RT–11
System Message Manual

AA–5284D–TC

March 1983

This manual is for all RT–11 users. It provides a summary of error conditions that may occur during system use, along with recommended recovery procedures. This manual supersedes the *RT–11 System Message Manual*, Order No. AA–5284C–TC.

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Software: FORTRAN IV Version 2.5
BASIC–11 Version 2.0

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1.0 Using the RT–11 System Message Manual

This manual lists the diagnostic messages that RT–11 Version 5 can produce. The messages for FORTRAN IV, for single-user BASIC–11, and for the editors (EDIT, KED, and the single-line editor) are also included. Each message appears here in the same form as on your display terminal or hard-copy terminal listing. When you receive a message, look it up in the appropriate section, read the short explanation about the reason for the message, and apply the remedies that are described. Section 5.0 lists messages for FORTRAN IV, and Section 6.0 lists messages for single-user BASIC–11. Section 7.0 contains messages for components of the RT–11 operating system. Section 8.0 contains messages for the MACRO–11 assembler. Section 9.0 lists the messages for EDIT, KED, and the single-line editor.

RT–11 Version 5 provides keyboard monitor commands that automatically call component parts of RT–11 into service for you. The keyboard monitor commands are English-language words that are easy to recall. These commands allow you to use the services of different monitors and utility programs, such as PIP, without running them. Therefore, you may see messages from parts of RT–11 that you have not explicitly called into service. Both the keyboard monitor command and the utility command for the same operation will display the same error message if an error is detected. Whatever the case, when you see a message that is not from FORTRAN IV, BASIC–11, or one of the editors, look it up in the System Messages or MACRO–11 Messages section. You may use either keyboard monitor commands or system utility commands to recover from error conditions. Both are described. The *RT–11 System User's Guide* contains a list of keyboard monitor commands; the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* describes associated system program commands.

Some error messages describe error conditions that you cannot resolve. When you receive a message of this type, you should submit a Software Performance Report (SPR) to DIGITAL. An SPR is a form that customers who are in-warranty or have purchased support services can use to report faults in the software and to suggest product improvements. In this manual, the abbreviation SPR means Software Performance Report.

Before using this manual, read the next two sections thoroughly. Section 1.1 describes how to find messages in the different sections of this manual. Section 1.2 describes the format of error messages from RT–11.

Several messages from FORTRAN IV, BASIC–11, the RT–11 system, and the editors pertain to hardware problems and to cases when external storage space or memory is not adequate for the work you are trying to do. Section 2.0, Hard Error Conditions, summarizes the most common problems with hardware.

Section 3.0, Increasing Storage and Memory Resources, provides useful guidelines to follow when you have exhausted the resources of your system.

Section 4.0, System Failures, presents guidelines and instructions for both experienced system programmers and less experienced users who are diagnosing the causes of system failures.

1.1 Order of Messages

Within the FORTRAN IV, BASIC–11, System, MACRO–11, and Editor sections, the messages are in alphabetical order. This manual uses two special conventions to alphabetize messages that contain certain special characters and general references to your programs and commands.

Eight general references appear in various messages and stand for specific names or values that are copied directly from the work you are doing. They have not been used for alphabetizing. They are:

****	A label, name, or value that FORTRAN IV copies into messages from the FORTRAN IV programs you are using.
x	A specific command option that is copied into messages from commands you have typed.
AAAAAA	A label or name that RT–11 copies into messages from the programs you are using.
a	A single character that RT–11 fills in — usually the single-letter abbreviation for a file or command option.
DEV:FILNAM.TYP	A file specification that RT–11 copies from one of your commands.
MMMMMM NNNNNN	Specific values that RT–11 reports as parts of certain messages — usually count totals, addresses, or offsets that are current at the time of the message.
n	A single digit that RT–11 fills in — usually the unit number in a device specification.

The second alphabetizing convention this manual uses is as follows:

> With general references ignored, the first digit or letter in the error message has been used for alphabetizing. For example, the following error message is alphabetized using the letter e; the characters "<>" are ignored:
>
> *?EDIT–F–"<>" error; no command(s) executed*

Therefore, if you have trouble finding a message in this manual, review the following procedure:

1. Identify the message's origin — this manual contains messages for only the FORTRAN IV and BASIC–11 languages, the RT–11 operating system, the MACRO–11 assembler, and the RT–11 editors. Consult other documentation about messages from other programs.
2. Ignore any special characters, such as a question mark (?) or a quotation mark (").
3. Ignore any number or name in the message that is specific to your program or files.
4. Look up the message under the characters that remain.

1.2 Format of RT–11 System and MACRO–11 Messages

In this manual, each RT–11 system message appears in the same form as on your display terminal and in your hard-copy terminal listings. The messages appear in the following form:

?Prog–s–Message Text

The message text is prefixed by the name of the system program (Prog) that issued the message. The program name is followed by a code (s) that indicates the severity of the error. RT–11 responds to error conditions based on the level of severity indicated by the code.

Table 1–1: Error Severity Levels

Level	Severity Code	Effect
Information	I	Execution continues. The program detected a condition that you should be informed of. The message appears at the terminal or in the listing file. The condition may affect execution at a later time and may require future action.
Warning	W	Execution continues. The program detected a condition that may cause errors in execution. Corrective action may be necessary. The message appears at the terminal or in the listing file.
Error	E	Execution may terminate. The program detected an error that will cause other errors during execution. Corrective action is necessary. The message appears at the terminal or in the listing file.
Fatal/Severe	F	Execution terminates. The program detected a serious error. You must enter another command to continue processing. The message appears at the terminal or in the listing file.
Unconditional Abort	U	Execution terminates. An extremely serious error occurred that prevents further processing.

You can use the monitor SET command to change the effect of the severity level on the system's response. In particular, these settings affect the execution of indirect command files. Refer to the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a description of the SET ERROR command.

In addition to the error message format described above, RT–11 Indirect Control File Processor (IND) messages provide additional information. These messages appear in two categories: errors that can occur when IND processes the directives in a control file, and errors that can occur during data input/output transfers.

The format of the control file error messages is the same as the format that appears above, but IND also prints the line in the control file that caused the error. Control file error messages appear in the following form:

?Prog–s–Message Text
Line In Control File

Input/output error messages include primary and secondary messages. Primary input/output error messages appear in the same format as shown above, followed by a secondary input/output error message on the line below. The secondary error message helps define the error condition. In addition to the error messages, IND prints the line in the control file that caused the error. Input/output error messages appear in the following form:

?Prog–s–Primary Message
Secondary Message
Line In Control File

The FORTRAN IV, BASIC–11, single-line editor, and some KED messages do not appear in the format described in the preceding paragraphs. See Section 5.1 for a description of messages from FORTRAN IV and Section 6.1 for a description of messages from BASIC–11. See Section 9.2.1 for a description of messages from KED and Section 9.3 for a description of messages from the single-line editor.

Professional 300 series bootstrap software error messages are not in the format described in the preceding paragraphs. See Section 7.2 for the description of these messages.

2.0 Hard Error Conditions

Hard error conditions are detected by the hardware rather than by the system software. RT–11 interprets hard errors by printing a short message on the console terminal. The corrective action that you take depends upon the type of hard error condition and the device in use.

Often a hard error condition is simple to correct. The message will indicate an off-line or write-locked device, for example, and the system may wait until you correct the problem.

Other hard errors indicate more serious problems such as bad blocks on the system volume or a malfunction in the hardware itself. You may have to reinitiate the operation or use another device; in extreme cases, you may need the advice of a hardware specialist.

Following are descriptions of the devices that can be used with RT–11 and the hard error conditions that may occur for each device. Corrective actions follow the error descriptions.

If an error persists after all possible corrective actions have been tried and all appropriate diagnostics have been run, request the services of a DIGITAL field service representative.

2.1 Video Terminals

Error Conditions
Video terminals do not report any hard error conditions.

Corrective Action
Before using the system, make sure that the terminal is turned on and is on line. Adjust the scope on a video terminal so that it is bright enough to be easily read. If you are using a VT100, you should then type CTRL/Q to resume printing.

2.2 Hard-Copy Terminals

Error Conditions
Hard-copy terminals do not report any hard error conditions.

Corrective Action
Before using the system, make sure that the terminal is turned on, is on line, and has sufficient paper and a ribbon in good condition.

DECwriter III out of paper: replace paper; turn the terminal off line and then on line. (Turning the terminal off and then on will also work.) You can then enter keyboard input.

2.3 Display Processor

Error Conditions
The VT11 display processor does not report any hard error conditions.

Corrective Actions
Make sure that the display is turned on, and adjust the screen so that it is bright enough to be easily read.

2.4 Line Printers

Error Conditions
No power, no paper, printer drum gate open, off line, over temperature alarm, or no printer connected to control unit (LP11).

Corrective Actions
Make sure that the printer is turned on and is set on line. Make sure that the paper is loaded properly. Make sure that a line printer is connected properly to the controller (LP11).

The system waits while you take corrective action. (You can use the monitor commands SET LP HANG/NOHANG to control the wait feature; see the *RT–11 System User's Guide.*)

2.5 Magtapes

Error Conditions
Cyclical redundancy or parity (checksum) error, record length error, nonexistent memory, write-locked, off line, unit select, or power off.

Corrective Actions
Make sure that all magtape units are powered on — regardless of which one is in use — set on line, and, if appropriate, write-enabled — insert a write-ring on the back of a magtape to write-enable it. Make sure that the tape is correctly mounted on the proper unit and that all units are assigned different select numbers. Make sure that 7-track tapes are on 7-track drives; 9-track tapes, on 9-track drives.

For checksum and bad tape errors, retry the operation, using another magtape or drive, if possible, or use the monitor COPY/IGNORE command or the PIP /G option to ignore input errors while copying.

2.6 Disks

Error Conditions
Off line, write-locked, unit select, parity error, bad blocks, drive not ready, or volume not formatted.

Corrective Actions
Make sure that the disk drive is set on line and is write-enabled, if appropriate. Make sure that the disk is correctly loaded in the proper unit and that all units are assigned different select numbers. Note the locations of drive 0 and drive 1. Make sure that a new disk is properly formatted before you use it.

For parity errors, retry the operation, using another disk or drive, if possible, or use the monitor COPY/IGNORE command or the PIP /G option to ignore input errors while copying.

Use the monitor INITIALIZE/BADBLOCKS command or the DUP /B option to detect and identify bad blocks on the new devices just received from the manufacturer. This procedure initializes the device directory, leaving only FILE.BAD entries in it. This ensures that the system will not try to access these bad blocks during routine operations.

Sometimes disks develop bad blocks as a result of use and age. Use the monitor DIRECTORY/BADBLOCKS command or the DUP /K option to detect bad blocks on devices that contain data. If the bad blocks fall within a small area, use the monitor CREATE command or the DUP /C option to assign a filename with a .BAD file type to the area (see the *RT–11 System User's Guide*). If hard errors are frequent, you can copy the device to a second device, using the monitor COPY/DEVICE command or the DUP /I option, and then copy the second device back to the first. This rewrites the headers and eliminates hard errors. However, if hard errors persist, request that a hardware maintenance specialist check the head alignment of your device.

You can also use the FORMAT utility program to reformat devices that generate hard errors. This procedure destroys the data on the device, which is then suitable for use with RT–11. Use of FORMAT varies depending on the type of device, however. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* for information about FORMAT.

3.0 Increasing Storage and Memory Resources

Some RT–11 system errors result from insufficient free memory space or insufficient space on a storage volume. Using one or more of the procedures listed below may eliminate the problem. If, by using the methods listed below, you still cannot provide adequate storage or memory resources for your application, move the application to a system with larger capacities, if possible.

3.1 Enlarging Storage Space

During an output operation, an error message may indicate that your output volume has insufficient space or, if the volume is directory-structured, that there is not room for a new entry in its directory. Try one or more of the following corrective actions:

Delete unnecessary files from the output volume, perhaps transferring them to a backup volume.

Use another volume with more space.

Specify an explicit output file size by using the /ALLOCATE option or the size option on the output file specification.

Compress the volume by using the monitor SQUEEZE command or the DUP /S option. This creates the largest possible empty space on the volume by consolidating all the free blocks into one area. It also maximizes efficient use of the directory space.

If directory overflow persists, you can allocate more directory segments on another volume by using the monitor INITIALIZE/SEGMENTS command or the DUP /N option and then transferring the files to this volume. Alternatively, you can create several logical devices on the physical device by using the MOUNT and DISMOUNT commands.

If device overflow persists, use a larger volume — for example, from RX02 diskette to RK05 disk or from RK05 disk to RL02 disk.

If these methods do not provide sufficient space, consult the *RT–11 Software Support Manual* for more details about the directory structure of devices and the allocation of files.

3.2 Increasing Memory Resources

Many error messages indicate insufficient room in main memory. The following sections present some guidelines to help you use memory efficiently.

3.2.1 Increasing Memory Availability — The following methods make more memory available without requiring you to redesign the program:

Use the SHOW command to find out which device handlers are loaded; then use the UNLOAD command to take unnecessary device handlers

out of memory. Do not unload handlers that are needed to run a foreground or system job.

Terminate and unload the foreground program or one or more system jobs.

Use the single-job or base-line monitor, which requires approximately one-half the space needed by the foreground/background monitor.

Use the SET USR SWAP command (see the *RT–11 System User's Guide*) to allow USR swapping.

If you create a monitor through system generation, do not add any features to the monitor that you do not need. Each feature you select adds to the size of the monitor in memory. In a multiterminal system, for example, support for each additional terminal you select adds approximately 200(decimal) words to the resident monitor.

3.2.2 Decreasing Program Size — In general, each of the following methods reduces the maximum amount of memory a program requires at one time.

Use single buffering instead of double buffering.

Use smaller I/O buffers.

Decrease the maximum number of channels open simultaneously.

Overlay the program or break the code into smaller modules for more efficient overlaying.

Remove any testing code no longer required.

Use algorithms that require less main memory.

Transfer more data storage to mass storage devices.

Break the program into several programs to permit chaining between them.

Use the extended memory overlay feature with the extended memory monitor (XM) so only your program's root need be resident in low memory. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* for a description of extended memory overlays.

4.0 System Failures

An RT–11 system failure occurs whenever the currently running program stops unexpectedly or suspends execution, leaving the system in what appears to be a nonfunctioning state. This section should help you to determine the cause of the system failure and also to distinguish between user errors and system errors. In this section, text preceded by asterisks (**) is meant primarily for experienced system programmers who have access to monitor source listings, but all users should read this text for general knowledge.

Most system failures fall into one of three categories: those that cause a return to the keyboard monitor, those that cause a monitor halt, and those that result in an indefinite program loop. Each is explained in detail below. While attempting to analyze a system failure, keep in mind any new or unusual system features, such as user-written device handlers, a complex application program, or a special-purpose device.

When the system fails, follow this general procedure. Examine the programmer's console immediately after the failure. Then use the programmer's console to examine the program counter (PC), the stack pointer (SP), the general-purpose registers (0 through 5), and certain memory locations. However, if your processor is an LSI–11, 11/03, 11/23, 11/23 Plus, 11/24, or 11/44, use the on-board ROM ODT to determine the cause of the halt. See the processor handbook for your PDP–11 for instructions on using ODT, the programmer's console, or the ROM ODT.

The first five of the following specific questions are generally useful for finding the cause of a failure. Later questions are useful in special situations.

1. Did any message appear on the terminal?
2. Is the processor halted or looping? What is the value of the program counter in either case?
3. If the processor is looping, do characters typed on the keyboard echo on the console? Does CTRL/C have any effect?
4. Is the halt or loop in a device handler? Are the devices ready to run? (Check the line printer, if present.) Has code in the handlers been corrupted?
5. What are the contents of location 54, which points to the base of RMON, and location 46, which is the USR load address? The location of the halt or the loop may be determined by comparing the value of the program counter with these numbers. If the program counter is higher than the base of RMON or is within 2K words (010000 bytes, octal) of the start of the USR, the halt or loop occurred in the monitor, and the difference between the numbers gives the offset into the monitor code.
6. What is the value of the stack pointer and the first several elements in the stack? Has the stack overflowed; is the stack pointer less than 400?

7. **What are the contents of the registers?

8. **Has monitor code been corrupted? Determine from a source listing, if available, the integrity of significant areas in RMON, especially the area immediately below the monitor stack.

9. **Can you determine from a source listing, if available, what code is indicated by the halt or loop?

10. **What are the contents of the monitor data base — for example, the address of the running job or the addresses of the loaded handlers?

11. **Can the problem be localized to a single job? If so, what are the contents of the job impure area — the job status word, channel status words, the queue elements?

12. **Can the problem be localized to a single device? If so, what are the contents of the handler data, handler queue, and device status registers?

13. **Has the job impure area in the FB and the XM monitors been corrupted? Has the stack for the foreground or system job overflowed?

4.1 Failures That Cause a Return to Keyboard Monitor

A return to the keyboard monitor has occurred if the monitor's prompting character — a dot — is printed at the left margin of the console terminal. If a monitor message, one beginning with *?MON–*, has also been printed, refer to its meaning and corrective action as listed in Section 7.0.

**If only the monitor's dot — without a message — is printed, an interrupt through an empty vector to code at location 0 or another unexpected jump to location 0 is indicated. The following code is stored at location 0:

Loc.	Octal Value		
0	040000	BIC R0,R0	;TO ENSURE A HARD EXIT
2	104350	.EXIT	;BACK TO KMON

**Possible causes of this type of error include the following: a spurious interrupt request appeared, a vector was never filled, a filled vector was not protected under the FB monitor, an .ASECT was attempted into a protected vector, an application program was run with an incorrect vector address, the program has a JMP or a JSR instruction with an undefined label, or the program has an RTS instruction with no valid return address on the stack.

4.2 Failures That Cause Monitor Halts

Monitor halts occur in high memory above the address in location 54, the RMON base address pointer. The most common symptoms are the absence of the monitor prompt and the lack of an echo when you type characters.

When a monitor halt occurs, do not attempt to restart the system by pressing the continue key (CONT) on the processor or by using the micro-ODT

"P" command. You must reboot the system. The following sections describe the various kinds of halts that occur under the different monitors and the special problems involved in USR swapping and stack overflow.

NOTE

Each description of a halt or loop in the following sections includes a symbol name. Use the symbol name to find the appropriate sections of code in the monitor source listings that reveal offsets from location 54. If you are working with the distributed version of RT–11, refer to the link maps on the distribution kit for accurate offsets. If you created the monitor you are working with through system generation, the symbol names described here are accurate, but you must refer to the link map created by system generation to determine the offsets. Therefore, for any special monitors you generate through system generation, such as a version of FB with multiterminal support, use the symbols in your link map to identify the appropriate code.

4.2.1 Base-Line Monitor Halts — The base-line monitor has five explicit halts. Any other halts that occur may indicate that the monitor code has been corrupted. If that is the case, check for logic errors in the user program, and reboot the system.

1. Absolute location 26(octal)

   See ?MON–F–Power fail halt.

   The monitor executes this halt on power up and power down.

2. Absolute location 116(octal)

   See ?MON–F–Memory error NNNNNN.

   The monitor executes this halt when it detects a memory parity error.

3. Absolute location 246(octal)

   The monitor executes this halt if a floating-point interrupt occurs under a monitor that does not have floating-point support. Programs that use floating-point instructions must be run under monitors with floating-point support. Floating-point support for the BL monitor is available through system generation.

4. **Check the symbol DEAD.

   The monitor executes this halt when it encounters a hardware error while reading the KMON or USR from the system device. This halt indicates a temporary or permanent failure of the controller or the physical volume. The base-line monitor does not execute this halt when the system device is write-locked. If the system device is write-locked, the monitor issues the message *?MON–F–System write error* and returns to KMON.

5. **Check the symbol 7$ in routine COMPLT.

   The user set bit 7 in the job status word (absolute location 44) to request halts on hard errors, and the monitor detected one. Register 5 points to a queue element, specifically to the pointer to the channel status word. Register 4 points to the current queue element pointer in the handler.

4.2.2 Single-Job Monitor Halts — The single-job monitor has seven explicit halts. Some of them are mutually exclusive, however, because they depend directly on system generation features that you are free to include or exclude. If a halt that is not enabled occurs, the monitor code may be corrupted. Check for logic errors in the user program, and reboot the system.

1. Absolute location 26(octal)

   See ?MON–F–Power fail halt.

   If the message *?MON–F–Power fail halt* is disabled during system generation, this halt is executed on power up and power down.

2. Absolute location 116(octal)

   See ?MON–F–Memory error NNNNNN.

   During system generation, if memory support is not enabled — the default for the distributed version of the single-job monitor — the monitor executes this halt when it detects a memory parity error. If the message is enabled, the monitor issues it and returns to KMON.

3. Absolute location 244(octal)

   The monitor executes this halt if a floating-point interrupt occurs under a monitor that does not have floating-point support. Programs that use floating-point instructions must be run under monitors with floating-point support. Floating-point support is available in the distributed single-job monitor, as well as through system generation.

4. **Check the symbol 1$ before TRAPPF.

   See ?MON–F–Power fail halt.

   During system generation, if the message *?MON–F–Power fail halt* is enabled — the default for the distributed version of the single-job monitor — the monitor executes this halt on power down.

5. **Check the symbol 2$ in routine CRASHP.

   See ?MON–F–Power fail halt.

   During system generation, if the message *?MON–F–Power fail halt* is enabled — the default for the distributed version of the single-job monitor — the monitor issues the message and executes this halt on power up.

6. **Check the symbol DEAD. The message *?MON–F–System read failure halt* precedes this halt only if system I/O messages are enabled during system generation.

   During system generation, if system I/O messages are enabled — the default for the distributed version of the single-job monitor — the monitor executes a halt in routine CRASHP at symbol 2$ after printing the message *?MON–F–System read failure halt.* This halt occurs when the monitor encounters a hardware error while reading the KMON or USR from the system device. This halt indicates a temporary or permanent failure in the controller or physical volume. If the system device is write-locked, the single-job monitor displays the message *?MON–F–System write error* and returns to KMON, rather than executing this halt.

7. **Check the symbol IOEHLT.

   The monitor detected a hard I/O error after bit 7 in the job status word (absolute location 44) was set. Register 5 points to a queue element, specifically to the pointer to the channel status word. Register 4 points to the current queue element pointer in the handler.

4.2.3 Foreground/Background and Extended Memory Monitor Halts — The foreground/background monitor has four explicit halts, but the ones that can occur for a particular version of the monitor depend on features you choose or exclude during system generation.

The extended memory monitor has the same halts as the foreground/background monitor, but the offsets into RMON differ for the two monitors. Make sure that you refer to the appropriate link map to determine the symbol value (see Note in Section 4.2).

Any other halts that occur may indicate that the monitor code is corrupted. When that is the case, check for logic errors in the user program, and reboot the system.

1. Absolute location 26(octal)

   See ?MON–F–Power fail halt.

   If the message *?MON–F–Power fail halt* is disabled during system generation, this halt is executed on power up and power down. If the message is enabled, the monitor issues the message and halts.

2. Absolute location 116(octal)

   See ?MON–F–Memory error NNNNNN.

   If memory parity support is disabled — the default for the distributed versions of the monitors — the monitor executes this halt when it detects a memory parity error. The last item in this list of foreground/background and extended memory monitor halts describes the monitor action when the message is enabled.

3. Absolute location 244(octal)

   The monitor executes this halt if a floating-point interrupt occurs under a monitor that does not have floating-point support. Programs that use floating-point instructions must be run under monitors with floating-point support. Floating-point support is included in the distributed foreground/background monitor and is also available for the extended memory monitor through system generation.

4. **Check the symbol SYHALT.

   The monitor executes this halt in two general situations. The message *?MON–F–System halt* may precede the halt.

   a. If the message *?MON–F–Power fail* halt is enabled — the default for the distributed version of the foreground/background monitor — the monitor issues the message and executes this halt on power up. On power down, the monitor executes this halt, but without supporting the overhead of the message.

   b. The monitor executes this halt when it traps to 4 or 10 or when it encounters a memory error, but only when it is executing critical monitor or interrupt code — in interrupt service routines, device handlers, or selected portions of the monitor. (When the monitor is not executing critical code, it issues a message — *?MON–F–Memory error NNNNNN*, *?MON–F–Trap to 4 NNNNNN*, or *?MON–F–Trap to 10 NNNNNN* — aborts the program, and returns to KMON.)

      Check the contents of the stack pointer (register 6). If the contents are less than 400(octal), stack overflow has caused the trap. Section 4.2.5 has further information about stack overflow.

      The address where the trap occurred is at the top of the stack. If this address is within user code, check for an error in an interrupt service routine or a device handler. Verify that handlers are not fetched into areas that will be destroyed by data buffers or overlaid when the USR swaps. Section 4.2.4 has further information about USR swapping.

      Check for a reference to a nonexistent device. The reference causes the handler to trap to 4 when it attempts to access the device registers. You can reduce the possibility of this error by deleting from the system volume all handlers for devices that are not part of your system.

      If the address where the trap occurred is in the monitor, calculate the corresponding monitor offset by subtracting the contents of location 54. Consult a source listing of the monitor and compare the monitor you are running to the sources. The monitor or data in the monitor or user region, such as queue elements and channel status tables, may be corrupted.

Hardware problems that cause bus timeout cause this halt because they trap to 4. This is extremely rare, however; consider it only as a last resort.

4.2.4 USR Swapping — Many system failures occur when the USR swaps over important memory areas, such as device handlers, queue elements, and completion routines; the latter may occur when you are running FORTRAN IV programs that use SYSLIB calls. One way to detect this type of failure is to use the SET USR NOSWAP command and to rerun the program — if enough free memory exists. If the failure does not occur again, USR swapping is probably causing the problem. The USR may be linked with overlays or with a different bottom address. Make sure that the USR does not swap over any important areas within the program. See the *RT–11 Programmer's Reference Manual* and the *RT–11 Software Support Manual* for details concerning the swapping algorithm.

4.2.5 Stack Overflow — Stack overflow occurs when the stack is pushed through its low limit. Whether it may be detected depends on the location of the stack. The normal location for the user background stack is 1000, with a low limit of 400. Most PDP–11 processors detect stack overflow at 400 and generate a trap to 4. (Some processors — for example, the PDP–11/03 — do not provide this feature.) If the stack is located elsewhere, overflow detection is not supported by the RT–11 system.

Stack overflow is usually a fatal condition. RT–11 treats all detected user stack overflows as fatal and aborts the offending program. Under the single-job monitor, the system either halts or prints a monitor fatal error message, depending on a SYSGEN feature. The foreground/background monitor aborts the program with the *?MON–F–Trap to 4 NNNNNN* message.

The FORTRAN IV Object Time System may cause user stack overflow because it uses large amounts of stack space. Extra stack space can be allocated for background jobs by using LINK/BOTTOM to raise the program base. Extra stack space can be allocated for foreground jobs at link time by using the :stacksize argument with the LINK/FOREGROUND command.

Monitor stack overflow will generally not occur, since enough stack space is allocated to handle "worst-case" situations. To determine if the stack overflowed, inspect the contents of the address in the stack pointer minus 2. If the stack did not overflow, the contents will be 52525(octal), which is the empty stack pattern. If the stack overflowed, the contents will be something other than 52525. If it overflowed, you can allocate more stack space by increasing the value of the conditional STAC$K in your system generated conditional file and by assembling and linking the monitors again.

If you are using a user-written device handler that requires a large amount of stack space, allocate stack space within the handler. A register other than SP should be used to reference the stack.

4.3 Failures That Cause Program Looping

When your system repeats a set of instructions continuously, it is in a loop. Programmed loops cause the system to wait until a device responds appropriately before resuming operation. However, looping can continue indefinitely if hard errors occur. This section describes causes of indefinite looping.

Handler loops are the most common. Refer to Section 4.3.3 for further information about them.

The general method for diagnosing a program loop condition is to disable any device that generates frequent interrupts (the KW11L clock, for example) and then to single-step through the set of looping instructions to find the location in memory where the loop occurs. (Refer to the processor handbook for the PDP–11 you are using for instructions on single-stepping.) A frequent cause of looping is the loss of an interrupt or interrupt enable bit in a device or terminal interface. If you are familiar with the devices your program is using, you can examine the device registers to determine if this is the case.

4.3.1 Base-Line and Single-Job Monitor Looping — There are seven loops in the base-line and single-job monitors. In four cases the offsets into RMON are different for the two monitors. Make sure that you refer to the appropriate link map to determine the symbol value (see Note in Section 4.2).

1. **Check the symbol QRESET.

   This loop waits for all I/O to complete before executing an exit or chain. When the system is in this loop, check the queue elements and channel status word for outstanding I/O requests, and then examine the appropriate devices to determine why requests are not satisfied.

2. **Check the symbol WAITDV.

   This loop waits for I/O completion on a given channel and is entered when a .WAIT request is issued. The device that is causing the loop can be identified by checking register 3, which points to the channel status table.

3. **Check the symbol QEWAIT.

   This loop waits for a queue element. If an active program waits in this loop for long periods of time, it is bound by queue elements and should have its number of queue elements increased with the .QSET program request. If a program hangs in this loop indefinitely, a device is not satisfying an I/O request. The device can be identified by checking the queue elements and channel status tables. Note that a mark time request (.MRKT) ties up a queue element until it is complete.

4. **Check the symbol WAITIO.

   This loop waits for I/O completion on a particular channel and register 3 points to the channel status table for the channel. When a program hangs in this loop, the device on the channel is not satisfying an I/O request.

5. **Check the symbol CDFNWT in the USR.

   This loop is reached by a .CDFN programmed request and delays execution until all I/O is finished. A bad device can cause programs to hang in this loop. Examine the queues, channel tables, and device queues to identify a device that is not satisfying an I/O request, and then examine the device registers.

6. **Check the symbol RSTTTW in the USR.

   This loop delays a hard reset until console terminal output is finished. If the system seems to hang in this loop, verify that the console terminal vectors are still pointing into RMON, that the output interrupt is enabled, and that the console is operative. Type CTRL/Q to evoke a hard reset. Static electricity often clears the input interrupt enable bit. Although foreground execution continues, the terminal appears inoperative. The absence of the monitor prompt and the lack of an echo after characters you type indicate this. This is not a loop. Type CTRL/Q to restart processing.

7. **Check the symbol RSTIOW in the USR.

   This loop is reached by a .SRESET programmed request and delays execution until all I/O is finished. Use the same procedure as for item 5, above.

4.3.2 Foreground/Background and Extended Memory Monitor Looping — The foreground/background monitor has two loops. The extended memory monitor has the same two loops, but they are located at different offsets. Extended memory offsets are shown in parentheses in this section.

1. **Check the symbol EXRDKM.

   When the system encounters a hard error while reading the KMON or USR, it issues the *?MON–F–System read* error message. It may then continuously retry the read operation. If this loop should occur, the controller is malfunctioning. Halt the processor and try to reboot the system. If the system does not boot, check the system device for bad blocks.

2. **Check the symbol SCHDLR.

   This is the scheduler and null job (idle) loop, which the system enters when no job is runnable. Check the impure areas of all jobs to locate the cause.

Check the symbol BCNTXT to determine the location of the pointer to the background impure area. Check the symbol FCNTXT to determine the location of the pointer to the foreground impure area. Using these pointers, examine the I.BLOK words (see the *RT–11 Software Support Manual* for details), the channel tables, and the queues to determine why neither job is runnable.

Note that a job can be blocked by a lack of available queue elements despite the fact that I.BLOK is zero, because on every significant event, the job will be run to check for an available queue element. Note also that the EXIT$ bit in I.BLOK can be set in several different ways — with the .EXIT, .CDFN, or .SRESET programmed requests, for example.

4.3.3 Handler Looping — By default, the line printer handler will loop on hardware errors until the error condition has been removed. The system will loop through the monitor service code and the handler detection code. This condition can be changed by using the monitor SET command (see the *RT–11 System User's Guide*). The other supplied handlers use counts to prevent indefinite retries on a device.

5.0 FORTRAN IV Messages

This section contains error messages displayed by FORTRAN IV. FORTRAN IV error messages are generally clear in specifying the exact nature of the error. However, if you cannot find the error by reading this section, refer to the *PDP–11 FORTRAN Language Reference Manual.*

5.1 Special Information About FORTRAN IV Messages

FORTRAN IV has five groups of messages. Section 5.2 lists them in the following order.

*****c
: These messages are from the first compilation phase. They appear on source listings after the statement to which they apply, in the form of a single-letter code (here represented by *c*). These messages report error conditions that are easy to identify, such as syntax errors.

Numbered
: These messages are displayed by the FORTRAN IV Object Time System. They appear in the form *nn text*, where *nn* is a message number from 0 through 68. These messages report error conditions that result from input and output operations, arithmetic operations, and system failures.

Each of these messages is assigned to one of four error classes, described below. The associated abbreviations are used in this manual to indicate the classification of the error message.

Class	Abbreviation	Description
IGNORE	IG	The error is detected and the FORTRAN IV compiler supplies necessary changes. No error message is sent to the terminal. Execution continues.
WARNING	W	The error message is sent to the terminal and execution continues.
FATAL	F	The error message is sent to the terminal and execution is terminated.
COUNT:n	C:n	The error message is sent to the terminal and execution continues until the nth occurrence of the error, at which time the error will be treated as FATAL.

ERROR:
: These messages are from the second compilation phase. They appear in the form *In Line nnnn, ERROR: text*, where *nnnn* is the internal sequence number of the statement in question, and *text* is the description of the error.

?FORTRAN–
: These messages are fatal compiler error messages. They appear in the form *?FORTRAN–F–text*, where *text* is the specific message you receive. These messages report hardware error conditions, conditions that may require rewriting the source program, or compiler errors.

WARNING:
: These messages are from the second compilation phase. They appear in the form *In Line nnnn, WARNING: text*, where *nnnn* is the internal sequence number of the statement in question, and *text* is the description of the error. These messages report conditions that may cause errors during execution or that may cause incompatibility with the RT–11 FORTRAN IV compiler.

Note again that some messages can include labels, names, and values from the program you are running. This manual uses '****' to indicate run-time-specific information for FORTRAN IV messages and ignores those general references in alphabetizing.

5.2 List of FORTRAN IV Messages

*******B**

Columns 1 through 5 of a continuation line are not blank. Column 1 of a continuation line may have a 'D', but columns 2 through 5 must be blank. FORTRAN IV ignores the faulty columns.

Use a blank or a 'D' in column 1 and replace columns 2 through 5 with blanks, if the line is a genuine continuation line.

*******C**

The line is an invalid continuation line. Comments cannot be continued, for example, and the first line of any program unit cannot be a continuation line. FORTRAN IV ignores the line.

Correct the program.

*******E**

There is no END statement for the program. FORTRAN IV supplies an END statement when it detects the end of the file.

Add an END statement to the end of the program.

*******H**

A Hollerith string or a quoted literal string either is longer than 255 characters or makes the current statement too long. FORTRAN IV ignores the statement.

Correct and modify the program, if necessary, to support the long string properly.

*******I**

The line contains a character that is not in the FORTRAN IV character set, not within a Hollerith string, or not in a comment. FORTRAN IV ignores the character.

Make sure that all non-FORTRAN IV characters are either in Hollerith strings or in comments.

*******K**

A nonnumeric character is in a statement label. FORTRAN IV ignores the label.

Use only numeric characters in the statement label.

*******L**

The line following this warning has more than 80 characters. Note that each space and tab is a single character. FORTRAN IV truncates the line to 80 characters.

Shorten the line.

*******M**

The statement has a label that is also used on an earlier statement. Each statement label must be unique. FORTRAN IV ignores all duplicate labels.

Remove the duplicate label, or change it to a unique form.

*******P**

The statement has unbalanced parentheses. FORTRAN IV ignores it.

Check for typing errors. Match each open parenthesis with a close parenthesis.

*******S**

The statement has a syntax error. FORTRAN IV ignores the statement.

Correct the syntax in the statement.

*******U**

The statement is not valid in FORTRAN IV. FORTRAN IV ignores it.

Review the description of the statement you are trying to use, and recode the statement correctly.

0 Non-FORTRAN error call **FORTRAN F or IG**

This message indicates an error condition not internal to the FORTRAN IV run-time system, that may have been caused by one of four situations:

1. A foreground job using SYSLIB completion routines was not allocated enough space with the FRUN /BUFFER option for the initial call to a completion routine.

