition the file system. Both **mkfs** and repartitioning destroy the data on the floppy disk.

*References***(io/if.c)****(os/allot.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: no space on integral hard disk drive *n*, partition *n***

*Description*

The involved partition on the integral hard disk is out of space.

*Action*

Copy less data to the partition or repartition if necessary. Clean up the affected file system indicated by the partition number.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: Out of inodes on floppy drive, slice *n***

*Description*

There are no free inodes in the involved partition.

*Action*

Copy fewer files to the partition or run **mkfs** to specify more inodes. Clean up the affected file system indicated by the partition number.

If more free blocks are also needed, repartition the file system. Both **mkfs** and repartitioning destroy the data on the floppy disk.

*References*

**(io/if.c)**

**(os/allot.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: Out of inodes on integral hard disk drive *n*, partition *n***

*Description*

There are no free inodes in the involved partition.

*Action*

Copy fewer files to the partition or run **mkfs** to specify more inodes. Clean up the affected file system indicated by the partition number.

If more free blocks are also needed, repartition the file system. Both **mkfs** and repartitioning destroy the data on the floppy disk.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**  
**(os/allot.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: page read error on floppy drive, slice *n***

*Description*

An I/O error has occurred while trying to fault in a page from a file.

*Action*

Go to single-user mode and execute **hdefix**.

*References*

**(io/if.c)**  
**(os/fault.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: page read error on integral hard disk *n*, partition *n***

*Description*

An I/O error has occurred while trying to fault in a page from a file.

*Action*

Go to single-user mode and execute **hdefix**.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**  
**(os/fault.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: proc on q**

*Description*

The system tried to place a process on the run queue that was already on the run queue.

*Action*

No action.

*References*

**(os/slp.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: READ CLOCK — TOO MANY TRIES**

*Description*

Attempts to read the hardware real time clock have failed during system software clock initialization.

*Action*

Correct system time can be entered using sysadm/datetime command.

If a problem still exists, reset the NVRAM using the floppy key (firmware password is defaulted to *mcp*). Check the battery.

If an error condition still exists, run diagnostics on the Time-of-Day Clock. There may be a problem with the clock hardware.

*References*

**(os/todc.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: shmctl - couldn't lock *n* pages into memory**

*Description*

Could not lock a shared memory segment into memory because memory was over committed.

*Action*

Try again.

*References*

**(io/shm.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: spurious iu counter interrupt**

*Description*

An extraneous interrupt has been detected from the integral UART timer.

*Action*

Note occurrences. If frequent, run system diagnostics or contact your AT&T Service Representative or authorized dealer.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: Soft power switch shutdown**

*Description*

The software has detected a powerdown request initiated from the power switch. The system will enter the soft powerdown mode to gracefully bring down the system.

*Action*

No action.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: stray interrupt at *n***

*Description*

The corresponding code is not in the kernel and sometimes is not displayed or seen.

*Action*

No action is required.

*References*

**(os/trap.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: *str* - Insufficient memory to *str n* pages - system call failed**

*Description*

A system call has failed due to insufficient memory.

*Action*

Try again.

*References*

**(os/prf.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: str - swpuse count overflow.**

*Description*

More than 256 processes are sharing the same page of swap.

*Action*

A copy has been made. No action is required.

*References*

**(os/swapalloc.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: swapdel - too few free pages**

*Description*

An attempt to delete a swap file failed because too little space would have remained.

*Action*

None.

*References*

**(os/swapalloc.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: swap space running out: needed *n* blocks**

*Description*

The system had to remove saved text sections of processes which were swapped out to provide enough swap space to swap out a new process.

*Action*

If this occurs frequently, run fewer simultaneous processes or expand system swap space.

*References*

(os/text.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: tune.t\_maxfc reduced to *n*.**

*Description*

The tunable parameter MAXFC was found to be greater than the system imposed limit. MAXFC has been automatically reduced to the limit.

*Action*

Correct kernel master file, reconfigure, and reboot when convenient.

*References*

(os/getpages.c)  
(/etc/master.d/kernel)

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: tune.t\_maxsc reduced to n.**

*Description*

The tunable parameter MAXSC was found to be greater than the system imposed limit. MAXSC has been automatically reduced to the limit.

*Action*

Correct kernel master file, reconfigure, and reboot when convenient.

*References*

**(os/getpages.c)**  
**(etc/master.d/kernel)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: useracc -couldn't lock page**

*Description*

Insufficient space is available to lock a user data page into memory making the system unable to service a read or write system call to a raw device.

*Action*

Reduce the system load, reduce the size of raw 1/0 buffer in the user program, or add more memory to the system.

*References*

**(os/probe.c)**

---

## WARNING Prefaced Messages

WARNING error messages indicate that the UNIX System may stop functioning if corrective action is not taken.

### *Message Displayed*

**WARNING: Cannot read time-of-day clock**  
**TRAP proc= n psw= n pc= n**

### *Description*

Successive reads of the time of day clock hardware have failed.

### *Action*

Set clock manually to desired time. If the problem persists, run system diagnostics or call your AT&T Service Representative or authorized dealer.

### *References*

=====

### *Message Displayed*

**WARNING: floppy disk Bad address returned from VTOP**

### *Description*

An address passed into the floppy disk driver **ioctl** routine has failed the virtual to physical translation. This failure was caused by the user program.

### *Action*

Log the error message, and reboot the system.

### *References*

**(io/if.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: floppy disk timeout: request flushed**

*Description*

This error message occurs when the floppy door is not shut, no floppy diskette is in the drive, or the drive has gone off-line.

*Action*

Check cable connections and the insertion of the floppy disk.

*References*

**(io/if.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hard disk: Bad sanity word in VTOC on drive n.**

*Description*

The Volume Table of Contents (VTOC) is either bad or the wrong version.

*Action*

Restore the hard disk from the restore floppy disks selecting the full restore option.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hard disk Bad sanity word on drive *n*.**

*Description*

The defect table on the hard disk must be rebuilt.

*Action*

Use the “defect” program on “devtools” or call your AT&T Service Representative or authorized dealer.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hard disk: cannot access sector *n*, head *n*, cylinder *n*, on drive *n***

*Description*

This message should only appear when a bad disk block is found. The hard disk error logger should report that this disk block is logged.

*Action*

To map this bad block, the user must be in single-user mode and execute the **hdefix** command.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hard disk: Cannot read defect map on drive *n***

*Description*

The defect map on the hard disk must be rebuilt.

*Action*

Use the "defect" program of "devtools" or call your AT&T Service Representative or authorized dealer.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hard disk cannot read sector 0 on drive *n***

*Description*

The defect table is bad. Sector 0 has drive specific information needed by firmware and software to access the disk.

*Action*

Try rebooting the system first. If it still cannot read sector 0, the disk must have the defects restored by running the program "defect" in the "devtool" package, and then restore the disk. If you do not have "devtools", you should call your AT&T Service Representative or authorized dealer.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hard disk Cannot read the VTOC on drive *n***

*Description*

The hard disk must be restored.

*Action*

Restore the hard disk from the restore floppy disks. If trouble persists, replace drive.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hard disk: cannot recal drive *n***

*Description*

This is probably a hardware problem with the disk drive.

*Action*

Replace disk drive.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hard disk Drive *n* is in the 1.0 layout. It can not be used until conversion is made to the current layout**

*Description*

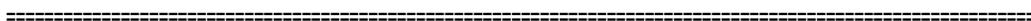
A conversion must be made to the current layout.

*Action*

Restore the hard disk using the “upgrade” option of the restore floppy disks. This conversion can be made by running “**fmthard**” UNIX System command from the floppy restore disk, from the first disk to the second disk on a two-disk configuration, or “devtools” “defect” program. If you do not have “devtools”, you should call your AT&T Service Representative or authorized dealer.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**



*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hard disk: Drive *n* not equipped**

*Description*

This is probably a hardware problem. The accessed drive number is not present or has become disconnected.

*Action*

If the drive is present, check cabling for loose connection. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hard disk drive *n* out of service**

*Description*

The drive must have gone off-line.

*Action*

Probably a hardware problem. Check cabling. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hard disk: partition *n* on drive *n* is marked read only**

*Description*

The disk partition being accessed is marked read only, and the disk request for that partition is write.

*Action*

If you wish to write it, the permissions in the VTOC must be changed. Use the **fmthard** command.

*References*

**(io/id.c)**

Consult the *AT&T 3B2 Computer System Administration Utilities Guide*.

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hard disk too little space allocated in driver for defect table on drive *n***

*Description*

The current UNIX System version cannot be used with the current disk configuration.

*Action*

To increase the space in the driver, the following files must be edited and the operating system rebuilt.

*Id.h:* Increase #define IDDEFSIZ and #define IDDEFCNT

*master.d/idisk:* Increase number value for iddefect(IDDEFSIZ) (%0x800).

*References*

**(io/id.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: HDE queue full, following report not logged**

*Description*

The hard disk error logger queue is full and can receive no more entries.

*Action*

Log that the message occurred. Save the error message output and manually add the reports to the disk error log. Consult the section on "Bad Block Handling Feature" of your System Administration Documentation.

*References*

**(io/hde.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: hdeeqd: major(ddev) = n (>=cdevcnt)**

*Description*

The hard disk error logger found a bad disk block and logged it.

*Action*

Log the error message and reboot the system. Make sure the major device number passed by the driver is valid.

*References*

**(io/hde.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: iget - inode table overflow**

*Description*

The inode table ran out of free slots. There were too many open or in use files at one time.

*Action*

Run fewer applications at the same time, reduce the number of simultaneous users, or increase the number of inode table entries.

*References*

**(os/iget.c)**  
**/etc/master.d/kernel**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: inode table overflow**

*Description*

The inode table is full, and the machine has to wait for an entry to be freed.

*Action*

If persistent, reconfigure system with a larger inode table (NINODE).

*References*

**(os/iget.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: Lost date and time**

*Description*

Successive reads of the time-of-day clock hardware have failed.

*Action*

Set clock manually to desired time. If the problem persists, run system diagnostics or call your AT&T Service Representative or authorized dealer.

*References*

**sysadm datetime**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: maunit: ERROR: string**

*Description*

Cannot init MAU.

*Action*

Run MAU diagnostics.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: mfree map overflow n. Lost n items at n**

*Description*

The free memory allocation map is full, and a request to free more memory has failed since an empty slot could not be located, or memory is fragmented so the piece to be freed does not connect with an existing map entry.

*Action*

If persistent, reconfigure system with a larger core map size (CMAPSIZ).

*References*

**(os/malloc.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: No kernel virtual space.**  
**size= n, mode= n, base= n**

*Description*

The kernel has run out of virtual address space.

*Action*

If this persists, take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/page.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: No swap space for exec args**

*Description*

Swap space is fully utilized.

*Action*

If this problem occurs frequently, either reduce the number of simultaneous processes or increase the swap area.

*References*

**(os/sys1.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: Null m\_mount in iget mp: n**

*Description*

Search of mount table found null inode pointer reference,

*Action*

If the error persists, reboot the UNIX System.

*References*

**(os/iget.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: out of swap space: needed n blocks**

*Description*

A process was left in memory because there was no room to swap it out. If room becomes available, it will be swapped out.

*Action*

This problem can be avoided by running fewer processes or expanding the swap area.

*References*

**(os/text.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: out of text**

*Description*

A request to execute a new process has failed due to a full process text table.

*Action*

If persistent, reconfigure system with increased text table limits (NTEXT).

*References*

**(os/tex.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: PORTS: EXPRESS QUEUE OVERLOAD: One entry lost**

*Description*

A PORTS queue entry may have been lost or the PORTS board may be insane.

*Action*

Log that the error message occurred. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(io/lla\_ppc.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: PORTS: FAULT - opcode= n, board n, subdev = n, bytecnt = n, buff address = n**

*Description*

An invalid PORTS opcode was encountered or the PORTS board may be insane.

*Action*

“Pump” the associated PORTS board. If a problem still exists, reboot the system.

*References*

**(io/ppc.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: PORTS: QFAULT - opcode= n, board n, subdev = n, bytecnt = n, buff address = n**

*Description*

The PORTS job queue is invalid. The PORTS board may be insane.

*Action*

“Pump” the associated PORTS board. If a problem still exists, reboot the system.

*References*

**(io/pp.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: PORTS: SYSGEN failure on board *n***

*Description*

The ports board or the firmware has gone insane.

*Action*

Log the error message, and reboot the system.

*References*

**(io/ppc.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: PORTS: timeout on drain board (*n*), port (*n*)**

*Description*

The ports board or the firmware has gone insane.

*Action*

Log the error message, and reboot the system.

*References*

**(io/ppc.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: PORTS: unknown completion code: *n***

*Description*

This is probably a hardware problem.

*Action*

Log the error message, and reboot the system.

*References*

**(io/ppc.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: PORTS: Unknown pump command: *n***

*Description*

This error message should never be seen.

*Action*

Log the error message, and reboot the system.

*References*

**(io/ppc.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: Region table overflow**

*Description*

Each text, data, stack, and shmem process segment requires one entry in the region table. Too many processes cause the table to overflow. The system call that tried for another region failed.

*Action*

Reduce the number of active processes or increase the number of region table entries (NREGION).