   1. Check the *RT–11 Programmer's Reference Manual* for the formula used to allocate more space.

2. Memory was not large enough for the background job.

   2. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

3. Under the SJ monitor, a SYSLIB completion routine interrupted another completion routine.

   3. Use the FB monitor to allow more than one active completion routine (see the *RT–11 Programmer's Reference Manual*).

4. An assembly-language module linked with a FORTRAN IV program issued a TRAP instruction with an error code that was not recognized by the FORTRAN IV error handler. (Note that error messages produced by the FORTRAN IV extensions package contain this message, preceded by a line describing the error in more detail.)

   4. Correct the program logic, if necessary.

1 Integer overflow **FORTRAN F**

During an integer multiplication, division, or exponentiation operation, the value of the result exceeded 32767.

Use floating-point notation to correct the program logic.

2 Integer zero divide — **FORTRAN F**

During an integer mode arithmetic operation, an attempt was made to divide by 0.

Correct the program logic.

3 Compiler generated error — **FORTRAN F**

An attempt was made to execute a FORTRAN IV statement in which the compiler had previously detected errors.

Consult the program listing generated by the compiler, if one was requested, and correct the program for the errors generated at compile time.

4 Computed GOTO out of range — **FORTRAN W**

The integer variable or expression in a computed GOTO statement was less than 1 or greater than the number of statement label references in the list.

FORTRAN IV passes control to the next executable statement.

Examine the source program and correct the program logic.

5 Input conversion error — **FORTRAN C:3**

During a formatted input operation, an invalid character was detected in an input field.

FORTRAN IV substitutes a value of 0 for the result.

Examine the input data and correct the invalid record or the program logic.

6 Output conversion error — **FORTRAN IG**

During a formatted output operation, the value of a particular number could not be output in the specified field length without loss of significant digits.

FORTRAN IV fills the field with asterisks.

Correct the FORMAT statement to allow a greater field length.

10 Floating overflow — **FORTRAN C:3**

A real value resulting from an arithmetic operation exceeded the largest representable real number.

FORTRAN IV substitutes a value of 0 for the result.

Correct the program logic.

11 Floating underflow — **FORTRAN IG**

A real number resulting from an arithmetic operation was less than the smallest representable real number.

FORTRAN IV replaces the real number with a value of 0.

Correct the program logic.

12 Floating zero divide — **FORTRAN F**

During a real-mode arithmetic operation, an attempt was made to divide by 0.

FORTRAN IV sets the operation's result to 0.

Correct the program logic.

13 Square root of negative number — **FORTRAN C:3**

An attempt was made to calculate the square root of a negative number.

FORTRAN IV substitutes a value of 0 for the result.

Correct the program logic.

14 Undefined exponentiation operation — **FORTRAN F**

An attempt was made to perform an invalid exponentiation operation. (For example, –3.**.5 is invalid because the result would be an imaginary number.)

FORTRAN IV sets the operation's result to 0.

Correct the program logic.

15 Log of zero or negative number — **FORTRAN F**

An attempt was made to take the logarithm of a negative number or 0.

FORTRAN IV sets the operation's result to 0.

Correct the program logic.

16 Wrong number of arguments — **FORTRAN F**

Either a FORTRAN IV library function or a system subroutine that checks for such an occurrence was called with an improper number of arguments.

Check the format of the particular library function or system subroutine call, and correct the call.

20 Invalid logical unit number — **FORTRAN F**

An invalid logical unit number was specified in an I/O statement.

Correct the statement so that the logical unit number is an integer within the range 1 to 99.

21 Out of available logical units — **FORTRAN F**

An attempt was made to have too many logical units simultaneously open for I/O.

Increase the maximum number of active logical units — six by default — by recompiling the main program, using the /UNITS option to specify a larger number of available channels; the valid range is 1 to 15.

22 Input record too long — **FORTRAN F**

During an input operation, a record exceeding the maximum record length was encountered.

Increase the default maximum record length — 136(decimal) bytes — by recompiling the main program, using the /RECORD option to specify a larger run-time record buffer; the valid range is 4 to 4095.

23 Hardware I/O error — **FORTRAN F**

A hardware error was detected during an I/O operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

24 Attempt to READ/WRITE past end of file — **FORTRAN F**

1. During a sequential write operation, the space allocated to the file was insufficient.

   1. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

2. During a sequential read operation, an attempt was made to read beyond the last record of the file.

   2. Use an END= parameter on a sequential read.

3. During a random-access write operation, either the space allocated to the file was insufficient or a programming error, such as an attempt to reference a record number outside the bounds of the file, occurred during a read operation.

   3. Correct the programming logic error in the random-access read operation. Use the square bracket construction to make more space available when opening a file with CALL ASSIGN.

25 Attempt to read after write — **FORTRAN F**

An attempt was made to read after writing on a sequential file.

Follow a write operation with a REWIND or BACKSPACE before performing a read operation, and correct the program logic.

26 Recursive I/O not allowed — **FORTRAN F**

An expression in the I/O list of a WRITE statement initiated another READ or WRITE operation. This can happen if a FUNCTION that performs I/O is referenced in an expression in a WRITE statement I/O list.

Correct the program logic.

27 Attempt to use device not in system — **FORTRAN F**

An attempt was made to access a device that is not valid for the system being used.

Assign the required logical device name or change the erroneous statement.

28 Open failed for file — **FORTRAN F**

1. The file specified was not found.

   1. Verify that the file name exists as specified and that FORTRAN IV default unit numbers are assigned to the devices expected.

2. FORTRAN IV selected a channel already in use.

   2. Verify that the channel selected is not already in use by an assembler-level or SYSLIB call.

3. The device did not have enough room for the file.

   3. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

29 No room for device handler — **FORTRAN F**

Not enough free memory is available to accommodate a specific device handler.

Move the file to the system device or to a device whose handler is resident. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space. Recompile the FORTRAN IV program with /NOLINENUMBERS or link with $SHORT. Use /UNITS to reduce the number of logical units or /RECORD to reduce the record size buffer.

30 No room for buffers — **FORTRAN F**

Not enough free memory is available to set up the required I/O buffers.

Reduce the number of logical units that are open simultaneously at the time of the error (/UNITS). Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space. Recompile the FORTRAN IV program with /NOLINENUMBERS or link with $SHORT. Use /RECORD to reduce the record size buffer.

31 No available I/O channel — **FORTRAN F**

More than the maximum number of input/output channels available to the FORTRAN IV run-time system were requested to be simultaneously opened for I/O.

Reduce the number of simultaneously open input/output channels available to the FORTRAN IV run-time system to 15 or fewer. Try the operation again.

32 Fmtd/unfmtd-random I/O to same file — **FORTRAN F**

An attempt was made to perform a combination of formatted/unformatted or random-access I/O to the same file.

Correct the program logic.

33 Attempt to read past end of record — **FORTRAN F**

An attempt was made to read a larger record than existed in a file.

Check the construction of the data file; correct the program logic.

34 Unfmtd I/O to TT or LP — **FORTRAN F**

An attempt was made to perform an unformatted write operation on the terminal or line printer.

Assign the logical unit in question to the appropriate device, using the ASSIGN keyboard monitor command, the ASSIGN FORTRAN library routine, or the IASIGN SYSLIB routine.

35 Attempt to output to a read only file — **FORTRAN F**

An attempt was made to write to a file designated as read-only.

Check the CALL ASSIGN system subroutine or IASIGN SYSLIB function to make sure that the correct arguments were used. Check for a programming error.

36 Bad file specification string **FORTRAN F**

The Hollerith, literal string, or array specifying the RT–11 device or file name in the CALL ASSIGN system subroutine could not be interpreted.

Check the format of the CALL ASSIGN statement. If the square bracket construction is used, an equal sign must follow it.

37 Random access read/write before define file **FORTRAN F**

A random-access read or write operation was attempted before a DEFINE FILE operation was performed.

Correct the program so that the DEFINE FILE operation is executed before any random-access read or write operation.

38 Random I/O not allowed on TT or LP **FORTRAN F**

Random-access I/O was attempted on the terminal or line printer.

Assign the logical unit in question to the appropriate device, using the ASSIGN keyboard monitor command, the ASSIGN FORTRAN library routine, or the IASIGN SYSLIB routine.

39 Record larger than record size in define file **FORTRAN F**

A record encountered was larger than that specified in the DEFINE FILE statement for a random-access file.

Shorten the I/O list or redefine the file specifying larger records.

40 Request for a block numbered larger than 65535 **FORTRAN F**

An attempt was made to reference an absolute disk block address greater than 65535.

Correct the program logic.

41 DEFINE FILE attempted on an open unit **FORTRAN F**

While a file was open on a unit, another DEFINE FILE operation was attempted on that unit.

Close the open file before attempting another DEFINE FILE operation.

42 Memory overflow compiling object time format **FORTRAN F**

The OTS ran out of free memory while scanning an array format generated at run time.

Use a FORMAT statement specification in compile-time rather than object-time format. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

43 Syntax error in object time format **FORTRAN F**

The OTS detected a syntax error while scanning an array format generated at run time.

Correct the programming error.

44 Second record request in ENCODE/DECODE **FORTRAN F**

An attempt was made to use ENCODE and DECODE statements on more than one record.

Correct the FORMAT statement associated with the ENCODE or DECODE statement so that it specifies only one record. Verify that no '/' is in the FORMAT statement and that unexpected format reversion does not occur (see the *PDP–11 FORTRAN Language Reference Manual*).

45 Incompatible variable and format types

FORTRAN F

An attempt was made to output a real variable with either an integer field descriptor or an integer variable with a real field descriptor.

Correct the FORMAT statement associated with the READ, WRITE, ENCODE, or DECODE statement.

46 Infinite format loop

FORTRAN F

The format associated with an I/O statement that includes an I/O list had no field descriptors to use in transferring those variables.

Correct the erroneous FORMAT statement.

47 Attempt to store outside partition

FORTRAN F

In an attempt to store data in a subscripted variable, the address calculated for the array element in question did not lie within the section of memory allocated to the job. The subscript in question was out of bounds. (This message is issued only when bounds-checking modules have been installed in FORLIB, that is, FORLIB.V2S.)

Correct the program logic.

48 Unit already open

FORTRAN F

An attempt was made to perform an invalid operation on an open file.

Close the file before attempting to perform the operation.

49 ENDFILE on random file

FORTRAN F

An ENDFILE statement specified a unit number of a file that was currently open as a random-access file. (ENDFILE applies only to sequential files.)

Correct the program logic.

50 Keyword value error in OPEN statement

FORTRAN F

An OPEN statement keyword was given an invalid value.

Correct the OPEN statement so that the value lies within the following ranges:

INITIALSIZE	–32768 to 32767
EXTENDSIZE	–32768 to 32767
BLOCKSIZE	0 to 32767

51 Inconsistent OPEN/CLOSE specifications

FORTRAN F

The specifications in an OPEN and/or CLOSE statement have indicated one or more of the following:

- A NEW or SCRATCH file is READONLY.
- The APPEND command was used with a NEW, SCRATCH, or READONLY file.
- The SAVE or PRINT command was used with a SCRATCH file.
- The DELETE or PRINT command was used with a READONLY file.

Check the OPEN and CLOSE statements for consistency.

59 USR not locked — **FORTRAN W**

The FORTRAN IV program is started if the program was running in the foreground, the /NOSWAP option was used during compilation, or the USR was swapping — a SET USR NOSWAP command had not been done.

Reexamine the intent of the /NOSWAP option at compile time, and either compile without /NOSWAP or issue a SET USR NOSWAP command before running the program.

60 Stack overflowed — **FORTRAN F**

The hardware stack overflowed. More stack space may be required for subprogram calls and opening of files. Proper traceback is impaired. This message occurs in the background only.

Allocate additional space by using the /BOTTOM option at link time. Check for a programming error.

61 Illegal memory reference — **FORTRAN F**

Some type of BUS error, probably an invalid memory address reference, occurred. (In most cases, this is the FORTRAN IV equivalent of the monitor *?MON–F–Trap to 4 NNNNNN* message.)

If the error occurred within a user-written assembly-language routine, check for an error in the source code and correct the programming logic. If the error occurred in the FORTRAN IV extensions package, verify that the register addresses used in the extensions library correspond to those on the hardware. Verify that the correct FORTRAN IV library is being used.

62 FORTRAN start fail — **FORTRAN F**

The program was loaded into memory but there was not enough free memory remaining for the OTS to initialize work space and buffers.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space. Recompile the FORTRAN IV program with /NOLINENUMBERS or link with $SHORT; if running a foreground job, specify a larger value, using the FRUN /BUFFER. Refer to the formulas in the *RT–11 Programmer's Reference Manual*.

63 Illegal instruction — **FORTRAN F**

The program attempted to execute an invalid instruction — for example, floating-point arithmetic instruction on a machine with no floating-point hardware. (This is the FORTRAN IV equivalent of the monitor *?MON–F–Trap to 10 NNNNNN* message.)

If the error occurred within a user-written assembly-language routine, check for an error in the source code and correct the programming logic. Otherwise, verify that the correct FORTRAN IV library is being used.

64 Virtual array initialization failure — **FORTRAN F**

FORTRAN IV cannot initialize a virtual array in the program. There are four typical causes for this error.

1. The total storage requirements for VIRTUAL arrays exceed available system memory.

1. Reduce VIRTUAL memory requirements by decreasing the declared size of VIRTUAL arrays. If two programs will be ex-

ecuting under the XM monitor with PLAS VIRTUAL support, verify that the total VIRTUAL array requirements for both programs do not exceed available memory.

2. The program attempted PLAS VIRTUAL array support while running the FB or the SJ monitor.
   2. Use the XM monitor for PLAS VIRTUAL array support.
3. The program attempted non-PLAS VIRTUAL array support while running the XM monitor.
   3. Use the SJ or the FB monitor for non-PLAS VIRTUAL array support.
4. The program called for PLAS support, but the system does not have EIS hardware.
   4. Use the XM monitor and make sure that the system has EIS hardware when calling for PLAS support.

65 Virtual array mapping error **FORTRAN F**

A statement referred to a location outside the bounds of the extended memory region allocated for VIRTUAL arrays. For example, a subscript value was out of bounds.

Verify that the subscripts that define the array are within the bounds of the array.

66 Unsupported OPEN/CLOSE keyword or option **FORTRAN F**

An option specified in the OPEN statement, such as EXTEND, is not supported by the current version of FORTRAN IV.

Correct the OPEN statement, using only those options that are valid for the current version of FORTRAN IV on your system.

67 Unsupported OPEN/CLOSE keyword or option **FORTRAN W**

An option specified in the OPEN statement is not supported by the current version of FORTRAN IV.

Processing continues, but you should correct the OPEN statement when possible, using only those options that are valid for the current version of FORTRAN IV on your system.

68 Direct access record size error **FORTRAN F**

The size of a direct-access record exceeded 32767 double words.

Correct the program logic.

ERROR: ACCESS='DIRECT' requires form='unformatted' **FORTRAN**

FORM='FORMATTED' was specified for a direct-access file. FORTRAN IV supports only unformatted direct-access input/output.

Correct the program logic.

ERROR: Adjustable dimensions illegal for array **** **FORTRAN**

Either an adjustable array was not a dummy argument in a subprogram or the adjustable dimensions were not integer dummy arguments in the subprogram. FORTRAN IV uses only one dimension.

Correct the source program.

ERROR: Array ** exceeds maximum size** **FORTRAN**

The storage required for a single array or for all arrays in the program is more than 32K words.

If the message includes the array name, declare it with a smaller size and revise the other program statements that are affected by the change. Otherwise, check all array declarations and reduce the total requirement for array storage.

ERROR: Array exceeds maximum size **FORTRAN**

The storage required for a single array or for all arrays in the program is more than 32K words.

If the message includes the array name, declare it with a smaller size and revise the other program statements that are affected by the change. Otherwise, check all array declarations and reduce the total requirement for array storage.

ERROR: Array ** has too many dimensions** **FORTRAN**

The array noted in the message has more than seven dimensions.

Correct the array declaration and other program statements that are affected.

ERROR: ** attempts to extend COMMON block backwards** **FORTRAN**

While making arrays in COMMON equivalent, an attempt was made to extend COMMON past the recognized beginning of COMMON storage.

Correct the program logic.

ERROR: COMMON block exceeds maximum size **FORTRAN**

An attempt was made to allocate more than 32K words to COMMON storage.

Correct the statement in error.

ERROR: Constant in FORMAT statement not in range **FORTRAN**

An integer constant in the FORMAT statement is not in the valid range, 1 to 255.

Correct the FORMAT statement.

ERROR: Dangling operator **FORTRAN**

An operator is missing an operand. For example, the statement I=J+ causes this message.

Correct the statement in error.

ERROR: Defective dotted keyword **FORTRAN**

A dotted relational operator was not recognized. Two examples of this situation are misplacing a decimal point and typing '.EW.' rather than '.EQ.'.

Check the spelling and format of relational operators in the statement, and check all decimal points. Correct the statement.

ERROR: DEFINE FILE mode must be 'U' **FORTRAN**

The third argument in the DEFINE FILE statement is not U, for unformatted.

Replace the third argument with U.

ERROR: DO terminator ** precedes DO statement** **FORTRAN**

The statement specified as the DO loop terminator does not appear after the DO statement.

Correct the program logic.

ERROR: Expecting left parenthesis after ** **FORTRAN**

An array name or function name is not followed by a left parenthesis.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Expecting left parenthesis after subprogram name **FORTRAN**

A subroutine name or function name is not followed by an argument list. Using the same variable name for both a local variable and a subprogram can cause this error.

Check the statement for typing errors and name conflicts. Correct any other program statements that are affected.

ERROR: Extra characters at end of statement **FORTRAN**

Extra characters follow the valid statement. This error can be caused by a missing comma or an unintentional continuation character on the line following the valid statement.

Check the statement and the following one for typing errors.

ERROR: Floating constant not in range **FORTRAN**

A floating constant in an expression is too close to 0 to be processed.

Use the constant 0.0, if possible. Correct the program logic to account for the change, if necessary.

ERROR: Illegal adjacent operator **FORTRAN**

Two operators — such as +, *, and logical operators — are incorrectly placed next to each other — for example, I=J+*N.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Illegal characters in expression **FORTRAN**

An invalid character was used in an expression in the statement.

Check for typing errors and correct the statement.

ERROR: Illegal DO terminator ordering at label ** **FORTRAN**

DO loops are nested improperly.

Correct the program so that the range of each inner DO loop is within the range of the proper outer DO loop.

ERROR: Illegal DO terminator statement ** **FORTRAN**

The DO statement terminator is not valid. A DO statement terminator may not be a GOTO statement, an arithmetic IF statement, a RETURN statement, or another DO statement. A logical IF statement is not a valid DO terminator if it contains one of the other invalid terminators.

Use a valid DO statement terminator, and change the program logic, if necessary.

ERROR: Illegal element in I/O list **FORTRAN**

The I/O list has a syntax error such as an incorrect item, expression, or implied DO specifier.

Correct the I/O list.

ERROR: Illegal ENCODE/DECODE FORMAT specifier **FORTRAN**

In the ENCODE or DECODE statement, the second argument inside the parentheses is an invalid length specification.

Correct the format specification by using a FORMAT statement label or an array name for the second argument inside the parentheses.

ERROR: Illegal ENCODE/DECODE length expression **FORTRAN**

In the ENCODE or DECODE statement, the first argument inside the parentheses is an invalid length specification.

Correct the length specification by using an integer expression for the first argument inside the parentheses.

ERROR: Illegal ENCODE/DECODE target **FORTRAN**

In the ENCODE or DECODE statement, the third argument inside the parentheses is an invalid target specification.

Correct the target specification by using an array name, an array element, or a variable name for the third argument inside the parentheses.

ERROR: Illegal initial value expression in DO statement **FORTRAN**

The equal sign (=) in the DO statement is not followed by a valid integer expression.

Correct the DO statement.

ERROR: Illegal statement in BLOCK DATA **FORTRAN**

The BLOCK DATA subprogram contains an invalid statement. A FORMAT statement or any executable statement in a BLOCK DATA subprogram causes this error.

Correct the BLOCK DATA subprogram.

ERROR: Illegal statement label reference **FORTRAN**

The statement contains an invalid label. The label must be from one to five digits long and may not contain only zeros.

Correct the invalid statement label.

ERROR: Illegal statement on logical IF **FORTRAN**

The logical IF statement contains an invalid statement. For example, a logical IF statement may not contain another logical IF or DO statement.

Correct the IF statement and change the program logic, if necessary.

ERROR: Illegal subscripts for subprogram argument **FORTRAN**

An invalid element was used in an array subscript list or in a subprogram argument list.

Correct the invalid element in the list.

ERROR: Illegal type for operator **FORTRAN**

The wrong variable type was used for the operation. For example, an invalid variable type was used with an exponentiation or logical operator.

Make sure that each variable has the proper type for the operation FORTRAN IV is to perform.

ERROR: Illegal usage of or missing left parenthesis **FORTRAN**

Either a required left parenthesis was omitted or an invalid left parenthesis was used. For example, a variable reference or constant was incorrectly followed by a left parenthesis.

Correct the format of the statement.

ERROR: Integer overflow **FORTRAN**

An integer constant or the value of an expression in the statement is outside the range –32768 to +32767.

Change the constant or expression so that its value is within the range –32768 to +32767. Correct the program logic, if necessary.

ERROR: Invalid complex constant **FORTRAN**

A complex constant in the statement was improperly formed.

Correct the complex constant.

ERROR: Invalid dimensions for array **** **FORTRAN**

The value used as the dimension of an array is not in the range 1 to 32767.

Correct the value.

ERROR: Invalid END= or ERR= keyword **FORTRAN**

The proper format was not used for an END= or ERR= specification in the input or output statement.

Check for a typing error in the statement and correct it.

ERROR: Invalid EQUIVALENCE **FORTRAN**

Either the EQUIVALENCE clause is invalid or it conflicts with an earlier EQUIVALENCE.

Correct the program logic.

ERROR: Invalid FORMAT specifier **FORTRAN**

The format specifier is invalid because it is neither a FORMAT statement label nor an array name.

Correct the statement, using a proper format specifier.

ERROR: Invalid implicit range specifier **FORTRAN**

An invalid implicit range specifier was used in the statement. A nonalphabetic specifier or a range that is in reverse alphabetic order causes this error.

Correct the statement so that the implicit range specifier indicates alphabetic characters that are in alphabetical order.

ERROR: Invalid logical unit **FORTRAN**

A logical unit reference was used that is not an integer variable or a constant in the range 1 to 99.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Invalid octal constant **FORTRAN**

An octal constant is too large or contains an invalid digit. Octal constants may only have 0 to 7 digits and must be in the range 0 to 177777(octal).

Correct the octal constant.

ERROR: Invalid optional length specifier **FORTRAN**

An invalid optional length specifier was used in the data type declaration. For example, REAL*4 and REAL*8 are valid, but REAL*6 has an invalid optional length.

Correct the declaration. Use valid length specifiers.

ERROR: Invalid Radix–50 constant **FORTRAN**

A character in the Radix–50 constant is not in the Radix–50 character set.

Correct the Radix–50 constant.

ERROR: Invalid subroutine or function name **FORTRAN**

A CALL statement or a function reference contains an invalid name. An array name in a CALL statement would cause this error.

Check for typing errors, and make sure that the statement refers to valid names.

ERROR: Invalid target for assignment **FORTRAN**

The left side of the arithmetic assignment statement is neither a variable name nor a reference to an array element.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Invalid type specifier **FORTRAN**

The statement contains an unrecognizable data type.

Correct the statement, using valid data types.

ERROR: Invalid usage of subroutine or function name **FORTRAN**

A subroutine or a function name was used in a DIMENSION, COMMON, DATA, EQUIVALENCE, or data type declaration statement.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Invalid variable name **FORTRAN**

A variable name is missing, is invalid because it contains an invalid character, or does not begin with an alphabetic character.

Correct the variable name.

ERROR: Label on declarative statement **FORTRAN**

A label was used on a declaration statement.

Correct the statement by removing the label.

ERROR: Missing 'TO' in ASSIGN statement **FORTRAN**

The label specification in the ASSIGN statement is not followed by the keyword TO.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Missing assignment operator **FORTRAN**

An equal sign was omitted or misplaced in the statement. For example, the invalid statement I+JJ=K would cause this error.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Missing comma **FORTRAN**

A required comma delimiter was omitted.

Correct the format of the statement.

ERROR: Missing comma in OPEN or CLOSE keyword list **FORTRAN**

Two options in an OPEN or a CLOSE keyword list are not separated by a comma.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Missing delimiter in expression **FORTRAN**

The operator required between two operands in an expression is missing.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Missing expression **FORTRAN**

A required expression is missing from the statement. For example, the limit expression in a DO statement was omitted.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Missing label **FORTRAN**

FORTRAN IV expected a statement label but could not identify one. For example, in the statement ASSIGN J TO I, J is not a valid label reference where the ASSIGN statement requires one.

Correct the statement, using valid statement labels where syntax rules require them.

ERROR: Missing label list after comma **FORTRAN**

The assigned GOTO statement ends with a comma.

Check for typing errors, and correct the statement.

ERROR: Missing left parenthesis after OPEN or CLOSE **FORTRAN**

The keyword list of the OPEN or the CLOSE statement is not preceded by a left parenthesis.

Check for a typing error, and correct the statement.

ERROR: Missing operator after expression **FORTRAN**

An expression in the statement was not terminated with a command, right parenthesis, or operator.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Missing quotation mark **FORTRAN**

In the FIND statement, a single quotation mark (') is missing between the logical unit number and the record number.

Correct the FIND statement.

ERROR: Missing right parenthesis **FORTRAN**

A right parenthesis is out of place or is missing. For example, in the statement READ(5,100,), the first nonblank character following the format reference should be a right parenthesis.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Missing value for keyword in OPEN or CLOSE statement **FORTRAN**

A keyword that requires a value was specified without a value.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Missing variable **FORTRAN**

FORTRAN IV expected a variable but could not find one. For example, in the statement ASSIGN 100 TO 5, no recognizable variable name follows TO.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Missing variable or constant **FORTRAN**

There is a comma, parenthesis, or other delimiter where FORTRAN IV expected a variable or a constant. For example, in the statement WRITE(), a unit number should follow the left parenthesis.

Check the format of the statement and correct it.

ERROR: Mode of expression must be integer **FORTRAN**

A required integer variable or an expression was omitted. For example, one of these is required in the initial, terminal, and increment parameters of a DO statement.

Check the format of the statement and correct it.

ERROR: Modes of variable ** and data item differ** **FORTRAN**

In the DATA statement, the data type of the variable and an item in its associated data list do not agree.

Check the statement for a format error. Verify that the declared or default data type for the variable is appropriate. Check for a typing error in the variable's associated data list.

ERROR: Multiple declaration for variable **** **FORTRAN**

The variable specified appears in another dimension statement or data type declaration.

Correct the program logic.

ERROR: Multiple declaration of OPEN or CLOSE keyword **FORTRAN**

In the OPEN or the CLOSE statement, a keyword was used more than once.

Remove all incorrect references to the keyword from the statement.

ERROR: OPEN or CLOSE keyword value must be quoted string **FORTRAN**

A keyword in the statement requires a quoted string value, but was given an expression value.

Correct the syntax of the statement.

ERROR: OPEN or CLOSE statement requires UNIT=specifier **FORTRAN**

The OPEN or the CLOSE statement could not select the proper logical unit, because the UNIT= specification was omitted.

Add a UNIT= specification statement.

ERROR: P-SCALE factor not in range –127 to +127 **FORTRAN**

A P-SCALE factor is outside the valid range –127 to +127.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Parentheses nested too deeply **FORTRAN**

Group repeats in the FORTRAN IV statement were nested beyond the eight levels supported by FORTRAN IV.

Revise the FORMAT statement.

ERROR: Program or block data statement must be first **FORTRAN**

Either a program name statement or a block data name statement was used, but not as the first statement.

Verify that these statements, if used, appear first in your program.

ERROR: Reference to incorrect type of label **** **FORTRAN**

The statement refers to a statement of the wrong type. For example, a READ statement refers to an executable statement; a GOTO statement refers to a FORMAT statement.

Check for a typing error in the label. If the label is correct, change the program logic.

ERROR: Reference to undefined statement label **FORTRAN**

A referenced statement label was not defined in the program unit.

Correct the program logic.

ERROR: Statement must be unlabeled **FORTRAN**

A label was used on a DATA, SUBROUTINE, FUNCTION, BLOCK DATA, statement function definition, or declarative statement.

Remove the label from the statement.

ERROR: Statement too complex **FORTRAN**

An arithmetic statement function has more than 10 dummy arguments or is too long for FORTRAN IV to process.

Reduce the dummy argument list to 10 or fewer. Break long statements into two or more shorter statements.

ERROR: Subroutine or function statement must be first **FORTRAN**

A SUBROUTINE, FUNCTION, or BLOCK DATA statement appears in the program unit, but not as the first statement.

Verify that a SUBROUTINE, FUNCTION, or BLOCK DATA statement being used in a program unit is the first statement in that program unit.

ERROR: Subscript of array ** not in range** **FORTRAN**

A value in an array subscript is larger than the corresponding dimension of the array.

Correct the program so that no subscript values are calculated or assigned beyond the declared dimensions of any array.

ERROR: Syntax error **FORTRAN**

The statement was formatted incorrectly.

Correct the format for the invalid statement.

ERROR: Syntax error in integer or floating constant **FORTRAN**

The wrong form was used for an integer or a floating constant. For example, 1.23.45 contains two decimal points.

Correct the constant.

ERROR: Syntax error in label list **FORTRAN**

The list of labels for an assigned GOTO or computed GOTO statement contains an error. The error may have been caused by a format error in the label list or a label reference to a statement that is not executable.

Check the format of the label list, and verify that each label in the list is an executable statement. Correct the statement.

ERROR: Target must be array **FORTRAN**

An array element referenced in an ENCODE/DECODE statement does not have dimensions.

Check the logic of your program. Make sure that all arrays have dimensions.

ERROR: Unary operator has too many operands **FORTRAN**

Two or more operands were used in a statement with an operator that can have only one operand. For example, .NOT. must have a single operand.

Check for typing errors, including omitted operators and omitted parentheses in the statement. Correct the statement.

ERROR: Unlabeled FORMAT statement **FORTRAN**

The FORMAT statement does not have a label.

Replace columns 1 through 5 with the proper label.

ERROR: Unrecognized keyword in OPEN or CLOSE statement **FORTRAN**

The OPEN or the CLOSE statement contains a keyword that the FORTRAN IV compiler does not recognize.

Correct typing errors in the OPEN or the CLOSE statement.

ERROR: Unrecognized value for OPEN or CLOSE keyword **FORTRAN**

The OPEN or the CLOSE statement contains a keyword with an invalid quoted string value — for example, DISPOSE = "SURE".

Correct the invalid quoted string value.

ERROR: Usage of variable ** invalid** **FORTRAN**

An attempt was made either to use a common variable, an array variable, or a dummy argument as an EXTERNAL variable or to place a dummy argument or an external name in COMMON.

Correct the program logic.

ERROR: Value of constant not in range **FORTRAN**

1. An integer constant in the line exceeds 65535, the maximum unsigned value.
2. The dimension for an array is invalid.
3. A floating-point constant has an exponent that is too large.

Correct the statement.

ERROR: Variable ** invalid in adjustable dimension** **FORTRAN**

A variable used as an adjustable dimension is not an integer dummy argument in the subprogram unit.

Correct the program.

ERROR: Wrong number of operands for binary operator **FORTRAN**

Only one operand was used in a statement with an operator that requires two. In the statement I=*J, for example, the multiplication operator requires two operands.

Correct typing errors in the statement.

ERROR: Wrong number of subscripts for array **

An array reference does not have the same number of subscripts as was specified for the array's dimensions.

Correct the array reference error.

?FORTRAN–F–Code generation stack overflow

A statement in the program is too complex to process.

Simplify complex statements.

?FORTRAN–F–Compiler fatal error, analysis follows

The FORTRAN IV compiler malfunctioned. The summary of the malfunction following this message includes a partial dump of the compiler, relevant non-FORTRAN IV messages about the cause of the malfunction, and specific instructions.

If the analysis includes suggestions for correcting the malfunction, try them. In any case, follow the instructions for reporting the malfunction.

?FORTRAN–F–Constant subscript stack overflow

Too many constant subscripts are in a program statement.

Simplify the statement.

?FORTRAN–F–Device full

The output volume does not have enough room for the object or listing files.

Increase available space by deleting unnecessary files or by using the SQUEEZE command. Otherwise, direct the object or listing files to another device or use another volume in the same device. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?FORTRAN–F–Dynamic memory overflow

The program unit being compiled cannot be processed in the available memory space.

Break the program unit into smaller subprograms, or run the program on a larger machine. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

?FORTRAN–F–Error reading source file

An unrecoverable error occurred while the compiler was attempting to read a source program input file.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?FORTRAN–F–Error writing listing file

1. An unrecoverable error occurred while the compiler was attempting to write the listing output file.
2. The output volume does not have enough room for the listing output file. Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?FORTRAN–F–Error writing object file

1. An unrecoverable error occurred while the compiler was attempting to write the object program output file.
2. The output volume does not have enough room for the object program output file. Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?FORTRAN–F–File not found

An input file specified in the command string could not be found on the specified device.

Correct the command string to refer to an existing file or proper device, or install the proper volume.

?FORTRAN–F–HELP file not found

The FORTRAN IV HELP file, SY:FORTRA.HLP, does not exist on the system volume.

Copy the file from the FORTRAN IV distribution volume.

?FORTRAN–F–Illegal command

An invalid format was used for the command string presented to the compiler.

Correct the command string.

?FORTRAN–F–Illegal device

An invalid device was specified in the compiler command string.

Correct the device specification in the command string.

?FORTRAN–F–Illegal value for /x switch

An invalid value was used for the option (/x) in the command string.

Refer to the *PDP–11 FORTRAN Language Reference Manual* for compiler option information.

?FORTRAN–F–Optimizer stack overflow

Either a statement is too complex to process or too many common subexpressions are present in a single basic block of the source program.

Simplify complex statements.

?FORTRAN–F–Subexpression stack overflow

While compiling the program, FORTRAN IV encountered a statement that may cause the run-time stack to overflow at execution time.

Simplify complex statements.

?FORTRAN–F–Unknown switch–/x

An invalid option was used in the command string.

Refer to the *PDP–11 FORTRAN Language Reference Manual* for compiler option information.

?FORTRAN–I–AAAAAA Errors: NNNNNN, Warnings: MMMMMM

FORTRAN IV provides this summary for each program unit when it completes compilation. *AAAAAA* is the six-character name of the program unit. *NNNNNN* and *MMMMMM* are the numbers of errors and warning conditions found.

This message is informational.

WARNING: Loop entry at label ** precludes optimizations** **FORTRAN**

A statement outside the DO loop transfers control to this statement inside the DO loop. This is an error if the loop does not have extended range. In any case, FORTRAN IV does not attempt to optimize the loop.

To permit optimization, change the program and loop logic so that control does not transfer from outside a DO loop to a labeled statement within a DO loop.

WARNING: Non-standard statement ordering **FORTRAN**

Program statements were not ordered according to the requirements stated in the *PDP–11 FORTRAN Language Reference Manual.*

Although the FORTRAN IV compiler rules for statement ordering are less restrictive than those covered in the *PDP–11 FORTRAN Language Reference Manual* (Chapter 7), violating the stricter rules may mean that programs will not run on other FORTRAN compilers.

To be sure that programs can run on other FORTRAN compilers, standardize the order of statements according to the requirements stated in the *PDP–11 FORTRAN Language Reference Manual.*

WARNING: Possible modification of **** **FORTRAN**

A variable that is a control parameter of a DO loop may possibly be modified by a statement within the DO loop.

To permit optimization, change the program logic so that DO loop control parameters are not changed by statements within their DO loops.

WARNING: Variable ** is not word aligned** **FORTRAN**

1. A variable or an array that is not LOGICAL*1 was placed in COMMON after a LOGICAL*1 variable or array.
2. LOGICAL*1 and non-LOGICAL*1 variables or arrays were treated as equivalents in a program.
3. Attempts to reference the variables or arrays that are not word-aligned at run time will cause an error condition.

This message is a warning.

WARNING: Variable ** name exceeds size characters** **FORTRAN**

The FORTRAN IV compiler uses the first six characters of the variable name. Other FORTRAN compilers may consider the over-long name to be an error.

Reduce the number of characters in the variable name to six or fewer.

6.0 BASIC–11 Messages

This section describes messages displayed by single-user BASIC–11. See the *BASIC–11 Language Reference Manual* for more information about BASIC–11 error conditions.

6.1 Description of BASIC–11 Messages

This section contains both the abbreviated and long forms of messages from BASIC–11. You can choose to have either the abbreviated or the long forms of messages appear on your display terminal or hard-copy terminal listing. See the *BASIC–11/RT–11 Installation Guide and Release Notes* for details on link options.

Each abbreviated message, followed by its long form, is presented in this section in the following format:

```
?LFM
?LONG FORM OF MESSAGE                          BASIC–11  W or F
```

The first and second lines of the format contain the abbreviated and long forms, respectively, of a message from BASIC–11. The messages are presented in alphabetical order of the abbreviated version, which is generally the first letter of each key word in the message.

The information to the right of the error messages is not displayed on your video terminal or printed on your hard-copy terminal. This information indicates that the BASIC–11 processor displayed the message and gives the severity code for the condition the error message reports. The severity code W indicates a warning; execution continues, although the program detected a condition that may cause errors to occur. Corrective action may be necessary at a later time. The severity code F indicates a fatal error; execution terminates because of the error detected. You must enter another command to continue processing.

6.2 Reducing the Size of Your BASIC–11 Program

Some BASIC–11 errors occur because not enough memory is available. You can sometimes correct this problem by reducing the size of the BASIC–11 program. In addition to following the suggestions in Section 3.0, you can maximize space availability in the following ways:

Eliminate or reduce unnecessary items, such as REMARK statements, long error messages, and optional keywords — for example, LET.

Make maximum use of multiple statement lines.

Make efficient use of program loops, subroutines, and user-defined functions.

Split large programs into several smaller programs by using the CHAIN or OVERLAY statements.

Reduce the size of arrays in memory to the size required, using the DIM statement.

Use virtual array files for arrays that are too large to fit into memory.

Reduce the number of files simultaneously open by opening a file just before it is needed and closing it immediately after its last use.

After you delete program lines, store the program with the SAVE command and restore it with the OLD command to further optimize program memory requirements.

6.3 List of BASIC–11 Messages

?ARG
?ARGUMENT ERROR — **BASIC–11 F**

Arguments in a function do not match — in number, range, or type — the arguments defined for the function.

Make sure that the arguments in the function are of the proper type and number and are in the correct range.

?ATL
?ARRAYS TOO LARGE — **BASIC–11 F**

Not enough memory is available for the arrays specified in the DIM statements.

Refer to Section 6.2 for information on how to reduce the size of a BASIC–11 program.

?BDR
?BAD DATA READ — **BASIC–11 F**

The wrong data type was specified for data items to be used as input from a DATA statement or from a file.

Make sure that the elements in the data list are in the format specified in the READ or INPUT statement.

?BLG
?BAD LOG — **BASIC–11 W**

The expression in a LOG or a LOG10 function equals 0 or is negative. BASIC–11 inserts a result of 0 and processing continues.

Correct the program logic, if necessary.

?BRT
?BAD DATA — RETYPE FROM ERROR — **BASIC–11 W**

The wrong data type was entered in response to an INPUT statement.

Retype the item that caused the error and execution will continue.

?BSO
?BUFFER STORAGE OVERFLOW — **BASIC–11 F**

Not enough room is available in memory for the file buffer.

Refer to Section 6.2 for information on how to reduce the size of a BASIC–11 program.

?CAO
?CHANNEL ALREADY OPEN **BASIC–11 F**

The OPEN statement specifies a channel that is already associated with an open file.

Correct the program logic, specify another device channel, or eliminate redundant program statements.

?CCP
?CHECKSUM ERROR IN COMPILED PROGRAM **BASIC–11 F**

The file produced by the COMPILE command contains a format error.

Use a copy of the program created by a SAVE or REPLACE command.

?CIE
?CHANNEL I/O ERROR **BASIC–11 F**

Opening or closing a channel produced an error.

Make sure that the peripheral devices and their storage media are working correctly. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. This error may have occurred because the file accessed has a length of 0.

?CNO
?CHANNEL NOT OPEN **BASIC–11 F**

A PRINT #, PRINT USING #, IF END #, or CLOSE statement specifies a file number not associated with an open file.

Use the OPEN statement to assign a file number before attempting to input or output data with the file.

?COO
?COMMON OUT OF ORDER **BASIC–11 F**

Variables in a common statement of one program segment were not defined in the same sequence and position as those in a common statement of a previous program segment.

Make sure that the variables to be shared by programs are listed in the same order in the COMMON statements of each program.

?CVO
?CONTROL VARIABLE OUT OF RANGE **BASIC–11 F**

The value assigned to the control variable in either the ON GOTO or the ON GOSUB statement is not a positive integer in the range 1 to n, where n represents the number of branching options following GOTO or GOSUB.

Correct the program logic.

?DVO
?DIVISION BY ZERO **BASIC–11 W**

An attempt was made to divide a quantity by 0.

BASIC–11 substitutes a value of 0 for the result, and processing continues.

Correct the program logic, if necessary.

?EER
?EXPONENTIATION ERROR

BASIC–11 W

An attempt was made to compute the value A^B, where A<0 and B is not an integer or B>255. This produces a complex number, which is not representable in BASIC–11. This message occurs only if the value of A was computed.

BASIC–11 substitutes a value of 0 for the result, and execution continues.

Correct the program logic if necessary. Make sure that A and B are valid values.

?EIE
?EXCESS INPUT IGNORED

BASIC–11 W

More data items than the INPUT statement requested were input from the terminal.

Excess data items are ignored and processing continues.

Make sure that the program logic is clear about how many data items should be supplied in response to the question mark (?) prompt.

?ENL
?END NOT LAST

BASIC–11 F

The END statement is not the last statement in a BASIC–11 program.

The line number of the END statement must be the highest line number in the program, since any lines numbered higher than the END statement are not executed. Correct the program.

?ETC
?EXPRESSION TOO COMPLEX

BASIC–11 F

An expression is too complex for BASIC–11 to evaluate in the stack area. This may occur because parentheses are nested too deeply or because there are too many complex user-defined functions in the program.

The degree of complexity that produces this error varies according to the amount of space available in the stack at the time. Break the statement into several simpler ones.

?FAD
?FUNCTION ALREADY DEFINED

BASIC–11 F

The user-defined function was defined by an earlier statement. BASIC–11 ignores the new definition and continues to apply the earliest one.

Change conflicting function definitions so that each function is defined only once.

?FNF
?FILE NOT FOUND

BASIC–11 F

BASIC–11 could not find the requested file on the specified device.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the device, file name, and file type exist as specified.

?FOV
?FLOATING OVERFLOW **BASIC–11 W**

The absolute value of the result of a computation is greater than the largest number that can be stored by BASIC–11 — approximately 10^38.

BASIC–11 substitutes a value of 0 for the result, and processing continues.

Correct the program logic, if necessary.

?FSV
?NESTED FOR STATEMENTS WITH SAME CONTROL VARIABLE **BASIC–11 F**

Nested FOR statements of the form FOR variable = expression 1 TO expression 2 STEP expression 3 used the same variable to control execution.

Correct the program logic; for example, if nested FOR statements occur, use I for the first control variable and T or I2 for the second.

?FTS
?FILE TOO SHORT **BASIC–11 F**

The sequential file space allocated to an output file is inadequate. The file is not closed and all data is lost.

Use another device or make more space available. If the error occurs in a data file, specify a larger FILESIZE. If the error occurs in a program file, delete unused files with the UNSAVE command.

?FUN
?FLOATING UNDERFLOW **BASIC–11 W**

The absolute value of the result of a computation is less than the smallest number that can be stored by BASIC–11 — approximately 10^–38.

BASIC–11 substitutes a value of 0 for the result, and processing continues.

Correct the program logic, if necessary.

?FWN
?FOR WITHOUT NEXT **BASIC–11 F**

The program contains a FOR statement without a corresponding NEXT statement to terminate the loop.

Make sure that each FOR-NEXT loop in the program is terminated by a NEXT statement.

?ICN
?ILLEGAL CHANNEL NUMBER **BASIC–11 F**

Either the file number specified is not in the range 1 to 255 or the IF END statement specifies a file on a terminal.

Correct the erroneous statement.

?IDM
?ILLEGAL DIM **BASIC–11 F**

A subscript in a DIM or COMMON statement is not an integer, more than one set of dimensions was specified for an array, or an array has more than two dimensions.

Correct the syntax of the dimension statement.

?IEF
?ILLEGAL END OF FILE IN COMPILED FILE **BASIC–11 F**

The file produced by the COMPILE command contains a format error.

Use a copy of the program created by a SAVE or REPLACE command.

?IFL
?ILLEGAL FILE LENGTH **BASIC–11 F**

An invalid value was supplied to the FILESIZE option in an OPEN statement.

Refer to the *BASIC–11/RT–11 User's Guide* for information on the valid range for FILESIZE.

?IFS
?ILLEGAL FILE SPECIFICATION **BASIC–11 F**

BASIC–11 could not interpret the file definition statements as entered because the character string used does not define a valid file specification.

Refer to the *BASIC–11 Language Reference Manual* for the correct format of the virtual memory file OPEN statement.

?IID
?ILLEGAL I/O DIRECTION **BASIC–11 F**

An attempt was made to output to an input file or to input from an output file.

Verify that the proper device and file specifications were entered in the OPEN statements.

?IIM
?ILLEGAL IN IMMEDIATE MODE **BASIC–11 F**

An attempt was made to execute an INPUT statement while in immediate mode.

Enter the statement in a program line, followed by a STOP, and execute the statement with an immediate-mode GOTO statement.

?INS
?INCONSISTENT NUMBER OF SUBSCRIPTS **BASIC–11 F**

A subscripted variable was referenced inconsistently with the definition of the array in the DIM statement. For example, of two subscripts in the DIM statement, only one is in the reference line, or one subscript is in the DIM statement and two are in the reference line.

Correct the number of subscripts in the DIM statement or in the reference line.

?IOV
?INTEGER OVERFLOW **BASIC–11 W**

An integer variable was assigned a value greater than +32767 or less than –32768, or an integer expression produced a result that exceeds this range.

BASIC–11 substitutes a value of 0 for the result, and processing continues.

Change the variable or expression to floating-point format.

?ISE
?INPUT STRING ERROR

BASIC–11 W

A string entered in response to an INPUT statement begins with a single or a double quotation mark, but is not terminated by a matching quotation mark.

BASIC–11 assigns to the string all the characters between the initial quote and the line terminator; execution continues.

Correct the INPUT string, if necessary.

?LTL
?LINE TOO LONG

BASIC–11 W

The line typed is longer than 132 characters.

The line buffer overflows and the line is ignored.

Either break the line into two or more lines or, if reading from a file, make sure that the file contains only valid BASIC–11 program lines.

?MSP
?MISSING SUBPROGRAM

BASIC–11 F

A CALL statement specifies a nonexistent routine name.

Verify that the subprogram requested exists as specified, that its name is typed correctly, and that it does not contain any logical errors.

?NER
?NOT ENOUGH ROOM

BASIC–11 F

Not enough memory is available for the FILESIZE specified.

Refer to Section 6.2 for information on how to reduce the size of a BASIC–11 program.

?NGS
?NEGATIVE SQUARE ROOT

BASIC–11 W

An expression in the square root function has a negative value.

BASIC–11 substitutes a value of 0 for the result, and processing continues.

Correct the program logic, if necessary.

?NRC
?NO ROOM FOR CALL

BASIC–11 F

Not enough memory is available to process the CALL statement.

Refer to Section 6.2 for information on how to reduce the size of a BASIC–11 program.

?NSM
?NUMBERS AND STRINGS MIXED

BASIC–11 F

String and numeric variables are either used in the same expression or set equal to each other, as in A$ = 2.

Make sure that numeric expressions are assigned to numeric variables and that string expressions are assigned to string variables — for example, A = 2 and A$ = "2".

?NWF
?NEXT WITHOUT FOR

A NEXT statement was used without a corresponding FOR statement, or control was transferred into the middle of a loop.

BASIC–11 F

Make sure that each loop begins with a FOR statement and ends with a NEXT statement. Make sure that FOR-NEXT loops are entered only by executing the FOR statement.

?OOD
?OUT OF DATA

A READ statement requested additional data, but the data list is exhausted.

BASIC–11 F

Add data items or reuse data by executing the RESTORE statement.

?PRU
?PRINT USING ERROR

1. In the PRINT USING statement, the format specification is not a valid string, is null, or does not contain at least one valid field.
2. An attempt was made to print a numeric value in a string field, a string value in a numeric field, or a negative number in a floating asterisk or a floating dollar sign field that does not also specify a trailing minus sign.
3. The items in the list of strings to be printed are not separated by commas or semicolons.

BASIC–11 F

Correct the PRINT USING statement.

?PTB
?PROGRAM TOO BIG

The line just entered caused the program to exceed the user memory area.

BASIC–11 F

Refer to Section 6.2 for information on how to reduce the size of a BASIC–11 program.

?RES
?RESEQUENCE ERROR

An invalid optional argument was supplied to the RESEQ command.

BASIC–11 F

Make sure that the arguments are valid numbers for the old starting line number, new starting line number, and interval.

?RPL
?USE REPLACE

A file name already associated with an existing file was used in saving a program. The operation does not occur and the original file is not disturbed.

BASIC–11 F

Use either a different name or the REPLACE command.

?RWG
?RETURN WITHOUT GOSUB

A RETURN statement was encountered before its corresponding GOSUB statement.

BASIC–11 F

Check the program logic for correct branching instructions. Transfer control to a subroutine only by executing a GOSUB or a ON GOSUB statement.

?SOB
?SUBSCRIPT OUT OF BOUNDS

The subscript computed is less than 0, greater than 32767, or outside the bounds defined in the DIM statement.

BASIC–11 F

Make sure that array subscripts fall within the valid range.

?SSO
?STRING STORAGE OVERFLOW

Memory does not have enough room to store all the strings used in the program.

BASIC–11 F

Refer to Section 6.2 for information on how to reduce the size of a BASIC–11 program.

?STL
?STRING TOO LONG

The length of a string in a statement exceeds 255 characters.

BASIC–11 F

Split the string into smaller strings.

?SUB
?SUBSTITUTE ERROR

Either the second delimiter was omitted from between the strings in the SUB command or the command created an immediate-mode statement.

BASIC–11 F

Check for typing errors and enter the SUB command again.

?SYN
?SYNTAX ERROR

The program encountered an unrecognizable statement. Common examples of syntax errors are misspelled commands, unmatched parentheses, and other typographical errors. The wrong number of arguments or an invalid delimiter in a function can also cause this error.

BASIC–11 F

Check for a typing error. Correct the program statement.

?TIC
?TOO MANY ITEMS IN COMMON

The number of items specified in COMMON exceeds the limit of 255.

BASIC–11 F

Reduce the number of items in COMMON either by converting individual variables to elements of an array or by passing fewer items to the next program segment.

?TLT
?LINE TOO LONG TO TRANSLATE **BASIC–11 F**

The line just entered exceeds the area available for translation; input strings are translated as they are entered.

BASIC–11 ignores the line. Break the line into two lines. If reading from a file, make sure that the file contains only valid BASIC–11 program lines.

?TMG
?TOO MANY GOSUBS **BASIC–11 F**

GOSUBs are nested too deeply.

Restrict GOSUB nesting to 20 levels.

?UAC
?UNDIMENSIONED ARRAY IN CALL **BASIC–11 F**

The first reference to an array without dimensions appears in a CALL statement.

Assign array dimensions with the DIM statement.

?UFN
?UNDEFINED FUNCTION **BASIC–11 F**

The function called is not defined by the program or was not loaded with BASIC–11. A function is defined only after it has been executed or chained to. A user-defined function cannot be defined by an immediate-mode statement. Define all undefined functions in the program.

Check all function calls in the statement for correct spelling.

?ULN
?UNDEFINED LINE NUMBER **BASIC–11 F**

The line number specified in an IF, GOTO, GOSUB, or CHAIN statement does not exist in the program.

Check the program logic.

?VCU
?VIRTUAL ARRAY CHANNEL ALREADY IN USE **BASIC–11 F**

The virtual array channel specified in a DIM statement appears in a previous DIM statement.

Correct the program logic; use a different channel.

7.0 System Messages

This section contains diagnostic messages from the RT–11 monitor and system programs. If you cannot determine the location of your error by reading the explanation for the message in this section, see the *RT–11 System User's Guide* or the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* for a description of the system program or utility that displayed the message.

7.1 Special Information About RT–11 System Messages

See Section 1.2 for a description of the format of RT–11 system messages.

7.2 Professional 300 Series Bootstrap Software Error Messages

If a software bootstrap error occurs when you power up your system, the octal number 051124 will appear on your screen. Below this will be a second octal number that is the error code. The following table gives the error message assigned to each error code. Reference the error message, not the error code number.

Code Number	Error Message
000001	?BOOT–F–No boot on volume
000002	?BOOT–F–Conflicting SYSGEN options
000003	?BOOT–U–Handler file not found
000004	?BOOT–U–Insufficient memory
000005	?BOOT–U–I/O error
000006	?BOOT–U–Monitor file not found
000007	?BOOT–U–No KT–11
000010	?BOOT–U–Swap file too small
000011	?BOOT–U–SWAP.SYS not found
000012	?BOOT–W–Error reading handler

If a problem occurs when you boot your system but the octal number 051124 does not appear on your screen, you have a hardware problem and should consult the *Professional 300 Series Owner Manual.*

7.3 List of System Messages

?BA–U–BC

The BATCH handler found bad code in the control file. This can happen when a .CTL file is corrupted or if someone made an editing mistake when altering or creating the file with a text editor.

BATCH

Make sure that no editing errors have been introduced into the file. Recompile the .BAT file.

?BA–U–FE

BATCH F

1. An invalid \F followed by a carriage return was used in the .CTL file, causing a forced end to BATCH processing.

1. Insert another BATCH control directive after the \F to prevent forced termination.

2. BATCH was terminated from the console by a \F followed by a carriage return.

2. Do not type \F followed by a carriage return at the console unless you intend to terminate BATCH processing.

?BA–U–IO

BATCH F

1. An input or an output error occurred — probably because of a log file overflow — when the BATCH handler tried to read the .CTL file or to write to the log file.

1. Rerun the BATCH stream, specifying a larger log file with the square bracket construction; the default log size is 64 decimal blocks.

2. This message may also appear if the BATCH control file (.CTL) is not in the correct format. Common format errors occur when you run an uncompiled BATCH input file or use a BATCH run-time system directive that is preceded by one backslash instead of two.

2. Make sure that the .CTL file is a valid control file output by the BATCH compiler and that the directives to the BATCH run-time system are in the correct format.

?BA–U–LU

BATCH F

The BATCH handler could not find a free channel. This can happen if all 16 channels are opened for magtape or cassette operations within the BATCH stream.

Check the program and make sure that one channel is left open and is not specified for use by magtape or cassette.

BASIC–11 messages

Section 6.0 contains all BASIC–11 messages.

NOTE

The BATCH program message END BATCH is alphabetized under "END."

?BATCH–F–Abort job

Either an error occurred in compiling a BATCH program or a diagnostic compile was requested with /N.

The compiler forces the job to abort. Check the log file for all error messages.

?BATCH–F–Ambiguous command

The command abbreviation entered is not unique.

Make sure that the command includes enough characters to make it unique.

?BATCH–F–Ambiguous option

The option abbreviation specified is not unique.

Make sure that the option contains enough characters to make it unique.

?BATCH–F–Batch fatal error

An unrecoverable error occurred. This may indicate a problem in the software.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. The system may have to be bootstrapped again. If the problem continues, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?BATCH–F–Batch handler not resident

The BATCH run-time handler was not loaded with the RT–11 LOAD command.

Load the BATCH handler, using the LOAD command to run BATCH.

?BATCH–F–Batch stack overflow

The BATCH stream has too many nested $CALL commands.

Make sure that the BATCH stream includes no more than 31 nested $CALL commands.

?BATCH–F–Channel in use

A channel that should have been free for BATCH was busy as a result of an internal BATCH error.

Try the program again.

?BATCH–F–Dismount error

The logical device name specified does not exist.

Make sure that the device was assigned with a $MOUNT command.

?BATCH–F–Duplicate option

An option was specified more than once in a command line.

Correct the command line.

?BATCH–F–EOF with no $EOJ

A file was not terminated with a $EOJ command.

Insert a $EOJ command as the last statement in the BATCH job.

?BATCH–F–File created; protected file already exists

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name. The protected file is either a BATCH control file or a log file.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code with the PIP /Z option or the monitor UNPROTECT command.

?BATCH–F–File not found

A file specified as input to BATCH was not found, or the /X option was specified but the input to BATCH was not a precompiled (.CTL) file.

Check the file specifications and correct the program to reflect any changes made.

?BATCH–F–Input error

A hardware error occurred while BATCH was attempting to read the compiler input file (.BAT).

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?BATCH–F–Input file

An input file descriptor was not specified in the BATCH compiler command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Specify an input file in the command line.

?BATCH–F–Insufficient memory

The BATCH compiler does not have enough memory to fetch the device handler it needs. The handler is needed either as an I/O device for the BATCH compiler or to satisfy a $MOUNT or $DISMOUNT command in the BATCH job.

Check for a typing error in the command line to the BATCH compiler or in the $MOUNT or $DISMOUNT command in the BATCH input file. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?BATCH–F–Invalid '+'

1. The plus sign (+) construction was used when not allowed — for example, in a $RUN or a $BASIC input file descriptor.
2. A plus sign (+) either is in an output file descriptor or terminates a file descriptor.

Verify that the plus sign (+) is used only to indicate a positive value in an option or to separate multiple file descriptors.

?BATCH–F–Invalid character

The character specified was not used in the proper context.

Check the log file to determine the character in error.

?BATCH–F–Invalid command line

The command line to the BATCH compiler is incorrect.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Check the format for the command and enter the command again.

?BATCH–F–Invalid construction

In RT–11 mode, an IF statement was not in the correct form, or an invalid 'text' directive occurred in a command.

Verify that the format of the IF statement is correct and that the 'text' directive is valid as entered.

?BATCH–F–Invalid copy of handler

The copy of BA.SYS in memory is invalid.

Unlink the batch handler if necessary, unload the copy of BA.SYS in memory, reload BA.SYS, and run BATCH.

?BATCH–F–Invalid device

An invalid or nonexistent device was specified in the command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the device exists as entered in the command line, or use another device. Enter the command again.

?BATCH–F–Invalid LOG device

A magtape, cassette, or read-only device (for example, CR:) was specified as the log device.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Assign the log device to a suitable device.

?BATCH–F–Invalid option

1. An invalid option was used in the command line to the BATCH handler.

   1. Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that the option indicated is valid.

2. The option name specified is not a valid RT–11 BATCH option or is not valid for this field.

   2. Make sure that the option name specified is a valid RT–11 BATCH option or option abbreviation and that it is valid for the field to which it applies. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid options and option abbreviations.

?BATCH–F–Invalid option combination

More than one option of the same type was specified on one command line.

Make sure that only one option from the following combinations is used: /MACRO, /INPUT, /SOURCE, and /FORTRAN, /INPUT, /SOURCE, and /BASIC, /INPUT, /SOURCE.

?BATCH–F–Invalid sequence argument

A nonnumeric identification number was specified in a $SEQUENCE command.

Enter the command again, specifying the identification number as an unsigned decimal number.

?BATCH–F–Invalid variable

The variable specified is not one of the characters A to Z.

Enter the variable as an alphabetic character.

?BATCH–F–Invalid VID

An incorrect form was used when specifying the volume identification in a $MOUNT command.

Make sure that the equal sign (=) and the name of the volume are included in the command.

?BATCH–F–Line too long

The input line entered contains more than 80 characters.

Correct the input line.

?BATCH–F–LOG device error

A hardware error occurred during a transfer operation to the log device.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?BATCH–F–'$' missing

A dollar sign ($) is not present in the first position of the command line or card column 1.

Make sure that a dollar sign ($) begins the command line.

?BATCH–F–No control file

The program attempted to send the .CTL file to a non-file-structured device — for example, LP:.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use a file-structured device for the .CTL file, or use the /N option to inhibit execution.

?BATCH–F–No $EOJ

A $JOB or $SEQUENCE command was issued without a preceding $EOJ command to end the previous job.

Correct the BATCH stream by inserting a $EOJ command.

?BATCH–F–No file

Either no file descriptor appeared where expected in the BATCH stream or no file name was entered in the $CREATE command.

Enter a file descriptor where expected in the BATCH stream, or enter a file name in the $CREATE command.

?BATCH–F–No file name before "."

A file type was specified, but no file name preceded it.

Correct the format of the file descriptor.

?BATCH–F–No ',' in $LIB

Libraries in a $LIBRARY command were separated by a comma (,) instead of by a plus sign (+).

Edit the $LIBRARY command in the BATCH input file, using a plus sign (+) instead of a comma (,).

?BATCH–F–No logical device

No logical device was specified in a $MOUNT command.

Correct the command format.

?BATCH–F–No physical device

No physical device was specified in a $MOUNT command.

Correct the command format.

?BATCH–F–Output device full

The temporary file (.CTL) created by BATCH is too large for the specified device.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?BATCH–F–Output error

1. Magtape or cassette was specified as the .CTL output device.

   Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the output device specified is neither magtape nor cassette.

2. A hard error was reported while BATCH was attempting to write the compiler output file (.CTL).

   Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?BATCH–F–Output file not open

The .CTL file output channel was not opened, probably because of an error in the BATCH compiler.

Submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?BATCH–F–Please assign LOG,LST

The log device (LOG:) or the listing device (LST:) was not assigned.

Use the ASSIGN command to assign LOG: and LST: devices. LOG: must be assigned, and LST: is recommended unless the BATCH stream will definitely not reference LST:.

?BATCH–F–Please load LOG handler

The log device handler is not resident.

Check for a typing error in the LOAD command. Load the appropriate device handler.

?BATCH–F–Protected file already exists

An attempt was made to create a protected file having the same name as an existing protected file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file.

?BATCH–F–Return from call error

BATCH could not read the control file that called a subprogram. Execution could not be resumed on return from the call.

Verify that the .CTL file has not been destroyed; recompile if necessary. Try the operation again. Use another drive or unit if possible.

?BATCH–F–Separator missing

A file descriptor was not terminated by a space, a plus sign (+), a comma (,) or a carriage return.

Correct the format of the file descriptor.

?BATCH–F–Too many file descriptors

More than six file descriptors were specified in a BATCH command line beginning with a dollar sign ($).

Check for a typing error in the command line. Limit the number of file descriptors to six. Check the format of the command in question.

?BATCH–F–Too many output files

More than two output files were specified.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Limit the number of output file specifications to two. (For BATCH, output files represent the compiler output device and file and the log file.)

?BATCH–F–Unknown command

The command specified with a dollar sign ($) in character position 1 is not a valid BATCH command.

Check the command line for typing errors.

BE NNNNNN

An entry to ODT was caused by a breakpoint trap that ODT did not expect. Location NNNNNN represents the location after the trap instruction that ODT did not expect. Setting the T bit in the status register, jumping to the middle of ODT, or executing data using an invalid trace trap instruction can cause this error.

Correct the contents of the location before NNNNNN.

?BINCOM–E–Device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

Not enough room is available in the directory of the output device to create the specified output file.

Use SQUEEZE to compress the volume, or use a different volume for this operation. See Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources.

?BINCOM–E–Device not active DEV:

Input or output was requested for a device that is not on line, not write-enabled, or not in the system's device tables. Wildcards may have been used in the command string.

Make sure that the device is on line and is write-enabled. Use the INSTALL command to enter the device into the system's device tables.

?BINCOM–E–Error reading directory DEV:

A hardware error occurred while the directory of the indicated input device was being read. Wildcards were used in the command string.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?BINCOM–E–File created; protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code with the PIP /Z option or the monitor UNPROTECT command.

?BINCOM–E–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. A hardware error occurred while the specified input file was being read.
2. During an attempt to access an input device specified with wildcards, a hardware error occurred.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?BINCOM–E–Input file not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. The specified input file was not found on the specified device.
2. Wildcards were used in the command line and a match was not found.

Make sure that the command line contains no errors and that the specified file exists on the specified device. If the correct device is not mounted, mount it and enter the command again.

?BINCOM–E–Insufficient memory

BINCOM does not have the minimum amount of memory it requires to use as buffer space when it compares files.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources.

?BINCOM–E–Invalid command

1. An incorrect command was issued to BINCOM.
2. A file specification was given in the command string of the device/device comparison.
3. A patch file was specified with wildcards.

1. Check for a typing error in the command line and make sure that the format of the command line is correct. Enter the command again.
2. Retype the command line without any file specifications.
3. Remove the patch file from the command line, and retry the operation.

?BINCOM–E–Invalid directory DEV:

Wildcards were used in the command line to read a directory, and the volume was not in RT–11 format.

Copy the files onto an RT–11 directory device.

?BINCOM–E–Invalid option /x

The option specified in the command line is invalid.

Check for a typing error in the command line. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid options.

?BINCOM–E–Invalid option /x:val

An option that requires a value was not given one, or an option that does not take a value was given one.

Check for a typing error, and type the command line again.

?BINCOM–E–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred while the specified output file was being written.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?BINCOM–E–Output file full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

Not enough room was allocated to the specified output file when it was created.

Delete the existing output file, or use a different volume for the output file. See Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources.

?BINCOM–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (BINCOM) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

?BINCOM–I–Comparing/DEV:FILNAM.TYP — DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. The two input files compared are different.
2. A comparison resulted from wildcards. BINCOM prints this message to show which two files are being compared.

This message is informational.

?BINCOM–I–No differences found

The files compared are identical. BINCOM does not create an output file unless you used the monitor DIFFERENCES/ALWAYS command or specified the /O option in the command string.

This message is informational.

?BINCOM–W–Device is longer DEV:

Whether or not there are differences in the binary data on the two devices compared, the devices differ in length.

This message is informational.

?BINCOM–W–Devices are different

The devices compared are different.

This message is informational.

?BINCOM–W–File is longer DEV:FILNAM.TYP

Whether or not there are differences in the binary data in the two files compared, the files differ in length.

This message is informational.

?BINCOM–W–Files are different

The files compared are different.

This message is informational.

?BOOT–F–No boot on volume

No bootstrap was written on the volume.

Use the DUP /U option or the monitor COPY/BOOT command to write the bootstrap.

?BOOT–U–Conflicting SYSGEN options

Support for the error logger, extended memory, and device timeout differs in the system handler and the monitor. Execution terminates.

Make sure that the monitor and handler file versions are correct. If these files are lost, assemble the monitor and handlers with the same system generated conditional file. See the *RT–11 System Generation Guide* for details about SYSGEN options.

?BOOT–U–Handler file not found

The handler for the system device was not found during the bootstrap operation. Execution terminates.

Copy the handler file (xx.SYS) for the system device onto the volume you are trying to boot. Reboot.

?BOOT–U–Insufficient memory

1. The bootstrap blocks designate a monitor that is too large for the system's memory. For example, attempts to bootstrap the FB monitor on a system that has only 8K words of memory would cause this error. Execution terminates.

1. Select a monitor that is small enough for the system, and use the DUP /U option or the monitor COPY/BOOT command to copy the bootstrap blocks for that monitor.

2. Since RT–11 sizes memory, hardware failure of a memory module may result in the monitor's booting into less memory than is installed on the system.

2. Make sure that the hardware device has sufficient memory for the monitor.

?BOOT–U–I/O error

1. An I/O error occurred during system bootstrap. Using a monitor before copying that monitor's bootstrap to the volume bootstrap blocks causes this error. Execution terminates.

1. Make sure that the proper monitor and system handler are on the system disk. Use the backup volume and the DUP /U option or the monitor COPY/BOOT:xx command to make sure that the bootstrap for the monitor is on the corresponding system volume. See the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for more information about copying the bootstrap. If the error persists, check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0.

2. An error occurred in the interface between the ROM primitive I/O subroutines and the RT–11 software bootstrap. Execution terminates.

2. Retry the bootstrap operation. If the error persists, turn the PDT–11 power off and then on. Then recopy the monitor file onto your system volume from the distribution kit, and reinstall the bootstrap with the DUP /U option or the monitor COPY/BOOT:PD command. If the error persists, the problem may be in the PDT–11 hardware.

3. MBOOT or MSBOOT selected the incorrect I/O instructions for the specified magtape (MM:, MT:, or MS:) because another peripheral is located at the standard address for that magtape.

3. Make sure that the magtape controller is located at the correct standard address and that the standard addresses for the other magtape devices are not used.

?BOOT–U–Monitor file not found

The system volume's bootstrap blocks designate a monitor file that is not on the volume. Execution terminates.

Make sure that the proper file is on the system disk. Use the backup volume and the DUP /U option or the monitor COPY/BOOT command to make sure that the bootstrap for the monitor is on the corresponding system volume.

?BOOT–U–No KT–11

An attempt was made to boot an XM monitor on a system that does not have a KT–11 memory-management unit. Execution terminates.

Reboot and select the SJ or FB monitor, or use a system that has KT11 memory-management hardware.

?BOOT–U–Swap file too small

The file SWAP.SYS is on the system volume, but is less than 26(decimal) blocks long. Execution terminates.

Copy the SWAP.SYS file from another working system volume to the system volume, or use the DUP /C option or the monitor CREATE command to create the file with the correct length. The DUP /T option or the monitor CREATE/EXTENSION command can also be used to extend the file to the correct length.

?BOOT–U–SWAP.SYS not found

The system SWAP file was not found on the system volume during the bootstrap operation. Execution terminates.

Copy SWAP.SYS to the system volume. Reboot the monitor.

?BOOT–W–Error reading handler

1. A hardware error occurred while a handler file was being read.
2. A nonsystem handler file resides on a bad block. Entries for this handler are removed from the running system's device handler tables.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?BOOT–W–Invalid or missing TT.SYS

1. The terminal handler, TT.SYS, was not on the system volume when the nonmultiterminal SJ or the BL monitor was bootstrapped. Many keyboard monitor commands default to device TT:, and its absence from the system can cause many confusing error messages.

   1. Copy the file TT.SYS to the system volume. Reboot the system in order to install TT:.

2. The system generation features for the handler do not match the features for the monitor.

   2. Get either a copy of the TT.SYS file created by the same system generation as the monitor or a copy that has the same set of system generation features. If the file is lost, assemble TT.MAC with a system generated conditional file (see the *RT–11 System Generation Guide* for details).

?BUP–E–Wrong volume number

During a restore operation, the correct set of volumes was being used, but the wrong volume was mounted.

Mount the correct volume. Try the operation again.

?BUP–F–Channel in use DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A serious BUP internal error occurred.

Reboot the system and retry the operation. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of BUP.SAV and try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?BUP–F–Device in use

Another job was using the specified device.

Try the operation again after the job is either finished or aborted.

?BUP–F–Directory input error DEV:

A hardware error occurred while the directory was being read.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?BUP–F–Directory output error DEV:

A hardware error occurred while the directory was being written.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?BUP–F–Duplicate option

The same option was specified more than once in a single command line.

Correct the command line.

?BUP–F–Enough space on one volume — use PIP

The backup operation input fits on one output volume.

Use the PIP utility program to back up the file(s). Refer to the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* for information on how to use PIP.

?BUP–F–Error reading directory

A hardware error occurred while the directory was being read.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?BUP–F–Fetch error DEV:

1. A serious BUP or system internal error occurred.
2. The copy of BUP.SAV, the monitor file, or the specified device handler may be corrupted on disk.
3. The in-core copy of BUP or the monitor may be corrupted.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of BUP.SAV and the specified device handler. Retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?BUP–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The backup volume does not contain the input file specified in the command line. Control returns to the monitor.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that the specified file resides on the backup volume. Try the operation again.

?BUP–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred during a read operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0 of this manual.

?BUP–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available to complete the requested operation.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

?BUP–F–Invalid command

The command entered is invalid because the command line specified contains a syntax error, too many files were specified, no device was specified, or an attempt was made to use wildcards.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the file name exists as entered in the command line, and try the operation again.

?BUP–F–Invalid device DEV:

An invalid or nonexistent device was specified in the command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the device indicated is valid.

?BUP–F–Invalid device combination

The same device and unit was specified for both input and output.

Check for a typing error in the command line. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for valid device combinations.

?BUP–F–Invalid directory

The volume in the specified device does not contain a valid RT–11 directory structure.

Initialize the volume before using it for the first time.

?BUP–F–Invalid option

An invalid option was used in the command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid options.