*References*

**(os/region.c)**  
**(/etc/master.d/kernel)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: Single-bit memory error at address 0xnnnnnnnn is always above 0x2,000,000**

*Description*

Single-bit memory error has occurred in memory. The computer will fix itself. To determine which board has the problem, use the **Memory Address Range** table (these are hexadecimal numbers). The shown addresses are the physical addresses of the boards.

The size of and the arrangement of the memory boards in your system will also have a bearing on the location of the error. For example, if you have the following memory boards in the following arrangement and a single-bit error occurred at address 0x21f4970, which board would have the problem?

**slot 1 1 Megabyte**

**slot 2 4 Megabyte**

**slot 3 2 Megabyte**

By referencing the Memory Address Range table, you can determine the address range for each board:

**slot 1 1 Megabyte 2000000 -- 20ffff**

**slot 2 4 Megabyte 2100000 -- 24ffff**

**slot 3 2 Megabyte 2500000 -- 26ffff**

The single-bit error occurred at address 21f4970; therefore, the problem is located on the 4-Megabyte memory board in slot 2. See the following table for a quick reference of memory address ranges.

Memory Address Ranges		
Memory Size	Address Range	
(Megabytes)	From	To
¼	2000000	203ffff
1	2000000	20ffffff
2	2100000	21ffffff
3	2200000	22ffffff
4	2300000	23ffffff
5	2400000	24ffffff
6	2500000	25ffffff
7	2600000	26ffffff
8	2700000	27ffffff
9	2800000	28ffffff
10	2900000	29ffffff
11	2a00000	2afffff
12	2b00000	2bfffff
13	2c00000	2cfffff
14	2d00000	2dfffff
15	2e00000	2efffff
16	2f00000	2ffffff

#### *Action*

None. The machine fixes itself. If the error keeps occurring, the memory board will have to be replaced. The file "/usr/adm/errlog" should be checked for recurrences of single bit errors at the same address (it may indicate a bad memory board).

#### *References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: str CRC hard disk error: maj/min= n/n**

*Description*

This message is generated as a result of the disk hardware detecting a checksum error on a block of data accessed from the disk media. This message is typically followed by a message from the hard disk error logger indicating that the bad block has been logged. Empirical evidence has shown that this problem could be caused by one of the following conditions:

- Unmapped defects on the disk media
- A power failure during a write operation to a particular sector on the disk media
- Hardware faults.

*Action*

In the case of media defects or a power failure, the bad block should be mapped using the **hddefix** command while in single-user mode. Hardware faults are usually characterized by persistent occurrences of this error message. Check for obvious problems such as loose or faulty cables.

*References*

**(io/hde.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: str on bad dev n(8)**

*Description*

This message appears if the file system runs out of space.

*Action*

Clean up file system. Delete files no longer required or move to floppy. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/prf.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: Thermal overload shutdown**

*Description*

The system has detected a thermal overload via the sensor on the power supply. As a result, it will enter soft power mode and gracefully powerdown the system.

*Action*

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: too few HDE equipped disk slots  
Bad block handling skipped for maj/min= n/n**

*Description*

If more disks are added than the system allows, change the tunable parameter set by the HDE logger.

*Action*

Log the error message, and reboot the system.

*References*

**(io/hde.c) sysadm datetime**

---

# PANIC Prefaced Messages

Error messages are issued for errors severe enough that the UNIX System must stop. The cause is usually a hardware problem or kernel software bug. Following a PANIC, a system crash dump should be taken, if possible, before proceeding. If power cycle is required to regain control of the machine, a crash dump is not required. Instead, `/etc/errdump` should be executed to determine the cause of the PANIC.

As in most sophisticated computer systems, “crashes” (PANICS) will occasionally occur and should not cause much concern. If a particular PANIC occurs repeatedly (or predictably), you should seek help.

## *Message Displayed*

**PANIC: blkdev**

## *Description*

The major device number of a block type device exceeds the number of block device drivers generated in the system. The system description file may be incorrect or a modified driver may have caused the error.

## *Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode and use the **sysdump** command. **Reboot the system.**

## *References*

**(io/bio.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: bumpcnt - region count list overflow.**

*Description*

The system ran out of region count entries.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/getpages.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Call to internal routine of uninstalled package**

*Description*

An internal routine was called for an optional package that was never installed. This version of the UNIX System has been built incorrectly.

*Action*

Rebuild the UNIX System with the missing module.

*References*

**(os/trap.c)**

*Message Displayed***PANIC: cannot expand TEXT with swap***Description*

A request for text growth was rejected since process text cannot be expanded as the data or stack can.

*Action*

This indicates a bug in the kernel. After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References***(os/slp.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed***PANIC: cannot mount root***Description*

An Input/Output (I/O) error occurred while the system was trying to mount the root file system. The error is either hardware related or the root file system is improperly specified, that is, a non-equipped device.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system. If the reboot fails, do a partial restore from the core floppy disks.

*References***(os/sys3.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: data size error in swapin**

*Description*

The size of the swapped-in process data section is not the same size that was swapped out.

*Action*

This indicates a bug in the system kernel code or a hardware malfunction on swap size. After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/slp.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: devtab**

*Description*

The list header for the chain of buffers attached to the block type device cannot be found. The system description file may be incorrect or a modified driver may have caused the error.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. **Reboot the system.**

*References*

**(io/bio.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: floppy disk bad address returned from VTOP**

*Description*

An address has failed the virtual to physical translation in the floppy disk driver. The address acquired from the system buffer cache transferring is not correct.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. **Reboot the system.**

*References*

**(os/if.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: getpages - pbremove**

*Description*

The kernel was attempting to remove a page from the page cache but could not find it in the cache. This is probably a software bug.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/getpages.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: hard disk Bad address returned by VTOP**

*Description*

An address has failed the virtual to physical translation in the floppy disk driver. The address acquired from the system buffer cache transferring is not correct.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/id.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: iget - mounted on inode not in mount table.**

*Description*

An inode has a mount flag set, but it is not in the mount table. This is probably a software bug.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/iget.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Illegal SIT counter selected**

*Description*

An illegal command was passed to the interval timer access routine. This is caused by corrupted main memory or system hardware malfunction.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

(os/machdep.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: i/o error in swap**

*Description*

An access error occurred on the swap device. The device controller could cause the error requiring hardware service.

*Action*

Check the hard disk error log. After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

(io/bio.c)

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: iput - bad mount count**

*Description*

The count of the number of inodes in use on a partition file system is incorrect. This is probably a software bug.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

(os/iget.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: iupdat - fifo iaddress > 2^24**

*Description*

The block number for the inode is greater than the allowed value.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

(os/iget.c)

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: iupdat - iaddress > 2^24**

*Description*

The block number for the inode is greater than the allowed value.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/iget.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: KERNEL BUS TIMEOUT**

*Description*

A bus request by the system was not fulfilled within the allotted time.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/trap.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: KERNEL DATA ALIGNMENT ERROR**

*Description*

The system software attempted to execute an instruction using a pointer in referencing a half word or full word of data operand. This is normally caused by a kernel bug or a spurious bus error.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

References

**(os/trap.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: KERNEL MMU FAULT *str***

*Description*

An MMU fault has occurred during execution of an instruction while in the kernel mode. This is most frequently caused by a kernel code bug using an out-of-range address.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

References

**(os/trap.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: KERNEL MMU FAULT *n***

*Description*

A bus request by the system was not fulfilled within the allotted time.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/trap.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: KERNEL MODE FAULT, FT= *n*, ISC= *n***

*Description*

The processor unexpectedly registered an error identified by *fault type* (FT) and *internal state code* (ISC).

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/trap.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: KERNEL MODE *str* FAULT**

*Description*

The processor unexpectedly registered the error given by *str*. These errors are detected by the module and are listed in fault type class 3.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/trap.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: kernel process stack exception**

*Description*

A stack fault caused a memory fault. This is normally caused by use of an invalid stack pointer or physical hardware fault.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/trap.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Krnlflt returned to k\_trap.**

*Description*

This is an erroneous message.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/trap.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: kseg - ptmemall failed**

*Description*

When memory space was needed, it was not available for the kernel or the driver.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/mmgt.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: loadstbl - bad section id**

*Description*

An invalid section number was passed to LOADSTBL. This is probably a kernel bug.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/sdt.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: loadstbl - segment table too short.**

*Description*

The segment table is too short to map the entire region. This is probably a kernel bug.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/sdt.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: main - copyout of icode failed**

*Description*

The kernel was not able to copy the assembly code which is used to start up */etc/init*.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/main.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: main - swapadd failed**

*Description*

The kernel was not able to attach to the first swap area.

*Action*

Check for unavailable swap area on the boot disk.

*References*

**(os/main.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: microbus timeout interrupt 0xnnnnnnnn**

*Description*

Microbus timed out.

*Action*

Check boards in microbus and reseal them. If the problem persists, the hardware may be bad.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Multiple-bit error interrupt at 0xnnnnnnnn**

*Description*

A multiple-bit memory error occurred. If this occurs repeatedly, the hardware requires servicing. This was possibly caused by dirty memory card connectors.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system down to firmware mode. Run the system board diagnostic phases for the Random Access Memory (RAM) cards. If diagnostics fail, the RAM cards need servicing.

*References*

---

*Message Displayed***PANIC: newproc — fork failed***Description*

The kernel was not able to create one of the kernel processes while booting.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot. Check the tunable parameters.

*References*

**(os/fork.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed***PANIC: newproc — noprocs***Description*

The kernel ran out of process table slots while creating kernel processes upon booting.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot. Check the value of NPROC.

*References*

**(os/fork.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: no fs**

*Description*

The incore super block of a mounted file system cannot be found.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

(os/allot.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: no imt**

*Description*

Amount point was not found in the system mount table when trying to traverse a file system boundary.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

(os/iget.c)

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: no procs**

*Description*

A process table entry cannot be found during a process fork when it is known that an entry is available.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/slp.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: not a valid root**

*Description*

The root file system super block magic value is incorrect. Either the root device is improperly specified or the file system has been destroyed.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/sys3.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: pinsert - pinsert dup**

*Description*

The kernel was attempting to add a page to the page cache, but the page already existed in the cache. This is probably a kernel bug.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/page.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: pir queue overflow**

*Description*

The program interrupt request queue has lost requests,

*Action*

Increase the size of the queue, which is specified in `pircount` in `/etc/master.d/pir`

*References*

*Message Displayed***PANIC: procdup() problem***Description*

An inconsistency has occurred between the “parent” process and the “child” process text size. This indicates either a bug in the kernel source code or a hardware error on text size calculation.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

(os/machdep.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: process exception, proc = 0xn, pcbp = 0xn.**

*Description*

The system took a process exception while in the kernel of an interrupt handler. The “proc” variable is the pointer to the process table entry for the current process. The “pcbp” variable points to the current pcb.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot. If it recurs, this possibly could be bad hardware or a kernel bug.

*References*

(os/trap.c)

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: process exception, user = 0xn**

*Description*

Accessing a process control area caused a memory fault. Usually, this is caused by a kernel bug which uses an invalid Process Control Block (PCB) pointer physical hardware fault on memory access.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

(os/trap.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Sanity timeout**

*Description*

The system sanity timer has expired. This is probably due to a loop in a program running at 1p115.

*Action*

Examine crash dump to determine implicated program.

*References*

**Crash Analysis Manual**

*Message Displayed***PANIC: setrq - proc on q.***Description*

The kernel was attempting to add a process to the run queue, but the process was found to be on the queue already.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References***(os/slp.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed***PANIC: shmslp: swap n size n count n valid n***Description*

An internal inconsistency was detected in the data retrieved by the shared memory driver. A PANIC condition is generated to prevent further system degradation.

*Action*

Log that the message occurred, Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References***(io/shm.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: srmount - cannot mount root**

*Description*

The kernel was not able to mount the root file system while booting.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot. Check the Volume Table of Contents (VTOC) on the disk.

*References*

(os/sys3.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: srmount - not a valid root**

*Description*

The root file system being mounted during boot did not have the correct "magic number."

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot. Check the VTOC. Boot from another disk and check (**fsck**) root.

*References*

(os/sys3.c)

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: svirtophys - movtrw failed.**

*Description*

The **movtrw** instruction failed to convert a virtual address to a physical address. This could be a driver problem.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot. Check the address and verify that it is within range.

*References*

**(os/machdep.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: swapin lost text**

*Description*

The shared text table entry pointer is zero or an attempt was made to link to the text owner process. This indicates a kernel bug in the text link/unlink code.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/slp.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: swapseg - i/o error in swap**

*Description*

An I/O error occurred during a transfer to or from the swap area. This is possibly a disk hardware problem.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot. The disk hardware should be checked if the problem persists.

*References*

**(os/physio.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: sys3b - DELMEM premove failed**

*Description*

An attempt to remove memory from available system memory has failed. This is possibly a kernel bug.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot. Do not attempt to remove so much memory.