?BUP–F–Invalid option combination

The specified options request conflicting functions to be performed.

Examine the logic of the command line and correct it if necessary. Refer to the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for valid option combinations. Try the operation again.

?BUP–F–No room on output device DEV:

Not enough room is available on the output device for BUP to complete the restore operation.

Try the operation again, using an output device that has a larger number of free blocks.

?BUP–F–Not a backup volume DEV:

The volume specified in the DIRECTORY/BACKUP command is not a backup volume. Control returns to the monitor.

Use a backup volume for the directory operation.

?BUP–F–Operation not completed

The backup operation was aborted before it was completed because a NO response was given to the mount query.

Try the operation again and type YES in response to the mount query.

?BUP–F–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred during a write operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0.

?BUP–F–Too many bad blocks DEV:

More than 25 bad blocks were detected during a disk-to-disk backup or restore operation.

Verify that your disks are loaded correctly. If that is not the problem, use another disk.

?BUP–F–Volume does not belong to this set

During the restore operation, the specified input file and the number of the mounted volume match the file name and the volume number of the backup volume. However, the number of blocks that were backed up to the mounted volume does not match the number of blocks for the set of volumes being restored.

Try the operation again, using volumes that are part of the set being restored.

?BUP–F–Wildcards not permitted on command line

An attempt was made to use wildcards in the command line.

Try the operation again, using specific file names in the command line. Do not use wildcards.

?BUP–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run RT–11 Version 5 BUP on a previous version of the RT–11 system.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 BUP under any earlier RT–11 versions.

?BUP–I–Bad block scan started...

BUP has started to scan a volume for bad blocks.

This message is informational.

?BUP–I–Bad blocks detected; use another volume

BUP detected bad blocks on the specified volume.

Use another volume and try the operation again.

?BUP–I–Copy operation is complete

BUP has finished restoring or backing up a file or volume.

This message is informational.

?BUP–I–Creating volume n

BUP is backing up information to the specified volume.

This message is informational.

?BUP–I–No bad blocks detected

BUP did not detect any bad blocks on the specified volume during the bad block scan.

This message is informational.

?BUP–I–Restore operation started from volume n

The restore operation has started from the specified volume.

This message is informational.

?BUP–W–Bad block read at nnnnnn

A bad block was detected at location nnnnnn during a disk-to-disk backup or restore operation. The bad block was not copied.

This message is a warning.

?BUP–W–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

During the restore operation, the input file specified in the command line was not found on the volume mounted. The wrong set of volumes may have been used. The mount query is repeated.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that the volume that is mounted contains the specified file.

?BUP–W–Incompatible output volume size

The output volumes used during the backup operation are a different size than the first backup volume used. For example, this message will appear if single-density and double-density diskettes are used for output volumes during the operation.

Try the operation again, using volumes that are the same size.

?BUP–W–Not a backup volume DEV:

The volume specified in the command line for a backup or a restore operation has not been initialized as a backup volume. BUP repeats the initialization query.

Type YES in response to the initialization query.

?CREF–F–Chain-only CUSP

An attempt was made to use R CREF or the START command to run a copy of CREF that is in memory.

(CUSP stands for commonly used system program.) Use a language processor to invoke CREF.

?CREF–F–CRF file error

An input error occurred while DK:CREF.TMP, the temporary input file passed to CREF, was being read.

Run the language processor again to create a new CREF input file.

?CREF–F–Device not found

1. A listing was written to magtape or cassette before the magtape or cassette handler was manually loaded.

   1. Before writing a listing to magtape or cassette, use the LOAD command to manually load the appropriate device handler.

2. The input file to CREF (CREF.TMP) is not on a random-access device.

   2. Verify that CREF.TMP is on a random-access device and that CF: is assigned to it.

3. The language processor chaining to CREF specified an invalid device. This may be a system error.

   3. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?CREF–F–File created; protected file already exists

A protected listing file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code with the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

?CREF–F–LST file error

An output error occurred while the cross-reference table to the listing file was being written to. The output volume may not have enough free space for the listing file.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space. If the error persists when space is adequate, check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?CSI–F–Device full

The output file created by a user program utilizing .CSIGEN with terminal input did not fit on the device specified.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space. Use the /ALLOCATE option or the CSI square bracket ([]) construction to specify the size of the output file.

?CSI–F–File not found

The input file called by a user program using .CSIGEN with terminal input was not found.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that all file names exist as entered in the command line, and try the operation again.

?CSI–F–Invalid command

The command line in a user program using .CSIGEN or .CSISPC with terminal input contains a syntax error.

1. An RT–11 directory-structured device was specified for output without a file name — for example, *RK1:=RK1:RT11FB.SYS/U.
2. A command line contains either more than 80 printing characters before a carriage return or invalid characters, such as blanks.
3. Too many files and devices were specified in a keyboard monitor command.
4. Input to a .GTLIN request contains more than 80 characters.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Check the format of the monitor command and reenter it. Try to simplify the command, and retype it.

Make sure that input to a .GTLIN request does not exceed 80 characters.

?CSI–F–Invalid device

The device specified in a user program using .CSIGEN with terminal input does not exist.

1. A device such as TT: or BA: was referenced, probably in a TYPE command, but that device handler does not exist on the system device, even though a SHOW command lists the device as valid.
2. The DIRECTORY command was typed or issued when running under the SJ monitor and the TT.SYS file is not on the system device. System commands that require TT.SYS will not operate properly without the TT.SYS file.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that the device indicated is a valid device; if it is not, copy TT.SYS onto the system device and bootstrap the system again since TT: and BA: cannot be installed.

?CSI–F–Prot file

One or more files specified in a user program using .CSIGEN with terminal input already exist and are protected.

Either choose a different name for the new output file or delete, rename, or change the protection code of the existing file with the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

?CTn: Push rewind or mount new volume

The end of the cassette mounted on unit n was reached. The cassette handler waits for operator response.

Mount a new cassette on the indicated drive for the cassette operation to proceed. Pushing the REWIND button on the indicated drive generates an error for the cassette transfer; the system proceeds with the next operation in the job.

?DIR–F–Device not active

Input or output was requested for a device that was not on line, not write-enabled, or not in the system's device tables.

Make sure that the device is on line and is write-enabled. Use the INSTALL command to enter the device into the system's device tables.

?DIR–F–Error reading directory

A hardware error occurred while the directory was being read.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?DIR–F–File created; protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A protected directory file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code with the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

?DIR–F–Input error DEV:

A hardware error occurred when DIR tried to open the input file.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?DIR–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available to perform the directory sort specified.

Use fewer file names in the sort. Specify only the necessary files, or exclude files that do not need to be sorted. Use the DIR /P or the monitor /EXCLUDE option; for example, use /EXCLUDE *.SYS to exclude all system files.

?DIR–F–Invalid command

An incorrect command format was used with the DIRECTORY command.

Check the format of the DIRECTORY command; correct any typing errors and enter the command again.

?DIR–F–Invalid device DEV:

The desired operation cannot be performed on the device specified because the device is not directory- and file-structured, such as TT: or LP:.

Use a valid device name in the command.

?DIR–F–Invalid directory

An attempt was made to read a directory not in RT–11 format.

If the volume is from another system, use the corresponding option for that format; for example, use /DOS to read a RSTS directory.

?DIR–F–Invalid option: /x

An invalid option was used in the command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Refer to the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid options.

?DIR–F–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred while the output file was being written.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?DIR–F–Output file full

The output file is full.

Send the output from the DIRECTORY command to a printing device, or use the /ALLOCATE option to specify the size of the output file. See Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory and storage resources.

?DIR–F–Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to create a protected file having the same name as an existing protected file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file.

?DIR–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (DIR) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

?DIR–I–Backup file — Use /BACKUP option

The file specified with the DIRECTORY command was created by the BUP utility.

Enter the command line again using the DIRECTORY/BACKUP command.

?DUMP–F–Device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The device does not have enough room for the DUMP output file.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?DUMP–F–File or input device not found

Either the input file was not on the volume specified or the device was not known to the system. This error occurs if the device was not installed or if its handler was not on the system disk.

Use the DIRECTORY command to check the file names in the SY: directory. Verify that the input file's device handler is on SY:. Use the SHOW command to list installed devices, and install the appropriate device, if necessary, with the INSTALL command. Type the command again.

?DUMP–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred while the input file was being read.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. The /IGNORE or the /G option may be used to disregard input errors.

?DUMP–F–Insufficient memory

Fewer than the minimal 256 words of memory are free for DUMP to use as a buffer. The command is not executed.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase the amount of available memory.

?DUMP–F–Invalid command

The DUMP command line has an error, such as more than one input or output file specification. The command is not executed.

Correct the command line.

?DUMP–F–Invalid option: /x

An option in the command line is invalid, has an invalid value, or has no value where a block number (octal) is required.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Refer to the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid options.

?DUMP–F–No LP

A line printer handler was not available on the system.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Indicate a specific valid output device and file name.

?DUMP–F–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

Either the output device is full or a hardware error occurred in writing the output file.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?DUMP–F–Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to create a protected file having the same name as an existing protected file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file.

?DUMP–F–Unexpected EOF DEV:FILNAM.TYP

DUMP found the end of the file before the last block specified by an /END:block, /ONLY:block, or /START:block option.

Retype the command, using the block values (octal) of the file to be dumped. Use either the monitor DIRECTORY/BLOCKS/ORDER:POSITION command or the DIR /B/S option to show the position on the volume and the starting block for each file.

?DUMP–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (DUMP) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

?DUMP–W–File created; protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code with the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

?DUP–E–Operation not completed

The /WAIT operation was aborted because the response to the mount message began with an N or was a CTRL/C.

This message informs you that the operation has been aborted. The response to the mount message must begin with a Y for the /WAIT operation to continue.

?DUP–F–Bad block in system area DEV:

DUP found a bad block in a critical area of the disk, making the volume unusable.

Reformat the volume, if possible; try the operation again. If the error persists, the volume must be replaced.

?DUP–F–Can't squeeze SY: while foreground loaded

A foreground or a system job was loaded when a SQUEEZE command was issued for the system device.

Stop any foreground or system jobs, or wait until they are complete and then unload them. Issue the command again.

?DUP–F–Channel in use DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An internal DUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and retry the operation. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of DUP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?DUP–F–Channel not open DEV:FILNAM.TYP/

An internal DUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and retry the operation. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of DUP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?DUP–F–Conflicting SYSGEN options

The system device handler and the monitor file have different SYSGEN options enabled.

Make sure that the correct monitor file was specified in the command. Make sure that the correct device handler is on the volume.

?DUP–F–Device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. The output volume does not have enough room to receive the specified files or data.
2. No unused area is large enough to create the file.

   The specified file and successive files on the input volume are not copied.

If the monitor CREATE command was used, specify a smaller file size with the /ALLOCATE option or consolidate free space on the output volume with the SQUEEZE command. If the monitor SQUEEZE/OUTPUT command was used, initialize the output volume with fewer directory segments. If the monitor COPY/DEVICE/FILE command was used, copy to a different output volume, or use the SQUEEZE command to create a large enough contiguous unused area on the current volume.

?DUP–F–Directory full DEV:

The output volume directory does not have enough space to create the output file.

Either use the SQUEEZE command to consolidate free space on the output volume or copy the output volume to a volume with more directory segments. Enter the command again.

?DUP–F–Directory input error DEV:

An error occurred while the directory of the specified device was being read.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. Try the operation again. If the error persists, copy as many files as possible to another volume, then reformat the original volume. If the error still occurs, replace the volume.

?DUP–F–Directory output error DEV:

An error occurred while the directory of the specified device was being written.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. Try the operation again. If the error persists, copy as many files as possible to another volume, then reformat the original volume. If the error still occurs, replace the volume.

?DUP–F–Error reading bad block replacement table DEV:

An input error occurred while the bad-block replacement table was being read from the specified volume. This table is contained in block 1, the home block of the volume.

Check for bad blocks on the volume. If the home block is bad, the volume is unusable and must be replaced. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?DUP–F–Fetch error DEV:

1. A serious DUP or internal system error occurred. The copy of DUP.SAV, the monitor file, or the specified device handler may be corrupted on disk.
2. The in-core copy of DUP or the monitor may be corrupted.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of DUP.SAV and the specified device handler. Retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?DUP–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The specified file was not found.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Try the operation again.

?DUP–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hard error occurred during a read operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions in Section 2.0.

?DUP–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available to complete the requested operation.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

?DUP–F–Invalid command

1. The command entered is invalid.
2. The format specification is incorrect.
3. The combination of options specified is invalid.
4. A device is not valid for the requested operation.

1. Check for a typing error in the command line.
2. Check the format of the command line.
3. Refer to the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid option combinations.
4. Make sure that the specified device is valid for the requested operation and try the command again.

?DUP–F–Invalid device DEV:

The specified device is not installed in the monitor device tables.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use the INSTALL command to add the device to the monitor device tables.

?DUP–F–Invalid directory DEV:

The volume in the specified device does not contain a valid RT–11 directory structure.

Initialize the volume before using it for the first time.

?DUP–F–Invalid option: /x

The option specified in the command line is invalid.

Check for a typing error in the command line. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid options.

?DUP–F–Invalid restore data DEV:

DUP was unable to execute the monitor INITIALIZE/RESTORE command or the DUP /D option because data stored in the home block of the volume is invalid.

The volume cannot be restored; files and directory entries present before the volume was initialized are lost. Refer to the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for more information about the INITIALIZE/RESTORE command.

?DUP–F–Invalid value specified with option: /x

A value specified is outside the acceptable range.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Refer to the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid options and the range of valid values for each option.

?DUP–F–Non-bootable driver DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. Either a monitor BOOT or COPY/BOOT command or a DUP /U option was given for a device whose device handler did not contain a primary bootstrap.

1. The device cannot be booted. Use another device for the operation.

2. The colon (:) that must follow the device driver mnemonic is missing. DEV: represents the physical device name.

2. Retype the command, typing a colon after the device driver mnemonic.

?DUP–F–No room for file DEV:FILNAM.TYP

Not enough room is available on the device to create the file. Either the unused area is not as large as the value specified with the /ALLOCATE or the DUP[n] option or a file already occupies the area specified.

Delete a file or files from the affected area of the volume.

?DUP–F–No space for extension DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The unused area following the file is not large enough to accommodate the required size specified by the monitor CREATE/EXTENSION command or DUP /T option.

Specify a smaller value on the CREATE/EXTENSION command or the DUP /T option, or delete a file or files from the affected area of the volume.

?DUP–F–No V5 boot on volume

1. An attempt was made to boot a volume that does not contain a bootstrap.

1. Use the COPY/BOOT command to copy a bootstrap to the volume.

2. An attempt was made to boot a volume containing a bootstrap that is not compatible with RT–11 Version 5.

2. Retry the operation, using the BOOT/FOREIGN command.

?DUP–F–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hard error occurred during a write operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?DUP–F–Output file exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A CREATE command specified a file name that already exists on the output volume. No operation is performed.

Delete the file that exists on the volume, or enter the command again, using a different file name.

?DUP–F–Size function failed

An error occurred while DUP was determining the size of the volume mounted in a device. The monitor, the device handler, or DUP may be corrupted. This message also occurs if the unit number specified is not supported by the monitor created through system generation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. Reboot the system and try the operation again.

?DUP–F–Unexpected EOF DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An internal DUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of DUP.SAV from your distribution volume and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?DUP–F–Uninitialized volume DEV:

The directory of the specified volume is not initialized properly for the command.

Initialize the directory, using the INITIALIZE command.

?DUP–F–Volume not RT–11 format DEV:

The specified volume is not in RT–11 directory-structured format.

Either format the volume, using the FORMAT command, or use another volume for the operation.

?DUP–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (DUP) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

?DUP–I–No bad blocks detected DEV:

No bad blocks were detected during the bad-block scan initiated either by the monitor commands DIRECTORY/BADBLOCKS, INITIALIZE/REPLACE, or INITIALIZE /BADBLOCKS or by the DUP /K, /R, or /B options.

The volume is ready to use.

?DUP–U–Channel not open DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An internal DUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of DUP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?DUP–U–System error

An internal DUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of DUP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?DUP–U–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run RT–11 Version 5 DUP on a previous version of the RT–11 system.

Do not attempt to run RT–11 Version 5 DUP under any RT–11 version preceding Version 5.

?DUP–W–Bad blocks detected nnnnn

Bad blocks were detected during the bad-block scan initiated either by the monitor commands DIRECTORY/BADBLOCKS, INITIALIZE/REPLACE, or INITIALIZE/BADBLOCKS or by the DUP /K, /R, or /B options.

The volume is ready to use.

?DUP–W–Device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The output volume does not have enough room to receive the data specified in a COPY/DEVICE command or a DUP /I operation.

Use an output volume that is larger than or equal to the input volume. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?DUP–W–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An output error occurred during a SQUEEZE operation.

DUP places a .BAD file over the bad block and continues with the operation.

?DUP–W–Owner name truncated at ten characters

DUP truncated the owner name for a magtape because more than 10 characters were entered as the name.

If truncation is not acceptable, initialize the magtape again, entering 10 or fewer characters.

?DUP–W–Owner name truncated at twelve characters

DUP truncated the owner name for a disk because more than 12 characters were entered as the name.

If truncation is not acceptable, use either the monitor INITIALIZE/VOLUMEID:ONLY command or the DUP /V option to change the owner name. Remember to enter 12 or fewer characters.

?DUP–W–Replacement table overflow DEV:

The specified device contains more than the maximum replaceable bad blocks.

DUP prompts you to determine which blocks should be replaced and which should be made .BAD files. The *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* and the *RT–11 System User's Guide* describe how to create files over bad blocks.

?DUP–W–Too many bad blocks DEV:

More than 128 bad blocks were encountered during a bad-block scan.

The volume cannot be used and must be reformatted or replaced.

?DUP–W–Verification error at relative block nnnnnn

During a COPY/DEVICE/VERIFY command, the input data did not match the output data at the specified relative block.

Check the output volume for bad blocks. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. Try the operation again.

?DUP–W–Volume ID truncated at six characters

DUP truncated the volume ID for a magtape because more than six characters were entered as the ID.

If truncation is not acceptable, INITIALIZE the magtape again. Remember to enter six or fewer characters.

?DUP–W–Volume ID truncated at twelve characters

DUP truncated the volume ID for a disk because more than 12 characters were entered as the ID.

If truncation is not acceptable, use the monitor INITIALIZE/VOLUME:ONLY command or the DUP /V option to change the volume ID. Remember to enter 12 or fewer characters.

?EL–W–Buffer is full, logging suspended

The internal logging buffer is full. Logging of new reports has been suspended, but statistics will continue to be maintained along with a count of the reports not logged. This state does not affect the operation of the system.

The current contents of the internal logging buffer may be discarded by using the SET EL PURGE command. Statistics are not affected.

?EL–W–Device statistics table is full

The error logger is maintaining statistics for the number of devices selected during system generation. Error reports from any device will be logged, but statistics will be maintained only for those devices already having statistics entries. This state does not affect the operation of the system.

Perform another system generation and select support for more devices.

?ELINIT–F–Channel error

An internal error occurred.

Retry the operations that produced the error. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?ELINIT–F–Device full

Not enough room is available on the specified device to create or expand the ERRLOG.DAT file.

Use the monitor SQUEEZE command or the DUP /S option to compress the volume, or use a different disk for the operation. See Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory and off-line storage resources.

?ELINIT–F–Device not available

The device requested by the operator is not loaded.

Load the device handler and run ELINIT again.

?ELINIT–F–ERRLOG.DAT file I/O error

An error was encountered while reading or writing the ERRLOG.DAT file.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?ELINIT–F–ERRLOG task not active

An attempt was made to initiate error logging before running the error logging job.

Run EL, using the monitor FRUN or the SRUN command, before running ELINIT.

?ELINIT–F–Internal error

An internal error occurred while the error logger was recovering from a previous system or user error.

Retry the operations that produced the error. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?ELINIT–F–Protected file already exists ERRLOG.DAT

The ERRLOG.DAT file is protected.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file. Then run ELINIT again.

?ELINIT–W–Invalid command

An invalid answer was given to an operator command initialization question. The question is asked again.

Correct the response to the question.

?ERRLOG–F–Channel error

An internal error occurred.

Retry the operations that produced the error. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?ERRLOG–F–Internal error

An internal system error occurred.

Retry the operations that produced the error. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?ERRLOG–F–Log file I/O error

An error was encountered while reading or writing the ERRLOG.DAT file.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?ERRLOG–I–REMINDER: To initiate error logging, RUN ELINIT

ERRLOG prints this message as a reminder that you must run the ELINIT program to initiate error logging.

This message is informational.

?ERRLOG–I–To initiate error logging, RUN ELINIT

To initiate error logging, run the ELINIT program.

This message is informational.

?ERRLOG–W–Invalid message received

A task or a background job other than ERROUT tried to communicate with the EL task. The attempt is ignored.

This message is informational.

?ERRLOG–W–Log file full, logging suspended

The ERRLOG.DAT file is full. The header block continues to be updated, but error records are not recorded.

Terminate ERRLOG and reinitialize to enable error logging again.

END BATCH **BATCH I**

A BATCH job was terminated. Control returns to the monitor.

This message is informational.

?ERROR: FORTRAN IV messages

Section 5.0 contains all FORTRAN IV error messages.

?ERROUT–F–Channel error

An error occurred within the ERROUT program.

Submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?ERROUT–F–Device not found

The device specified in the command string was not found.

Make sure that the specified device is installed. Reenter the command.

?ERROUT–F–File not found

The input file containing the error log statistics was not found.

Make sure that the specified file resides on the specified device. Reenter the command.

?ERROUT–F–Input error

A hardware error occurred.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?ERROUT–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available to process the statistics file.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources.

?ERROUT–F–Internal error

An error occurred within the ERROUT program.

Submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?ERROUT–F–Invalid command

The ERROUT command is not in the correct format.

Make sure that the command is typed in the correct format. Enter the command again.

?ERROUT–F–Output error

A hardware error occurred.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?ERROUT–F–Output file full

The output file does not have enough room to continue writing.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?ERROUT–F–Protected file already exists

An attempt was made to create a report file having the same name as an existing protected file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file.

?ERROUT–W–Device full

Not enough room is available on the specified device to create the output file.

Use another device for this operation, or use the monitor SQUEEZE command on the device to create more room.

?FILEX–F–Channel not open

An I/O channel that FILEX required for the command is not open.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?FILEX–F–Device full

Either the directory or the output volume does not have room for the file name.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?FILEX–F–Directory error input

Either an error occurred while the directory of the input device was being read or looked up or the input device does not have the proper file structure.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the input device has the correct structure. If it does, a hard error condition exists. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?FILEX–F–File already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to create the named file on a DOS DECtape when a file already existed under the name specified.

Use the /D option to delete the file and try the transfer again, or use a new name to create the file.

?FILEX–F–File created; protected file already exists

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected output file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code with the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

?FILEX–F–File not found

Either the input file was not found or the wildcard construction matched none of the existing files.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the file name exists as entered in the command line, and try the operation again.

?FILEX–F–Foreground loaded

An attempt was made to use the /T, or /TOPS, option when a foreground job was active.

Terminate the foreground job and unload it, using the monitor UNLOAD FG command.

?FILEX–F–Input error

A hardware error occurred during an input operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?FILEX–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough room is available in memory for buffers and input list expansion.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space. Try copying the files one at a time without using the wildcard construction on input.

?FILEX–F–Invalid command

The command entered is invalid for one of the following reasons:

- The length of the command line exceeds 72 characters.
- The command line is not in the proper CSI format.
- The UIC exceeds the allowed number of characters, or square brackets ([]) are unbalanced.
- A wildcard construction was used on a sequential-access device.
- No output or no input file was specified for a copy operation.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the format of the command line is correct and that the UIC is in the proper format. Verify that FILEX can perform all specified operations. Then retry the operation.

- More than one file name construction (dev:filnam.typ) was specified on either side of the equal sign (=) or less than sign (<).
- An operation that FILEX cannot perform was attempted — for example, initializing an RT–11 device.

?FILEX–F–Invalid device

1. The device handler was not found.
2. An invalid device name was used.
3. One of the following was attempted:
   - RK or DT was not used for DOS/BATCH (RSTS) in a copy operation.
   - DT was not used for DOS/BATCH (RSTS) output in an initialize or a delete operation.
   - DT was not used for DOS/BATCH (RSTS) output in a copy operation.
   - DT was not used for DECsystem–10 input in any operation.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that necessary device handlers are present on the system and that the device indicated is a valid device name and is valid for the operation indicated.

?FILEX–F–Invalid option

An invalid option was used in a command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid commands.

?FILEX–F–Invalid option combination

1. An attempt was made to use more than one device option (/S, /T, /U), transfer option (/I, /P, /A), or operation option (/D, /L, /F, /Z) in a FILEX command line. Only one option can be used per combination.
2. An attempt was made to combine /DOS and /TOPS in a COPY or a DELETE command, to use /IMAGE and /ASCII together on a copy operation, or to use one of these with /INTERCHANGE on a DELETE operation.

Check the command line for invalid combinations. Issue the command again.

?FILEX–F–Invalid output filename

The output file name is invalid or null.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that an output file name was specified in the correct format and that it contains no invalid characters.

?FILEX–F–Invalid PPN format

The DOS/BATCH user identification code was not in the form [nnn,nnn], where each nnn is an octal number less than or equal to 377.

Check the format of the user identification code.

?FILEX–F–Not interchange format

The /P option or the /INTERCHANGE command was used and a diskette did not have a directory in universal interchange format.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the diskette has a directory in universal interchange format.

?FILEX–F–Operation not completed

The /WAIT operation was aborted because the response to the mount message began with an N or was a CTRL/C.

This message informs you that the operation has been aborted. The response to the mount message must begin with a Y for the /WAIT operation to continue.

?FILEX–F–Output error

An unrecoverable error occurred while an output file was being processed.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?FILEX–F–Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to create a protected file having the same name as an existing protected file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file.

?FILEX–F–UFD not found

The specified UFD was not found on the DOS input disk.

Verify that no typing error has been made and that the input disk is the correct one.

?FILEX–F–Unexpected EOF

During a transfer between a volume in RT–11 format and a volume in universal interchange format, the system detected the end of the file on the interchange volume before completing the transfer. Attempts to read a faulty diskette or to read or write with a faulty device can cause this error.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. If the error occurs on input hardware that is operating properly, check the hardware that wrote the input volume, if possible.

?FILEX–W–Volume ID truncated at six characters

FILEX truncated the volume ID for a magtape because more than six characters were entered as the ID.

If truncation is not acceptable, INITIALIZE the magtape again. Remember to enter six or fewer characters.

?FORMAT–F–Device error

Either an error occurred while FORMAT was attempting to format the device or the unit number specified does not exist.

Make sure that the unit number specified is valid. If the problem appears to be a hardware error, check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?FORMAT–F–Device invalid or not supported by FORMAT

The FORMAT program did not recognize the device specified.

Retype the command line, using a valid device specification.

?FORMAT–F–Device not ready

The device specified is not ready to be formatted or verified because the device is off line, write-protected, or not up to speed.

Check the device unit. Make sure that it is powered up, that the volume is write-enabled, and that the device — if it is a disk — is up to speed.

?FORMAT–F–Error reading manufacturer's bad sector file (RK06/07)

Sectors on the last file of the last track contain a manufacturer's bad sector; the file could not be read. Execution terminates.

Use another disk.

?FORMAT–F–Error writing headers (RK06/07)

The FORMAT program encountered errors while writing headers to a track. Execution terminates.

Use another disk.

?FORMAT–F–Error writing software bad block file

Formatting was successful, but no software bad-block table was written.

FORMAT prompts for another command. No corrective action is necessary for this condition.

?FORMAT–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available to perform the specified function.

See Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources.

?FORMAT–F–Invalid command line

The command line typed is incorrect, possibly because an output as well as an input device was specified; more than one input device was specified; or a file name was given with the device specification.

Reenter the command line in the format input-device[/options].

?FORMAT–F–Invalid option: /x

The option specified (/x) is not a valid option for the device specified.

Reenter the command line and use only valid options. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a summary of valid options.

?FORMAT–F–Invalid option /x:val

The specified option (/x) does not accept an argument. FORMAT prompts for another command.

Reenter the command line and use only valid syntax. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a summary of valid options.

?FORMAT–F–Invalid value specified with option: /x

An invalid value was specified with option /x.

Reenter the command line and use only valid syntax. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for valid option values.

?FORMAT–F–Manufacturer's bad sector file corrupt (RK06/07)

The manufacturer's bad sector file is not in a valid format. Execution terminates.

Use another disk.

?FORMAT–F–Operation not completed

The /WAIT operation was aborted because the response to the mount message began with an N or was a CTRL/C.

This message informs you that the operation has been aborted. The response to the mount message must begin with a Y for the /WAIT operation to continue.

?FORMAT–F–Unit number must be in range 0–7

An invalid unit number was specified for a device.

Reenter the command line, using a device unit number in the range 0 to 7.

?FORMAT–F–Unit number too large for RT–11 configuration

The unit number specified exceeds the number of units on the configuration.

Check the number of the required unit. Issue the command again.

?FORMAT–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (FORMAT) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

?FORMAT–I–Formatting aborted

A device error occurred. Formatting is aborted.

The device must be formatted successfully before it can be used. Run the FORMAT program again.

?FORMAT–I–Formatting complete

The device is now formatted.

The device is ready for use.

?FORMAT–I–Verification aborted

A device error or a user abort caused the pattern verification to terminate.

Rerun the pattern verification to verify the volume, if necessary. Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?FORMAT–I–Verification complete

The FORMAT program verification sequence is complete.

This message is informational.

?FORMAT–U–Device handler fetch error

The handler could not be fetched, probably because the device handler was not present to perform device verification.

Make sure that the device handler for the disk being verified resides on the system volume. Run the FORMAT program again.

?FORMAT–U–Disk is an alignment cartridge

The RK06/07 disk selected for formatting is an alignment disk. Execution terminates.

Use another disk.

?FORMAT–U–Formatting/Verifying the system volume is not allowed

An attempt was made to format or to verify the volume on which the running RT–11 system currently resides.

Specify a different device unit number and format the device. You can also use the monitor /WAIT or the /W option, which permits a pause before formatting begins, so a second volume can be substituted for the system device. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for information on how to do this.

?FORMAT–U–Too many bad blocks DEV:

The software bad-block limit was exceeded.

Use another disk for the operation.

?FORMAT–W–Duplicate option: /x

The option (/x) was already specified in the command line.

Check the command line for duplicate options, and enter the command again.

?FORTRAN messages

Section 5.0 contains all FORTRAN IV messages.

?HELP–F–File not a valid library HELP.MLB

The file HELP.MLB is not in proper library format.

Create the file HELP.MLB by processing HELP.TXT with the librarian after editing HELP.TXT. Refer to the procedures for customizing the HELP text in the *RT–11 Installation Guide.*

?HELP–F–File not found HELP.MLB

The file HELP.TXT was not found on either SY: or DK:, and HELP was built to run without an integral text file.

Copy HELP.TXT from the system backup volume onto SY:, if SY: has room for it, and use LIBR to create HELP.MLB. Copy the file to DK: if SY: does not have room. Alternatively, copy HELP.SAV from the distribution volume.

?HELP–F–Help not available for topic AAAAAA

The information requested is not available.

Consult the *RT–11 System User's Guide*, the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual*, or an experienced user.

?HELP–F–HELP.MLB has invalid format

The file HELP.MLB is in library format but contains a line that is not in valid format.

Refer to the procedures for customizing the HELP text in the *RT–11 Installation Guide*. Make sure that you do not corrupt the format of lines in the file HELP.MLB after it has been created by processing HELP.TXT with the librarian.

?HELP–F–Insufficient memory

An internal error occurred.

Submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?HELP–F–Invalid option, type 'HELP<RET>'

An invalid HELP option was specified.

Check the command line for a typing error. Type HELP<RET> or refer to the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid HELP options. Retry the operation.

?HELP–F–Read error on HELP.MLB

A hard error occurred while the file HELP.MLB was being read.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?HELP–F–Syntax error in command, type 'HELP<RET>'

The HELP command was improperly formatted.

Type HELP<RET> for a listing of the HELP command text and an explanation of how to use the HELP command.

?HELP–F–Write error on LP:

A hard error occurred during a write operation to the printer.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?HELP–W–Help not available for subtopic AAAAAA

The information requested is not available.

Consult the *RT–11 System User's Guide*, the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual*, or an experienced user.

?HELP–W–Help not available for subtopic item AAAAAA

The information requested is not available.

Consult the *RT–11 System User's Guide*, the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual*, or an experienced user.

?HELP–W–Line printer not available — using terminal

An attempt was made to output information from the HELP text to a line printer, and either the line printer specified is not present in the system or the handler is not installed. The output will be sent to the console terminal.

Verify that the printer specified is installed in the system.

Control File Messages

The format for control file messages is described in Section 1.2.

?IND–E–Invalid Answer or Terminator

1. IND encountered an invalid response to an .ASK, .ASKN, or .ASKS directive prompt. For example, an alphabetic character response may have been given to an .ASKN prompt.

2. Escape recognition is disabled, and an escape character was entered in response to a prompt. The prompt is repeated.

Make sure that the response to the .ASK, .ASKN, or .ASKS prompt is valid.

?IND–E–String length not in range

The response entered to an .ASKS directive prompt fell outside the range designated by the prompt. The prompt is repeated.

Make sure that the response entered is within the specified range.

?IND–E–Value not in range

The numeric value entered in response to an .ASKN directive prompt fell outside the range designated by the prompt. The prompt is repeated.

Make sure that the response entered is within the specified range.

?IND–F–Bad range or default specification

1. The default response fell outside the range specified with an .ASKN or an .ASKS prompt; the range used an invalid radix; or the range was specified in an invalid sequence.

2. The optional default value assigned to the symbol in the .ASKS directive is not a string literal or another string symbol.

1. Make sure that a valid radix is used in the range specification and that the range is specified from low to high.

2. Make sure that the default value assigned to the symbol in the .ASKS directive is a string literal or another string symbol.

?IND–F–Data file open

IND attempted to execute a keyboard command before closing open files.

Close open files before the control file exits from IND.

?IND–F–Deleting special symbol

An attempt was made to delete an IND special symbol.

Check for a typing error. Do not try to delete an IND special symbol.

?IND–F–File already open

An attempt was made to open a file with the .OPEN, .OPENA, or .OPENR directive and the file is already open.

Make sure that the file is closed before trying to open it.

?IND–F–File not found

The control file IND tried to process does not exist in the directory of the specified volume.

Check the control file specifications to make sure that they are correct and that the specified control file exists. Also, make sure that the specified volume is mounted.

?IND–F–File not open

An attempt was made to access a file that is not open.

Make sure that the file is open before trying to access it.

?IND–F–File read error

A hard error occurred when IND tried to read a file.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?IND–F–Invalid attempt to erase symbol

An attempt was made to delete a symbol outside a Begin/End block.

Try the operation again. Delete symbols only within the current Begin/End block.

?IND–F–Invalid command

IND encountered an error in a command line used to execute another control file.

Make sure that nested control file specifications and options are correct. See the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for information on nested control file specifications and options.

?IND–Invalid device or unit

Either the device specification for a file IND tried to access is invalid or the device specification is for a nonexistent device.

Make sure that all device specifications are valid.

?IND–F–Invalid file number

The file number specified is outside the valid range 0 to 3.

Make sure that the file number falls within the valid range.

?IND–F–Invalid keyword

An unrecognized keyword, preceded by a period, was specified in the command.

Make sure that all directives are spelled correctly and that the directives are in the correct syntax.

?IND–F–Invalid nesting

IND found .END without .BEGIN or .BEGIN without .END directives in the control file.

Make sure that each .BEGIN and .END directive has a corresponding .END and .BEGIN directive.

?IND–F–Invalid operator for operation

You attempted to use an arithmetic operator (+, –, *, or /) in a logical expression with the .SETL directive.

Do not use arithmetic operators in .SETL logical expressions. Use only the logical operators & (AND), ! (OR), and ^ (NOT).

?IND–F–Invalid option

IND encountered an unrecognized option.

Enter the command again. Use only the valid options listed in the *RT–11 System User's Guide.*

?IND–F–Label not at beginning of line

A label does not appear as the first character(s) on a line, except for spaces or tabs.

Make sure that the labels have no embedded spaces and that the labels do not appear in the middle of the command line.

?IND–F–Maximum indirect files exceeded

An attempt was made to access a control file at a depth greater than three levels.

Make sure that the nesting limit of three is not exceeded. This limit does not include the initial level.

?IND–F–Null control string

No delimiters were defined in a .PARSE directive control string. A control string cannot be null.

Make sure that the correct syntax is used for a control string.

?IND–F–Numeric under- or overflow

A value assigned as a numeric symbol falls outside the valid range 0 to 177777(octal) or 65535(decimal).

Make sure that all numeric symbols have values within the valid range. Make sure that no arithmetic expression that IND tries to assign to a numeric symbol yields a result outside the valid range.

?IND–F–Prompt string too large

The prompt issued with the .ASK, .ASKN, or .ASKS directive has too many characters.

Specify a prompt that has a valid number of characters.

?IND–F–Redefining special symbol

An attempt was made to change the value of a special symbol.

Do not try to change the value of an IND special symbol.

?IND–F–Redefining symbol to different type <symbol>

1. An .ASK, .ASKN, .ASKS, .READ, .SETT, .SETF, .SETL, .SETN, or SETS directive was used in an attempt to set the specified defined symbol to a different type. The first definition of a symbol determines its type, and subsequent redefinitions must conform to the original type.

   1. Do not try to change the type of a defined symbol. If you redefine a symbol, make sure that the new definition has the same type as the original symbol.

2. The numeric symbol specified with the .SETT, .SETF, or .SETL directive has not been previously defined.

   2. Define the numeric symbol being used before you specify it with the .SETT, .SETF, or .SETL directive.

3. The numeric symbol specified with the .IFT or .IFF directive has been defined as a logical or string symbol.

   3. Define a new symbol as a numeric type. Specify the numeric symbol with the .IFT or .IFF directive.

?IND–F–.RETURN without .GOSUB

A .RETURN statement does not have a corresponding .GOSUB statement.

Make sure that there are no extraneous .RETURN statements and that all .GOSUB statements are used correctly. Make sure that all .RETURN statements are located correctly in the program logic.

?IND–F–String expression exceeds limit

The limit of 132 characters in a string expression was exceeded; a string concatenation operation yielded a string that exceeds the 132-character limit; or quotes do not appear at the end of a string expression.

Make sure that string expressions do not exceed the 132-character limit. Make sure that all string expressions are properly enclosed by quotes.

?IND–F–String substitution error

IND encountered an error while substituting a symbol.

Make sure that all substituted symbols have been defined and that each substituted symbol is enclosed with apostrophes.

?IND–F–Subroutine nesting too deep

The maximum subroutine nesting level of eight is exceeded.

Make sure that the maximum nesting level is not exceeded.

?IND–F–Symbol table overflow <symbol>

The IND symbol table is full; there is no space for the symbol represented by <symbol>.

Use the .ERASE directive to delete symbol definitions from the symbol table.

?IND–F–Symbol type error <symbol>

The symbol <symbol> was not used in the context for its type; for example, a numeric expression referenced a logical symbol.

Compare only symbols of the same type.

?IND–F–Syntax error

IND encountered an unrecognizable element. Common examples of syntax errors are misspelled commands, unmatched parentheses, imbedded or missing spaces, and other typographical errors.

Check for typing errors and enter the command again.

?IND–F–Undefined label <.label>

IND did not find the label, represented by <.label>, specified in a .GOTO, .GOSUB, or .ONERR directive.

Check for a typing error. Check the program logic and insert the label, represented by <.label>, where appropriate.

?IND–F–Undefined symbol <symbol>

A symbol in the command line is not defined.

Make sure that all symbols being used or substituted are defined.

?IND–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (IND) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

Primary Input/Output Error Messages

The format for primary input/output error messages is described in Section 1.2.

?IND–F–Data file error

A hard error was encountered while IND was processing an .OPEN, .OPENA, .CLOSE, or .DATA directive or a data mode access to the output file.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?IND–F–Error reading from terminal

IND encountered an error while trying to receive data from the console.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?IND–F–Swap error

IND encountered an error while writing to itself.

Make sure that the system device is not write-locked.

?IND–W–Timeout support not available

IND tried to process a .ENABLE timeout directive either while a monitor without timeout support was running or on a system that does not have a clock.

Remove the .ENABLE timeout directive from the program, use a monitor that has timeout support, or run the program on a system that has a clock.

Secondary Input/Output Error Messages

The format for secondary input/output error messages is described in Section 1.2.

Bad file name

The file specification in the command line is invalid.

Make sure that the format of the file specifications is correct.

Bad record type — not ASCII data

The file specified as input to IND does not contain valid ASCII characters.

Make sure that there are no typing errors in the specified file.

Data overrun

Either more than 80 characters were entered at the terminal or an attempt was made to read a record that contains more than the maximum of 80 characters.

Make sure that input entered at the terminal does not exceed 80 characters.

Device full

Not enough room is available in the directory of the output device to create the specified output file. This error generally occurs when IND attempts to execute a .OPEN or a .CLOSE directive.

Make sure that the output device has enough room for all the files to be stored there. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

Device read error

IND encountered a bad block or another type of hard error when trying to access a file.

Make sure that each device accessed is mounted. Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

Device write error

IND encountered a bad block or another type of hard error when trying to send output to a file.

Make sure that the device to which data is being sent is mounted and is write-enabled. Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

File accessed for read

An attempt was made to write to a currently open file with the .OPENR directive.

Either close the file before writing to it or purge the file.

File accessed for write

An attempt was made to read a currently open file with the .OPEN or .OPENA directives.

Either close or purge the file before opening it to be read.

File already open

An attempt was made to open a file with a file number already in use.

Either use an available file number or close a file that is already open.

File exceeds space allocated

The volume receiving data is full.

Use the monitor SQUEEZE command or the DUP /S option to compress the volume. See Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

File protection error

An attempt was made either to create a file with the same name as a protected file that already exists or to delete a protected file.

Either use the keyboard UNPROTECT command to disable a file's protected status or change the name of the new file.

Invalid device or unit

The device or unit specified with the .OPEN, .OPENA, or .OPENR directives is invalid.

Check for syntax errors in the device specification.

No file accessed on channel

An internal error occurred in IND.

Try the operation again. If the error persists, send an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR an output listing or log file and a machine-readable copy of the control file(s).

No such file

The file specified in the OPEN or DELETE command was not found.

Make sure that the file specification has the correct syntax and spelling.

Undefined error code

IND has detected an error it cannot classify.

Submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR an output listing or log file and a machine-readable copy of the control file(s).

?KMON–F–Address

An address is out of range in an E or a D command.

The allowable range is between 0 and the base of RMON (contents of location 54 octal); the locations in the E or the D commands cannot exceed this range. If device handlers are loaded, the high limit is the beginning address of these loaded handlers. Check for a typing error in a prior B command.

?KMON–F–Ambiguous command

The command abbreviation entered is not unique — for example, CO could stand for COPY or COMPILE.

Use enough characters in a command abbreviation to make that command unique. Four characters are usually enough. Refer to the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for the minimum abbreviations.

?KMON–F–Ambiguous option

The option abbreviation entered is not unique.

Use enough characters in an option abbreviation to make that option unique. Four characters are usually sufficient; six characters are sufficient in an option prefixed by NO.

?KMON–F–Bad fetch DEV:

An error occurred while KMON was reading a device handler from SY:. This error can occur during the execution of a keyboard monitor LOAD, RUN, SRUN, or FRUN command, or from using indirect files that do not reside on the system device. The keyboard monitor loads device handlers for these commands. This error can also occur if the system diskette was exchanged without rebooting.

Make sure that the device handlers referenced are installed and are not in an area that contains bad blocks. If you exchange the system diskette, reboot the system.

?KMON–F–Command file nesting too deep

A reference was made to a fourth level of nested indirect command files.

Limit indirect command file nesting to three levels.

?KMON–F–Command string too complicated

The command is too complicated to parse, probably because too many options are in the command line.

Simplify the command and reenter it.

?KMON–F–Conflicting options

Incompatible options were specified in the command line.

Refer to the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for valid option combinations.

?KMON–F–Conflicting SYSGEN options

The SYSGEN options of the device handler disagree with those of RMON.

Select a compatible RMON/handler combination.

?KMON–F–Console must be local

A SET TT CONSOL=n command specified a logical unit of a terminal that is supported as a remote terminal.

Specify a local terminal as the console terminal and issue the command again.

?KMON–F–Device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

Not enough room is available in the directory of the output device to create the specified output file.

Make room on the device by removing files, or use another device for this operation. See Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory on off-line storage resources.

?KMON–F–Device loaded or not removable DEV:

1. A REMOVE command specified an invalid device handler — for example, the TT, BA, or system device handler.
2. A REMOVE command specified a handler that is loaded.

1. Make sure the device handler specified in the REMOVE command can be removed.
2. Use the SHOW command to determine which handlers are resident; unload resident handlers before removing them.

?KMON–F–Error in file spec

Either an error exists in the format of a file specification or a file specification does not appear in the command line where one is expected.

Verify that the dev:filnam.typ format is used, and enter the command again.

?KMON–F–Extended memory monitor required for DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. A program was running under the SJ or the FB monitor, but extended memory overlays were requested.
2. The virtual bit of the job status word is set.

Make sure that the system includes memory-management hardware and that the program is run under the XM monitor.

?KMON–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. The file specified in an R, RUN, FRUN, SRUN, GET, SET, INSTALL, or indirect file command was not found.
2. The file needed to process the command was not found on the indicated devices.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the file name is in the correct format and that it contains no invalid characters. Verify that the named file resides on the named device and that all files necessary to process the command, such as utility programs and handler files, also reside on the named device. Type the command line again.

NOTE

This message can occur during system bootstrap if the start-up indirect command file (STARTS, STARTF, or STARTX.COM) is not found. If this message occurs during bootstrapping, the system has been bootstrapped properly even though the start-up file was not found. The start-up file may have been accidentally deleted or renamed.

To prevent this message from appearing whenever the system is bootstrapped, replace the start-up file for the monitor in use, or create a new start-up file and give it the proper name for the monitor being used (STARTS.COM for the SJ monitor, STARTF.COM for the FB monitor, and STARTX.COM for the XM monitor).

?KMON–F–Foreground active

An attempt was made to execute an FRUN or an UNLOAD F command when an active foreground job already existed.

Wait for the foreground job to finish, unload it, and then start a new foreground job.

?KMON–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. An input error occurred while the file specified in an R, RUN, GET, FRUN, or SRUN command was being read.
2. An error occurred while block 0 of the handler file was being read during the INSTALL command.
3. An error occurred during the execution of a SET command for a handler.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?KMON–F–Insufficient memory

1. The monitor GET, R, or RUN command was used on a file that is big enough to overlay the monitor if loaded into memory.
2. An indirect file is too large to be executed.
3. The USR would have moved down into the area of memory mapped by the KT11 PAR1 mapping register. Not enough memory was detected by I/O to or from the system scratch area during command processing — for example, on a SAVE operation.

1. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.
2. Insert a CTRL/C in the middle of the indirect file to break it into two sections.
3. Reduce the size of the foreground program. Use the UNLOAD command to remove some resident device handlers, if there are too many.

?KMON–F–Insufficient memory for region

Not enough memory is available to create the virtual overlay region when running the program in extended memory.

See Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources.

?KMON–F–Invalid command

1. The KMON command used is invalid.	1. Check for a typing error in the command line. Try the operation again.
2. An indirect file is not the last item, excluding comments, on a keyboard monitor command line — for example, COMPILE FILE @A.	2. Make sure that the indirect file is the last item on a keyboard monitor command line.
3. The command file name contains invalid character(s) — for example, @A*B.	3. Make sure that the command file name contains only valid characters.
4. The command used is not available through the DCL commands and no SAV file type of the command name used exists.	4. See the system manager about whether the DCL command was removed from the system during system generation. Make sure that a SAV file type of the command being used exists on the system volume.

?KMON–F–Invalid continuation

An attempt was made to continue a line from a nonnested indirect file to the console terminal.	When continuing a line from an indirect command file, make sure that the indirect file is nested.

?KMON–F–Invalid control file nesting

You are running an IND control file that calls an indirect command file, which in turn calls another IND control file.	You cannot include, in IND control files, an indirect command file that calls another IND control file.

?KMON–F–Invalid date

The DATE command argument is invalid.	Check for a typing error in the command line. Enter the date using the correct format — DATE dd-mmm-yy.

?KMON–F–Invalid device DEV:

1. The device specified is invalid, the operation is invalid for the specified device, or a device handler for use with a foreground job (dev = F) was loaded when the SJ monitor was running.	1. Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the device indicated is valid. Note that devices for R, RUN, GET, SAV, SRUN, and FRUN must be random-access devices. The dev = F (and dev = B) construction is valid only under the FB monitor. Enter the command again.
2. An attempt was made to install either TT: or BA:.	2. Copy the TT: or BA: handler file to the system volume, then reboot the system so that TT: or BA: can be installed.
3. Under the FB and XM monitors, an attempt was made to unload a device the foreground owns while a foreground job was active. In this case, DEV: is the job name.	3. Unload the device after the foreground job has finished.
4. The commands LOAD TT: (in SJ) or LOAD BA: (in any monitor) were used when the appropriate file (TT.SYS, BA.SYS, or BAX.SYS) was not present on the system device. In this situation, TT: and BA: still appear in a SHOW listing because RT–11 reserves device slots for them.	4. Copy the TT: or BA: handler file to the system volume and reboot the system.

?KMON–F–Invalid device for command file

An indirect file was invoked from a non-block-replaceable device (PC:, CT:, MT:).

Copy the indirect file to a block-replaceable device, such as RK: or DX:, and enter the command line again.

?KMON–F–Invalid device installation DEV:FILNAM.TYP

Either the CSR specified in the handler is not valid in the current configuration or the device setup failed.

Verify that the device specified by the CSR is installed.

?KMON–F–Invalid file format DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. In XM or FB, a .REL file produced by a version of RT–11 previous to Version 3 was specified in the foreground.

   1. Because the .REL format of RT–11 Version 3 and later versions differs from the .REL format of Version 2C and earlier versions, foreground jobs must be relinked to run under Version 3 and later monitors. Use the monitor LINK/FOREGROUND command or the LINK /R option to relink the file and reenter the command.

2. In XM, the .SAV image specified for the foreground is not a virtual job. In FB, the file is not a .REL file.

   2. Verify that the .SAV image specified for the foreground is a virtual job in XM. Also, check the file to make sure that the virtual bit is set. Verify that the file is a .REL file when running in FB.

?KMON–F–Invalid logical job name

An attempt was made to execute an SRUN or an FRUN command with a job name already associated with an active job or with an invalid job name.

Make sure that the job name contains from one to six characters and that neither F nor B is used for a logical job name. Verify that the line contains no errors. Use the monitor SHOW JOBS command or the RESORC /J option to obtain a list of current job names. Reenter the SRUN or the FRUN command with a name not already associated with an active job.

?KMON–F–Invalid NO on option

A NO prefix was specified with an option that does not allow it — for example, COPY/NOBOOT.

Check the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of options that are valid when prefixed by NO. Omit the option. This may produce the desired effect by default. Check and enter the command line again.

?KMON–F–Invalid option

An invalid option was used in the command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use only those options for keyboard monitor commands listed in the *RT–11 System User's Guide.*

?KMON–F–Invalid option for program

The option used belongs to another program — not the one implied by the command line.

Examine the command line, select an appropriate option, and try the operation again.

?KMON–F–Invalid priority level

The priority level specified by the SRUN/LEVEL option is either an invalid priority level or the same as another active job.

Use a value from one to six to specify the priority level. Use the monitor SHOW JOBS command or the RESORC /J option to list the current job levels.

?KMON–F–Invalid set parameter

1. An invalid parameter was used in the SET command.
2. The parameter specified in the command line does not exist.
3. A NO or a value was used on a parameter not requiring one.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that valid arguments are used for the parameters.

?KMON–F–Invalid terminal

The terminal number specified in the SET TT CONSOLE=n command or FRUN or SRUN/TERMINAL option is not a valid unit number.

A unit number may be invalid for the following reasons:

- The unit number specified is larger than the maximum number of units supported on the system as configured.
- The unit number is assigned to a terminal that does not exist on the hardware configuration.
- The terminal specified is being used by another job.
- The terminal specified is the system console terminal.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use the SHOW command to list the currently installed devices. Correct the unit number.

?KMON–F–Invalid time

The TIME command argument is invalid.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Reenter the TIME command in the correct format — TIME hh:mm:ss.

?KMON–F–Invalid value specified with option

An option was modified by an invalid value.

Correct the value and type the command line again.

?KMON–F–Job active — cannot unload JOBNAME

An attempt was made to execute an UNLOAD command for the existing active job JOBNAME.

Wait for the job to finish, or abort it before unloading and starting a new job. Use the monitor SHOW JOBS command or the RESORC /J option to obtain a listing of current jobs.

?KMON–F–Line too long

A command line or a line in an indirect file is too long. This condition usually results from too many continuation lines.

Divide the command line into more than one command, and retype the operation. Make sure that each command line or indirect file line contains 200(decimal) or fewer bytes.

?KMON–F–Must type 'R BATCH', type '/U'

An UNLOAD BA command was entered before the handler was unlinked.

Run BATCH and specify the /U option to unlink the handler. BATCH automatically performs the UNLOAD BA command.

?KMON–F–No file

No file was named where one was expected — for example, RUN followed by RETURN.

Check for a typing error in the command line; check the format of the monitor command and try the operation again, inserting the proper file name.

?KMON–F–No foreground job

A SUSPEND, RESUME, or UNLOAD F command was given, but no foreground job was in memory.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Enter a command that does not require a foreground job.

?KMON–F–No room

Either an attempt to install a new device revealed no free device slots in the monitor table or an attempt to assign a user logical name revealed no free slots in the monitor user name table.

Remove a device from the system and install the new device, or deassign a user logical name before assigning the new logical name. Use the SHOW command to display the status of the devices on the system.

?KMON–F–No such job — JOBNAME

An attempt was made to execute an UNLOAD, SUSPEND, or RESUME command for the job JOBNAME, which does not exist.

Check for a typing error in the job name. Use the SHOW JOBS command to list the current jobs with their status.

?KMON–F–No such job or device — JOBNAME/DEVICENAME

An attempt was made to unload a job (JOBNAME) or device (DEVICENAME) that does not exist. This message appears only on systems with system job support.

Verify that you typed the job name or device name correctly. Use the SHOW JOBS or SHOW DEVICES command to obtain a list of current jobs or devices for your system.

?KMON–F–Output error DEV:FILENAM.TYP

An output error occurred either while a .REL file was being written during FRUN or SRUN command processing or while a SAVE command was executing.

Verify that the system device is write-enabled. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?KMON–F–Parameters

Bad parameters were typed to the SAVE command.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Check the format of the SAVE command and enter it again.

?KMON–F–Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A protected file with the same name as the file name specified with a SAVE command already exists.

Use a different name to create a new file.

?KMON–F–Six system jobs already running — cannot SRUN job

An attempt was made to execute an SRUN command when the maximum number of jobs — six — was already running.

Wait for a job to finish before running the new job with SRUN.

?KMON–F–SY: write-locked DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A SET command failed because the system volume is write-protected.

Make sure the system device and volume are write-enabled and reissue the SET command.

?KMON–F–Too many files

Too many files were specified for I/O in the command line.

Refer to the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for restrictions on file specifications.

?KMON–U–Command file I/O error

An I/O error occurred while an indirect file was being read. This is probably a hardware malfunction.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?KMON–U–Overlay read error

A hardware error occurred while a KMON overlay, used to process the current command, was being read. This indicates that a bad block is in the system file in question, or that the system volume has been removed.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. Try bootstrapping a different monitor file with the BOOT command. Replace the system volume.

?KMON–U–System input error

A hard input error condition occurred on the system device either while the system swap area was being read or while the scroller code was being read from the monitor file.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?KMON–U–System output error

A hard output error condition occurred on the system device while the system swap area was being written.

Verify that the system device is write-enabled. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?KMON–U–System output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hard error condition occurred as a result of a SET command while the indicated system file was being output.

Verify that the system device is write-enabled. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?KMON–W–Already installed/assigned DEV:

The device specified already exists in the system tables.

Remove the device or deassign the device name. Then install the new handler.

?KMON–W–Device not installed DEV:

An attempt was made to remove a device that is not installed in the system table.

Verify that the device name was typed correctly. Use the SHOW command to determine which handlers are installed.

?KMON–W–File created; protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code with the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

?KMON–W–Logical name not found DEV:

The logical device name in the DEASSIGN command is unknown to the system.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use the SHOW command to list the physical and logical device names currently known to the system.

?KMON–W–No clock

No KW11 clock is available for the TIME command.

The TIME command cannot be used on the system.

?KMON–W–No date

The date was requested, but it had not yet been set.

Enter the date, using the format DATE dd-mmm-yy.

?LD–F–/C not specified alone

The /C option was specified with another option in the command line. This option cannot be specified with any other option.

Make sure that the /C option is not specified with any other options. Enter the command again.

?LD–F–Device not installed DEV:

The device specified does not have an installed handler.

Install the specified device and reenter the command, or reenter the command, specifying a device that is installed.

?LD–F–Fetch error

1. A serious LD or system internal error occurred. The copy of LD, the monitor file, or the specified device handler may be corrupted on disk.
2. The in-core copy of LD or the monitor may be corrupted.

Reboot the system and retry the operation. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of LD and the specified device handler. Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL.

?LD–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The input file specified was not found.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that the specified file resides on the specified device. Enter the command again.

?LD–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available to complete the requested operation.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

?LD–F–Invalid command

The command line typed is not valid.

Check for a typing error in the command line and make sure that the command is in the correct format. Enter the command again.

?LD–F–Invalid device DEV:

The device specified in the command line is invalid. Only RT–11 directory-structured devices can be specified in LD commands.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the device indicated is a valid RT–11 directory-structured device.

?LD–F–Lookup for LD failed

An internal logic error occurred or LD.SYS was renamed.

Verify that LD.SYS is on the system volume. If it is not, copy LD.SYS from the distribution volume to the working system volume. If it is, submit an SPR to DIGITAL.

?LD–F–No file specified

The command line specified a device without a file name.

Make sure that a file name is specified in the command line, and try the operation again.

?LD–F–Only 1 option per SET allowed

More than one option was specified in the same SET LDn command.

Reenter the command, using one option for each SET LDn command.

?LD–F–.SpFun to LD failed

An internal logic error occurred.

Submit an SPR to DIGITAL.

?LD–F–Switch value out of range (0–7) /val

A value outside the range 0 to 7 was specified for a switch operation.

Check for a typing error. Retype the command, using a switch value in the range 0 to 7.

?LD–F–Switch without required value

A switch was specified without a valid value.

Retry the operation, using a valid switch value.

?LD–F–SY: write-locked SY:LD.SYS

The LD handler could not be updated when RT–11 was bootstrapped because the system device was write-locked or the system volume was write-protected.

Make sure the system device and system volume are write-enabled. Bootstrap the system again.

?LD–F–Unable to protect file DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to protect a file and the operation failed because the output device is write-locked.

Make sure that the output device is write-enabled, and try the operation again.

?LD–F–Unable to update LD handler

An internal error occurred.

Retry the operation that produced the error. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?LD–F–Unit (n of LDn) not specified

A unit number (n) was not specified in LDn of the SET LDn FREE or the SET LDn [NO]WRITE command.

Specify a unit number (n) in LDn of the SET command. Try the operation again.

?LD–F–Unknown switch (/C, /L, /R, or /W only)

A switch other than /C, /L, /R, or /W was specified.

Enter the command again, using a valid switch.

?LD–F–.WritW to LD.SYS failed

The operation failed because the system device is write-locked.

Make sure that the system device is write-enabled, and try the operation again.

?LD–W–/W and /R specified for same unit, /W ignored

/W:n and /R:n were specified in the command line with the same unit n.

Reenter the command line, specifying different units with the /W and the /R options.

?LIBR–F–EOF during extract

The end of the input file was reached before the end of the module being extracted was reached.

The object module format is probably incorrect. Rebuild the library file. If the error persists, reassemble the object module(s) belonging to that file.

?LIBR–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

One of the input files specified in the command line was not found. The CSI program prints an asterisk.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the file name exists as entered in the command line, and try the operation again.

?LIBR–F–Input error in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An unrecoverable error occurred during the processing of an input file. The CSI prints an asterisk and waits for another command to be entered.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?LIBR–F–Insufficient memory

Available memory is used up. The current command is aborted.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

?LIBR–F–Internal error

An internal error occurred while the librarian was recovering from a previous system or user error.

Retry the operations that produced this error; if the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?LIBR–F–Invalid device DEV:

The device specified is not available.

Verify that the device is valid for the system in use.

?LIBR–F–Invalid GSD in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The global symbol directory (GSD) contains an error. The file specified is probably not a valid object module.

Verify that the correct file names were specified as input; check for a typing error in the command line. Reassemble or recompile the source to get a good object module, and try the operation again.

?LIBR–F–Invalid input file DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A file other than a form library file or a form descriptor file was given as input when a form (/F) library was being created.

Make sure that the input file name is entered correctly and that the file is a valid one.

?LIBR–F–Invalid library for listing or extract

The input file specified either for extraction or to produce a directory listing is not a valid object library file.

Verify the file name in the command line and check for a typing error. It may be necessary to rebuild the input file.

?LIBR–F–Invalid option: /x

The librarian did not recognize the given option — /x represents the unrecognized option. The librarian restarts and prompts with an asterisk.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the option is valid for the librarian, and try the operation again.

?LIBR–F–Invalid option combination

The options specified request conflicting functions to be performed. For example, if /E or /EXTRACT is specified, no other option may be used. If /M or /MACRO is specified, only continuation options — /C, //, or /PROMPT may follow.

Correct the logic of the command line, if necessary. Check for a typing error, and retry the operation.

?LIBR–F–Invalid record type in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A formatted binary record had a type not in the range 1 to 10(octal).

Verify that the correct file names were specified as input; check for a typing error in the command line. Reassemble or recompile the source to obtain a good object module, and retry the operation.

?LIBR–F–Macro name table full, use /M:n

The number of macros to be placed in the macro name table is greater than the number allowed.

Increase the size of the macro name table by supplying a value (n) to the option /M:n. the default is 128 names.

?LIBR–F–No value allowed: /x

The specified option (/x) does not take a value. The librarian restarts and prompts with an asterisk.

Check for typing errors; verify that the correct option has been specified in the command line, and try the operation again.

?LIBR–F–Output and input filenames the same

The same file name was specified for both input and output files in the command string to build the macro library.

Use different file names for the input and output files specified to build a macro library. The input and output file type is .MAC.

?LIBR–F–Output device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The device is full; LIBR was unable to create or to update the indicated library file.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?LIBR–F–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The LIBR program detected an unrecoverable error while processing an output file. This may indicate that not enough space is left on a device to create a file, although enough directory entries may be left.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?LIBR–F–Output file full

The output file is not large enough to hold the library file or the list file.

Increase the output file size with either the monitor /ALLOCATE command or the output-filespec[:n] construction; otherwise, increase the free space on the output device.

?LIBR–F–Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to open an output file using ENTER with a name already assigned to a protected file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to open a new file.

?LIBR–F–/R or /U given on library file DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A /R or /REPLACE or a /U or /UPDATE option incorrectly followed the specified library file in the command string.

Use the /R or /REPLACE options or /U or /UPDATE options only after input file names containing modules for replacement or updating. Correct and reenter the command string.

?LIBR–F–/U given on library file DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The /U option or the monitor LIBRARY/UPDATE command has incorrectly modified a forms library file.

Use the monitor LIBRARY/UPDATE command or the /U option only after input file names containing modules for replacement or updating.

?LIBR–W–Duplicate form name of FORMNM

Two forms having the same name were specified as input, and the /U option or the monitor LIBRARY/UPDATE command was not given on the second form. The first form encountered was put in the output file; all duplicates are ignored.

Use the monitor LIBRARY/UPDATE command or the /U option to update a form of the same name as a previously specified file.

?LIBR–W–Duplicate macro name of MACNAM

Two macros of the same name were specified as input. The first macro encountered is put in the output file; all duplicates are ignored.

Make all macro names unique.

?LIBR–W–Duplicate module name of AAAAAA

A new module inserted in a library has the same name as a module that is already in the library. The librarian does not reenter the name in the directory. The old module is not updated or replaced.

For the librarian program, insertion is the default operation and no command option is needed; the option for update is /U, and the option for replacement is /R.

For the keyboard monitor LIBRARY command, /INSERT puts the duplicate name in the module; /UPDATE and /REPLACE are not possible operations in this case.

?LIBR–W–File created; protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code with the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

?LIBR–W–Invalid character

The symbol name entered contains an invalid character.

Retype the command line, using Radix–50 characters only, and try the operation again.

?LIBR–W–Invalid delete of AAAAAA

An attempt was made to delete a module or a nonexistent entry point from the library's directory; AAAAAA represents the module or entry point name. The entry point name or module name is ignored, and processing continues.

Check for a typing error in the command line.

?LIBR–W–Invalid extract of AAAAAA

An extraction of the identified global symbol was attempted, but the symbol was not found in the library.

Check the command string and the contents of the library file for the correct library file and global symbol specifications.

?LIBR–W–Invalid insert of AAAAAA

An attempt was made to insert into a library a module that contains the same entry point as an existing module. AAAAAA represents the entry point name. The entry point is ignored, but the module is still inserted into the library.

No user action is necessary.

?LIBR–W–Invalid replacement of AAAAAA

An attempt was made to replace in the library file a nonexistent module. AAAAAA represents the module name. The module is ignored, and the library is built without it.

Review the module names in the library file. Make sure that the correct module was specified.

?LIBR–W–Null library

An attempt was made to build a library file containing no directory entries.

Verify that the correct file names were specified as input; check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the input to the library has at least one directory entry.

?LIBR–W–Only continuation allowed

A command string was entered beyond the end of the current line without the use of a continuation character.

Enter a /C option or // (/PROMPT) at the end of the current line.

?LINK–F–Address space exceeded

The high limit of all program sections exceeded 32K words when all sections were concatenated.

Reduce the size of the program by using overlays, by reducing the size of the root segment, and/or by reducing the size of the largest segment within each overlay region. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources.

?LINK–F–ASECT too big

An absolute section overlaps an occupied area of memory or an overlay region.

Locate a segment of available memory large enough to contain the absolute section, and substitute the appropriate starting address.

?LINK–F–/B no value

No argument was specified with the /B or the /BOTTOM option.

Reenter the command string, specifying an unsigned even octal number as the argument to the /B or the monitor /BOTTOM option.

?LINK–F–/B odd value

The argument specified with the /B or the /BOTTOM option is not an unsigned even octal number.

Reenter the command string, specifying an unsigned even octal number as the argument with the /B or the monitor /BOTTOM option.

?LINK–F–Cross reference device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

Either the directory does not have enough room for the file name or the output device does not have enough room for the cross reference temporary file.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?LINK–F–/E no value

No argument was specified with the /E or the /EXTEND option.

Reenter the command string specifying an unsigned even octal number as the argument with the /E or the monitor /EXTEND option.

?LINK–F–/E odd value

The argument specified with the /E or the /EXTEND option is not an unsigned even octal number.

Reenter the command string, specifying an unsigned even octal number as the argument with the /E or the monitor /EXTEND option.

?LINK–F–/H no value

No argument was specified with the /H or the /TOP option.

Reenter the command string specifying an unsigned even octal number as the argument with the /H or the monitor /TOP option.

?LINK–F–/H odd value

The argument specified with the /H or the /TOP option is not an unsigned even octal number.

Reenter the command string, specifying an unsigned even octal number as the argument with the /H or the monitor /TOP option.

?LINK–F–/H value too low

The value specified as the high address for linking is too small to accommodate the code.

Obtain map output without using the /H or the /TOP option to determine the space required, and try the operation again.

?LINK–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred while the indicated input file was being read.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?LINK–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available to accommodate the command, the symbol table, or the resultant load module.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

?LINK–F–Internal error

An internal error occurred while the linker was recovering from a previous system or user error.

Retry the operations that produced this error; if it occurs again, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?LINK–F–Invalid character

The character specified was not used in the proper context.

Examine the command string for errors in syntax, making sure that the characters for symbols are valid Radix–50 characters. Correct and retype the command.

?LINK–F–Invalid complex relocation in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

During pass 2 of the linker, a complex relocation string in the input file was found to be invalid.

Check for a typing error in the command line; verify that the correct file names were specified as input. Reassemble or recompile to obtain a good object module and retry the operation. If the error persists, verify that the source code is correct.

?LINK–F–Invalid device DEV:

The volume indicated is not available.

Verify that the device is valid for the system in use.

?LINK–F–Invalid GSD in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The global symbol directory (GSD) contains an error. The file is probably not a valid object module.

Verify that the correct file names were specified as input; check for a typing error in the command line. Reassemble or recompile the source code to obtain a good object module, then try the operation again.

?LINK–F–Invalid record type in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A formatted binary record has a type not in the range 1 to 10(octal).

Verify that the correct file names were specified as input; check for a typing error in the command line. Reassemble or recompile the source code to obtain a good object module, and try the operation again.

?LINK–F–Invalid RLD in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The input file contains an invalid relocation directory (RLD) command. The file is probably not a valid input module.

Verify that the correct file names were specified as input; check for a typing error in the command line. Reassemble or recompile to obtain a good object module, and try the operation again. If the error persists, check the source code to make sure that all modules contributing to a data p-sect are word-aligned.

?LINK–F–Invalid RLD symbol in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A global symbol named in a relocatable record was not defined in the global symbol definition record, resulting in an error in the language processor.

Reassemble the indicated file. If the condition persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?LINK–F–/K invalid value

The argument specified with the /K or the /LIMIT option is not in the range 2 to 28(decimal).

Reenter the command string, specifying a valid unsigned even octal number as the argument with the /K or the monitor /LIMIT option.

?LINK–F–/K no value

No argument was specified with the /K or the /LIMIT option.

Reenter the command string, specifying an unsigned even octal number as the argument with the /K or the monitor /LIMIT option.

?LINK–F–Library EPT too big, increase buffer with /G

The /G option was not specified and a /X library with too large an Entry Point Table was encountered.

Relink and issue the /G option on the first input line.

?LINK–F–Library list overflow, increase size with /P

The maximum number of library routines for the linker was exceeded.

Relink the program that uses the library routines. The /P:n option default is 170 (decimal). Increase the size of the list by specifying a size greater than the default.

?LINK–F–/M odd value

An odd value was specified for the stack address.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Reenter the command, specifying an even value with the /M or the /STACK option.

?LINK–F–Map device full DEV:FILENAM.TYP

Either the directory does not have enough room for the file name or the output device does not have enough room for the map file.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?LINK–F–Old library format in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The format of the library file is outdated (previous to Version 3B).

Rebuild the library file using the current librarian and the command format LIBRARY/CREATE newlib oldlib for an object library.

?LINK–F–Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to open a file with a name already assigned to an existing protected file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to open a new file.

?LINK–F–/R odd value

The argument specified with the /R or the /FOREGROUND option is not an unsigned even octal number.

Reenter the command string, specifying an unsigned even octal number as the argument with the /R or the monitor /FOREGROUND option.

?LINK–F–REL write beyond EOF

The relocation information section of an REL file overflowed when an entire load module required relocation.

Use a square bracket construction or the /ALLOCATE option to enclose a number twice the size of the resulting .SAV file.

?LINK–F–SAV device full DEV:FILENAM.TYP

Either the directory does not have room for the file name or the output device does not have room for the image file (SAV, REL).

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?LINK–F–SAV read error

A hardware error occurred while LINK was reading the image file (SAV, LDA, or REL).

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?LINK–F–SAV write error

A hardware error occurred while LINK was writing the image file (SAV, LDA, or REL).

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?LINK–F–Size overflow of section AAAAAA

The program section in question increased program size to more than 32K words.

Reduce the size of the program either in this section or elsewhere in the program.

?LINK–F–STB device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

Either the directory does not have room for the file name or the output device does not have room for the symbol table (STB) file.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?LINK–F–STB not allowed with /S and a map

The /S or the /SLOWLY option was used to produce STB and MAP files in the same linking operation.

Produce STB and MAP files in separate linking operations.

?LINK–F–STB write error

A hardware error occurred while the symbol table (STB) file was being written.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?LINK–F–Storing text beyond high limit

1. An input object module may have caused the linker to store information in the image file beyond the high limit of the program; if so, the object module has an error condition.