*References*

**(os/sys3b.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: SYSTEM ALIGNMENT ERROR INTERRUPT**

*Description*

The system software attempted to execute an instruction using an odd pointer in referencing a half word or full word data operand. This is usually caused by a kernel bug or system spurious bus error.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/trap.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: SYSTEM BUS TIME OUT INTERRUPT**

*Description*

A bus request by the system was not fulfilled within the allotted time. Usually, this is caused by defective memory or a kernel reference to a non-equipped device address.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump command**. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/trap.d)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: SYSTEM PARITY ERROR INTERRUPT (in trap)**

*Description*

A memory parity error occurred. If this occurs repeatedly, the hardware requires servicing. This was possibly caused by dirty memory card connectors.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/trap.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: text size error in swapin**

*Description*

The size of the swapped-in process text section is not the same size of swapped-out text. This indicates a bug in the system kernel code or a hardware malfunction on swap size.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/slp.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Timeout table overflow**

*Description*

The queue for “timeout” requests has overflowed while attempting to add another entry.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system. The size of the call-out table (calls) must be increased in the system description file.

*References*

**(os/clock.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: total size error in swapin**

*Description*

The computed size of the entire process swapped in is not the same as that swapped out.

*Action*

This indicates a bug in the system kernel code or a hardware malfunction on swap size. After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/slp.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: trap recursion**

*Description*

A trap occurred while executing within the system trap handler. This indicates either consistent hardware failure or kernel text memory has been overwritten by a bad read request to an I/O device.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system. Check the software drivers.

*References*

**(os/trap.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: uballoc — ptmemall failed for u-block**

*Description*

The system failed to allocate a page table for a user area. Space for user page tables is reserved in “proc” structure.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/fork.c)**

---

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Unexpected user stack fault, ISC = *n*.**

*Description*

A user stack fault occurred which was neither a stack bound or page fault. This is probably due to an interrupt vector ID fetch fault.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot. Check the interrupt vector table (beginning at virtual location 140) and the hardware configuration.

*References*

**(os/trap.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: unknown level in cmd\_err (level= *n*, msg= *str*)**

*Description*

The common error software was invoked to process an error but was given an invalid error severity level. This problem is secondary; the original problem is given by *str*.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode and use the **sysdump** command.  
**Reboot the system.**

*References*

**(os/prf.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Unknown NMI**

*Description*

The system has generated a Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI), without any of the NMI source signals being active.

*Action*

Log the occurrence. If repeated, contact your AT&T Service Representative or authorized dealer.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: Unknown level 15 interrupt**

*Description*

The system has requested a level 15 interrupt without any of the level 15 control signals being active.

*Action*

Log occurrences. If repeated, contact your AT&T Service Representative or authorized dealer.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: vfault — bad dbd\_type**

*Description*

The page being faulted is not of the type recognized: demand fill, demand zero, in file, on swap.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/fault.c)**

---

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: xalloc - bad magic**

*Description*

An invalid magic number was found in an *a.out* header during an **exec** system call. This should have been detected earlier by the kernel, so there may be a bug in the kernel.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

**(os/text.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: xalloc lost text**

*Description*

A pointer to the process text table points to a bad address. This can be caused by a bug in the text table allocation/dealloc code.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/text.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: xswap() current process 0xn**

*Description*

The swap-out process has been called with a process table address pointing to its own entry. This indicates an error in the swap selection code.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode and use the **sysdump** command. Reboot the system.

*References*

**(os/text.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: xswap error**

*Description*

An illegal operation was passed to the xswap function. This indicates a kernel code bug possibly using an incorrect defined constant.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode and use the **sysdump** command, Reboot the system.

*References*

(os/text.c)

---

## General

The Alarm Interface Circuit (AIC) card is part of the Remote Management Package feature for the AT&T 3B2 Computer. This feature allows administrative and maintenance operations to be performed on a 3B2 Computer from a remote location. The following error messages indicate possible problems with your computer or AIC card.

---

## Error Messages (AIC)

### *Message Displayed*

**PANIC: AIC SANITY TIMEOUT**

### *Description*

The system was in a state where the system daemon "cron" could not execute needed system level processes.

### *Action*

Reboot the system and verify "cron" has started.

### *References*

=====

### *Message Displayed*

**PANIC: AIC AC FAILURE & LOW BATTERY**

### *Description*

The AIC board has received an AC-failure and low UPS battery condition.

### *Action*

Wait until power returns, power up the system and recharge UPS battery.

### *References*

---

## General

This chapter contains the error codes that are created and displayed by the Cartridge Tape Controller (CTC) Utilities. The error codes are stored in the file `/usr/include/sys/ct.h`. There are additional error codes found in `/usr/include/sys/errno.h`. Information on the `errno.h` error codes can be found in the **intro(2)** manual page of the *AT&T 3B2 Computer Programmer Reference Manual*.

The messages are divided into severity classes and listed alphabetically as presented in the “Severity Classes” and the “Error Message Descriptions” sections of Chapter 1. Any messages NOT included in a severity class will be found at the end of the chapter.

### Numbered **NOTICE** Message Displayed

The following is an example of the “numbered” CTC NOTICE error messages that will be displayed on the console terminal. The number at the end of the message is used as the reference for the error message. Since all “numbered” CTC NOTICE error messages (error number 215 being an exception) are the same except for the error number, the “*Message Displayed*” section is insignificant.

NOTICE: CTC Access Error: Consult the Error Message Section of the 3B2 Computer Cartridge Tape Utilities Guide (error num= *2nn*)

### Repumping CTC

Many of the corrective actions for CTC errors involve “repumping” the CTC firmware. The command to repump the CTC firmware is as follows:

```
/etc/pump/dev/rSA/ctape?/lib/pump/ctc
```

where: The (?) is the number of the CTC  
(such as, `ctape1` for the first CTC).

If the error condition still exists, reboot the system. If the error persists, remove and reinstall the Cartridge Tape Utilities software.

---

## Error Messages (CTC)

### *Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=200**)

### *Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

### *Description*

Access to the device is blocked because a special control function (ioctl -open) has exclusive access. This condition will occur if the tape unit is being used to do a backup/restore or format operation.

### *Action*

Wait for either of these operations to complete, then retry.

### *References*

=====

### *Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=201**)

### *Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

### *Description*

This condition occurs when the CTC board fails to complete its initialization and is left in an insane state.

### *Action*

Repump the CTC firmware.

### *References*

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=202**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition occurs when it is detected that the CTC board is not operating properly and is then marked unavailable.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=203**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition occurs when an attempt is made to do an operation on the CTC subdevice (such as, cartridge tape drive or floppy disk drive) that is not connected to the CTC board.

*Action*

Check hardware configuration for proper subdevices.

*References*

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=204**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition shows that a software routine failed to execute properly.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=205**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition shows that read/write access from the CTC board to the subdevice is blocked. This condition will not occur under normal operating conditions.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware.

*References*

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=206**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

Cartridge tape in subdevice is write protected or mounted read-only.

*Action*

Remove write protection from media or mount in read/write mode.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=207**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition occurs when attempts are made to write to a cartridge tape that has run out of available space.

*Action*

Retry on cartridge tape with adequate space.

*References*

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=208**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

The Volume Table of Contents (VTOC) on the cartridge tape is not detected as sane. This may be a result of the cartridge tape needing to be re-tensioned.

*Action*

Remove tape from drive and reinsert tape into drive and wait for re-tensioning pass to complete. Retry operation. If failure condition recurs, reformat cartridge tape.

**Warning: Reformatting tape will destroy data stored on the cartridge tape.**

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=209**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

The physical descriptor sector on the cartridge tape is not detected as sane. This may be a result of the cartridge tape needing to be re-tensioned.

*Action*

Remove tape from drive, reinsert tape into drive, and wait for re-tensioning pass to complete. Retry operation. If failure condition recurs, reformat cartridge tape.

Warning: Reformatting tape will destroy data stored on the cartridge tape.

*References*

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=210**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition occurs when a software routine fails to function properly. This condition will not occur under normal operating conditions.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=211**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition occurs when an attempt is made to access the CTC board while a cartridge tape or floppy disk is being formatted.

*Action*

Wait for format operation to complete, then retry.

*References*

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=212**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition occurs when the CTC board failed to complete a task in the time allotted.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=213**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition shows a CTC board hardware failure.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware.

*References*

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=214**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

The device was not ready for access.

*Action*

Try again.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=215**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

**CTC n - cartridge tape - could not  
read stream n, segment n, sector n, status= 0xnn  
read stream n, segment n, sector n, status= 0xnn**

*Description*

Attempt to read or write to cartridge tape has failed.

*Action*

Try again. If repeated failures occur, re-tension cartridge tape by removing and reinserting cartridge tape into the tape drive. If condition persists, it may be because of a bad cartridge tape.

*References*

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=216**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition occurs when an attempt is made to write to a write protected cartridge tape.

*Action*

Remove write protection from cartridge tape.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=217**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition occurs when a stream request exceeds the 15.5 kilobyte limit. This condition will not occur under normal conditions.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware.

*References*

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=218**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition occurs when the software detects a bad open flag and cannot determine the read/write direction. This condition will not occur under normal conditions.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware.

*References*

=====

*Error Number*

<CTC error message> (**error num=219**)

*Message Displayed*

(See page one of this chapter.)

*Description*

This condition occurs when an attempt is made to do an operation on media that is not present in the subdevice.

*Action*

Put cartridge tape in tape drive.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: CTC driver queue count wrong on CTC n!**

*Description*

The firmware queue count indicates job(s) pending. The CTC driver state indicates that no jobs are pending and all jobs have been completed or vice-versa. In either case, there is an inconsistency between the firmware and driver queue count.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: ctpen: Driver-Firmware have confused open states on CTC n (n)**

*Description*

The driver and firmware do not agree on the state of the device attached to the CTC board. The driver has the device marked as "open" while the firmware has the device marked as "closed" or vice-versa.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware. There is a strong possibility that file system corruption may occur if a file system was mounted on the device as a result of this condition. Check the appropriate file system with the **fsck** command after a successful repump.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: Schedule preventive maintenance for CTC *n* —  
Failure to clean the tape drive will lead to data loss.**

*Description*

The cartridge tape drive keeps track of how much time it has been in motion (actually spinning a tape). This is referred to as the drive usage count. This error message is displayed when the drive usage count reaches a certain limit, meaning it is time to clean the tape drive.

*Action*

Clean the cartridge tape drive and reset the usage counter.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: The cartridge tape in drive *n* is wearing out.  
Please replace it as soon as possible.  
It has an estimated life of 2 more backups.  
Failure to replace the tape cartridge will  
lead to data loss.**

*Description*

Cartridge tapes may only be used a limited number of times before the tape is considered unreliable. This number is defined as “pass count” when the cartridge tape is formatted. The cartridge tape being used has almost reached the maximum number of passes (pass count).

*Action*

Replace the cartridge tape with a newer tape.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: ctcontig vtop failed**

*Description*

Virtual to physical address translation has failed and caused a PANIC.

*Action*

After the panic completes, take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**PANIC: ctcontig vtop is insane**

*Description*

Virtual to physical address translation has failed and caused a PANIC.

*Action*

Take the system to the firmware mode, use the **sysdump** command, and reboot.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: CTC n: Bad vtop on ctpmpdata - n**

*Description*

An error was encountered while attempting to convert a virtual address to a physical address.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware. If condition persists, reboot the UNIX Operating System.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: CTC n: Pump dld call failed! (n,n,n)**

*Description*

Attempt to download pump code failed.

*Action*

Attempt to repump the CTC firmware. If the repump fails, check the hardware. The CTC card may need to be replaced.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: CTC *n*; Pump dld copyin failed! (*n,n*)**

*Description*

Attempt to download pump code failed.

*Action*

Attempt to repump the CTC firmware. If the repump fails, check the hardware. The CTC card may need to be replaced.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: CTC *n*: Unknown pump command: *n***

*Description*

Attempt to download pump code failed.

*Action*

Attempt to repump the CTC firmware. If the repump fails, check the hardware. The CTC card may need to be replaced.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctimjob: CTC *n* timeout  
flushing work queue and taking off line!**

*Description*

The system is not able to communicate with CTC card *n*. The firmware did not complete the job within the allotted 8 minutes.

*Action*

Repump the CTC *n* firmware. Resubmit the associated job.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctint: CTC *n* timeout  
flushing work queue and taking off line!**

*Description*

A spurious interrupt was received from an unknown source which caused a driver time-out. CTC *n* is no longer accessible.

*Action*

Repump the CTC *n* firmware. If these error messages occur frequently, there may be a hardware fault.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctint: case not\_init on CTC n**

*Description*

The CTC firmware was not properly initialized.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctint: completion queue empty on CTC n**

*Description*

A spurious interrupt was received from an unknown source.

*Action*

No action is required. Monitor the situation and if the condition occurs frequently, repump the CTC firmware.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctinti CTC n faulted, taking off line!**

*Description*

The CTC card detected a fault condition and is reporting the situation to the system.

*Action*

Log the error and repump the CTC firmware. If the repump fails, the board should be replaced.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctint: NULL ctjob on CTC n! (Close - n)**

*Description*

The CTC firmware has returned a corrupted internal job ID to the CTC driver. The card is taken off-line and all remaining jobs are NOT completed. The current job will be hung permanently until the firmware is repumped.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware and resubmit the job that the driver was currently working on (the one which was hung).

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctint: NULL ctjob on CTC n! (Format - n)**

*Description*

The CTC firmware has returned a corrupted internal job ID to the CTC driver. The card is taken off-line and the formatting job completed with an error code. No other jobs are pending.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware and resubmit the job that the driver was currently working on (the one which had the error).