   1. Reassemble or recompile the program.

2. If an LDA file was being produced, the output device did not have enough room for the output file.

   2. Specify a larger output file size, or refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?LINK–F–Symbol table overflow

Too many global symbols were used in the program.

Try to link again using the /S or the monitor LINK/SLOWLY command. If the error recurs, reduce the size of the library list, using the /S and the /P:n options, with a value less than the default. If the error persists, the link cannot take place in the available memory. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

?LINK–F–/T odd value

An odd value was specified for the transfer address.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Reenter the command, specifying an even value to the /T or the monitor /TRANSFER option.

?LINK–F–Too many program segments

More than 1777(octal) program segments were specified.

Restructure the overlays to reduce the number of segments.

?LINK–F–Too many virtual overlay regions

More than eight extended memory overlay regions (windows), including the root, were in use for extended memory jobs.

Reorganize the extended memory overlay structure to use eight or fewer memory overlay regions, including the root.

?LINK–F–/U or /Y value not a power of 2

The value specified with the /U, the monitor /ROUND, the /Y, or the monitor /BOUNDARY option is not a power of 2.

Reenter the command with a value that is a positive power of 2.

?LINK–F–Word relocation error in FILNAM

During concatenation of data p-sects, a word reference was moved to an odd byte.

Place the .EVEN assembler directive at the end of data p-sects to make sure that all word references in data p-sects will be on a word boundary when relocated by LINK.

?LINK–F–/Y no value

No argument was specified with the /Y or the /BOUNDARY option.

Reenter the command string, specifying a positive power of 2 as the argument with the /Y or the monitor /BOUNDARY option.

?LINK–F–/Y odd value

An odd value was specified as the argument with the /Y or the /BOUNDARY option.

Reenter the command string, specifying a value that is a positive power of 2 as the argument with the /Y or the monitor /BOUNDARY option.

?LINK–F–Virtual overlay logical address space exceeded

The virtual overlays in the program required more than 96K words of extended memory.

Reorganize the overlays to use less extended memory. See the LINK chapter in the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* for more information about the extended memory overlay option.

?LINK–W–Additive reference of NNNNNN at segment # MMMMMM

A call or a branch to an overlay segment was not made directly to an entry point in the segment. NNNNNN represents the entry point; MMMMMM represents the segment number.

Make sure that calls or branches to overlay segments are made directly to entry points in the segment. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* for more information about using overlays.

?LINK–W–Boundary section not found

Either the program section name specified as a boundary section with the /Y or the option /BOUNDARY was not found in the modules that were linked or the program section does not exist in the root segment. The linker continues after the warning without changing the program section.

Check the responses to the Boundary section? prompt and correct the section name the next time you link.

?LINK–W–Byte relocation error at NNNNNN

The linker tried to relocate and link byte quantities, but failed because the high byte of the relocated value (or the linked value) was not all zeros. NNNNNN represents the address at which the error occurred.

The relocated value is truncated to eight bits, and the linker continues processing for SAV and LDA files. For REL files no truncation is performed, and processing continues.

Correct the source program so that no byte quantities are relocated. Reassemble and relink.

?LINK–W–Complex relocation divide by 0 in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to divide by 0 in a complex relocation string in the specified file. A result of 0 is returned, and linking continues.

Check the logic in the relocation string of the program.

?LINK–W–Complex relocation of AAAAAA

The complex relocation of global symbols was indicated for the linker in the foreground.

Examine the assembly listing. Edit the program to remove all complex expressions that contain relocatable symbols. The MACRO assembler tags such occurrences with a C in the binary contents column of the listing.

?LINK–W–Conflicting section attributes AAAAAA

The program section symbol is defined with different attributes. The attributes of the first definition are used and the linking process continues.

Check the source program and use the desired section attributes for that program section.

?LINK–W–Cross reference input error

A hardware error occurred while the cross-reference temporary file was being read. The cross-reference portion of the map output is eliminated, and the linking process continues.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?LINK–W–Cross reference output error

A hardware error occurred while the cross-reference temporary file was being written. The cross-reference portion of the map output is eliminated, and the linking process continues.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?LINK–W–Default system library not found SYSLIB.OBJ

The linker did not find SYSLIB.OBJ on the system device when undefined globals existed or when overlays were being used.

Get a copy of SYSLIB.OBJ from the backup system volume and relink the program, or correct the source files by removing the undefined globals listed on the terminal. The *RT–11 Installation Guide* contains instructions for tailoring SYSLIB to meet various needs. The current version of SYSLIB contains the overlay handlers, which are required when overlays are specified.

?LINK–W–Duplicate symbol SYMBOL defined in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to define a duplicate symbol with the /D option, using nonlibrary modules. The symbol is made nonduplicate, and the definition is allowed to stand.

Avoid duplicating the module that contains the symbol, represented by SYMBOL, by not responding to the Duplicate symbol? query with that symbol. Alternatively, duplicate the module that contains SYMBOL by placing the module in an object library and specifying it as a library to LINK.

?LINK–W–Duplicate symbol SYMBOL is forced to the root

A module containing duplicate global symbols was forced to reside in the root, and the symbol is made nonduplicate.

Avoid duplicating the module that contains the symbol, represented by SYMBOL, by not responding to the Duplicate symbol? query with that symbol. Alternatively, eliminate any references to SYMBOL from the root.

?LINK–W–Extend section not found

Either the extend section name given with the /E or the monitor LINK/EXTEND command was not found in the modules linked or the extend section did not exist in the root segment. The linker continues after the warning, without extending the section.

Check the response to the Extend section? query, and correct the section name before linking again.

?LINK–W–File created; protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code with the monitor RENAME/NOPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

?LINK–W–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. The input file specified was not found.
2. The LINK or the EXECUTE command was issued in response to the keyboard monitor prompt, and a file specified in the first line of the command was not found. LINK exits and the keyboard monitor prompt returns.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the file name exists as entered in the command line, and try the operation again.

3. A file specified on a continuation line of the LINK or the EXECUTE command was not found. LINK reprompts for another file specification.

?LINK–W–Invalid option: /x

Either the linker did not recognize the option (/x) specified in the command line or an invalid combination of options was used.

If the invalid option occurred in the first command line, control returns to the CSI; enter another command. If the invalid option occurred on a subsequent command line, the option is ignored and processing continues. In a continued command line, make sure that the only options used are /O, /V, /C, and //. Valid linker options are listed in the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual*. Reexamine the command line and check for a typing error.

?LINK–W–Load address odd

An odd load address was specified with the /Q option.

Reenter the line with an even address.

?LINK–W–Load address too low PSECT

The load address specified for the p-sect is too low. The p-sect was ignored to avoid overlaying code in a previous section.

LINK continues execution without loading the p-sect at the specified address.

Relink and specify a higher load address for the p-sect.

?LINK–W–Load section not found PSECT

The load section specified was not found in the root. LINK continues execution, ignoring the p-sect that was not found.

Reorder the modules to place the p-sect containing the load section in the root, then relink.

?LINK–W–Map write error

A hardware error occurred while the map output file was being written. The map output is terminated and the linking process continues.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?LINK–W–Multiple definition of SYMBOL

The symbol indicated was defined more than once. Extra definitions are ignored.

Make sure that each symbol is defined only once.

?LINK–W–No load address

No address was specified with the /Q option.

Reenter the command line and specify a load address.

?LINK–W–/O or /V option error, re-enter line

An error was made in the use of the /O or the /V option. There are four probable causes:

- A /O option appears after a /V option.
- No value was given with a /O or /V option.
- An incorrect value was given.
- A /O or a /V option was used with the /L option.

Check the context and reenter the line.

?LINK–W–Round section not found AAAAAA

The symbol representing the program section specified with the /U or the monitor /ROUND option was not found in the symbol table. Linking continues with no round-up action.

Check the source to make sure that the symbol is globally defined.

?LINK–W–Stack address undefined or in overlay

The stack address specified by the /M or the monitor /STACK option was either undefined or in an overlay. For SAV files, the stack address is set to the default, 1000. For REL files, the default is 0 and will be revised when the file is run in the foreground.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the stack address or the global symbol is not defined in an overlay segment.

?LINK–W–Transfer address undefined or in overlay

The transfer address is not defined or is in an overlay.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Respond to the /T or the monitor LINK/TRANSFER command either with a colon followed by an unsigned six-digit octal number or with a carriage return followed by the global symbol whose value is the transfer address of the load module.

?LINK–W–Undefined globals:

The globals listed are undefined because SYSLIB is not present and overlays are used.

Check for a typing error in the command line. The undefined globals are listed on the terminal and also in the link map when requested. Correct the source program. Verify that all necessary object modules are indicated in the command line or are present in the libraries specified. See the *RT–11 Installation Guide* for instructions on tailoring SYSLIB.

MACRO messages

Section 8.0 contains all MACRO–11 messages.

?MDUP–F–Bad block in system area DEV:

A bad block was found in a critical area of the disk, making the volume unusable.

Reformat the volume, if possible. Try the operation again. If the error persists, the volume must be replaced.

?MDUP–F–Channel in use DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An internal MDUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?MDUP–F–Conflicting SYSGEN options

The system device handler and the monitor file have different SYSGEN options enabled. This conflict prevents further processing.

Refer to the *RT–11 Installation Guide* for details about the MDUP system program.

?MDUP–F–Directory I/O error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An error occurred while MDUP was reading the directory of the specified device.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. Try the operation again. If the error persists, reformat the volume. If the error still occurs, replace the volume.

?MDUP–F–Directory input error DEV:

An error occurred while the directory of the specified device was being read.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. Try the operation again. If the error persists, reformat the volume. If the error still occurs, replace the volume.

?MDUP–F–Directory output error DEV:

An error occurred while the directory of the specified device was being written.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. Try the operation again. If the error persists, reformat the volume. If the error still occurs, replace the volume.

?MDUP–F–Error reading bad block replacement table DEV:

An input error occurred while MDUP was reading the bad-block replacement table in block 1, the home block of the specified volume.

Check for bad blocks on the volume. If the home block is bad, the volume is unusable and must be replaced. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?MDUP–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The specified file was not found.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Try the operation again.

?MDUP–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred during a read operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?MDUP–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available to complete the requested operation.

Make sure that there are at least 12K words of memory for the requested operation. See the section on the MDUP.SAV program contained in the *RT–11 Installation Guide.*

?MDUP–F–Invalid command

1. The command entered is invalid.
2. The format of the command line is incorrect.
3. An invalid combination of options was specified.
4. A device may not be valid for the requested operation.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Check the format of the command line.

Refer to the section on DUP in the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or to the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid option combinations. Make sure that the device specified is valid for the requested operation.

?MDUP–F–Invalid device DEV:

The specified device is not supported for use with MDUP.

Check for a typing error in the command line. See the *RT–11 Installation Guide* for the list of devices supported by MDUP.

?MDUP–F–Invalid directory DEV:

The volume in the specified device does not contain a valid RT–11 directory structure.

Initialize the volume before using it for the first time. Review the discussion about using the MDUP.SAV program in the *RT–11 Installation Guide.*

?MDUP–F–Invalid option: /x

An invalid option was specified in the command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use only valid options. Refer to the section on DUP in the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or to the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid options.

?MDUP–F–Invalid value specified with option: /x

A value specified is outside the acceptable range.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Refer to the section on DUP in the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or to the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid options and the range of valid values for each option.

?MDUP–F–Non-bootable driver DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The specified device handler does not contain a valid primary bootstrap because either the bootable magtape or the MDUP.Mx was built incorrectly.

See the *RT–11 Installation Guide* for details about the MDUP.SAV program.

?MDUP–F–No room for file DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The output volume does not have room for the specified file.

Use the INITIALIZE command or the DUP /Z option to initialize the output device before copying the system to the output device. See the *RT–11 Installation Guide* for more information.

?MDUP–F–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred during a write operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?MDUP–F–Size function failed

An error occurred while DUP was determining the size of the volume mounted in a device. The monitor, the device handler, or DUP may be corrupted.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. Reboot the system and try the operation again.

?MDUP–F–Trap to 4

An internal MDUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?MDUP–F–Trap to 10

An internal MDUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?MDUP–I–Bad blocks detected nnnnn.

The specified number of bad blocks was detected during the bad block scan initiated by the monitor INITIALIZE/BADBLOCKS command or the DUP /Z/B option.

The volume is ready to use.

?MDUP–I–No bad blocks detected DEV:

No bad blocks were detected during the bad block scan initiated by the monitor INITIALIZE/BADBLOCKS command or the DUP /Z/B option.

The volume is ready to use.

?MDUP–U–System error

An internal MDUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?MDUP–W–Too many bad blocks DEV:

More than 128 bad blocks were encountered during a bad block scan.

The volume is unusable; reformat or replace.

?MON–F–Bad fetch

An error occurred while a device handler was being read from SY:, the address at which the handler was to be loaded was invalid, or the handler to be fetched has SYSGEN options that do not match the SYSGEN options of the monitor.

Make sure that the address at which the handler is to be loaded is not outside the bounds of the program; also make sure that the handler is not so large that it will overflow the program bounds — in this case, allow more space for the handler. Examine location 60 of the device handler and the monitor fixed offset for SYSGEN features; they should agree.

?MON–F–Dir IO err NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. An error occurred during I/O in the directory of a device. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?MON–F–Dir ovflo NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. No more directory segments are available for expansion; the error occurred during file creation via .ENTER. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?MON–F–Directory I/O error NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the SJ monitor. An error occurred during I/O in the directory of a device. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?MON–F–Directory overflow NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the SJ monitor. No more directory segments are available for expansion; the error occurred during file creation via .ENTER. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?MON–F–Directory unsafe

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. Along with the error message that appears immediately above it, this message indicates that an I/O error occurred while the USR was updating a device directory. The directory operation may have failed; one or more files may have been lost. The monitor attempts to complete the directory operation before aborting the job.

Examine the device directory carefully for lost files. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?MON–F–FP trap NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the SJ monitor. A floating-point exception trap occurred, and the user program had no .SFPA exception routine active. The job is aborted. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Examine the data for floating-point overflow or underflow and adjust it accordingly.

?MON–F–FPU trap NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. A floating-point exception trap occurred, and the user program had no .SFPA exception routine active. The job is aborted. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Examine the data for floating-point overflow or underflow and adjust it accordingly.

?MON–F–Inv addr NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. An address specified in a monitor call is odd or is not within the job's address space. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Correct the address in error in the source program.

?MON–F–Inv chan NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. A channel number specified is too large. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Use a valid channel number — the default number is 16 channels — or define a larger channel number (225 maximum), using the .CDFN request.

?MON–F–Inv EMT NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. The function code of an EMT is out of bounds. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Check the EMT instruction to determine the correct code.

?MON–F–Inv SST NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the XM monitor.

1. The program has not supplied a valid trap address for a synchronous system trap.

   1. Verify that valid trap addresses are supplied for synchronous system traps.

2. The program has not properly initialized the trap vector before a trap instruction (BPT, IOT, or TRAP), and the monitor has intercepted the instruction. Zero and odd addresses in the vector locations cause this error. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

   2. Initialize the trap vector properly for each trap instruction. If the program has no trap instructions, check for a logic error that is causing an inadvertent trap — for example, improper execution of data. See the *RT–11 Software Support Manual* for more information about synchronous system traps.

3. An internal mapping handler either has not properly restored a kernel active page register or has issued a device timeout request without a .FORK.

   3. Correct the handler logic.

?MON–F–Inv USR NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the FB monitor. A foreground job attempted to load the USR at an address outside the job's limits. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Make sure that jobs that issue programmed requests requiring the USR provide an area for the USR to swap into. This area must be at least 2K words, wholly within the job's upper and lower limits, and pointed to by location 46.

?MON–F–Invalid address NNNNNN

An address specified in a monitor call is odd or is not within the job's address space. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Correct the erroneous address in the source program.

?MON–F–Invalid call to USR NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the SJ monitor. The USR was called from a completion routine. This error does not have a soft return — that is, .SERR will not inhibit this message. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Correct the program so that the USR is not called from within a completion routine.

?MON–F–Invalid channel NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the SJ monitor. A channel number specified is too large. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Use a valid channel number — the default number is 16 channels — or define a larger channel number (225 maximum), using the .CDFN request.

?MON–F–Invalid EMT NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the SJ monitor. The function code of an EMT is out of bounds. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Check the EMT instruction to determine the correct code.

?MON–F–INV DIR NNNNNN

This error message is generated by a DIR hard error that is intercepted by the monitor.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?MON–F–Mem err NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. The monitor found a memory parity error and aborted the user program. The address NNNNNN is the value of the program counter after the instruction has been executed. That is, it is the address of the instruction that caused a read of the location with bad parity. (Memory parity support must be chosen during system generation.) If the error persists or occurs at more than one address, memory has become defective. A memory parity error in a system with cache memory indicates failure of the main memory, not the cache memory. Recoverable cache errors are logged if error logging is active.

Run the memory diagnostics and then notify a DIGITAL field service specialist.

?MON–F–Memory error NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the SJ monitor. The monitor found a memory parity error and aborted the user program. The address NNNNNN is the value of the program counter after the instruction has been executed. That is, it is the address of the instruction that caused a read of the location with bad parity. (Memory parity support must be chosen during system generation.) If the error persists or occurs at more than one address, memory has become defective. A memory parity error in a system with cache memory indicates failure of the main memory, not the cache memory. Recoverable cache errors are logged if error logging is active.

Run the memory diagnostics and then notify a DIGITAL field service specialist.

?MON–F–MMU fault NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the XM monitor. The program has a memory management error in the form of a program reference to an address that is outside the currently mapped bounds of the program. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Check the instruction that precedes address NNNNNN and correct it. Run the program again.

?MON–F–No dev NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. A READ/WRITE or a .LOOKUP operation was attempted, but no handler was in memory for the device. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Verify that no .RELEASE was done before the READ/WRITE operation. Make sure that the program uses the .FETCH command to fetch the handler, or load the appropriate handler before running the program.

?MON–F–No device NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the SJ monitor. A READ/WRITE or a .LOOKUP operation was attempted, but no handler was in memory for the device. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Verify that no .RELEASE was done before the READ/WRITE operation. Make sure that the program uses the .FETCH command to fetch the handler, or load the appropriate handler before running the program.

?MON–F–Overlay error NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the SJ monitor. An error occurred when an overlaid user program tried to read an overlay. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Make sure that the program did not accidentally perform a .CLOSE or a .PURGE on channel 15(decimal). Verify that the device is not off line and that the proper handler is loaded if the overlay program is running from other than the system device type.

?MON–F–Ovly err NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. An error occurred when an overlaid user program tried to read an overlay. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

Make sure that the program did not accidentally perform a .CLOSE or a .PURGE on channel 15(decimal). Verify that the device is not off line and that the proper handler is loaded if the overlay program is running from other than the system device type.

?MON–F–Power fail halt

A power failure occurred. When power returns, the system prints the message — if display of this message was chosen during system generation — and halts.

Reboot the system.

?MON–F–Stack overflow

This error message is generated by only the SJ monitor. A trap to 4 or to 10 occurred, and the stack pointer is below 0400(octal).

Refer to the explanation and recovery procedures for the message *?MON–F–Trap to 4 NNNNNN*.

?MON–F–Swap error

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. A hard error occurred while the system was attempting to write a user program to the system swap blocks. This may indicate that the system device is write-locked.

Verify that the system device is write-enabled. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?MON–F–System halt

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. An I/O error occurred while the monitor was reading the KMON or USR into memory. Either the system volume was dismounted or the monitor file contained a bad block. The monitor continues to try to read the KMON after issuing this message.

Verify that the system volume is mounted and ready. Bootstrap a different monitor file on your system volume. If the monitor file is affected, obtain a new monitor file from your system backup device and label the corrupted file FILE.BAD to set aside the bad block.

?MON–F–System read failure halt

This error message is generated by only the SJ monitor. An I/O error occurred while the KMON or USR was being read into memory. This indicates that the system volume is dismounted or that the monitor file is situated on the system device in an area that developed one or more bad blocks. (Support for display of this message must be selected during system generation.)

Verify that the system volume is mounted in the proper device and is ready. Bootstrap a different monitor file on the system volume. If the monitor file is affected, obtain a new monitor file from the system backup device and label the corrupted file FILE.BAD.

?MON–F–System write error

This error message is generated by only the SJ monitor. The error occurred when the monitor tried to write to SY: and was prevented, probably by a write-locked system disk.

Verify that SY: is write-enabled when the error occurs; remember that SY: must be write-enabled for the USR to swap. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?MON–F–Trap to 4 NNNNNN
?MON–F–Trap to 10 NNNNNN

1. A trap to location 10 occurs if the job referenced invalid memory or device registers or if an invalid instruction was used.

Determine the bounds of the user program from the link map or absolute locations 40, 46, 50, and 54. If the error occurred within the bounds of the user program, correct the programming logic. Verify that the program has not corrupted vital monitor data, such as the stack, the queue elements, or the monitor. Check USR swapping and program overlaying for possible error. Refer to Section 4.0

for more information. Check for reference to a device that does not exist on the current system — for example, PRINT FILE.FOR on a system that does not have a line printer.

2. A trap to location 4 occurs if stack overflow occurred, a word instruction was executed with an odd address, or a hardware problem caused bus timeout.

   The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

   Make sure that a transfer address is specified in the .END directive of a MACRO–11 program or with the monitor LINK/TRANSFER command or the linker /T option.

3. A special trap to location 4 occurs if the program counter (PC) is equal to 1, as in the following error message, indicating that the linker supplied a starting address of 1 for the program.

   ?MON–F–Trap to 4 000001

   This can occur if the transfer address was omitted from the .END directive in a MACRO–11 program or if no transfer address was specified with the monitor LINK/TRANSFER command or the linker /T option.

   If none of these errors can be identified, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?MON–F–Unloaded driver NNNNNN

This error message is generated by only the FB and the XM monitors. Under the FB monitor, the program attempted to use a device handler that is not in memory and could not be fetched. Under the XM monitor, there may not be enough space for the device in the interrupt-forwarding table. The value NNNNNN is the address of the instruction following the instruction or EMT that caused the error.

RT–11 requires device handlers to be loaded manually for foreground and system jobs under the FB and XM monitors. Use the LOAD command to load the handler(s) before running the program.

Load the handler into an area of memory that is clear of the area mapped by kernel active page registers 1 and 3. Alternatively, perform another system generation and include additional device slots to increase the size of the interrupt forwarding table.

?MSBOOT–F–File not found

The specified file is not available for bootstrapping from the magtape.

Check for a typing error.

?MSBOOT–F–Invalid file name

An invalid file name was specified.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the file specification is in the proper format.

?MSBOOT–F–I/O error

A hardware error occurred during a magtape bootstrap operation.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?MSBOOT–F–Line too long

More than 80 characters were used in the MSBOOT command line.

Enter a valid MSBOOT command, limited to a file name and file type.

?PAT–F–Correction file has invalid record

The format of the correction file is not compatible with the object file format PAT requires. The standard language processors should produce the required format.

Verify that the correction file has the proper format, and retype the command line.

?PAT–F–Correction file missing

The command line has no correction file specification. PAT requires both an input file and a correction input file in every command.

Enter a complete command to PAT.

?PAT–F–Correction file missing RLD record

The file is missing an RLD7 or p-sect definition command before the first TXT record. PAT cannot process the file.

Reassemble the correction file.

?PAT–F–Correction file read error

PAT detected an error while reading the correction file. Input hardware can cause this error.

Try the command again. If the error persists, refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?PAT–F–Device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The output volume does not have enough free space for the corrected object file.

If there is sufficient free space on the output volume, use the form dev:filnam.typ[size] for the output file specification. Otherwise, refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?PAT–F–Incompatible reference to global AAAAAA

The correction file contains a global symbol with improper attributes. AAAAAA represents the name of the global symbol with improper attributes.

Modify the attributes of the global symbol. Choose DEFINITION or REFERENCE, and choose RELOCATABLE or ABSOLUTE. Reassemble the correction file, and type the command line again.

?PAT–F–Incompatible reference to section AAAAAA

The correction file contains a section name with improper attributes. AAAAAA represents the name of the section with improper attributes.

Modify the section attributes or section type. Choose RELOCATABLE or ABSOLUTE, and specify .PSECT or .CSECT. Reassemble the correction file and type the command line again.

?PAT–F–Input file has invalid record

The format of the input file is not compatible with the object file format PAT requires. The standard language processors should produce the required format.

Verify that the input file has the proper format, and retype the command line.

?PAT–F–Input file missing

The command line does not have an explicit input file specification. PAT requires both an input file and a correction file in every command.

Enter a complete command to PAT.

?PAT–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough contiguous memory is available for the corrected output file.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources.

?PAT–F–Internal error

An internal software error condition occurred.

Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?PAT–F–Invalid command

The command line has a syntax error.

Check for typing errors and enter the command line again.

?PAT–F–Invalid GSD symbol in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The global symbol directory (GSD) contains an error. The file is probably not a valid object module.

Verify that the input file name is correct; check for a typing error in the command line. Reassemble or recompile the source code to obtain a good object module, and try the operation again.

?PAT–F–Invalid RLD symbol in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An error occurred in the language processor because a global symbol named in a relocatable record was not defined in the global symbol definition record.

Reassemble the indicated file. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?PAT–F–Only /C allowed

The input module or correction file specifications contain an invalid option that is neither /C nor /C:n.

Enter a command line with appropriate options.

?PAT–F–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

PAT encountered an error while writing the output file. This error occurs when the output device is write-locked or a hardware error condition exists.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?PAT–F–Unable to locate module AAAAAA

The correction file has a module name that does not exist in the input file. AAAAAA represents the name of the nonexistent module.

Update the input file to include the missing module, or correct an improper module name in the correction file. Retype the command line.

?PAT–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (PAT) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

?PAT–W–Additional input file ignored

The command line specified more than two input files. PAT processes the first as the input module to be corrected and the second as the correction file. PAT ignores all other files.

For each correction file, create a single input object module to be corrected. Enter a correct PAT command for the changes to be made.

?PAT–W–Additional output file ignored

The command line has more than one output file specification. PAT cannot create more than one file for each command line. PAT processes the first output file specified and ignores all others.

Enter a correct command. The general command line format *out1,out2,out3 = input,correct*, requires that PAT's output file be in the "out1" position.

?PAT–W–Correction file checksum error

PAT found a checksum value that is different from the value for the /C correction file option. Mistyping the /C option value or specifying an invalid version of the correction file causes this error.

Check for typing errors. Check both the checksum value and the correction file name used. Correct the command line.

?PAT–W–Correction file checksum is NNNNNN

PAT responds to the /C option on the correction file with this message. NNNNNN is the octal value of the sum of all binary data composing the file.

This message is informational.

?PAT–W–File created; protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code with the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

?PAT–W–Input file checksum error

PAT found a checksum value that is different from the value for the /C input file option. Mistyping the /C option value or specifying an invalid version of the input file causes this warning.

Check for a typing error. Check both the checksum value and the input file name used. Correct the command line.

?PAT–W–Input module checksum is NNNNNN

PAT responds to the /C option on the input module with this message. The octal value NNNNNN is the sum of all binary data in the file.

This message is informational.

?PIP–E–Operation not completed

The /WAIT operation was aborted because the response to the mount message began with an N or was a CTRL/C.

This message informs you that the operation has been aborted. The response to the mount message must begin with a Y for the /WAIT operation to continue.

?PIP–E–Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A protected file already existing on the output device has the same name as the file specified in the command. The operation involving the protected output file is not processed. PIP processes any other operations specified in the same command line that do not involve protected output files.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different output file name.

?PIP–F–Channel in use

An internal PIP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of PIP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?PIP–F–Channel not open DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An internal PIP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of PIP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?PIP–F–Checksum error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A checksum error occurred during a formatted binary transfer.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that the correct file is being transferred. Data may have been lost from the input file. Try the operation again, using the /G or the monitor /IGNORE option, and correct the file after input.

?PIP–F–Device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The output device does not have enough room to contain the specified file, although preceding files were copied.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?PIP–F–Device in use

Another job was using the device (normally MT: or MM:).

Try the operation again after the other job is either finished or aborted.

?PIP–F–Directory full DEV:

The output volume's directory does not have enough space to create the output file.

Use the SQUEEZE command to consolidate free space on the output volume, or copy the output volume to a volume with a larger number of directory segments. Reenter the command.

?PIP–F–Directory input error DEV:

A hardware error occurred while the directory was being read.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?PIP–F–Fetch error DEV:

1. An internal PIP or a system error occurred. The copy of PIP.SAV, the monitor file, or the specified device handler may be corrupted on disk.
2. The in-core copy of PIP or the monitor may be corrupted.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of PIP.SAV and the specified device handler. Retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?PIP–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The input file specified was not found, or no input files with the expected name or type were found during a wildcard expansion. This message also occurs if /BEFORE, /SINCE, or /DATE was used and no files were found that corresponded to the specified date(s).

Check for a typing error in the command line, verify that the file name exists as entered in the command line, and try the operation again.

?PIP–F–File sequence number not found

The input magtape volume has fewer files than the sequence number in the monitor /POSITION option.

Check for a mistyped file sequence number. Check the magtape directory by using the monitor DIRECTORY/POSITION command or the DIR /B option. Reenter the command.

?PIP–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

PIP detected a hardware error while reading the file.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. Try the operation again, using the /G or the /IGNORE option.

?PIP–F–Insufficient memory

Memory overflow resulted from too many device and/or file specifications — usually in wildcard operations — and no room for buffers.

See Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space. Try copying the files one at a time, without using wildcards.

?PIP–F–Invalid command

The command line is invalid. An option incompatible with the command may have been typed.

Check for a typing error. Verify that the format and syntax are correct, and retry the operation.

?PIP–F–Invalid delete DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A magtape was used as the device in a DELETE command, a TYPE/DELETE command, a PRINT/DELETE command, or with the /D option in a PIP command line. No files are deleted from the magtape.

Delete the files from the magtape by copying files that should be saved to another volume with a monitor COPY/QUERY command or a PIP /G option, then reinitialize the original magtape. Transfer the saved files back to the magtape, if necessary.

?PIP–F–Invalid device DEV:

An invalid or a nonexistent device was specified.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the device specified is valid.

?PIP–F–Invalid directory

The device did not contain a properly initialized directory structure — end-of-tape file on cassette; empty file directory on other devices.

Initialize the device with the INITIALIZE command or the DUP /Z option before using it the first time.

?PIP–F–Invalid option: /x

An invalid option was used in a command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use only those options listed as valid for PIP in the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual.* (Also see the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for the list of valid options for the COPY, DELETE, RENAME, PROTECT, and UNPROTECT commands.)

?PIP–F–Invalid output file

The specified file name is invalid for the command.

Type the command again.

?PIP–F–Invalid protect or unprotect DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An error was detected within the PIP program.

Submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?PIP–F–Invalid rename DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An invalid rename operation was attempted.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the same device name appears in both the input and the output specifications.

?PIP–F–Invalid set date DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An error was detected within the PIP program.

Submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?PIP–F–Invalid use of wildcards DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. The output file name or the file type does not match the input file specifications in the copy operation.
2. The output file specification contained embedded wildcards (* or %) as in A*B.MAC and A%B.MAC.

Check for errors and retype the command line.

?PIP–F–Invalid value specified with option: /x

During the copying of a magtape, the value of the file sequence number in a COPY/POSITION command or a PIP /M option is not in the range –2 to +999. No files were copied from the magtape.

Check for a typing error. Retype the command, using the appropriate file sequence number.

?PIP–F–Library file not copied DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An OBJ library is an input file in a monitor COPY/BINARY command or a PIP /B option. The file name is shown in this message. Copying stops.

Do not use the /BINARY or the /B option when copying OBJ libraries. Use the /QUERY or the PIP /Q option to copy files selectively, and type NO for each OBJ library.

?PIP–F–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. An unrecoverable error, perhaps caused by a hardware or a checksum error, occurred while PIP was writing a file.
2. The device does not have enough room to create a file.

   In a multiple file operation, the command was successfully executed on every file preceding the one interrupted by the error.

See Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?PIP–F–Output file full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

1. Physical end-of-tape was detected on an output magtape volume.
2. The output file is not large enough for the input file.

   For devices other than magtapes, fragmented storage space can cause this message. Copies from magtape or cassette and copies with the /CONCATENATE command or the PIP /U option also cause the error.

Use the /ALLOCATE command or the square bracket construction to specify large output files, if the output volume has sufficient free space. Check Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?PIP–F–Protected file DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to delete a protected file.

Remove the file's protection, using the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option, and type the command again.

?PIP–F–Size function failed

PIP attempted to read the size of a device that is on a unit not supported by the monitor.

Mount the device on a unit number that the monitor supports. Otherwise, perform another system generation to add more units for the specified device.

?PIP–F–System error

1. An attempt was made to use a device not on the system.

   1. Make sure that the device specified is loaded. Check the directory of the relevant device to ensure that the necessary system programs are intact. Reboot the system, if necessary.

2. An internal error has occurred.

   2. Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?PIP–F–Too many output files

More than one output file was specified in the command line.

Limit the number of output files on the command line to one.

?PIP–F–Verification error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The monitor /VERIFY command or the PIP /V option was used after a copy operation and found differences between the new and the original copies of the file.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?PIP–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run RT–11 Version 5 PIP on an outdated version of RT–11.

Do not attempt to run RT–11 Version 5 PIP under any earlier RT–11 versions.

?PIP–I–Device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The COPY/MULTIVOLUME command was used with a mounted output device that is full and does not have room for any of the input files. PIP continues and asks for another output device to be mounted.

Remove the full output volume and mount another output volume.

?PIP–I–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The specified file was not found.

This message is informational because the /INFORMATION option was specified in the command line.

?PIP–I–Protected file not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The file(s) specified was found, but it is already unprotected.

This message is informational.

?PIP–I–Unprotected file not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The file(s) specified was found, but it is already protected.

This message is informational.

?PIP–W–File larger than output device DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A file specified in the COPY /MULTIVOLUME command is larger than the output device. The file is not copied and the operation continues.

Use a larger device to back up the specified file that is too large.

?PIP–W–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

PIP detected a hardware error while reading the file. Execution continues because a /G or a monitor /IGNORE option was used in the command line.

Examine the file for errors after the command finishes.

?PIP–W–No .SYS action

The /Y or the monitor /SYSTEM option was not included with a command specified on a .SYS file. A wildcard transfer is most likely to cause this message.

Check for a typing error in the command line. The command is executed for all but .SYS files. Use the /Y or the monitor /SYSTEM option if .SYS type files should also be included in the operation.

?PIP–W–Output file found, no operation performed DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The command line included the monitor /NOREPLACE or the PIP /N option, and a file on the output volume already has the name shown. That file is not changed, and the input file with the same name is not copied.

If output files having the same names as input files do not require protection, reissue the command without the /NOREPLACE or the /N option. Otherwise, change one of the names in each conflicting pair — the file already on the output volume, the file on the input volume, or the explicit output file name in the command line.

?PIP–W–Reboot

System (.SYS) files have been created, moved, renamed, or deleted from the system device.

If any of the .SYS files in use by the current system have been physically moved on the system device, reboot the system immediately. (The reboot operation must not be performed until PIP returns with the prompting asterisk for the next command or until a monitor command returns to the monitor prompt.) Otherwise, the message can be ignored.

?QUEMAN–E–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The specified file was not found.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that the specified file resides on the specified device. Enter the command again.

?QUEMAN–E–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available to build the job request.

See Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources.

?QUEMAN–E–Invalid command

The command line given to QUEMAN is not in the correct format.

Check for a typing error in the command line and make sure that the command is in the correct format. Enter the command again.

?QUEMAN–E–Invalid device DEV:

The specified device was not found in the system device tables.

Reenter the command, using a valid device.

?QUEMAN–E–Invalid option: /x

An invalid option was specified in the command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line and review the list of valid options. Reenter the command line.

?QUEMAN–E–Queue full

Not enough space is available in the workfile for the number of input files specified.

Reduce the number of files requested or wait until some jobs have run to completion before making additional requests.

?QUEMAN–F–Handler not loaded DEV:

The handler for the device is not loaded.

Load the device handler and reenter the command.

?QUEMAN–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An error occurred while a file or the directory was being read. This error may be caused by a hard error or an accidental deletion of the QUEUE workfile.

Try reading the file or directory again. Use /L to list the current contents of the QUEUE. If the error persists, copy each file to another device. Reformat the disk, using the FORMAT program.

If the error persists, the disk is bad. Use a different disk for the operation.