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctint: NULL ctjob on CTC n! (R/W - n)**

*Description*

The CTC firmware has returned a corrupted internal job ID to the CTC driver. The card is taken off-line and all remaining jobs are NOT completed. The current job will be hung permanently until the firmware is repumped.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware and resubmit the job that the driver was currently working on (the one which was hung).

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctint: NULL ctjob->prodic on CTC n! (R/W - n)**

*Description*

The CTC firmware has returned a corrupted UNIX System job ID to the CTC driver. The card is taken off-line and all remaining jobs are NOT completed. The current job will be hung permanently until the firmware is repumped.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware and resubmit the job that the driver was currently working on (the one which was hung).

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctint: unknown opcode (n) on CTC n!**

*Description*

Simply note occurrence and track any future occurrences.

*Action*

If problem persists, repump the CTC firmware. This problem could hang a job on a CTC card.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctint: unknown value from cq\_stat on CTC n! (n)**

*Description*

The CTC driver cannot determine the status of the completion queue for the CTC card.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctopen: Bad vtop on ct\_board.ct\_vtoc - n**

*Description*

An error was encountered while attempting to convert a virtual address to a physical memory address.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware. If error condition persists, reboot the system.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctopen: Bad vtop on ct\_board.pdsect - n**

*Description*

An error was encountered while attempting to convert a virtual address to a physical memory address.

*Action*

Repump the CTC firmware. If error condition persists, reboot the system.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctsetup: Bad vtop buf. addr. on CTC n**

*Description*

Virtual to physical address translation has failed. The problem indicates a memory map problem.

*Action*

Retry request. If failures continue to occur, reboot the UNIX System.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctstrategy: partition *n* on board *n* sub\_dev *n* marked read only**

*Description*

An attempt to “write” to a partition failed because the partition was marked “read-only.”

*Action*

If writing to the partition is necessary, modify the VTOC to make the partition writable.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: ctud\_ctim: Can't update NVRAM controller pass count on CTC *n***

*Description*

The CTC driver cannot read/write the pass count stored in the NVRAM.

*Action*

Try to recover by rebooting the system. If problem still exists, have the system board checked out.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**ctcinfo: cannot open /dev/rSA/ctape n, errno = 215**

*Description*

The tape in the cartridge tape drive is not formatted. Therefore, the attempt to extract information about tape using the **ctcinfo** command or its simple administration derivative failed.

*Action*

Format the tape.

*References*

---

## General

The Multiprocessor Enhancement (MPB) Card in essence gives you a second processing center like the one located on the 3B2/600 system board. It provides you with a second CPU, MMU, and MAU allowing the computer to process more information faster.

---

## Error Messages (MPB)

### *Message Displayed*

**PANIC: MPB hung**

### *Description*

Occurs when the system board detects that the coprocessor is hung.

### *Action*

Run diagnostics on the multiprocessor board.

### *References*

---

## General

This chapter includes the error messages associated with the Network Interface Configuration Table. All AT&T 3B2 Computers with the Release 2.1 Version 1 3BNET Utilities are added to the configuration tables of other 3B2 Computers also having the Release 2.1 Version 1 of the utilities. This occurs as each system becomes active on the network.

---

## Network Interface Add Node (niaddnode)

### *Message Displayed*

**3BNET administration is not active on this node**

### *Description*

Self-explanatory.

### *Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

### *References*

=====

### *Message Displayed*

**Cannot open network port to request node addition**

### *Description*

Self-explanatory.

### *Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

### *References*

*Message Displayed*

**Cannot determine operational status of 3BNET on this node**

*Description*

Self-explanatory.

*Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Node already exists in configuration table**

*Description*

Self-explanatory.

*Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**Configuration table is full, cannot add node**

*Description*

Self-explanatory.

*Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Unknown response to request for node addition**

*Description*

Self-explanatory,

*Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**No response to request for node addition**

*Description*

Self-explanatory. Requested machine does not respond.

*Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Cannot configure network port to request node addition**

*Description*

Self-explanatory.

*Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**Failure on attempt to request node addition**

*Description*

Self-explanatory.

*Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required,

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Physical Network Address must be 12 hexadecimal digits**

*Description*

Self-explanatory.

*Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

*References*

---

# Network Interface Audit (niaudit)

## *Message Displayed*

**Must have superuser privileges to execute "niaudit"**

## *Description*

Self-explanatory.

## *Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

## *References*

=====

## *Message Displayed*

**3BNET daemon audit is disabled (date)**

## *Description*

Self-explanatory.

## *Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

## *References*

*Message Displayed*

**Nistat failed: daemon audit abandoned: (date)**

*Description*

Self-explanatory.

*Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**3BNET restart failed (date)**

*Description*

Self-explanatory.

*Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

*References*

---

# Network Interface Exchange Password (niexpf)

## *Message Displayed*

**Must have superuser privileges to execute “niexpf”**

## *Description*

Self-explanatory.

## *Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

## *References*

---

# Network Interface Stop (nistop)

## *Message Displayed*

**Must have superuser privileges to execute "nistop"**

## *Description*

Self-explanatory.

## *Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

## *References*

---

## Network Interface Table (nitable)

*Message Displayed*

**Configuration file does not exist on this node**

*Description*

Self-explanatory.

*Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required.

*References*

=====

*MessageDisplayed*

**Configuration table is empty**

*Description*

self-explanatory.

*Action*

The system shows cause to panic, but no specific action is required. Use "niaddnode" to internodes.

*References*

---

## General

The following error messages are for the PORTS and EPORTS feature cards. The PORTS error messages indicate any changes in the status of the PORTS entries or permissions. These errors occur when there is not enough space to allocate for memory and/or whenever files cannot be opened or created.

The EPORTS (Enhanced Ports) Driver error messages are displayed when problems occur with the EPORTS Driver software. These error messages may also result from a problem with the EPORTS card itself. The following section defines these error messages and gives a description and action to take.

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# PORTS Error Messages

## *Message Displayed*

**/etc/inittab cannot be opened for reading and writing. Please call your local service representative.**

## *Description*

Self-explanatory.

## *Action*

Manually make all device files and /etc/inittab entries; check the permissions on /etc/inittab.

## *References*

---

## *Message Displayed*

**Ports: Cannot open /dev directory. Error n: See UNIX System User's Manual -Intro(2).**

## *Description*

Self-explanatory.

## *Action*

Manually make all device files and /etc/inittab entries; check the permissions on /etc/inittab.

## *References*

*Message Displayed*

**Ports: Error *n* - Wasn't able to create a temporary file.**

*Description*

Self-explanatory.

*Action*

Manually make all device files and /etc/inittab entries.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Ports: Not enough space to allocate memory**

*Description*

Self-explanatory.

*Action*

Manually make all device files and /etc/inittab entries.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**Ports: Sys3b call to get edt table failed. Call your local service representative.**

*Description*

Self-explanatory.

*Action*

Manually make all device files and /etc/inittab entries.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: PORTS : QFAULT-- opcode = *n*, board = *brd\_id*, subdev = *dev\_id*, byte count = *n*,  
buffer address = *buf\_addr***

*Description*

“QFAULT” is an error code received from PORTS pumpware.

*Action*

Repump the board. If the problem still exists, reboot the operating system.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING : PORTS : FAULT -- opcode = n, board = brd\_id, subdev = dev\_id, byte count = n, buffer address = buf\_addr**

*Description*

“FAULT” is an error code received from PORTS pumpware.

*Action*

Repump the board. If the problem still exists, run diagnostics and reboot the system.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING : PORTS : unknown completion code**

*Description*

The PORTS pumpware returned a completion code that the PORTS driver does not recognize.

*Action*

Repump the board.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING : PORTS : unknown pump command and cmd\_code**

*Description*

The PORTS driver received an unrecognizable pump command.

*Action*

Check the applications program that is issuing the pump command.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING : PORTS : SYSGEN failure on board *brd\_id***

*Description*

The PORTS driver is not able to system generate the board.

*Action*

Repump the PORTS board.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING : PORTS : TIMEOUT \*\*\* SYSGEN failure on board *brd-id***

*Description*

The PORTS driver timed out on a system generation attempt.

*Action*

Repump the PORTS board.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING : PORTS : EXPRESS QUEUE OVERFLOW : ONE ENTRY LOST**

*Description*

An express job is lost due to too many express requests.

*Action*

None.

*References*

---

# EPORTS Error Messages

## *Message Displayed*

**WARNING: EPORTS: EXPRESS BLOCK QUEUE OVERFLOW: ONE ENTRY LOST**

## *Description*

An express job of type block is lost due to too many block requests.

## *Action*

No action.

## *References*

=====

## *Message Displayed*

**WARNING: EPORTS: EXPRESS QUEUE OVERFLOW:ONE ENTRY LOST**

## *Description*

Anon-block express job is lost due to too many express requests.

## *Action*

No action

## *References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: EPORTS: FAULT -- opcode = n, board = brd\_id, subdev = dev\_id, byte count = n, buffer address = n**

**WARNING EPORTS n, FAULT OPCODE -- Taking board out of service!!!**

*Description*

“FAULT” is an error code received from EPORTS pumpware. The board is reset and further communication with the board is denied.

*Action*

Repump the board and kill all processes associated with the board.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: EPORTS: QFAULT -- opcode = n, board = brd-id, subdev = dev\_id, byte count = n, buffer address = n**

*Description*

“QFAULT” is an error code received from EPORTS pumpware.

*Action*

Repump the board and kill all processes associated with the board. If the problem still exists, reboot the operating system.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: EPORTS n SANITY FAILURE -- Taking board out of service!!!**

*Description*

The EPORTS driver has determined that the board is insane. The board is reset and any further communications to the board are not recognized.

*Action*

Repump the board and kill all processes associated with the board.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: EPORTS: SYSGEN failure on board n**

*Description*

The EPORTS driver is not able to system generate the board.

*Action*

Repump the board and kill all processes associated with the board.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: EPORTS: TIMEOUT \*\*\* SYSGEN failure on board *n***

*Description*

The EPORTS driver timed out on a system generation attempt.

*Action*

Repump the board and kill all processes associated with the board.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: EPORTS: UNKNOWN COMPLETION CODE *n***

*Description*

The EPORTS pumpware returned a completion code that the EPORTS driver does not recognize.

*Action*

Repump the board and kill all processes associated with the board.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: EPORTS: Unknown pump command *n***

*Description*

The EPORTS driver received an unrecognizable pump command.

*Action*

Check the application program that is issuing the pump command.

*References*

---

# General

The SCSI Disk Driver error messages are displayed when problems occur with the SCSI Disk Driver software. These error messages may also result from a problem with the hard disk itself. The following section defines some of these error messages and gives a description and action to take.

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# SD00 Disk Driver Error Messages

## *Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: SD00:** *string:* **hard disk drive *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*, slice *n*.**

## *Description*

This is a notice from the kernel through the driver.

## *Action*

See notice actions from the kernel.

## *References*

(sd00.c)

=====

## *Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: SD00:** **The number of external major numbers (*n*) does not match the number of boards (*n*).**

## *Description*

The number of major numbers supplied by lboot does not match the number of boards specified by lboot. This should never be seen on a sane system.

## *Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

## *References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Initialization failed for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*, job not accepted by sdi\_icmd.**

*Description*

The SD00 initialization routine could not send a job to the SCSI driver interface. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Initialization failed, block not released by sdi\_freeblk.**

*Description*

The SD00 initialization routine could not free up the SCSI control block it was using to do test unit ready 's. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Partition *n* on drive *n*, tc *n*, slot *n* is marked read only.**

*Description*

A user tried to write to a read only partition.

*Action*

Don't try to write to a read only partition. Change partition to read/write.

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Unexpected failure returned by sdi\_freeblk for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The sdi\_freeblk routine returned an error which means it could not free up the SCSI control block for a job. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00 Unexpected job completion from disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The sd00\_waitint interrupt routine was called before the job was assigned a completion code. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Invalid pointer returned by SDI interrupt routine.**

*Description*

The pointer returned to the SD00 interrupt routine has been corrupted. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Bad status (0xn) returned from sdi for disk n, tc n, slot n.**

*Description*

A status other than check condition was returned from the target controller, for example, a busy status (0x8).

*Action*

This should only happen when the user is doing something illegal like formatting a disk while reading/writing another disk under the same target controller. If this is seen very rarely (less than once a month) no action is required. If it is seen more often than this, determine what the user is doing wrong. Two first guesses would be the use of **format** and the use of **hdefix** (both should be used in single-user mode only).

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Drive not ready: error (0xn) on slot n, tc n, drive n.**

*Description*

The target controller returned a drive not ready in response to a check condition. This implies the disk drive or power cabling has gone bad.

*Action*

Run diagnostics Phase 23. If diagnostics pass, reboot the system. If the problem is repeated, the cabling or power supply should be suspected to be faulty. Replace one at a time and see if the problem is repeated. If the problem persists, replace the disk.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Cannot access block %d on slot n, tc n, drive n, error (0xn).**

*Description*

The target controller encountered a bad block during a read or a write. There should be a hard disk error logger message associated with this message if the hard disk error logger is running at this time.