?QUEMAN–F–Invalid date

An invalid value was specified for the day, month, or year in the /DATE, /BEFORE, or /SINCE option.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Reenter the command, using valid values for the option.

?QUEMAN–F–QUEUE is not running

The QUEUE program is not running as either a foreground job or a system job.

Use FRUN to install QUEUE in the foreground, or use SRUN to install QUEUE as a system job.

?QUEMAN–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (QUEMAN) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

?QUEMAN–I–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The specified file was not found.

This message is informational because the /INFORMATION option was specified in the command line.

?QUEUE–E–Cannot delete protected file DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The referenced file is protected. QUEUE attempted to delete an input file in response to the /D option or the monitor PRINT/DELETE command, to open an output file on a file-structured device, or to delete a workfile that contained a protected file of the same name.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to remove the protection status of the file, and reenter the request.

?QUEUE–E–Cannot open message channel

QUEUE was unable to open a message channel on which to receive job requests. This is an internal error.

Submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?QUEUE–E–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The file sent to the workfile was deleted.

Make sure that the specified file resides on the specified device. Reenter the job request to print the file.

?QUEUE–E–Handler not loaded DEV:

The specified device handler is not loaded.

Load the handler and reenter the job request to print the file.

?QUEUE–E–Protected file exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to create a protected file having the same name as an existing protected file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file.

?QUEUE–F–Cannot open input device DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The specified input device could not be opened.

Make sure that the input device is on line. Reenter the job request.

?QUEUE–F–Cannot open output device DEV:

The specified output device could not be opened.

Make sure that the output device is on line. Reenter the job request.

?QUEUE–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An input error occurred on the specified file.

Refer to procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?QUEUE–F–No room for QUEUE workfile on DK:

The system device does not have enough room for the QUEUE workfile.

Refer to Section 3.0 for instructions on how to increase storage space on volumes.

?QUEUE–F–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hard error occurred during an output transfer while the specified job was being processed.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?QUEUE–F–Output error SY:QUFILE.TMP

A hard error occurred while the QUEUE workfile was being updated.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?QUEUE–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (QUEUE) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

?QUEUE–W–Error sending message to JOBNAME

QUEUE was unable to send an acknowledgment to the requesting job because the request message to QUEUE exited before receiving an acknowledgment message.

This message is informational.

?RESORC–F–Error reading directory

An input error occurred while RESORC was reading a directory segment from the system device.

Make sure that the system device is mounted and up to speed. Scan the system device for bad blocks, using the DIRECTORY /BADBLOCKS command or the DUP /K option.

?RESORC–F–Input error FILNAM.TYP

An input error occurred while RESORC was reading the specified file.

Scan the system device for bad blocks. It may be necessary to obtain a fresh copy of the monitor from a backup copy of the system.

?RESORC–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough free memory is available for RESORC to allocate space to its input buffer.

Unload the foreground or the system job, if possible, and any unnecessary handlers.

?RESORC–F–Invalid option

The option specified in the command line is invalid.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use only valid options. See the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of valid options.

?RESORC–F–System error

A .DSTATUS or a .LOOKUP request to the system device failed. Either the system device is not mounted or the image of the monitor currently in memory is corrupted.

Make sure that the system device is mounted and up to speed. It may be necessary to reboot the system.

?RESORC–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run RT–11 Version 5 RESORC on an outdated version of RT–11.

Do not attempt to run RT–11 Version 5 RESORC under any earlier RT–11 versions.

?RESORC–I–No queues active

Neither QUEUE nor SPOOL were running when you issued a SHOW QUEUE or RESORC /Q command.

This message is informational.

?SETUP–F–Ambiguous command <COMMAND>

The command abbreviation entered is not unique.

Retype the command, using enough characters to distinguish it from other commands.

?SETUP–F–Ambiguous value <VALUE>

The value you specified contains too few numbers to be unique.

Retype the command, using enough numbers to distinguish the value from others.

?SETUP–F–ANSWERBACK message too long

The message you specified ffor the answerback feature has too many characters.

Retype the command, specifying an answerback message with 20(decimal) or fewer characters.

?SETUP–F–Channel in use

An internal SETUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of SETUP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL.

?SETUP–F–Channel not open DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An internal SETUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of SETUP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL.

?SETUP–F–Fetch error DEV:

An internal SETUP or a system error occurred. The copy of SETUP.SAV, the monitor file, or the specified device handler may be corrupted on disk. The in-core copy of SETUP or the monitor may be corrupted.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of SETUP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL.

?SETUP–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The device handler file for the device you specified was not found on the system volume.

Copy the handler file for the device to the system volume and try the operation again.

?SETUP–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

SETUP detected a hardware error while reading the handler file.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0. Try the operation again.

?SETUP–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available to complete the requested operation.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

?SETUP–F–Invalid command <COMMAND>

The command line is invalid.

Check for a typing error. Make sure the format and syntax of the command line are correct, and retype the command line.

?SETUP–F–Invalid command for destination

The command you typed is invalid for the hardware you specified.

Retype the command, making sure the command option you choose is valid for the hardware (terminal, printer, or clock) you specify in the command line.

?SETUP–F–Invalid device DEV:

The specified device is not installed in the monitor device tables.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use the INSTALL command to add the device to the monitor device tables.

?SETUP–F–Invalid processor for command <COMMAND>

The command you typed is invalid for your processor. Some SETUP commands are valid for Professional 300 series hardware only; some commands are valid for PDP–11 hardware only.

Make sure the command you type is valid for your processor.

?SETUP–F–Invalid terminal for command

An attempt was made to execute the SETUP COLOR command on a monochrome monitor.

Issue the SETUP COLOR command only when using a color monitor.

?SETUP–F–Invalid value <VALUE>

A value specified in the command line is invalid.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure values you specify as arguments to SETUP commands are positive integers.

?SETUP–F–Unexpected EOF DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An internal SETUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of SETUP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL.

?SETUP–F–Wrong version of PI

You tried to run SETUP, but the version of PI(X).SYS on your system does not match the version of SETUP.

Use the version of PI(X).SYS distributed with the same version of RT–11 as the version of SETUP you are using.

?SETUP–U–System error

An internal SETUP error occurred.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of SETUP.SAV and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL.

?SIPP–E–Below segment boundary

An attempt was made to open a location below the low end of the segment. SIPP returns to the OFFSET? prompt.

Do not try to open a location below the low end of the segment.

?SIPP–E–Checksum error

An invalid checksum was typed. SIPP returns to the SEGMENT? or the BASE? prompt so that the error can be found and corrected.

If the checksum was mistyped, type CTRL/Y, followed by a carriage return, to return to the checksum prompt, and type the checksum again. If the modifications were typed incorrectly, type ;V to display the modifications in words, not bytes, made in the current session. Correct the modifications to reflect the distributed patch. Type CTRL/Y, followed by a carriage return, and type the correct checksum. Note that SIPP does not install patches and does not create a log file if the checksum is incorrect.

?SIPP–E–End of file

An attempt was made to begin patching beyond the end of the file.

SIPP returns with the OFFSET? prompt. It does not discard any previous changes.

?SIPP–E–Exceeds program limit

The location being examined or modified is beyond the end of the program.

SIPP returns with the OFFSET? prompt and does not discard any previous changes. The current open location is not modified.

?SIPP–E–Exceeds segment boundary

An attempt was made to examine or to change a location beyond the segment's block boundary.

SIPP returns to the OFFSET? prompt without losing any previous changes.

?SIPP–E–Invalid address

An invalid value was specified in the segment, the base, or the offset.

Control returns to the OFFSET? prompt.

?SIPP–E–Invalid boundary size

The search range exceeded the size of the file.

Retype the search command and respond to the prompt with an accurate search range.

?SIPP–E–Invalid command

The command line typed is not valid.

Check for a typing error in the command string and try again.

?SIPP–E–Invalid extension of root segment

An attempt was made to modify the root beyond the root segment. SIPP returns to the OFFSET? prompt.

If the overlaid file contains /V overlays, the size of the root can be extended up to the block boundary. Do not try to extend the root segment if the overlaid file contains one or more /O overlays.

?SIPP–E–Invalid input

The input is invalid. SIPP prompts again.

Check for a typing error. Review the valid SIPP commands (see the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual*). Try the operation again.

?SIPP–E–Invalid option: /x

An option specified in the command string is not valid.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use only valid options. Refer to the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* for valid options.

?SIPP–E–Invalid option combination

Both the /C and /D options were used.

Enter the command line again, specifying only one of these options.

?SIPP–E–Invalid search command

The command or input to the search prompts is not valid.

Check for a typing error and try again.

?SIPP–E–Invalid segment number

The segment number specified does not exist. SIPP repeats the SEGMENT? prompt or the START? prompt if in search mode.

Check for a typing error. Check the program's link map to determine the true overlay structure.

?SIPP–E–Not V4 overlaid file

The file being patched is overlaid, but was not produced by a Version 4 or later linker. SIPP repeats its prompt and waits for another command line.

Relink the program, using a Version 4 or later linker, or modify the file as explained in the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual.*

?SIPP–E–Odd base address

An odd base address was specified. SIPP repeats the BASE? prompt.

Type an even number. An odd base address may be specified in response to the OFFSET? prompt.

?SIPP–E–Patch buffer full

All memory available for storing modifications is in use.

Type CTRL/Y followed by a carriage return to insert the modifications typed so far. If this message occurs while you are extending a file, a segment, or a program, reopen the file and place a 0 one point beyond the location at which the message was produced.

?SIPP–E–Region size exceeds 96K

The modified program was extended beyond the maximum overlay address space.

Stop the current operation by typing CTRL/C and reapply the modifications. Alternatively, continue the current operation by correcting the size of this segment to the size indicated in the overlay table and the two size words for this segment in the window definition block of the handler.

?SIPP–F–Device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The output device does not have enough room for the SIPP modification. The log file is not created.

Use the SQUEEZE command to consolidate the disk, or use another device for this operation.

?SIPP–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The input file is not on the specified device.

Check for a typing error in the command line, verify that the file name exists as it was typed, and try again.

?SIPP–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred when SIPP read the file to be modified.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?SIPP–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available to run SIPP.

Increase the available memory by unloading device handlers, the foreground job, or one or more system jobs.

?SIPP–F–Invalid device DEV:

The specified device is not a random-access device.

Use a valid device.

?SIPP–F–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred when SIPP tried to patch the file.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?SIPP–F–Patch aborted, no modifications made

A hardware error occurred. The patch is not installed.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?SIPP–F–Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to create a log file having the same name as an existing protected file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection status of the file.

?SIPP–F–Size function failed

A hardware error occurred while SIPP was determining the size of the volume.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?SIPP–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (SIPP) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

?SIPP–I–Approaching segment boundary

SIPP is within five words of exceeding the high limit, or block boundary, of an overlay segment.

This message is informational; the operation continues.

?SIPP–I–End of file

SIPP opened the next location beyond the end of the file during a patch operation.

SIPP returns to the OFFSET? prompt.

?SIPP–I–Extending high limit

An attempt was made to request a change to a location beyond the program's high limit.

When SIPP installs the patch, it calculates the new high limit and updates location 50 and the bit map of the program. This informational message is printed only once during a session.

?SIPP–I–Extending overlay segment

An attempt was made to request a change to a location beyond the segment's linked limit, but before its block boundary.

When SIPP installs the patch, it automatically updates the segment size in the overlay table. This message will occur the first time an overlay segment is extended during a session. (Each session begins with the SEGMENT? or BASE? prompt.)

?SIPP–I–No modifications made

The patch operation was terminated before modifications were made to the file; the file is not patched.

This message is informational; the operation continues.

?SIPP–W–Patch buffer approaching limit

SIPP is about to run out of memory for storage of modifications.

SIPP can accept five more modifications. To extend the file, type CTRL/Y and insert the remaining patches.

?SLP–F–Audit trail exceeds line limit

The /S or /L option values were used in invalid combinations. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Check the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* for valid combinations of option values. Retype the command.

?SLP–F–Audit trail overwrites line

Text on a source line went beyond the point where the audit trail was placed. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Use the /P option to reposition the audit trail.

?SLP–F–Backup file suppression unsuccessful

The /N option was specified to suppress the .BAK file. The operation was unsuccessful.

If the original source file is protected, use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to remove the protection.

?SLP–F–Characters before the "-" in DEV:FILNAM.TYP

SLP found characters before the hyphen symbol (-) in the update text file. Any data that precedes this symbol in the update text file is ignored.

Make sure that the hyphen symbol (-) is at the beginning of the update text file.

?SLP–F–Command syntax error

A line read from the command file is not a valid command. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Check the command line for a typing error. Make sure that the command is formatted correctly (refer to the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual*). Try the operation again.

?SLP–F–Correction file checksum error

The computed checksum of the command file does not match the value specified in the /C:n option of the SLP command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line; verify that the correct checksum value and file name were specified. Retype the command line.

?SLP–F–Device full DEV:FILNAM.TYP

During a write operation, an end-of-file was reached. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space, or use another output volume.

?SLP–F–Extra file(s) specified

More than two output or input files were specified in the command line. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Retype the command line, using no more than two output files and two input files.

?SLP–F–File created; protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List an unsorted directory. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code with the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

?SLP–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The specified file is not located on the specified device.

Check the command line for typing errors. Verify the location of the specified file and issue the command again.

?SLP–F–File protected

An attempt was made to modify a protected file.

Change the protection status of the file with the monitor RENAME/NOPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

?SLP–F–Hard error on device

A hardware error occurred during an I/O transfer. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Refer to the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?SLP-F-Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available for the combined requirements of the line buffer and block buffers for the files. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources.

?SLP-F-/C Invalid option

The /C option was specified with an output file in the SLP command line.

Make sure that the /C option is specified in the SLP command line with a SLP input file and/or command file.

?SLP-F-Invalid option: /x

An invalid option was specified. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Refer to the *RT-11 System Utilities Manual* for a list of valid options.

?SLP-F-Invalid rename

The SLP program tried to rename the output file that was sent to magtape.

Send the SLP output file to a volume other than magtape, which is not a valid output device for SLP operations.

?SLP-F-Invalid value specified with option: /x

An option value specified is not within the range of valid values. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Refer to the *RT-11 System Utilities Manual* for a list of valid options and the range of valid values for each option.

?SLP-F-Line number error

A command line specified a numeric line locator that is not in the correct format. In an update line, locator2 pointed to a source file line that appears before the line pointed to by locator1. This message can also indicate that the update lines do not edit the source file in order from the beginning of the file to the end.

Check the command line for a typing error. Make sure that the command is formatted correctly, that the update lines reference source file lines in the correct order, and that locator1 and locator2 correctly define a range of lines in the source file.

?SLP-F-Line too long

A line was read that is longer than the line buffer. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Use the /L option to make the buffer larger.

?SLP-F-Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to create a protected file having the same name as an existing file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file.

?SLP–F–Search failure in source file

A specified source line was not found in the source file. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Verify that the specified source line is in the source file. Add the missing source line, if necessary, or specify another source line.

?SLP–F–Source file checksum error

The computed checksum of the source file being updated does not match the value specified in the /C:n option of the SLP command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line; verify that the correct checksum value and file name were specified. Retype the command line.

?SLP–F–Source file not specified

The command did not specify a source file. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Try the operation again, specifying a source file in the command line.

?SLP–F–System error

This is an internal error. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?SLP–F–Unexpected end of correction file

The correction file does not contain the end-of-file line (/). The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Change the correction file to include the end-of-file line (/).

?SLP–F–Value required: /x

An option specified requires a value, but none was given. The current editing session is terminated and no output files are produced. Control returns to the CSI level.

Specify a value for the option and type the command again.

?SLP–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (SLP) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

?SLP–I–DEV:FILNAM.TYP checksum is n

The /C option was specified in the SLP command line to determine the checksum of an input file.

This message is informational.

?SLP–W–Audit trail overwrites existing audit trail

An attempt was made to write an audit trail at the end of a line that already ends with an audit trail. The new audit trail overwrites the old audit trail.

If the new audit trail is not acceptable, write either the original or a new audit trail at the end of the line.

?SLP–W–No update text found

The update text file does not have the hyphen symbol (-). No changes were made, and control returns to the CSI prompt.

Check for a typing error. Make sure that the hyphen symbol (-) precedes the update text file.

?SPOOL–F–Cannot attach output terminal

SPOOL could not use the logical unit number specified for output. This message appears only if you are running under a multiterminal system.

Make sure the terminal intended as the output device is not in use by a job other than SPOOL.

?SPOOL–F–Cannot get memory (use /BUFF:256.)

While running under the FB monitor, you attempted to run SPOOL as a foreground job, but neglected to use the /BUFFER option.

Run SPOOL again and include the option /BUFF:256. in the command line.

?SPOOL–F–Cannot get required extended memory

Not enough extended memory is available for SPOOL to allocate for its output buffers.

Make sure you use the /BUFF:256. option when running SPOOL. Make sure your system is configured so that 256 words of extended memory are available, possibly by changing the base address of VM.

?SPOOL–F–Cannot map window to extended memory

An internal SPOOL error has occurred.

Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and machine-readable source program, if possible.

?SPOOL–F–Device for work file non-existent

The device specified for the work file SPOOL.SYS does not exist.

Check for a typing error. Reassign the logical device name SFD to a valid device.

?SPOOL–F–I/O error on work file

An error occurred while SPOOL was using the work file.

Check the work file volume for bad blocks by using the DIR/BADBLOCKS command. Initialize the volume or use another volume if necessary.

?SPOOL–F–SET USR NOSWAP

While running under the FB monitor, you attempted to run SPOOL but neglected to set the USR to NOSWAP first.

Issue the command SET USR NOSWAP and retype the command to run SPOOL. Then, issue the command SET USR SWAP.

?SPOOL–F–Spooled device DEV: non-existent or not loaded

The SPOOL output device does not exist, or the handler for that device is not loaded.

Load the handler for the output device, and restart SPOOL. Make sure the logical device name SO0: is assigned to a valid device.

?SPOOL–F–Work file device handler not loaded

The handler for the device specified for the work file SPOOL.SYS is not loaded.

Load the handler and restart SPOOL.

?SPOOL–I–Invalid SP unit number specified

An attempt was made to issue a SET command for a SPOOL device other than SP0:.

Retype the SET command, using SP0:.

?SPOOL–W–Insufficient room for work file of nnn blocks

There is not enough room on the specified device for a work file of the size specified.

SPOOL allocates the largest free area on the specified device for SPOOL.SYS. If you require a larger work file, create SPOOL.SYS on a volume with more free space by assigning the logical name SF: to another volume.

?SRCCOM–F–Device not active DEV:

The command string requested input or output for a device that is not on line, write-enabled, or in the system's device tables. Wildcards may have been used.

Make sure that the device is on line and not write-locked. Use the INSTALL command to enter the device into the system's device tables.

?SRCCOM–F–Error reading directory DEV:

A hardware error occurred while the directory of the indicated device was being read. Wildcards may have been used.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?SRCCOM–F–File created; protected file already exists

A protected file exists, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List the directory, unsorted. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code with the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option.

?SRCCOM–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The specified input file was not found on the specified device. Wildcards may have been used.

Make sure that the command line contains no errors and that the specified file exists on the specified device. If the correct device is not mounted, mount it and reenter the command.

?SRCCOM–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to access an input device for a comparison and a hardware error occurred. Wildcards may have been used.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?SRCCOM–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available to hold a particular difference section. Wildcards may have been used.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

?SRCCOM–F–Invalid command

An invalid command to SRCCOM was typed.

Check the valid commands for SRCCOM. Enter a valid command.

?SRCCOM–F–Invalid directory DEV:

An attempt was made to read a directory that is not in RT–11 format. Wildcards may have been used.

Copy the files onto an RT–11 directory device.

?SRCCOM–F–Invalid option: /x

Either an invalid option was found or an option other than /MATCH was given a value.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use only those options listed in the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* for SRCCOM. Also see the valid options for the DIFFERENCES command in the *RT–11 System User's Guide*, and specify values only for those options requiring values.

?SRCCOM–F–Invalid value specified with option: /x

An invalid value was specified in the command to SRCCOM.

Check the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* or the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a list of options and the range of validd values for each option. Enter the command again.

?SRCCOM–F–Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to create a protected file with a name already associated with an existing file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file.

?SRCCOM–F–Read error

A hardware error was reported during an input operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?SRCCOM–F–Too many differences

More than 310(octal) lines were found to be different when two files were compared.

Check for a typing error in the command line. A limit of 310(octal) lines of difference is set for SRCCOM. (Note that the value specified to the /L [/MATCH] option must be <=310.)

?SRCCOM–F–Write error

Either the output device was full or a hardware error occurred in writing the output file.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space. Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?SRCCOM–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (SRCCOM) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

?SRCCOM–I–No differences found

The specified files were compared and no differences were found.

This message is informational.

?SRCCOM–W–Audit trail truncated to eleven characters

The audit trail exceeded 11 characters and was truncated.

If the truncated audit trail is unacceptable, enter a new set of characters that contains 11 or fewer characters.

?SRCCOM–W–Files are different

The specified files were compared and differences were located.

This message is informational.

?SYSGEN–E–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The specified SYSGEN answer file was not found on the specified device. SYSGEN asks for a file name again.

Check ffor a typing error. Give the name of an existing SYSGEN answer file. Press the ESCAPE key for more information.

?SYSGEN–E–Invalid baud rate

The baud rate specified is invalid.

Check for a typing error. Be sure to specify one of the following bauds: 110, 150, 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600.

?SYSGEN–E–Invalid device DEV:

An invalid device was specified.

SYSGEN asks for another device specification. Type a question mark (?) for a list of valid device names. Respond to the SYSGEN dialog with a valid device specification. Press the ESCAPE key for more information.

?SYSGEN–E–Invalid device for the monitor(s) selected DEV:

The specified device handler cannot be built with the monitor(s) specified.

To build the specified device handler, rerun SYSGEN and specify the appropriate monitor. Press the ESCAPE key for more information.

?SYSGEN–E–Invalid filename: DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An invalid file name was used to specify a SYSGEN answer file.

Try the operation again using a valid file name. Press the ESCAPE key for more information.

?SYSGEN–E–No monitor requested

A NO response was given to all possible monitor choices during a SYSGEN run.

SYSGEN asks again which monitors are to be built. Respond with YES to at least one of the monitor type queries of the SYSGEN dialog. Press the ESCAPE key for more information.

?SYSGEN–F–Error creating DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An error occurred while the specified SYSGEN output file was being created.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?SYSGEN–F–Input error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred while SYSGEN was accessing the specified file.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?SYSGEN–F–Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to open a file, using a name already associated with an existing protected file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to open a new file.

?SYSGEN–W–Exceeded total number of valid DL11 lines

The number of local and remote lines is greater than eight.

SYSGEN asks again for the number of LOCAL and REMOTE lines. Respond to the SYSGEN dialog with a number of local and remote lines that is eight or less. Press the ESCAPE key for more information.

?SYSGEN–W–File already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The filename specified already exists.

SYSGEN asks if this file will be used or if another filename will be specified. Respond to the SYSGEN dialog. Press the ESCAPE key for more information.

?SYSGEN–W–Invalid physical device name DEV:

The physical device name is not one to three alphanumeric characters.

SYSGEN asks for another physical device name. Provide a valid physical device name in response to the SYSGEN prompt. Press the ESCAPE key for more information.

?SYSGEN–W–Output error DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred while SYSGEN was accessing the specified file.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?TRANSF–F–Channel in use

An internal TRANSF error occurred.

Reboot the host system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, install a new copy of TRANSF.SAV on the host and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL. If possible, include a hard-copy listing or a summary of the console session from boot time until the error occurred.

?TRANSF–F–Channel not open

An internal TRANSF error occurred.

Reboot the host system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, install a new copy of TRANSF.SAV on the host and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL. If possible, include a hard-copy listing or a summary of the console session from boot time until the error occurred.

?TRANSF–F–Conflicting option information

The /T option was specified with both the input and output file.

Use the /T option with only the input or output file specification, whichever is associated with your stand-alone system.

?TRANSF–F–Device full DEV:

The directory of the specified output device on the host system does not have enough room for the file name of the file being transferred.

Choose another output device for the operation, or delete some files from the output device and retry the operation.

?TRANSF–F–File created; protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A protected file exists on the host output device, along with a newly created unprotected file of the same name.

List an unsorted directory. If the unprotected file appears before the protected file in the directory listing, either delete or rename it. If the protected file appears first, either rename it or change the protection code.

?TRANSF–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The input file specified was not found on the host device specified.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the file name exists as entered in the command line, and try the operation again.

?TRANSF–F–Input error DEV:

A hardware error occurred while TRANSF was reading from the host device.

Check the procedures in Section 2.0 for recovery from hard error conditions.

?TRANSF–F–Invalid command

The command string entered is not a valid CSI or CCL command string.

Check the command line for typing errors. Reenter the command, using CSI or CCL command string syntax.

?TRANSF–F–Invalid device DEV:

The host device specified in a TRANSF command line is invalid.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the device specified is valid.

?TRANSF–F–Invalid option: /x

An invalid option was used in the TRANSF command line.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use only the options listed as valid for TRANSF.

?TRANSF–F–Output error DEV:

A hardware error occurred while TRANSF was writing to the host device.

Check the procedures in Section 2.0 for recovery from hard error conditions.

?TRANSF–F–Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A protected file already exists on the host output device with the same name as the file specified in the command. The file transfer is not processed.

Remove the protection from the existing file, or use a different output file name.

?TRANSF–F–Read past end of file

An internal TRANSF error occurred.

Reboot the host system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, install a new copy of TRANSF.SAV on the host and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL. If possible, include a hard-copy listing or a summary of the console session from boot time until the error occurred.

?TRANSF–F–Transfer aborted

A file transfer was aborted. Either a <CTRL/C> was typed or an I/O error occurred on the host system.

If an I/O error occurred, try the operation again after hard-error recovery procedures have been performed on the host.

?TRANSF–F–Transfer aborted by remote

A file transfer was aborted due to an I/O error on the stand-alone system or via the RESET command.

Check the procedures listed in Section 2.0 for recovery from hard error conditions.

?TRANSF–F–Unable to attach terminal

In a multiterminal environment, TRANSF was unable to attach the shared console because it was already attached by another job.

Remove the job that has attached the shared console and run TRANSF again.

?TRANSF–F–VTCOM not running on remote

VTCOM is not running on your stand-alone system, or the host system's response time is slow due to heavy usage and TRANSF timed out before receiving a response from VTCOM.

Run VTCOM and try the operation again.

?TRANSF–F–Write past end of file

An internal TRANSF error occurred.

Reboot the host system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, install a new copy of TRANSF.SAV on the host and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL. If possible, include a hard-copy listing or a summary of the console session from boot time until the error occurred.

?TRANSF–W–Transfer completed with n retries

The transfer completed, but n retries were performed.

Check the transfer output to make sure no errors were transmitted.

?VHANDL–F–Window error

The file created with the linker /V option is using too many windows.

Relink, using fewer windows.

?VTCOM–E–No dial string

You issued the DIAL command without specifying a dial string, and no default dial string has been set.

Retype the DIAL command. When the prompt appears, type a dial string.

?VTCOM–F–Device full

In an OPENLOG operation or in a TRANSF file transfer from the host, the directory of the output device does not have enough room for the file name of the file being transferred.

Choose another output device for the operation, or delete some files from the output device and retry the operation.

?VTCOM–F–Directory I/O error

A hardware error occurred while a directory was being read when a SEND, OPENLOG, or TRANSF operation was started.

Check the procedures listed in Section 2.0 for recovery from hard error conditions.

?VTCOM–F–Fetch error dd:

A serious VTCOM or internal system error occurred. The copy of VTCOM, the monitor file, or the specified device handler (XL or XC) may be corrupted on disk. The in-core copy of VTCOM or the monitor may have been corrupted.

Reboot the system and try the operation again. If the error occurs again, get a new copy of VTCOM and the specified device handler. Retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL. If possible, include a hard-copy listing or a summary of the console session from boot time until the error occurred.

?VTCOM–F–File not found

The input file specified during a SEND operation or a TRANSF file transfer from your stand-alone system was not found on the volume you specified.

Check for a typing error in the command line, verify that the file name exists as typed in the command line, and try the operation again.

?VTCOM–F–Handler not loaded

The handler needed for a SEND, OPENLOG, or TRANSF operation is not loaded.

Load the handler by using the LOAD command and retry the operation.

?VTCOM–F–Handler not loaded dd:

The VTCOM handler (XL or XC) is not loaded.

Load the proper handler (XL for PDP–11 and PDT–11 systems, XC for Professional 300 series systems) and retry the operation.

?VTCOM–F–Insufficient memory

Not enough memory is available for VTCOM to fetch the XC or XL handler.

If you are running under the XM monitor, run VTCOM.SAV rather than VTCOM.REL. Otherwise, see Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources.

?VTCOM–F–Internal error

An internal error has occurred.

Run VTCOM again and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL. If possible, include a hard-copy listing or a summary of the console session from boot time until the error occurred.

?VTCOM–F–Internal task stack overflow

An internal error has occurred.

Run VTCOM again and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL. If possible, include a hard-copy listing or a summary of the console session from boot time until the error occurred.

?VTCOM–F–Invalid command

The command you typed is not a valid VTCOM command.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Check the list of valid VTCOM commands and command abbreviations by typing RETURN in response to the TT::VTCOM> prompt. Try the operation again.

?VTCOM–F–Invalid device

The device specified in an OPENLOG or SEND operation, or the device on the stand-alone system in a TRANSF file transfer, is invalid.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the device specified is valid.

?VTCOM–F–Invalid device dd:

The device (XC or XL) was not found in the system device tables.

Make sure XC or XL has been installed. Try the operation again.

?VTCOM–F–Invalid file name

The file name specified for a SEND or OPENLOG operation, or the stand-alone system's file name during a TRANSF file transfer, is invalid.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure the file name you specify includes only six characters in the file name and three in the file type.

?VTCOM–F–I/O error

A hardware error occurred during a SEND, OPENLOG, or TRANSF operation.

Check the procedures in Section 2.0 for recovery from hard error conditions.

?VTCOM–F–Line too long

The line you typed in response to the VTCOM prompt TT::VTCOM> during a SEND or OPENLOG operation is too long.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure the command you typed is a valid VTCOM command, and make sure your response to the VTCOM prompt includes no more than 40 characters. Try the operation again.

?VTCOM–F–.LOOKUP error dd:

An error occurred when VTCOM attempted to open a channel to the XC or XL handler.

Run VTCOM again and retry the operation. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL. If possible, include a hard-copy listing or a summary of the console session from boot time until the error occurred.

?VTCOM–F–Protected file already exists

The file you specified for an OPENLOG or TRANSF operation already exists as a protected file on the stand-alone system volume you specified.

Use another file name, or unprotect the file on the stand-alone system. Try the operation again.

?VTCOM–F–Protocol version mismatch

The versions of the VTCOM and TRANSF protocol you are using do not match.

Make sure the version of TRANSF installed on the host system was distributed with the same version of RT–11 as the version of VTCOM. VTCOM and TRANSF are distributed on the RT–11 distribution kit as matched versions.

?VTCOM–F–Unexpected EOF

The log file became full before you closed it with the CLOSE command. VTCOM closes the log file when this error occurs.

Squeeze the device on which the log file resides, or use another device for the log file.

?VTCOM–F–Wrong version of dd:

The version of XL or XC you are using is not the version required by VTCOM.

Make sure the version of XC or XL you are using was distributed with the same version of RT–11 as the version of VTCOM. VTCOM and its handlers are distributed on the RT–11 distribution kit as matched versions.

?VTCOM–I–Connection established

VTCOM has established a connection to a remote modem.

You can now log onto your host system. This message is informational.

?VTCOM–I–Connection lost

The connection to a remote modem has been lost.

Reestablish the connection, or leave VTCOM terminal mode. This message is informational.

?VTCOM–W–File not sent, transfer in progress

A SEND command was issued while a SEND operation was already in progress.

The second SEND command is ignored. Wait until the operation in progress completes before issuing another SEND command.

?VTCOM–W–Log file closed due to I/O error

A hardware error has occurred during an OPENLOG operation. The log file has been closed.

Check the procedures listed in Section 2.0 for recovery from hard error conditions.

?VTCOM–W–Log file not open

A log file was not open when a LOG or NOLOG command was issued.

Open a log file by using the OPENLOG command and reissue the command.

WARNING: FORTRAN IV messages

Section 5.0 contains all FORTRAN IV messages.

8.0 MACRO–11 Messages

The MACRO–11 system prints diagnostic error codes during the second assembly pass as the first character of a source line on which the assembler detects an error. These one-letter diagnostic error codes indicate the type of error that has occurred. This section begins with this group of codes; all other MACRO–11 messages are alphabetized according to the rules detailed in Section 1.1.

See the *PDP–11 MACRO–11 Language Reference Manual* for more information about MACRO–11 error conditions.

8.1 List of MACRO–11 Messages

A **MACRO–11**

MACRO–11 found an addressing or a relocation error.

Check the suggested remedies for the possible causes of error listed below, and refer to the *RT–11 System Utilities Manual* for more detailed information.

General Addressing Errors
Check for a conditional branch instruction target that is too far above or below the current statement. Make sure that the target is within –128 to +127 (decimal) words of the instruction.

Check for a statement that makes an invalid change to the current location counter. For example, a statement could force the current location counter to cross a .PSECT boundary.

Check for a statement that contains an invalid address expression. For example, an absolute address expression may not have a global symbol, a relocatable value, or a complex relocatable value. The directives .BLKB, .BLKW, and .REPT must have an absolute value or an expression that reduces to an absolute value.

Check the statement for separate expressions that are not separated by commas.

Make sure that symbols defined by the .ENABL GBL directive as globals during the first pass have not been defined during the second pass; if this happens, a general addressing error occurs.

Invalid Forward References
Check for a global assignment statement that contains a forward reference to another symbol.

Check for an expression that defines the value of the current location counter and contains a forward reference.

Invalid Argument for Directive
.ENABL/.DSABL — Check for an incorrectly defined argument.

.IF/.IIF — Check for a missing conditional argument, an incorrectly defined conditional test, or an invalid argument expression value.

.IRP/.IRPC — Check for a missing dummy argument.

.LIST/.NLIST — Check for an incorrectly defined argument.

.MACRO — Check for an invalid or a duplicate symbol in the dummy argument list.

.NARG/.NCHAR/.NTYPE — Include a symbol in the directive.

.PSECT — Check for an incorrectly defined argument.

.RADIX — The new radix can have a value only of 2, 8, or 10.

.TITLE — Check for a missing program name or for a program name with an invalid first character. The first character must be from the Radix–50 character set.

Unmatched Delimiter or Invalid Argument Construction
.ASCII/.ASCIZ/.RAD50/.INDENT/.NCHAR — Check for unbalanced character string or argument string delimiters, an invalid character used as a delimiter, or an invalid argument construction.

B

Instructions or word data are being assembled at an odd address. The system increments the location counter by 1 and continues.

Insert an .EVEN statement before the statement in error.

D

MACRO–11 found a nonlocal label that is defined in an earlier statement.

Rename one of the labels.

E

MACRO–11 reached the end of the source input without finding a .END directive. The system supplies a .END statement and completes the current assembly pass.

Insert a .END directive.

I

MACRO–11 detected one or more invalid characters. A question mark (?) replaces each invalid character on the assembly listing, and MACRO–11 continues after ignoring the character.

Replace invalid characters with characters that are in the language character set.

L

MACRO–11 encountered an input line longer than 132 characters. This error often occurs when expansion of a macro causes excessive substitution of real arguments for dummy arguments.

Shorten the line to 132 or fewer characters.

M

MACRO–11 detected a label that is the same as an earlier label. Two labels whose first six characters are equal cause this error.

Change one of the conflicting labels.

N

MACRO–11 detected a number that is not in the current program radix. The number is processed as a decimal value.

Correct the number.

O

MACRO–11 encountered an op-code error, or the permissible nesting level for conditional assemblies was exceeded. Attempting to expand a macro that is unidentified after a .MCALL search also causes this error.

Check for a syntax error in the statement. Make sure that the instruction format for the op code is correct. Check the program logic to verify that conditionals are not nested more than 16 levels deep.

P

MACRO–11 encountered a phase error. This error occurs when the definition or the value of a label differs from one assembly pass to the next or when a local symbol is used more than once in a local symbol block.

Check the program logic.

Q

MACRO–11 found a statement with questionable syntax. For example, arguments may be missing, there may be too many arguments, or the instruction scan may not have been completed.