*Action*

If there are an excessive number of these occurring during normal use of a disk and they are reporting many different block numbers, then you may have a cabling, power, or disk problem. Run diagnostics Phase 23. If diagnostics pass, reboot the system. If the problem is repeated, the cabling or power supply should be suspected to be faulty. Replace one at a time and see if the problem is repeated. If the problem persists, replace the disk.

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Hardware error: error (0xn) on slot n, tc n, drive n.**

*Description*

A hardware error occurred on the specified disk. This implies a cabling or a hard disk problem has occurred.

*Action*

Run diagnostics Phase 23. If diagnostics pass, reboot the system. If the problem is repeated, the cabling or power supply should be suspected to be faulty. Replace one at a time and see if the problem is repeated. If the problem persists, replace the disk.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Illegal request: error (0xn) on slot n, tc n, drive n.**

*Description*

An illegal request was detected by the target controller. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Run diagnostics Phase 23. If diagnostics pass, reboot the system. If the problem is repeated, the cabling or power supply should be suspected to be faulty. Replace one at a time and see if the problem is repeated. If the problem persists, replace the disk. Also, check the target controller, that is, try replacing it.

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Write protected: error (0xn) on slot n, tc n, drive n.**

*Description*

A user tried to write to a write protected device.

*Action*

There should be no AT&T supported write protected devices in the field. If this error occurs, the user is probably running non-supported equipment.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Aborted job: error (0xn) on slot n, tc n, drive n.**

*Description*

A job was aborted during normal processing.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Unknown sense key (0xn) and error (0xn) returned from slot n, tc n, drive n.**

*Description*

An unknown sense key was returned from the target controller. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Run diagnostics Phase 23. If diagnostics pass, reboot the system. If the problem is repeated, the cabling or power supply should be suspected to be faulty. Replace one at a time and see if the problem is repeated. If the problem persists, replace the disk and reboot your system. If the problem still persists, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: Unexpected failure of sdi\_icmd for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The sdi\_icmd call failed.  
This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Unknown completion for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

An invalid completion code was returned from the SCSI driver. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00 Resume timed out for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The resume command timed out. This implies that the firmware has panicked. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Unexpected failure from resume for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*. Completion code = *0xn*.**

*Description*

The resume command failed. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Unexpected failure from sdi\_send during update of disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The sdi\_send call failed during the open call to the driver. This implies that the driver already has an outstanding job for the specified logical unit, and the open is not the first open. This error message can be ignored if it **is not** the first open.

*Action*

No action if not the first open.

If **it is** the first open, reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Cannot read sector 0 on disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

This implies that the disk is not formatted correctly.

*Action*

See the "Formatting and Partitioning Section" in the *AT&T 3B2 Computer UNIX System V Release 3 System Administrator's Guide*.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Bad sanity word in the physical description sector on disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The PDSECTOR on the disk is bad.

*Action*

See the "Formatting and Partitioning Section" in the *AT&T 3B2 Computer UNIX System V Release 3 System Administrator's Guide*.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Cannot read the VTOC on disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The VTOC is not readable on the given disk.

*Action*

Since the VTOC is a critical area of the disk, the disk should be reformatted. See the "Formatting and Partitioning Section" in the *AT&T 3B2 Computer UNIX System V Release 3 System Administrator's Guide*.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Bad sanity word in the VTOC on disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The VTOC has a bad sanity word.

*Action*

See the "Formatting and Partitioning Section" in the *AT&T 3B2 Computer UNIX System V Release 3 System Administrator's Guide*.

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Unexpected failure returned by sdi\_freeblk during update of disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The freeing up of the SCSI control block used by the open routine failed. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Write of VTOC block failed for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The write of the block which contains the VTOC failed.

*Action*

See the "Formatting and Partitioning Section" in the *AT&T 3B2 Computer UNIX System V Release 3 System Administrator's Guide*.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD(M): Flushed job returned for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

A job was flushed during normal operation. This job has failed. Subsequent jobs should pass.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Aborted job returned for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

A job was aborted during normal operation. This job has failed. Subsequent jobs should pass.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Reset detected for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

A SCSI bus reset was detected for this job that has failed. Subsequent jobs should pass.

*Action*

There is a bad target controller on the bus that needs to be replaced. To determine which one is the bad target controller, remove them one at a time until the message goes away.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00 Target reset detected for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

A target reset was detected for this job that has failed. Subsequent jobs should pass.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: VTOP error detected for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

A VTOP error occurred during the processing of this job. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Job timed out for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

This job timed out during normal operation. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. There is a bad target controller on the bus that needs to be replaced. To determine which one is the bad target controller, remove them one at a time until the message goes away.

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Drive not equipped: Disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The SCSI driver believes that the specified unit is no longer equipped. This implies that the SCSI driver has been corrupted, or the target driver has been corrupted. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Host adapter error detected by disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

An error was detected in the SCSI driver. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Memory fault detected for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

A memory fault was detected in the SCSI driver. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: SCSI bus error detected by disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Run diagnostics.

*References*

(sd00.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: SCSI control block error detected for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The SCSI control block was corrupted or filled out incorrectly. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

(sd00.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Drive out of service: Disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: SCSI bus selection failed for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The firmware was unable to select the specified target controller for command processing. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. There is a bad target controller on the bus that needs to be replaced. To determine which one is the bad target controller, remove them one at a time until the message goes away.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Parameter mismatch for disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: More than one immediate command sent to disk *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The SCSI driver has detected more than one immediate command sent to the specified logical unit. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD00: Unknown completion code of 0xn returned from SDI for disk n, tc n, slot n.**

*Description*

An unknown completion code was returned from the SCSI driver interface. This implies that the SCSI driver has been corrupted. This should never be seen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel or core disk. Reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and disk driver software. If the problem still persists, rebuild the kernel on the boot disk and reinstall the SCSI Host Adapter and SCSI Disk Driver (SD00) software.

*References*

**(sd00.c)**

---

# SD01 Disk Driver Error Messages

## *Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: SD01: slot *n*, tc *n*, Unit *n*, job queue is full. Err: *odd02001***

## *Description*

### **odd02001**

The addressed disk queue was filled up. This is caused by overloading the disk or the disk not executing jobs.

## *Action*

If the condition continues, verify that the disk is executing requests. If so, decrease the load.

## *References*

**(disktd.c)**

=====

## *Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: SD01: The driver is out of jobs. Err: *2dd02002***

## *Description*

### **2dd02002**

The SCSI disk controller ran out of job structures for I/O requests. It is caused by a large number of outstanding disk I/O requests.

## *Action*

If the error occurs often, increase the *Sd01jcnt* parameter in the */etc/master.d/sd01*.

## *References*

**(disktd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD01: Bad type to host adapter. Err: n**

*Description*

**8dd04001**

The host adapter rejected a request from the SCSI disk driver. This is caused by a parameter mismatch within the driver.

**8dd0e002**

The host adapter rejected a request from the SCSI disk driver. This is caused by a parameter mismatch within the driver.

**8dd0f002**

The host adapter rejected a request from the SCSI disk driver. This is caused by a parameter mismatch within the driver.

**8dd11001**

The host adapter rejected a request from the SCSI disk driver. This is caused by a parameter mismatch within the driver.

**8dd12004**

The host adapter rejected a request sense job from the SCSI disk driver. The originally failing job will also be failed. This is caused by a parameter mismatch within the driver.

**8dd13001**

The host adapter rejected a request sense job from the SCSI disk driver. The originally failing job will also be failed. This is caused by a parameter mismatch within the driver.

*Action*

If the condition persists without system activity, the system should be rebooted.

*References*

**(disktd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD01: I/O error. string, Unit = n, Err: n**

**block= n, count= n<sup>1</sup>**

**SDI return code: 0n**

*Description***6dd0e001**

An I/O request failed due to an error returned by the host adapter. All recovery action failed and the I/O request was returned to the requester. The secondary error code is equal to the SDI return code.

**4dd0f001**

A SCSI disk driver function request was retried. The retry performed because the host adapter driver detected an error. The SDI return code is the second error code word.

**6dd0f003**

A SCSI disk driver function request failed because the host adapter driver detected a fatal error or the retry count was exceeded. This failure will cause the affected unit to hang.

**6dd12002**

An internal SCSI disk target Request Sense job failed, because of an error detected by the host adapter driver. The original I/O request will be failed. The SDI return code is in the second error code.

**4dd12003**

The SCSI disk driver is retrying an internal Request Sense job which failed because of an error detected by the host adapter driver. The second error code indicates the SDI return code.

**4dd13002**

The SCSI disk driver is retrying an I/O request because of a fault which was detected by the host adapter driver. The second error code indicates the SDI return code.

*Action*

If the condition persists without system activity, then the system must be rebooted. See **Table D: Error Code n Descriptions** in Chapter 15 for the SDI return codes.

*References*

(sd01.c)

---

1. The block number and count are only printed if a read or write job fails.

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD01: I/O error. string, Unit = n, Err: n**

**block= n, count= n<sup>2</sup>**

**Sense key: n, Extended sense: n, Op code: n**

*Description***4dd12001**

The SCSI disk driver is retrying an I/O request because of an error detected by the target controller. The cause of the error is indicated by the second and third error codes. These error codes are the sense key and extended sense codes, respectively.

**4dd12005**

The disk controller performed retry or ECC which was successful. The cause of the error is indicated by the second and third error codes. These error codes are the sense key and extended sense codes, respective y.

*Action*

See **Table C: Sense Key n Descriptions** in Chapter 15 for Sense Key code information. See the disk target controller codes in the vendor's manual for more information on Extended Sense Key codes. Refer to the **SCSI Definition Manual** for more information on the Op codes.

*References*

**(disktd.c)**

---

2. The block number and count are only printed if a read or write job fails.

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD01: I/O error.** *string*, **Unit = n**, **Err: n**

**Target controller status: n**

*Description*

**4dd13003**

The addressed SCSI disk returned an unusual status. The job will be retried later. The second error code is the status which was returned. This condition is usually caused by a problem in the target controller.

*Action*

See the disk target controller codes in the vendor's disk target controller manual for more information.

*References*

**(disktd.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD01: slot n, tc n, Unit n, string**

*Description*

This is a notice from the kernel through the driver.

*Action*

See notice actions from the kernel.

*References*

**(disktd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SD01:** *string*, **Unit = n, Err n**

**Target controller status:** *n*

*Description*

**6dd1f001**

“Disk does *not* have a sane Physical Description sector.” The physical description sector is bad on the addressed disk. The disk must be formatted before it can be accessed for normal use. See **format (1M)**.

**6dd1f002**

“Disk does not have a sane VTOC.” The Volume Table of Contents is bad on the addressed disk. The disk must be partitioned before it can be accessed for normal use. See **fmthard (1M)**.

*Action*

See **Table A: Err n Descriptions** in Chapter 15 for information on **Err n** numbers.

*References*

**(disktd.c)**

---

## General

The following section describes the SCSI Host Adapter error messages and gives a description and action to take for these errors.

# NOTICE Prefaced Error Messages

## *Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: SCSI: Restarting jobs after a SCSI Bus Reset for slot *n*.**

## *Description*

The SCSI driver has detected a hung job and has reset the SCSI bus. This has in turn stopped jobs until the reset has completed. This notice means that the reset has completed normally and the jobs will be continued normally.

## *Action*

No action.

## *References*

**(scsi.c)**

---

## *Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: SCSI: Suword failed.**

## *Description*

The call to the kernel suword routine failed. This should never happen on a sane system.

## *Action*

Reboot the system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel on your core disk. Try to rebuild */unix* by removing */unix* and executing **mkunix -o /unix**. If the problem still exists you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

## *References*

**(scsi.c)**

---

# WARNING Prefaced Error Messages

## *Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: lu *n*, tc *n*, slot *n* was busy during the close.**

## *Description*

The SCSI device specified by the device number was still active when a close to the device was attempted. This should never be seen on a sane system.

## *Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

## *References*

(scsi.c)

=====

## *Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Fault on board in slot *n***

## *Description*

The SCSI board in the specified slot has returned a fault return code during the pump process. This should never be seen from a board that is operating normally.

## *Action*

Repump the SCSI board. If repeated, you may have a corrupted pump file. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If repeated, you probably have a bad SCSI Host Adapter board. Replace the SCSI Host Adapter board.

## *References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Qfault on board in slot *n***

*Description*

The SCSI board in the specified slot has returned a qfault return code during the pump process. This should never be seen from a board that is operating normally.

*Action*

Repump the SCSI board. If repeated, you may have a corrupted pump file. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If repeated, you probably have a bad SCSI Host Adapter board. Replace the SCSI Host Adapter board.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Firmware panic occurred on board in slot *n*, taking board off line.**

*Description*

A panic, which is described by the string printed on the third line, has occurred in the SCSI board firmware. This should never be seen from a sane SCSI board that is using sane AT&T specified peripherals.

*Action*

Reboot your system. Run diagnostics to verify the sanity of your system (all phases). If repeated, there is probably a target controller which is doing something illegal on the SCSI bus. Remove the target controllers from the bus one at a time until the problem goes away.

**Note:** The PANIC string may sometimes give you a clue as to which is the offending target controller.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Unexpected interrupt from firmware in slot *n*.**

*Description*

The SCSI driver has detected an unexpected interrupt from the firmware in the given slot. This message should never be seen on a sane system with a sane SCSI board.

*Action*

Repump your SCSI board. If repeated, reload the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, there may be a hardware problem somewhere on the CIO bus or on one of the applications cards.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Illegal type returned during SFB operation to lu *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The type field of the SCSI control block was not correct for the type of job that was received. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Illegal type returned during SCB operation to lu *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The type field of the SCSI control block was not correct for the type of job that was received. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to un-install is the one called out in the WARNING message.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Unknown status (*n*) returned by firmware for lu *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The status returned from the firmware was not a known status for the driver; hence the firmware or the driver has been corrupted. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, the Host Adapter may be bad. Replace it.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Illegal opcode returned from firmware on board in slot *n*.**

*Description*

The opcode returned from the firmware was not a known opcode for the driver; hence the firmware or the driver has been corrupted. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, the Host Adapter may be bad. Replace it.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Corrupted address returned during pass through operation.**

*Description*

The addresses within the SCSI control block have been corrupted while the job was in firmware. This implies either kernel or firmware corruption has occurred. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, the Host Adapter may be bad. Replace it.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Bad completion code returned during pass through operation.**

*Description*

The completion code did not get modified during the SCSI operation. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, the Host Adapter may be bad. Replace it.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Unexpected timeout for slot *n***

*Description*

The SCSI driver's work lists have been corrupted. They show an active job while the active job counter is equal to zero. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Illegal type found during timer operation for board in slot *n*.**

*Description*

The SCSI control block type field is unknown by this SCSI driver. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by removing */unix* and executing **mkunix -o /unix**. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Firmware on board in slot *n* is not responding please repump the board.**

*Description*

The SCSI firmware in the given slot has panicked. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Repump the SCSI board. If repeated, you may have a corrupted pump file. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If repeated, you probably have a bad SCSI Host Adapter board. Replace the SCSI Host Adapter board.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: No boards recognized by lboot.**

*Description*

The SCSI driver's init routine was called when there were zero SCSI cards recognized by lboot during the boot process. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot the system. Run filledt manually. Run diagnostics manually (ALL PHASES); if all pass, boot /etc/system. If repeated, you must have a corrupted system disk. Try to rebuild /unix by removing /unix and executing **mkunix -o /unix**. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sysgen failed for board in slot n.**

*Description*

The sysgen operation during the pump of the SCSI board failed. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Repump the SCSI board. If repeated, you may have a corrupted pump file. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If repeated, you probably have a bad SCSI Host Adapter board. Replace the SCSI Host Adapter board.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: The extended edt on the board is slot *n* is insane.**

*Description*

The extended Equipped Device Table in firmware is corrupted. This is filled in during boot time and should never be corrupted on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot the system. Run filledt manually. Run diagnostics manually (ALL PHASES); if all pass, boot */etc/system*. If repeated, you must have a corrupted system disk. Try to rebuild */unix* by removing */unix* and executing **mkunix -o /unix**. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: The number of external major numbers (*n*) does not match the number of boards (*n*).**

*Description*

The number of devices recognized by lboot is different than the number of major numbers allocated by lboot. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot the system. Run filledt manually. Run diagnostics manually (ALL PHASES); if all pass, boot */etc/system*. If repeated, you must have a corrupted system disk. Try to rebuild */unix* by removing */unix* and executing **mkunix -o /unix**. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_send called with an illegal pointer.**

*Description*

The sdi\_send function was called with an invalid type or with a NULL pointer. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_send called with an illegal major number of *n*.**

*Description*

The sdi\_send function was called with a major number that was not configured into the extended Equipped Device Table information. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver or corrupted kernel on your core disk. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message. If the kernel is corrupt, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_send called with firmware not operational on board in slot *n*.**

*Description*

The sdi\_send function was called while the firmware was not operational. This could happen if the firmware panicked and the target drivers sent more jobs before the board was repumped.

*Action*

This only happens while the SCSI Host Adapter board is being pumped. If this is happening often, you should determine why the board is being pumped so often and stop it.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_send called with a negative timeout value.**

*Description*

The sdi\_send function was called with a SCSI control block that contained a negative time-out value. This is not allowed. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver or corrupted kernel on your core disk. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message. If the kernel is corrupt, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_icmd called with an illegal pointer.**

*Description*

The sdi\_icmd function was called with a NULL pointer. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver or corrupted kernel on your core disk. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message. If the kernel is corrupt, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_icmd called with an illegal major number of *n*.**

*Description*

The sdi\_icmd function was called with a major number that was not configured into the extended Equipped Device Table information. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver or corrupted kernel on your core disk. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message. If the kernel is corrupt, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

---

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_icmd called with an illegal opcode of *n*.**

*Description*

The sdi\_icmd function was called with a SCSI control block that contained an unsupported opcode. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver or corrupted kernel on your core disk. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message. If the kernel is corrupt, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_icmd called with firmware not operational on board in slot *n*.**

*Description*

The sdi\_icmd function was called while the firmware was not operational. This could happen if the firmware panicked, and the target drivers sent more jobs before the board was repumped.

*Action*

This only happens while the SCSI Host Adapter board is being pumped. If this is happening often, you should determine why the board is being pumped so often and stop it.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_icmd called with a negative timeout value.**

*Description*

The sdi\_icmd function was called with a SCSI control block that contained a negative timeout value. This is not allowed. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver or corrupted kernel on your core disk. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message. If the kernel is corrupt, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_icmd called with an illegal type of *n*.**

*Description*

The sdi\_icmd function was called with an invalid type field in the SCSI control block. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver or corrupted kernel on your core disk. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message. If the kernel is corrupt, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_name called with an illegal major number of *n*.**

*Description*

The sdi\_name function was called with a major number that was not configured into the extended Equipped Device Table information. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver or corrupted kernel on your core disk. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message. If the kernel is corrupt, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_getdev called with an illegal major number of *n*.**

*Description*

The sdi\_getdev function was called with a major number that was not configured into the extended Equipped Device Table information. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver or corrupted kernel on your core disk. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message. If the kernel is corrupt, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_getblk called with a corrupted free list.**

*Description*

The sdi\_getblk function was called with the free list of SCSI control blocks corrupted. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_freeblk called with an illegal pointer.**

*Description*

The sdi\_freeblk function was called with a NULL pointer. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver or corrupted kernel on your core disk. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message. If the kernel is uncorrupted, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_freeblk called with a corrupted free list.**

*Description*

The sdi\_freeblk function was called with the free list of SCSI control blocks corrupted. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Sdi\_translate called with an illegal pointer**

*Description*

The sdi\_translate function was called with a NULL pointer. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver or corrupted kernel on your core disk. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message. If the kernel is corrupt, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Linked commands NOT available.**

*Description*

The sdi\_translate function was called with a non-NULL link field in the SCSI control block. This is not supported by the current driver. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted target controller driver or corrupted kernel on your core disk. Reinstall all target controller drivers one at a time until the problem goes away. The first target controller to uninstall is the one called out in the WARNING message. If repeated, you may have to uninstall the target controller driver causing the problem. If the kernel is corrupt, try to rebuild /unix by booting /etc/system. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Tried to pump an invalid id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The device number used by the pump command was not directed to the SCSI board. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild /unix by booting /etc/system. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Ram address is not on a page boundary for pumping board in slot *n*.**

*Description*

The RAM address specified in the pump download memory command was not on a page boundary. This is not allowed. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Board in slot *n* was busy during a FCF.**

*Description*

The system must be corrupted at this point. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Pass-thru was tried with an illegal id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The pass-through command was attempted with an illegal device number.

*Action*

Check the pass-through code. If using format hdefix or any supported utility when this happens, reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Unexpected failure from sdi\_freeblk during pass-through to id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The sdi\_freeblk routine did not return successfully at the end of a SCSI pass-through operation. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Corrupted address from physio.**

*Description*

The address used for pass-through was corrupted during the call to physio in the kernel. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Edsd was tried with an illegal id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The B\_EDSD ioctl was attempted with an illegal device number.

*Action*

Check the program doing the EDSD, if it is a supported AT&T command, reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Edsd failed for id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The B\_EDSD ioctl was run while another process was talking to the same device. This is not allowed by the SCSI driver. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Edsd request too large for id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The B\_EDSD ioctl request was for more memory than one buffer's worth of memory. The command will return only one buffer's worth to the user.

*Action*

Check the program doing the EDSD, if it is a supported AT&T command, reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Edsd timed out for slot *n*.**

*Description*

The B\_EDSD ioctl timed out while in firmware. This implies the firmware has panicked. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Repump the SCSI board. If repeated, you may have a corrupted pump file. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If repeated, you probably have a bad SCSI Host Adapter board. Replace the SCSI Host Adapter board.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Redt was tried with an illegal id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The B\_REDT ioctl was attempted with an illegal device number.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Redt failed for id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The B\_REDT ioctl was run while another process was talking to the same device. This is not allowed by the SCSI driver. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Redt request was too large for id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The B\_REDT ioctl was for more memory than one buffer's worth of memory. The command will return only one buffer's worth to the user.

*Action*

Check the program calling the REDT programs, such as, prtconf, getmajor, etc.. Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING. SCSI: Redt timed out for slot *n*.**

*Description*

The B\_REDT ioctl timed out while in firmware. This implies the firmware has panicked. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Repump the SCSI board. If repeated, you may have a corrupted pump file. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If repeated, you probably have a bad SCSI Host Adapter board. Replace the SCSI Host Adapter board.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Wedt was tried with an illegal id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The B\_WEDT ioctl was attempted with an illegal device number.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. if the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Wedt failed for id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The B\_WEDT ioctl was run while another process was talking to the same device. This is not allowed by the SCSI driver. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Wedt timed out for slot *n*.**

*Description*

The B\_WEDT ioctl timed out while in firmware. This implies the firmware has panicked. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Repump the SCSI board. If repeated, you may have a corrupted pump file. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If repeated, you probably have a bad SCSI Host Adapter board. Replace the SCSI Host Adapter board.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Wedt request was too large for id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The B\_WEDT ioctl was for more memory than one buffer's worth of memory. The command will write only one buffer's worth to the firmware.

*Action*

Check the pass-through code. If using format hdefix or any supported utility when this happens, reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Breset was tried with an illegal id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The SDL\_BRESET ioctl was attempted with an illegal device number.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Breset failed for id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The SDL\_BRESET ioctl was run while another process was talking to the same device. This is not allowed by the SCSI driver. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild */unix* by booting */etc/system*. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Breset timed out for slot *n*.**

*Description*

The SDI\_BRESET ioctl timed out while in firmware. This implies the firmware has probably panicked. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Repump the SCSI board. If repeated, you may have a corrupted pump file. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If repeated, you probably have a bad SCSI Host Adapter board. Replace the SCSI Host Adapter board.

*References*

(scsi.c)

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Treset was tried with an illegal id *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The SDI\_TRESET ioctl was attempted with an illegal device number.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild /unix by booting /etc/system. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: SCSI: Tried to delete an invalid entry from the timeout list for lu *n*, tc *n*, slot *n*.**

*Description*

The timeout list has been corrupted. This should never happen on a sane system.

*Action*

Reboot your system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted SCSI driver or kernel. Reinstall the SCSI SW (floppy 1). If the problem still exists, try to rebuild /unix by booting /etc/system. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

*References*

(scsi.c)

---

# PANIC Prefaced Error Messages

## *Message Displayed*

**PANIC: SCSI: Bad address returned by VTOP.**

## *Description*

The kernel VTOP function failed. This should never happen on a sane system.

## *Action*

Reboot the system. If repeated, you probably have a corrupted kernel on your core disk. Try to rebuild `/unix` by removing `/unix` and executing `mkunix -o /unix`. If the problem still exists, you should rebuild the core disk from scratch.

## *References*

**(scsi.c)**

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## General

The SCSI tape driver error messages are displayed when problems occur with SCSI tape driver hardware and software. There are three basic error messages. These messages contain error numbers and are described on the following pages. Detailed information for these error numbers are described in the designated tables.

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## Tape Driver Error Messages

Following is a list of the SCSI tape driver error messages:

- (1) **WARNING ST *nn*: Slot *n*: TC *n*: LU *n*: Err *n*: CMD *n*: Sense Key *n***
- (2) **WARNING: ST *nn*: Slot *n*: TC *n*: LU *n*: Err *n***
- (3) **WARNING. ST *nn*: Slot *n*: TC *n*: LU *n*: Err *n*: CMD *n*: Err Code *n***

Each error message contains an “ST *nn*” and “Err *n*” error number. The “ST *nn*” indicates what device is sending you the error message:

- ST00 -- *9-Track Tape Error Message*
- ST00 -- *Cartridge Tape Error Message*

The “Err *n*” number designates a particular type of error. These numbers are designated and described in **Table A: Err *n* Descriptions**.

Each error message also contains at least one of the following error detection codes:

- CMD *n*** -- This is a hexadecimal error number that references what command was being executed when the computer failed. See **Table B: CMD *n* Descriptions**.
- Sense Key *n*** -- This is a hexadecimal error number that references what type of Sense Key error has occurred. See **Table C: Sense Key *n* Descriptions**.
- Err Code *n*** -- This is an SDI error code that references a description of the occurring error in **Table D: Err Code *n* Descriptions**.

**Table A: Err *n* Descriptions**

Err <i>n</i>	Descriptions
60503001	The status information returned as a result of a SCSI REQUEST SENSE command is not in the SCSI defined extended sense format. Either the device does not correctly support the format or the device does not support the extended sense format at all, or the data has been corrupted. Perform diagnostics to verify that the device is operating correctly. Else reboot the system.
60503003	The tape device was not able to perform the SCSI WRITE FILEMARKS commands. The tape device is suspect. Either the driver is in a fault state or the command is not supported by that device. Refer to the sense key for a further description of the error. Perform diagnostics to verify the state of the tape device.
60503004	The attempted SCSI tape command may not be supported by that tape device or the device may be failing. Perform diagnostics to verify the state of the device. If the problem still exists, this may not be an AT&T supported tape device.
60503005	An attempt to access the tape device has failed. The tape device or medium is suspect. Refer to the SCSI sense key descriptions to obtain a detailed description of the error state. Diagnostics should be performed in order to identify the problem.
60504003	The SDI type job did not complete successfully. The SDI command type is (CMD x) and the Err Code field provides a reference to describe the state in more detail. Error recovery should be based on the Err Code.
60505003	The SCSI Request Sense command did not complete successfully. The Err Code provides a description of the error type. Recovery action should be based on the Err Code value. Suggested recovery actions are to run diagnostics on the tape device, reset the SCSI bus, or refer to the appropriate Err Code.
60506003	The device that an attempt is being made to access is in use (RESERVED) by another initiator (user) on the SCSI bus. This requires that the bus support multiple initiators. Access cannot be made to that device until the other initiator (user) releases that device from use. You must be sure that the other host system on the SCSI bus has released the device; that is, no one is using the device or the device is not locked by the other system.
60506004	The SCSI command (CMD x) was returned with an error from the SCSI subsystem. The SCSI subsystem detected an error while processing the command. The Err Code provides a description of the error type. Recovery actions should be based on the value of the Err Code.
60509001	Cannot open requested device. Error has occurred because of a system power failure. Perform the powerup procedure for the system and device before accessing the device.
60509002	Cannot open device. The device address passed to the tape driver is not within the bounds of the device structures defined for the tape. The user should reboot the system and ensure the tape features are built with the system and the device nodes are created correctly.

**Table A: Err n Descriptions (Cont.)**

<b>Err n</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
6050B002	The tape device does not support the block size required by the system for block mode transfers; the tape device and system block size are not compatible thus the tape device cannot be used in this mode. Perform diagnostics on the device to verify it is operating properly. If this passes, the tape device may not be an AT&T supported device.
80502001	The SCSI subsystem is not operational. An invalid job block address has been returned to the tape driver from the SCSI subsystem. The user should reboot the system to clear the error.
80503002	The tape driver is not able to send the SCSI type command (CMD x) to the device through the SCSI subsystem. An Err Code (0xl) indicates the job was returned with a retry status and an Err Code (0xffffffff) indicates that the job was returned with an error (for example, a bad type in the SB structure). In either case the error should not normally occur. The user should reboot the system in an attempt to clear the condition.
80503006	The tape driver is not able to send the SDI type command (CMD x) to the device through the SCSI subsystem via the immediate queue. An Err Code (0xl) indicates the job was returned with a retry status and an Err Code (0xffffffff) indicates that the job was returned with an error (for example; a bad type in the SB structure). In either case the error should not normally occur. The user should reboot the system in an attempt to clear the condition.
80504001	The SCSI subsystem is not operational. An unknown SDI type job has been returned by the SCSI subsystem to the tape driver. The user should reboot the system in an attempt to clear this condition.
80505001	The SCSI subsystem is not operational. The expected SCSI REQUEST SENSE job was not returned from the SCSI subsystem. The user should reboot the system to clear this condition.
80505002	The tape driver is not able to send the SDI type command (CMD x) to the device through the SCSI subsystem via the immediate queue. An Err Code (0xl) indicates the job was returned with a retry status and an Err Code (0xffffffff) indicates that the job was returned with an error (for example, a bad type in the SB structure). In either case the error should not normally occur. The user should reboot the system in an attempt to clear the condition.
80506001	The SCSI subsystem is not operational. The job returned to the driver from the SDI subsystem is either out of sequence or unknown. The user should reboot the system to clear the condition.
80506002	The tape driver is not able to send the SDI type command (CMD x) to the device through the SCSI subsystem via the immediate queue. An Err Code (0xl) indicates the job was returned with a retry status and an Err Code (0xffffffff) indicates that the job was returned with an error (for example, a bad type in the SB structure). In either case the error should not normally occur. The user should reboot the system in an attempt to clear the condition.

**Table A: Err n Descriptions (Cont.)**

<b>Err n</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
80506005	The tape driver is not able to send the SDI type command (CMD x) to the device through the SCSI subsystem via the immediate queue. An Err Code (0xl) indicates the job was returned with a retry status and an Err Code (0xffffffff) indicates that the job was returned with an error (for example, a bad type in the SB structure). In either case the error should not normally occur. The user should reboot the system in an attempt to clear the condition.
80506006	The tape driver is not able to send the SCSI REQUEST SENSE command (CMD x) to the device through the SCSI subsystem via the immediate queue. An Err Code (0xl) indicates the job was returned with a retry status and an Err Code (0xffffffff) indicates that the job was returned with an error (for example, bad type in the SB structure). In either case the error should not normally occur. The user should reboot the system in an attempt to clear the condition.
80507001	The tape driver is not able to send the SCSI type command (CMD x) to the device through the SCSI subsystem via the immediate queue. An Err Code (0xl) indicates the job was returned with a retry status and an Err Code (0xffffffff) indicates that the job was returned with an error (for example, R a bad type in the SB structure). In either case the error should not normally occur. The user should reboot the system in an attempt to clear the condition.
8050800	The tape driver is not able to send the SCSI type command (CMD x) to the device through the SCSI subsystem via the immediate queue. An Err Code (0xl) indicates the job was returned with a retry status and an Err Code (0xffffffff) indicates that the job was returned with an error (for example, a bad type in the SB structure). In either case the error should not normally occur. The user should reboot the system in an attempt to clear the condition.
80508002	The SCSI subsystem is not operational. The SDI subsystem cannot free the job block (memory) passed to it by the tape driver. This could indicate that a bad address was returned by the tape driver. The user should reboot the system to clear the error.
80508003	The SCSI subsystem is not operational. The tape subsystem cannot free job block (memory) returned to it by the SCSI subsystem. This could indicate that a bad address was returned by the SCSI subsystem. The user should reboot the system to clear the error.
8050A001	The SCSI subsystem is not operational. The SCSI subsystem could not release the requested job block (memory) to the free list that was passed to it by the tape driver. The user should reboot the system to clear this situation.
8050B001	The tape driver is not able to send the SCSI type command (CMD x) to the device through the SCSI subsystem via the immediate queue. An Err Code (0xffffffff) indicates that the job was returned with an error (for example, a bad type in the SB structure). In either case the error should not normally occur. The user should reboot the system in an attempt to clear the condition.

**Table A: Error Descriptions (Cont.)**

<b>Err n</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
8050A002	The SCSI subsystem is not operational. The tape subsystem could not release the requested job block (memory) to the free list that was returned to it by the SCSI subsystem. The user should reboot the system to clear this situation.
8050C001	A system power failure has occurred. The driver is not allowed to access any tape device in this condition. The powerup sequence must be performed prior to accessing this device.
8050D001	A system power failure has occurred. The driver is not allowed to access any tape device in this condition. The powerup sequence must be performed prior to accessing this device.
8050E001	A system power failure has occurred. The driver is not allowed to access any tape device in this condition. The powerup sequence must be performed prior to accessing this device.
8050F001	The tape driver is not able to send the SCSI type or SDI command (CMD x) through the SCSI subsystem via the immediate queue. An Err Code (0xl) indicates the job was returned with a retry status and an Err Code (0xffffffff) indicates that the job was returned with an error (for example, a bad type in the SB structure). In either case the error should not normally occur. The user should reboot the system in an attempt to clear the condition.

**Table B: CMD *n* Descriptions**

<b>CMD <i>n</i> (Hex)</b>	<b>SCSI Tape Command Executing at Time of Failure</b>	<b>Description</b>
00	Test Unit Ready	Checks to see if the tape drive is ready.
01	Rewind	Requests that the target controller rewind the tape drive to the beginning-of-medium or load point. Prior to executing the rewind operation, the target controller writes any buffered data to the medium.
03	Request Sense	Requests that the target controller transfer sense data to the initiator.
05	Read Block Limits	Requests that the target controller capability for block length limits be returned for the tape device.
08	Read	Transfers one or more block(s) to the initiator beginning with the next block on the tape drive.
0A	Write	Transfers one or more block(s) from the initiator to the current position on the tape drive medium.
0B	Track Select	Requests that the track specified be selected.
0F	Read Reverse	Functions identically to the READ command except that the medium motion is in the reverse direction. Thus, blocks and bytes within the blocks are transferred in the reverse order.
10	Write Filemarks	Causes the specified number of filemarks to be written beginning at the current medium position on the tape drive. If an error occurs during this operation, buffered data may not have been completely transferred to the medium.
11	Space	Allows you to move forward and backward through your medium.
12	Inquiry	Requests that information regarding parameters of the target controller and its attached peripheral device(s) be sent to the initiator.

**Table B: CMD *n* Descriptions (Cont.)**

<b>CMD <i>n</i> (Hex)</b>	<b>SCSI Tape Command Executing at Time of Failure</b>	<b>Description</b>
13	Verify	Verifies one or more block(s) beginning with the next block on the tape drive medium.
14	Recover Buffered Data	Reads data that has been transferred to a targets buffer, but has not been written onto the medium.
15	Mode Select	Allows the initiator to specify tape drive, medium, or peripheral device parameters to the target controller.
16	Reverse Unit	Reserves the specified tape drive for exclusive use by the requesting initiator, or if third party reservation option is implemented, to another specified SCSI device.
17	Release Unit	Releases the tape drive if it is currently reserved by the requesting initiator.
18	copy	Copies data from one tape drive to another or to the same tape drive.
19	Erase	Causes all or part of the remaining medium to be erased beginning from the current logical position.
1A	Mode Sense	Allows a target controller to report its tape drive, medium, or peripheral device parameters to the initiator. This is a complementary command to the MODE SELECT command.
1B	Load/Unload	Requests that the target controller enable or disable the tape drive for further operations.
1C	Receive Diagnostic Results	Requests that analysis data be sent to the initiator after completion of a SEND DIAGNOSTIC command.
1D	Send Diagnostic	Request the target controller to perform diagnostic tests on itself or the attached peripheral devices, or on both.
1E	Prevent/Allow Medium Removal	Requests that the target controller enable or disable the removal of the medium in the tape drive.

**Table C: Sense Key *n* Descriptions**

Sense!Key!(hex)	Descriptions
0	NO SENSE. Indicates that there is no specific sense key information to be reported for the designated logical unit. This is the case for a successful command or a command that received a CHECK CONDITION status because one of the FM, EOM, or ILI bits is set to one.
1	RECOVERED ERROR. Indicates that the last command completed successfully with some recovery action performed by the target controller. Details may be determined by examining the additional sense bytes and the information Bytes.
2	NOT READY. Indicates that the logical unit addressed cannot be accessed. Operator intervention may be required to correct this condition.
3	MEDIUM ERROR. Indicates that the command terminated with a nonrecovered error condition that was probably caused by a flaw in the medium or an error in the recorded data.
4	HARDWARE ERROR. Indicates that the target controller detected a nonrecoverable hardware failure (for example, controller failure, device failure, parity error, etc.) while performing the command or during a self-test.
5	ILLEGAL REQUEST. Indicates that there was an illegal parameter in the command descriptor block or in the additional parameters supplied as data for some commands (FORMAT UNIT, SEARCH DATA, etc.). If the target controller detects an invalid parameter in the command descriptor block, then it terminates the command without altering the medium. If the target controller detects an invalid parameter in the additional parameters supplied as data, then the target controller may have already altered the medium.
6	UNIT ATTENTION. Indicates that the removable medium may have been changed or the target controller has been reset.
7	DATA PROTECT. Indicates that a command that reads or writes the medium was attempted on a block that is protected from this operation. The read or write operation is not performed.
8	BLANK CHECK. Indicates that a write-once read-multiple device or a sequential-access device encountered a blank block while reading or a write-once read-multiple device encountered a nonblank block while writing.

**Table C: Sense Key *n* Descriptions (Cont.)**

<b>Sense!Key!(hex)</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
9	Vendor unique. This sense key is available for reporting vendor unique conditions.
A	COPY ABORTED. Indicates a COPY, COMPARE, or COPY AND VERIFY command was aborted due to an error condition on the source device, the destination device, or both. (See COPY command for additional information about this sense key.)
B	ABORTED COMMAND. Indicates that the target controller aborted the command. The initiator may be able to recover by trying the command again.
C	EQUAL. Indicates a SEARCH DATA command has satisfied an equal comparison.
D	VOLUME OVERFLOW. Indicates that a buffered peripheral device has reached the end-of-medium and data remains in the buffer that has not been written to the medium. A RECOVER BUFFERED DATA command(s) may be issued to read the unwritten data from the buffer.
E	MISCOMPARE. Indicates that the source data did not match the data read from the medium.
F	This sense key is reserved.

Table D: Err Code *n* Descriptions

Reference	Err Code	Message	Description
SDI_NOALLOC	00000000	This block is not allocated	This block has not been allocated by the host adapter driver. The target drivers should never detect this <i>sc_comp_code</i> ; a target driver should probably PANIC if it received a block with <i>sc_comp_code</i> set to SDI_NOALLOC. The <i>sc_comp_code</i> is set to this value when the SB is freed.
SDI_ASW	00000001	Job completed normally	All seems well means that the job has completed and no errors were detected.
SDI_LINKFO	00000002	Linked command done without flag	Indicates that this linked command completed normally and the SCSI command flag bit was zero.
SDI_LINKFI	00000003	Linked command done with flag	Indicates that this linked command completed normally and the SCSI command flag bit was one.
SDI_PROGRES	00000013	Job in progress	Indicates that the job has not completed yet.
SDI_UNUSED	00000014	Job not in use	This code is for use by the target driver when it is not using the control structure. The host adapter driver will set the <i>sc_comp_code</i> to this value when it allocates a SCSI Block for the target driver.
SDI_SUSPEND	10000000	Processing has been suspended	The host adapter driver has suspended job processing for this device.
SDI_MESS	20000000	A message has been sent	A message regarding this event has already been printed on the console and logged.
SDI_RETRY	40000000	Retry the job	The error was probably unrelated to the job. Retry the job.
SDI_ERROR	80000000	An error was detected	Indicates there was an error.

Table D: Err Code *n* Descriptions (Cont.)

Reference	Err Code	Message	Description
SDI_NOTEQ	800000A	Addressed device not present	This error code is returned when the host adapter driver believes that the device addressed is not connected.
SDI_SCBERR	800000F	SCSI Control Block (SCB) error	The SCSI Control Block (SCB) contains an error or invalid type. The target driver is insane; reload the target driver.
SDI_ONEIC	8000017	More than one immediate request	This error code is returned when more than one immediate request has been sent.
SDI_SFBERR	8000019	SCSI Function Block (SFB) error	There is an error in the field of the SFB. The target driver is insane; reload the target driver.
SDI_V2PERR	A000008	vtop failed	Indicates that the virtual to physical address translation failed.
SDI_MEMERR	A00000C	Memory Fault	Indicates there was a memory fault while accessing the data area of the job.
SDI_SBUSER	A00000D	SCSI bus error	The host adapter encountered a problem on the SCSI bus and all recovery action failed. A controller with a faulty bus could cause such an error.
SDI_CRESET	D000007	Reset was caused by this unit	The host adapter driver was working on this job and a fatal protocol error was detected, which caused the host adapter driver to reset the SCSI bus.
SDI_TIME	D000009	Job timed out	This error code is returned when the host adapter driver times out a job.
SDI_CKSTAT	D00000E	Target returned check status	The status byte should be checked. This error is returned when the target controller returns a status other than <i>GOOD</i> .

**Table D: Err Code *n* Descriptions (Cont.)**

<b>Reference</b>	<b>Err Code</b>	<b>Message</b>	<b>Description</b>
SDI_NOSELE	D0000011	The SCSI bus select faded	The host adapter driver timed out trying to select the controller.
SDI_MISMAT	D0000012	Parameter mismatch	The controller attempted to perform an operation that did not agree with the data in the SCSI Control Block (SCB), that is, the controller attempted a data-in transfer and the <i>SCB_READ</i> flag was not set.
SDI_QFLUSH	E0000004	Job was flushed	When the target driver requests that the job queue for a device be flushed, all jobs in the queue are returned with this completion code.
SDI_HAERR	E000000B	Host adapter error	Indicates that there is some problem between the host adapter driver and the host adapter controller. Possible causes are a 3B I/O bus parity or an insane host adapter.
SDI_ABORT	F0000005	Command was aborted	Indicates that this job was aborted by the target driver.
SDI_RESET	F0000006	Reset was detected on the bus	When the host adapter driver detects a reset on the SCSI bus, it will return all outstanding and queued jobs to the target drivers with this condition code. This code is also returned when a target driver requests that a target controller be reset.

---

## General

The following error messages are for the STARLAN networking system, which allows networking between 3B2 Computers.

---

## Error Messages (STARLAN)

### *Message Displayed*

**AT&T STARLAN NETWORK Program Package is not executable alone--  
It requires STARLAN NETWORK NAU deliverables to be installed also.**

### *Description*

The STARLAN NETWORK software has not been installed.

### *Action*

Install the Network Access Unit (NAU) and NAU software according to the directions in the *STARLAN NETWORK Network Access Unit AT&T 3B2 Computer Installation Guide*. Then reinstall the 3B2 Network Program.

### *References*

=====

### *Message Displayed*

**Can not access the SRM driver.**

### *Description*

Indicates that the system has not been rebooted since the Network Program software was installed.

### *Action*

Reboot the system.

### *References*

*Message Displayed*

**Caught an unexpected signal: nn**

*Description*

This message indicates that an unknown UNIX System signal was received by the **admdaemon**.

*Action*

Use the **ps** command to find the admdaemon process in the process table, and then terminate the process by entering **kill -15 pid** and pressing the return key.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Pump of the NAU via /usr/slan/lib/naupump failed. Reason code = 256**

*Description*

The message may indicate one of the following conditions:

- The `/usr/slan/lib/naupump` file does not exist.
- The `/usr/slan/lib/naupump` file is corrupted.
- The `/usr/lib/pump/nau` file does not exist.
- The `/usr/lib/pump/nau` file is corrupted.

*Action*

Restart the network by entering the `enable-net` command from `sysadm`. If the problem persists, reinstall the NAU software.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**The STARLAN NETWORK NAU has gone out of service, Reason code = 3.**

*Description*

This message may indicate that the modular cord(s) are in the wrong jack or that it is disconnected.

*Action*

Check the modular cord(s).

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**This is a non-recoverable error: Correct and respawn admdaemon.**

*Description*

This message is accompanied by another error message informing you of a specific problem.

*Action*

Check the accompanying message for the action to be taken.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**This is a recoverable error: Correct and restart the network.**

*Description*

This message is accompanied by another error message informing you of a specific problem.

*Action*

Check the accompanying message for the action to be taken.

*References*

=====

*Message Displayed*

**Unable to open logfile /usr/slan/lob/admlog.nn (nn is the day of the month.)**

*Description*

This message may indicate one of the following conditions:

- The permissions for the *admlog.nn* file are not correct.
- The */usr/slan/log* directory does not exist.
- The permissions for the */usr/slan/log* directory are not correct.

*Action*

Check that the directory exists and that the permissions for the directory are 0755. Use the *ps* command to find the **admdaemon** process in the process table, and then terminate the process by entering **kill -15 pid** and pressing the RETURN key.

*References*

*Message Displayed*

**Usage:** `admdaemon [-w time_to_wait]`

*Description*

This message indicates that the `/etc/inittab` file may be corrupt.

*Action*

Reinstall the Network Program software.

*References*

---

## General

The Expansion Disk Controller (XDC) plugs into an AT&T 3B2 Computer backplane slot to provide the capability of adding one or two external hard disk drives to your system configuration. When an error is detected in the XDC software or firmware, a message will be sent back to the calling process. This chapter lists those messages associated with the XDC software/firmware.

Many of the corrective actions require you to repump the XDC firmware. To repump the XDC firmware, execute the following command:

```
/etc/pump /dev/rdisk/c#d0s6 /lib/pump/xdc
```

where # is the appropriate controller number.

You could use the following command if you know the number of the disk on the board being pumped.

```
/etc/pump /dev/rSA/disk# /lib/pump/xdc
```

where # is the appropriate disk drive number.

---

# Error Messages (XDC)

## *Message Displayed*

**NOTICE: str on external hard disk drive n, board n, slice n**

## *Description*

This is a generic error message used to print messages about the designated file system.

## *Action*

Must be determined according to the message received.

## *References*

**(io/xd.c)**

=====

## *Message Displayed*

**PANIC: External Hard Disk: Bad address returned from VTOP**

## *Description*

This message occurs when a call to the **vtop** function fails. The system shows cause to panic.

## *Action*

Reboot the operating system.

## *References*

**(io/xd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: A job has a timed out on board *n* drive *n*. Please repump the board.**

*Description*

The timer has timed out on an individual job. All jobs for drives on that board have been flushed, and the board is reset.

*Action*

Repump the firmware.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Bad sanity word in physical description sector on board *n*, drive *n*.**

*Description*

The sanity word is bad; thus the disk is not reliable.

*Action*

Reformat the disk.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Bad sanity word in VTOC on Board *n*, Drive *n*.**

*Description*

The Volume Table of Contents (VTOC) either never existed on this drive or was corrupted in some way.

*Action*

Use the Simple Administration partitioning command (**sysadm partitioning**) to create a VTOC on the drive.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Board *n*, Drive *n* is in the 1.0 layout. It can not be used until the conversion is made to the current layout.**

*Description*

The disk drive was shipped with a 1.0 layout.

*Action*

Use the Simple Administration partitioning command (**sysadm partitioning**) on the disk drive.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk Cannot access block *n* on board *n*, drive *n*.**

*Description*

The block has been retried and deemed inaccessible by the firmware. The bad block handling driver has been notified and has logged the error in the error log.

*Action*

Follow the bad block handling procedures in the System Administration Documentation to map the bad block.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Cannot read defect map on board *n*, drive *n*.**

*Description*

The defect map cannot be read off the disk because of a physical I/O problem.

*Action*

Repump the firmware. If a problem persists, reformat the disk.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Cannot read sector 0 on board *n*, drive *n*.**

*Description*

The Physical Description Sector (sector 0) cannot be read off the disk because of an I/O problem.

*Action*

Repump the firmware. If a problem persists, reformat the disk.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

=====

*MessageDisplayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Cannot read the VTOC on board *n*, drive *n*.**

*Description*

The Volume Table of Contents cannot be read from the hard disk due to physical I/O problems.

*Action*

Repump the firmware. If a problem persists, reformat the disk.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Cannot recal drive on board *n*, drive *n*.**

*Description*

The recalibration of the drive, which returns the drive heads back to cylinder 0, has failed. This is probably a hardware problem with the disk drive.

*Action*

Replace the disk.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

---

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Communication with drives on board *n* is not possible. Please repump the board.**

*Description*

A time-out occurred because of no response from the firmware. All jobs for the drives on that board have been flushed, and the board is reset.

*Action*

Repump the firmware.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Drive *n* out of service on board *n*.**

*Description*

Something has caused the drive to spin down. This could be a bad drive connection, or the power to the drive has been cut off.

*Action*

Check the hardware connections and configuration. Reboot the operating system.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk Drive not equipped for board *n*, drive *n*.**

*Description*

Access to a nonexistent or nonworking drive has been attempted.

*Action*

If the drive exists, repump the firmware. If the drive does not exist, reboot the system and check the configuration.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk Fault on board n.**

*Description*

“Fault” is an error code received from the firmware.

*Action*

Repump the firmware. If the problem still exists, reboot the operating system.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Inconsistency between number of boards and external major numbers.**

*Description*

The system information about the number of boards installed does not agree with the number of boards actually installed.

*Action*

Reboot the operating system.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: partition *n* on drive *n*, board *n* is marked read only.**

*Description*

This partition is marked as “read only” in the VTOC for the designated disk.

*Action*

Do not attempt to write to this partition. If you need to write to the partition, change the VTOC with the **/etc/fmthard** command so it is no longer “read only.”

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Qfault on board *n*.**

*Description*

“Qfault” is an error code received from the firmware.

*Action*

Repump the firmware. If the problem still exists, reboot the operating system.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Received an unknown error code of *n* from firmware on board *n*, drive *n*.**

*Description*

The firmware returned an error code that the driver did not recognize.

*Action*

Repump the firmware.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Requested block outside of partition non board *n*, drive *n*.**

*Description*

The block being requested for I/O falls outside the specified partition.

*Action*

Verify the address of the data being accessed.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Requested command is not available on board *n*, drive *n*.**

*Description*

A command has been sent to the firmware which is not available on the external disk

*Action*

If a valid command was requested, repump the firmware.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Sysgen failed for board *n*.**

*Description*

The initialization routine of the driver was not able to initialize the board.

*Action*

Reboot the operating system. If the problem still exists, check the hardware configuration for proper installation.

*References*

**(io/xd.c)**

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: Too little space allocated in driver for defect table on board *n*, drive *n*.**

*Description*

The space required for the defect table to be read into and stored is larger than the space allocated for it by the driver.

*Action*

The driver is set to handle defect tables from disks with eight (8) or less 512-byte sectors. Any disks larger than eight 512-byte sectors can not be used.

*References*

(io/xd.c)

=====

*Message Displayed*

**WARNING: External Hard Disk: User tried to open off-line board *n***

*Description*

The board has not been pumped with the random access memory firmware.

*Action*

Repump the firmware.

*References*

(io/xd.c)

---

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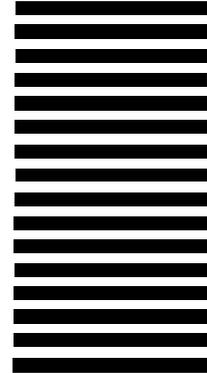
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