Check for a syntax error, and verify that a line feed or a form feed immediately follows a carriage return.

R

MACRO–11 found an error that involves a register. There may be an invalid reference to a register or an invalid use of a register. Attempting to redefine a standard register symbol without first issuing the .DSABL REG directive also causes this error.

Correct the program logic and the statement.

T

MACRO–11 detected a truncation error. A number that generates more than 16 bits in a word and an expression in a .BYTE directive (or trap instruction) that generates more than 8 significant bits causes this error.

Correct the statement.

U

MACRO–11 found an undefined symbol. The symbol is assigned a value of 0.

Define the symbol.

Z

MACRO–11 found an incompatible instruction. This is a warning that the instruction is not defined for all PDP–11 hardware configurations.

Refer to the appropriate processor handbook for a description of the instruction set to be used with the system.

?MACRO–F–Device full DEV:

The output volume does not have enough room for an output file specified in the command string.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?MACRO–F–File not found DEV:FILNAM.TYP

The input file in the command line is not on the specified device.

Correct any file specification errors in the command line and enter it again.

?MACRO–F–.INCLUDE directive file error

1. The file specified in the .INCLUDE statement either does not exist or is invalid.
2. The device specified in the command line is not available.
3. The .INCLUDE stacking depth exceeds five.

1. Check for a typing error in the command line. Use file specifications that are valid with the .INCLUDE directive.
2. Enter the command line again, specifying an available device.
3. Make sure that the .INCLUDE stacking depth does not exceed five.

?MACRO–F–Insufficient memory

MACRO does not have the minimum amount of memory (16K words) necessary to run.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory space.

?MACRO–F–Invalid command

The command line contains a syntax error or specifies more than six input files.

Correct and retype the command line.

?MACRO–F–Invalid device

The device specified in the command line is not on the system.

Either install the device or substitute another.

?MACRO–F–Invalid macro library

The library file either has been corrupted or was not produced by the RT–11 librarian, LIBR.

Use LIBR to generate a new copy of SYSMAC.SML.

?MACRO–F–Invalid option: /x

The specified option was not recognized by the program.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use only a valid listing control or a functional control (or CREF) option.

?MACRO–F–I/O error on DEV:FILNAM.TYP

A hardware error occurred during a read from or write to the specified file.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?MACRO–F–I/O error on workfile

MACRO failed to read, write, or open to its workfile, WRK.TMP, possibly because of a hard error condition. This error can occur when there is not enough contiguous disk space to accommodate the workfile.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

Use the SQUEEZE command or the DUP /S option to accommodate the workfile.

?MACRO–F–.LIBRARY directive file error

1. The file specified in the .LIBRARY statement either does not exist or is invalid.
   1. Check for a typing error in the command line. Use file specifications that are valid with the .LIBRARY directive.
2. The file specification in the .LIBRARY directive is for a non-random-access device.
   2. Make sure that the file specification used in the .LIBRARY directive is for a random-access device.
3. The device specified in the command line is not available.
   3. Enter the command line again, specifying an available device.
4. The .LIBRARY stacking depth exceeds the maximum depth allowed.
   4. Make sure that the .LIBRARY stacking depth does not exceed the maximum depth allowed.

?MACRO–F–Protected file already exists DEV:FILNAM.TYP

An attempt was made to create a file having the same name as an existing protected file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file.

?MACRO–F–Storage limit exceeded (64K)

MACRO's Virtual Symbol Table can store symbols and macros up to 64K in any combination. The program contains more than 64K of one or both of these elements.

Check the program logic for a condition that leads to excessive size, such as a macro expansion that recursively calls itself without a terminating condition. If necessary, reduce the requirements of the source program by segmenting it into separate modules, and assemble each separately.

?MACRO–W–I/O error on CREF file: CREF aborted

Either not enough space was available to perform the operation or an I/O error occurred while the CREF workfile was being written. CREF processing is terminated, but the assembly will continue.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information about increasing storage space.

9.0 Editor Messages

This section contains the messages displayed by the system EDIT program, the keypad editor program (KED), and the system single-line editor program. The messages are alphabetized according to the rules detailed in Section 1.1.

9.1 Edit Messages

This section lists the error messages displayed by the RT–11 system utility EDIT program. If you cannot determine the location of your error by reading the explanation for the message in this section, see the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a description of EDIT.

9.1.1 Special Information About EDIT Messages — See Section 1.2 for a description of the format of EDIT messages.

9.1.2 List of EDIT Messages

?EDIT–F–Command aborted

A command was prematurely terminated because CTRL/C was typed twice.

Examine the effect of the termination for any undesirable conditions and correct, if necessary.

?EDIT–F–Command buffer full; no command(s) executed

The command exceeded the space allowed for a command string in the command buffer.

Empty the save or the macro buffers, if possible, or write part of the text buffer to the output file. Retype the command and any subsequent lengthy commands as a series of smaller commands or shorter sequences.

?EDIT–F–Device full

Not enough disk space is available to accommodate a file of the size requested in the EW or the EB command or in the /ALLOCATE specification to the EDIT command.

Use the SQUEEZE command to compress the disk, if possible, or request a file of smaller size. See Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage and memory resources.

?EDIT–F–Directory full

No room exists in the volume directory for the output file name. This message occurs following an EB or an EW command or the input specification to the EDIT command.

Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?EDIT–F–End of input file

A READ, NEXT, or file search command was not executed because the end of the input file was reached.

Close the file by using EX or EF; reopen it if more editing remains to be done.

?EDIT–F–"<>" error; no command(s) executed

Iteration brackets are nested too deep, used incorrectly, or not matched.

Make sure that all brackets are properly matched and that the number of nested brackets does not exceed 20 levels.

?EDIT–F–File not found

An attempt was made to open a nonexistent file for editing.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the file name exists as entered in the command line, and try the operation again.

?EDIT–F–Input error

A hardware error occurred during a read operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?EDIT–F–Insufficient memory

An attempt was made to use the I, S, U, R, N, C, or E command with insufficient room for the appropriate buffer.

Delete unwanted buffers to create more room by using the 0U or 0M command (see the *RT–11 System User's Guide*), or write text to the output file.

?EDIT–F–Invalid argument; no command(s) executed

1. The argument specified is invalid for the command used.
2. A negative argument is specified where a positive one is expected.
3. The argument is outside the range +16,383 to –16,383.

Check the command format for proper argument usage and reenter the command correctly.

?EDIT–F–Invalid command; no command(s) executed

1. The editor does not recognize the command line specified.

   1. Check for a typing error in the command line. Check the format of any editing command that produces this error, and enter the command correctly.

2. ED was not the first command used to activate the display hardware.

   2. Recall the editor and type ED before entering any other editing commands. Remember to type the insert command (I) before inserting text.

?EDIT–F–Invalid device

An attempt was made to open a file on an invalid device or to use display hardware when none is available.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Verify that the device indicated is valid and that display hardware exists and is not already in use by another job.

?EDIT–F–Invalid file name

An invalid file name was specified in an EB, EW, or ER command, or as input to the EDIT command.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that the dev:filname.typ[n] specification does not exceed 19 characters and is in the proper format. Verify that an input file name exists as entered.

?EDIT–F–Invalid macro; no command(s) executed

1. Delimiters in an M command are used improperly.

   1. Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that the character used for the delimiters does not appear in the macro.

2. An attempt was made to enter an M or an EM command during execution of a macro.

   2. Try the command again, and wait until the current macro has finished executing before entering the M or EM command.

?EDIT–F–No file open for input

An R, N, F, or P command was issued, but no file had been opened for input.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use the ER command to open a file for input and then reenter the command.

?EDIT–F–No file open for output

An EX, EF, F, or W command was issued, but no file had been opened for output.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Use the EW command to open a file for output and then reenter the command.

?EDIT–F–Output error

A hardware error occurred during a write operation.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?EDIT–F–Output file full

No free space is left in the output file.

Close the file by using an EF command, or close the file and open a new file for output by using the EW command.

?EDIT–F–Protected file already exists

An attempt was made to edit a protected file or to create a protected file with the same name as an existing file.

Use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the existing file, or use a different name to create the new file.

?EDIT–F–Protected .BAK file exists

A protected .BAK file having the same name as the specified file has already been created in an edit backup operation.

Exit from EDIT, then use the monitor UNPROTECT command or the PIP /Z option to change the protection level of the backup file. Perform the edit backup operation again.

?EDIT–F–Search failed

The text string specified in a G, F, or P command was not found.

Check for a typing error in the command line. Make sure that the text string exists in the file as specified in the command line. If this error occurs following a Get command, the pointer is positioned at the end of the current text buffer and the command can be reentered. If the error follows a Find or a Position command, the end-of-the file is detected and the pointer is positioned at the beginning of an empty text buffer; close the file, reopen it, and then reenter the command.

?EDIT–F–System I/O error

A system operation, such as opening a file, failed because of an I/O error, most probably one involving a write-protected volume.

Check the procedures for recovery from hard error conditions listed in Section 2.0.

?EDIT–W–Command buffer almost full

The command entered is within 10 characters of exceeding the space available in the command buffer.

Complete the command, using fewer than 10 characters, if possible. Otherwise, press the ESCAPE key twice to execute that portion of the command line already completed, and then enter the remainder as a second command.

?EDIT–W–Superseding existing file

An EW or an EB command was issued for an already existing file name. If the new file is closed, the old one will be deleted.

To avoid replacing the file, terminate the edit with CTRL/C, followed by two ESCAPEs. Then use the monitor REENTER command.

9.2 KED Messages

This section lists the error messages that the keypad editor can display. If you cannot find the error by reading this section, refer to the *Keypad Editor User's Guide*.

9.2.1 Special Information About KED Messages — The keypad editor has three groups of error messages:

1. Command-level messages
2. HELP function messages
3. Prompts and informative messages

The command-level messages are listed first, and they appear in the format described in Section 1.2. The HELP function messages, which appear in the center of the bottom screen line of your video terminal, are then listed, followed by the list of prompts and informative messages.

9.2.2 List of KED Messages

?KED–F–Bad call to .VVV.V

The keypad editor may have malfunctioned.

Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?KED–F–Illegal command line

?KED–F–Illegal file specification

The keypad editor may have malfunctioned.

Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?KED–F–Insufficient memory

The keypad editor may have malfunctioned, or it cannot run because too little memory is available. (The keypad editor requires approximately 16K words.)

Switch to a system that provides more memory resources or to a smaller RT–11 monitor. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?KED–F–I/O or device error — Continue (Y,N) ?

The keypad editor detected an I/O or a device error. Situations that can cause this message are:

- A device being used is switched off line.
- An output device being used is write-locked.
- A volume being used has a bad block.

Before typing a response, check that the device is on line; if it is an output device, check that it is write-enabled. To make the keypad editor try the same function or command again, type Y and press the RETURN key. If the command or function works, continue editing. If the command or function does not work, or if any character other than Y was typed, the keypad editor quits without saving any of the editing work and returns to the monitor.

?KED–F–I/O error while trimming output

The keypad editor may have malfunctioned.

Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?KED–F–Output file shorter than input file

The space available for the output file is smaller than the input file.

Use the SQUEEZE command to consolidate free space on the output volume or use a different volume. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase storage space.

?KED–F–RDBKW — No space to read into

?KED–F–RDFWD — No space to read

?KED–F–RDFWD — Pointer corrupt

?KED–F–SETUP — Allocation error

?KED–F–SPCFRE — Logic error, character count wrong

The keypad editor may have malfunctioned.

Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?KED–F–Temporary file shorter than input file

The number of blocks specified with the /BL option is less than the size of the input file that was specified.

Enter the command line again with a temporary file size that is greater than the input file size.

?KED–F–TTY??? Logic error

The keypad editor may have malfunctioned.

Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?KED–F–Unable to access input device

The keypad editor could not access the auxiliary device for one of the following reasons:

- The device is invalid.
- The device is not ready.
- The device is not installed.
- The volume has too many bad blocks.
- No room is available for the device handler.

Check the device abbreviation. If it is correct, make sure that the device is on line. Use the SHOW/DEVICES command to see which devices your system includes, and use the INSTALL command to install the device you need, if necessary. If the message persists, use the DIRECTORY/BADBLOCKS command to check the volume being used for bad blocks; if many bad blocks are on the volume, use another copy. If the handler for the device to be used cannot be installed, switch to a system that provides more memory resources or to a smaller RT–11 monitor. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources. If the error still persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?KED–F–Unable to access output device

The keypad editor probably could not load the output device handler.

If the device name is correct, make sure that the system volume contains the device handler. If the message occurs again, check the device abbreviation. If it is correct, make sure that the device is on line. Use the SHOW/DEVICES command to see which devices your system includes, and use the INSTALL command to install the device you need, if necessary. If the error persists, use

the DIRECTORY/BADBLOCKS command to check the volume being used for bad blocks; if many bad blocks are on the volume, use another copy. If the handler for the device to be used cannot be installed switch to a system that provides more memory resources or to a smaller RT–11 monitor. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources. If the error still persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?KED–F–Unable to attach terminal

The keypad editor cannot attach the terminal and therefore cannot proceed.

Check with your system manager.

?KED–F–Unable to create output file

?KED–F–Unable to edit input file

The input file specified is too long to be handled by the keypad editor. With the keypad editor, a file that is larger than 16383(decimal) blocks cannot be edited.

Find another way to edit the file. If necessary, consult an experienced user about splitting the file into separate parts that are small enough for the keypad editor.

?KED–F–Unable to open input file

The keypad editor could not open the input file for one of the following reasons:

- The volume does not contain the file.
- The volume has not been initialized.
- The input device is not on line.

Check the file specification. If it is correct, make sure that the correct volume is installed and that the input device is on line.

?KED–F–Unable to open output file

The keypad editor could not open the output file for one of the following reasons:

- The device is not ready or is write-locked.
- The volume is not initialized.
- The volume does not have sufficient free space for the output file.
- The output file exists and is protected.

Make sure that the output volume is properly installed and initialized. If the volume is too full, use another volume. To edit a protected file, use a different output file specification.

?KED–F–Unable to trim output file

?KED–F–WRBKW — Bad block number

?KED–F–WRBKW — Block overrun

?KED–F–WRBKW — Plygnd not empty

?KED–F–WRFWD — Bad block number

?KED–F–WRFWD — Block overrun

?KED–F–WRFWD — Not enough data

The keypad editor may have malfunctioned.

Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

?KED–F–Wrong version of RT–11

An attempt was made to run an RT–11 Version 5 utility (KED) on a previous version of RT–11.

Do not run RT–11 Version 5 utilities under earlier RT–11 versions.

?KED–W–Input file contains records that will be truncated — Continue (Y,N)?

The largest variable length record in the input file is larger than the space that the keypad editor has available to read records. Records larger than that space will be truncated when read, and the truncated data will be lost.

To have the keypad editor continue processing, type Y and press the RETURN key. To stop the keypad editor, type N and press the RETURN key.

?KED–W–Input file not properly closed — Continue (Y,N)?

The keypad editor found conflicting information about the input file that was specified.

To have the keypad editor continue, type Y and press the RETURN key. The keypad editor will try to read the file, but the file may contain invalid data or no data. If data at the end of the file appears to have been deleted because the end-of-file symbol appears earlier than expected, the file may contain a record that is too long for one of the keypad editor's buffers.

To stop the keypad editor, type N and press the RETURN key.

?KED–W–Only MMMMMM blocks available for insertions — Continue (Y,N) ?

Free space on the output volume is less than 10 blocks larger than the input file. The keypad editor reports (in decimal) the number of blocks available.

To continue the editing session, type Y and press the RETURN key. The keypad editor will signal when the file becomes as large as possible. To cancel the editing session and return to the command level prompt (*), type any other answer. Use the SQUEEZE command to consolidate free space on the output volume, or specify an output volume that has more free space.

?KED–W–Output file exists — Continue (Y,N) ?

The output file name specified is the same as an existing file on the output volume.

To delete the existing file and create a new one with the same name, type Y and press the RETURN key. To preserve the existing file and return to the system or keypad editor prompt, type any other answer.

?KED–W–Output files purged

The keypad editor displays this message when the QUIT command is used. If an auxiliary output file is open when the command is typed, the keypad editor does not save the file. If a file is being edited or created, the keypad editor does not save any of the editing work.

This message is informational.

?KED–W–Unable to rename input file to BAK file type

The original input file was not saved with the .BAK file type. However, the keypad editor attempted to save the output file.

This message is informational. If another copy of the original file is not available, it cannot be recovered.

ADJUST illegal in inspect mode

The TABS ADJUST command is invalid when a file is inspected.

Use another command or function.

Advance char finds end of file

The CHAR function or the rightarrow function moved the cursor to the bottom of the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Advance line finds end of file

The BLINE function moved the cursor to the end of the file. With line count definitions, the PAGE and SECTION functions can also cause this message.

Use another function.

Advance word finds end of file

The WORD function moved the cursor to the bottom of the file, or the DELWORD function deleted the last character in the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Argument error to INCLUDE or SKIP

The keypad editor did not complete an INCLUDE or a SKIP command because a negative line or a page count was specified.

Use any valid function or command.

Argument error to WRITE

The keypad editor did not complete a WRITE command because a negative line or a page count was specified.

Use any valid function or command.

Arrow command finds extremity of file

The uparrow function moved the cursor to the top of the file, or the downarrow function moved the cursor to the bottom of the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Auxiliary input file contains records that will be truncated

The keypad editor loads this message for information purposes when the answer NO is given to the message Auxiliary input file contains records that will be truncated — Continue (Y,N)?.

Use any valid function or command.

Auxiliary input file contains records that will be truncated — Continue (Y,N)?

The largest record in the auxiliary input file specified is larger than the keypad editor can read.

To have the keypad editor continue, type Y and press the RETURN key. The overlong record will be truncated when the keypad editor reads it, and the truncated data will be lost. To stop the keypad editor, type N and press the RETURN key.

Auxiliary input file not open

The keypad editor did not complete an INCLUDE command because no auxiliary input file is open. The keypad editor closes an auxiliary input file when an INCLUDE or a SKIP command has processed the entire file.

To open an auxiliary input file, use the OPEN INPUT command. Otherwise, use any valid function or command.

Auxiliary input illegal during inspect

While a file was being inspected, an attempt was made to complete functions and commands that would modify the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Auxiliary output file exists

The keypad editor loads this message for information purposes when the answer NO is given to the message Auxiliary output file exists — Replace (Y,N)?.

Use any valid function or command.

Auxiliary output file exists — Replace (Y,N)?

The auxiliary output file name specified is the same as an existing file on the output volume.

To delete the existing file and create a new one with the same name, type Y and press the RETURN key. To preserve the existing file, type any other answer.

Auxiliary output file full

No more space remains in the auxiliary output file.

Use the CLOSE command to close the auxiliary output file. Open another file for auxiliary output and merge the files later in a separate editing session or with the RT-11 COPY command.

Auxiliary output file not open

The keypad editor did not complete a WRITE command because no auxiliary output file is open. The CLOSE and the EXIT commands close an auxiliary output file. The PURGE and the QUIT commands discard an auxiliary output file, if one is open.

To open an auxiliary output file, use the OPEN OUTPUT command. Otherwise, use any valid function or command.

Backup char finds beginning of file

The CHAR function or the leftarrow function moved the cursor to the top of the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Backup line finds beginning of file

The BLINE function has moved the cursor to the top of the file. With line count definitions, the PAGE and the SECTION functions can also cause this message.

Use any valid function or command.

Backup word finds beginning of file

The WORD function or the LINEFEED function moved the cursor to the top of the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Bounded search reached bound

The SET SEARCH BOUNDED command was used to limit searches to one page. Then a FIND or a FINDNEXT function moved the cursor to the top or the bottom of a page without finding a string that matches the model specified.

Use any valid function or command.

CHNGCASE finds end of file

In the ADVANCE directional mode, the CHNGCASE function changed the case of the last character in the file.

Use any valid function or command.

CHNGCASE is illegal during inspect

While a file was being inspected, an attempt was made to complete functions and commands that would modify the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Command canceled

The keypad editor loads this message when CTRL/Z or CTRL/C is typed to cancel a keypad editor command and the `Command:` prompt.

Use any valid function or command.

CTRL/C entered to stop operation

The keypad editor loads this message when CTRL/C CTRL/C is typed to cancel the command or function that the keypad editor is processing. The keypad editor repaints the terminal screen and shows where the cursor moved. If commands or functions are typed while the keypad editor is displaying the `WORKING...` message, the keypad editor ignores them.

Use any valid function or command.

CTRL/C or CTRL/Z ignored — use QUIT

While working with a file, the keypad editor ignores the CTRL/Z and CTRL/C combinations.

To insert CTRL/Z or CTRL/C in a file, use the SPECINS function. To cancel a keypad editor session without saving any open output files, use the QUIT command.

CTRL/U finds beginning of file

The CTRL/U function deleted the first character in the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Cursor not at target

With no existing select range, the keypad editor could not complete a CUT, APPEND, PASTE, or SUBSTITUTE function because the cursor is not at a valid search target.

Use any valid function or command.

DELCHAR finds end of file

The DELCHAR function deleted the last character in the file.

Use any valid function or command.

DELEOL finds end of file

The DELEOL function deleted the last character in the file.

Use any valid function or command.

DELETE finds beginning of file

The DELETE function deleted the first character in the file.

Use any valid function or command.

DELLINE finds end of file

The DELLINE function deleted the last character in the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Empty select range specified to CHNGCASE

After using the SELECT function, the CHNGCASE function was used before a select range was built.

To change the case of several letters, build a select range that includes them, and then use the CHNGCASE function.

End of file reached on auxiliary input file

A SKIP or an INCLUDE command finished reading to the bottom of an auxiliary input file, and the keypad editor closed the file.

Use any valid function or command.

EOL finds beginning of file

The EOL function moved the cursor to the top of the file.

Use any valid function or command.

EOL finds end of file

The EOL function moved the cursor to the bottom of the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Erasures are illegal during inspect

While a file was being inspected, an attempt was made to complete functions and commands that would modify the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Error reading auxiliary input file

The keypad editor could not read the auxiliary input device. The problem is not due to reaching the end of the file.

If the file name is correct, make sure that the device is on line and that it contains the proper volume. Use another device if the device is faulty.

Error writing auxiliary output file

The keypad editor may have detected a bad block or a faulty device.

Make sure that the device is on line, write-enabled, and properly formatted. Try using another auxiliary output device or volume. Use the RT–11 DIRECTORY/BADBLOCKS command to check for bad blocks.

EXIT stopped by CTRL/C

The keypad editor loads this message when CTRL/C is used to cancel the EXIT command. The results are unpredictable because they depend on several variable factors, such as the output file size, the speed of the hardware components, and when CTRL/C is typed during the exit process.

If CTRL/C CTRL/C is typed too late to cancel the exit process, the keypad editor displays the command-level prompt again. In this case, the output files originally specified have been saved. If automatic backup of input files was also specified, they have also been renamed. If CTRL/C CTRL/C cancels the exit process, the keypad editor repaints the terminal screen with the part of the file that contains the cursor. In this case, continue editing by using any valid function or command.

File full during FILL

The keypad editor could not complete the FILL command or function because the output file or temporary file is full.

Exit and start a new session, delete and make room for insertions, or use an auxiliary output file.

File full during INCLUDE

The keypad editor could not complete the INCLUDE command because the output file is not large enough for the material to be copied. The cursor is to the right of the last character the keypad editor copied from the auxiliary input file.

If the file is full, exit and start a new session, delete and make room for insertions, or use an auxiliary output file. The CLOSE or QUIT commands or any functions or commands that delete material from the file can also be used.

FILL illegal during inspect

The FILL command or function is invalid while inspecting a file.

Use another function or command.

I/O error closing auxiliary output file

The keypad editor could not write to the auxiliary output file during a close operation. The keypad editor may have detected a bad block.

Try using another auxiliary output volume. Use the RT–11 DIRECTORY/BADBLOCKS command to check for bad blocks.

Illegal command

The keypad editor could not recognize the command typed.

Use any valid function or command.

Illegal definition of PAGE or SECTION

The keypad editor could not process a SET ENTITY PAGE or SET ENTITY SECTION command for one of the following reasons:

- The string marker was not enclosed in matching single or double quotes.
- The string marker was enclosed in invalid delimiters.
- In a line count definition, a value greater than 0 was not specified.

Use any valid function or command.

Illegal file specification

The file specification in an OPEN INPUT or an OPEN OUTPUT command was not a valid file specification.

Use any valid function or command.

Illegal function

The keypad editor could not recognize the function specified and could not directly insert the characters typed. The most common cause is pressing the ESCAPE key and then almost any other key on the keyboard or the keypad.

To insert an ESCAPE character or another character that cannot be inserted directly, use the SPECINS function. Any valid function or command can also be used.

Illegal right column for wrap

A right margin specified in the SET WRAP command is greater than 256.

Enter the command again, or use another function or command.

Illegal tab indent value

An indentation value specified in the SET TABS command is 0 or less.

Enter the command again, or use another function or command.

Illegal terminating key

The keypad editor could not complete a FIND function for one of the following reasons:

- The model included an invalid character.
- The model was not terminated with the ADVANCE or the BACKUP function.

Use any valid function or command.

Illegal terminating key to command prompt

The keypad editor could not process a command for one of the following reasons:

Use any valid function or command.

- An invalid character was included in the command.
- The command was not terminated with the ENTER function.

Illegal to insert null

The NULL character (ASCII code 0) was specified with the SPECINS function. The keypad editor does not allow insertion of nulls in any file.

Use any valid command or function.

INCLUDE and SKIP illegal during inspect

While a file was being inspected, an attempt was made to complete functions and commands that would modify the file.

Use any valid function or command.

INCLUDE finds end of auxiliary input file

The last INCLUDE command copied the last character of the auxiliary input file to the main file. The keypad editor closed the auxiliary input file.

Use another function or command.

Insert failure in local

The processing of a LOCAL command was stopped by CTRL/C, or the keypad editor could not finish processing for some other reason.

Insert finds file full

The keypad editor could not insert the character typed because the output file is not large enough.

If the file is full, exit and start a new session, delete and make room for insertions, or use an auxiliary output file. The CLOSE or the QUIT command or any functions or commands that delete material from the file can also be used.

Insert is illegal during inspect

While a file was being inspected, an attempt was made to complete functions and commands that would modify the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Invalid parameter to ADJUST

In the TABS ADJUST command, an adjustment outside the range of –50 to +50 was specified.

Enter the command again, or use another command or function.

Invalid parameter to LOCAL

In the LOCAL command, a starting value or increment of 0 or greater than 32767 was specified.

Enter the command again, or use another command or function.

Learn buffer filled

The functions and commands used after the LEARN command require too many bytes for the learn buffer. The keypad editor immediately stops storing the macro and deletes the contents of the learn buffer.

Make sure that unnecessary ADVANCE or BACKUP functions are not being used in the macro. Use abbreviations for commands within the macro, and use the shortest possible search models within the model.

LOCAL illegal during inspect

The LOCAL command was entered while a file was being inspected.

Use another command or function.

Local symbol definition too long

In processing a LOCAL command, the keypad editor detected a local symbol that is more than six digits long.

Make sure that the local symbol is correct.

Logic error in ADJUST
Logic error in CHNGCASE
Logic error in CUT
Logic error in FILL
Logic error in PASTE
Logic error in SUBSTITUTE
Logic error in undelete
Logic error in undelete setup
Logic error in WRITE SELECT

The keypad editor may have malfunctioned.

Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

Move failure in local

The processing of a LOCAL command was stopped by pressing CTRL/C, or the keypad editor could not finish processing the command for some other reason.

Move PAGE or SECTION finds extremity of file

A PAGE or a SECTION function moved the cursor to the top or the bottom of the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Move to bottom when at bottom

The BOTTOM function is not valid when the cursor is at the bottom of the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Move to top when at top

The TOP function is not valid when the cursor is at the top of the file.

Use any valid function or command.

No macro to execute

The macro buffer is empty either because the LEARN command was not used to store a macro or because the last macro attempted to be stored failed while it was being defined.

Use the LEARN command to store the macro that you want to use.

No model defined

The keypad editor could not process the FINDNEXT, REPLACE, or SUBSTITUTE function because a search model was not specified.

To search for a string, use the FIND function, type a model of the string the keypad editor is to search for, and then specify the direction of search with the ADVANCE or the BACKUP function. Any other valid function or command can also be used.

No select range defined

An attempt was made to use the REPLACE, APPEND, or CUT function without previously defining a select range and locating the cursor at a search target.

Use any valid function or command.

No select range define for FILL

No characters were in a select range, or a select range was not being built when the FILL function or command was used.

Before using the FILL command or function, build a select range that contains the segment of the file that is to be reformatted.

No select range for ADJUST

A select range is not being built, or no characters are in the select range that is being built.

Before using the TABS ADJUST command, build a select range that includes the segment of the file that is to be adjusted.

No select range for WRITE SELECT

The SELECT function was used and then the WRITE SELECT command was entered. However, no characters are in the select range that is being built.

Build a select range that includes the material that is to be copied to the auxiliary output file, and then enter the WRITE SELECT command.

Not enough file space to do PASTE

The keypad editor could not complete the PASTE function because the output file is not large enough for the material that is in the paste buffer. The cursor is located to the right of the last character the keypad editor copied from the paste buffer.

Exit and start a new session, delete and make room for insertions, or use an auxiliary output file. The EXIT or the QUIT command or any functions or commands that delete material from the file can also be used. If the EXIT or the QUIT command is used, the keypad editor preserves the material in the paste buffer for the next session until the keypad editor is completely stopped and returns to the system level.

Not enough space to undelete

The keypad editor could not complete an UNDELLINE, UNDELWORD, or UNDELCHAR function because the output file is not large enough for the added material. The cursor is located to the right of the last character the keypad editor copied.

Exit and start a new session, delete and make room for insertions, or use an auxiliary output file.

Nothing to undelete

The keypad editor could not process an UNDELLINE, UNDELWORD, or UNDELCHAR function because the corresponding line, word, or character buffer is empty.

Use any valid function or command.

OPENLINE finds file full

The keypad editor could not process the OPENLINE function because the output file is too small for a Carriage-Return/Linefeed pair.

Exit and start a new session, delete and make room for insertions, or use an auxiliary output file.

OPENLINE illegal during inspect

While a file was being inspected, an attempt was made to complete functions and commands that would modify the file.

Use any valid function or command.

PASTE is illegal during inspect

While a file was being inspected, an attempt was made to complete functions and commands that would modify the file.

Use any valid function or command.

REPLACE is illegal during inspect

While a file was being inspected, an attempt was made to complete functions and commands that would modify the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Search canceled

The keypad editor loads this message when CTRL/C or CTRL/Z is typed to cancel the FIND function and `Model:` prompt.

Use any valid function or command.

Select range too large to CUT

The keypad editor cannot complete a CUT or an APPEND function because the paste buffer is too small for all of the material you want to store in the buffer.

Either process the selection as smaller select ranges or use auxiliary files for the same purpose as the CUT, APPEND, and PASTE functions. For example, write the selection temporarily to an auxiliary output file and close it, delete the selection, move the cursor to where you want the selection to be, and copy the material from the temporary file as auxiliary input file. Any other valid function or command can also be used.

TAB Indent value wrong for align

With the A function, the column number of the cursor's position is not evenly divisible by the current setting for the indentation.

Make sure that the cursor's position and the indent setting are both correct. To align the structured tab feature, use the A function again.

Tabs not enabled for ADJUST

The TABS ADJUST command was used before the SET TABS command was used.

Enable structured tabs with the SET TABS command before using the TABS ADJUST command.

Target not found

A FIND or a FINDNEXT function moved the cursor to the top or the bottom of the file without finding a string that matches the model specified.

Use any valid function or command.

Too many arguments for command

The keypad editor did not recognize a command because extra characters were added on the command line after the last valid word or argument in the command.

Use any valid function or command.

Unable to access auxiliary device

The keypad editor could not access the auxiliary device for one of the following reasons:

- The device is invalid.
- The device is not ready.
- The device is not installed.
- The volume has too many bad blocks.
- No room is available for the device handler.

Check the device abbreviation. If it is correct, make sure that the device is on line. Use the SHOW/DEVICES command to see which devices your system includes, and use the INSTALL command to install the device you need, if necessary. If the message persists, use the DIRECTORY/BADBLOCKS command to check the volume being used for bad blocks; if many bad blocks are on the volume, use another copy. If the handler for the device to be used cannot be installed, switch to a system that provides more memory resources or to a smaller RT–11 monitor. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources. If the error still persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

Unable to close auxiliary file

The keypad editor could not close the auxiliary output file. The output device may have caused the problem, and the keypad editor may have malfunctioned.

Make sure that the output device is on line. Check the device abbreviation. If it is correct, make sure that the device is on line. Use the SHOW/DEVICES command to see which devices your system includes, and use the INSTALL command to install the device you need, if necessary. If the message persists,

use the DIRECTORY/BADBLOCKS command to check the volume being used for bad blocks; if many bad blocks are on the volume, use another copy. If the handler for the device to be used cannot be installed, switch to a system that provides more memory resources or to a smaller RT–11 monitor. Refer to Section 3.0 for information on how to increase memory resources. If the error still persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

Unable to delete local symbol marker

Unable to delete target

Unable to insert tab

The keypad editor may have malfunctioned.

Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

Unable to open auxiliary input file

The keypad editor could not open the auxiliary input file for one of the following reasons:

- The volume does not contain the file.
- The volume is not initialized.
- The device is not ready.

Check the file specification. If it is correct, make sure that the correct volume is installed and that the auxiliary input device is on line.

Unable to open auxiliary output file

The keypad editor could not open the auxiliary output file for one of the following reasons:

- The volume is not initialized.
- The device is not ready.
- The device is write-locked.

Make sure that the auxiliary output volume has been initialized. Also make sure that the auxiliary input device is on line and is write-enabled.

Unable to replace symbol

The keypad editor may have malfunctioned.

Try the operation again. If the error persists, submit an SPR to DIGITAL; include with the SPR a program listing and a machine-readable source program, if possible.

Undelete buffer full

The keypad editor could not finish processing a DELLINE or a DELWORD function for one of the following reasons:

- DELLINE would have deleted more than 132 characters, the capacity of the line buffer.
- DELWORD would have deleted more than 80 characters, the capacity of the word buffer.

To delete strings larger than the line and word buffers can hold, use repeated DELLINE or DELWORD functions and ignore the error signal, or use the paste buffer or auxiliary files. Any other valid function or command can also be used.

Undeletes are illegal during inspect

While a file was being inspected, an attempt was made to complete functions and commands that would modify the file.

Use any valid function or command.

Valid start of LSB not found

No global symbol or .ENABL LSB directive exists between the cursor's position and the preceding Formfeed character or the top of the file.

Verify that the cursor is located in the first page of an LSB before using the LOCAL command.

WRITE finds end of file

The last WRITE command copied the last character of the main file to the auxiliary output file.

Use any valid command or function.

Command:

The keypad editor displays this prompt after the COMMAND function is used.

Type a keypad editor command and terminate the command with the ENTER function.

Model:

The keypad editor displays this prompt after the FIND function is used.

Type the string that the keypad editor is to search for and then specify the direction of search with the ADVANCE or the BACKUP function. Models from 1 to 46 characters long can be specified.

Repeat:

The keypad editor displays this message when the GOLD key is pressed. The message appears when the sequence to repeat a function is used and when the SPECINS function is used to insert a character that cannot be inserted directly.

This message is primarily informational. It is also a warning that the special effects of repeated functions and the SPECINS function are enabled.

WORKING. . .

When a process takes longer than normal, the keypad editor flashes this message at the top of the terminal screen until the process is complete. Several interrelated factors, such as the length of the file edited, the devices used, and the functions used, determine when the WORKING. . . message appears.

This message is informational.

9.3 Single-Line Editor Messages

This section lists the messages that can be displayed by the RT–11 system single-line editor. The single-line editor error messages appear in the center of the bottom screen line of your video terminal. If you cannot determine the location of your error by reading the explanation for the message in this section, see the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for a description of the single-line editor.

At left margin now

An attempt was made to move or delete to the left when the cursor is at the left margin.

Enter a command that moves or deletes to the right.

At right margin now

An attempt was made to move or delete to the right when the cursor is at the right margin.

Enter a command that moves or deletes to the left.

Invalid control character

The control character typed is invalid when the single-line editor is used.

Use only the control characters that are valid for the single-line editor. Refer to the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for valid control characters.

Invalid key

The key used is invalid when the single-line editor is used.

Use only the keys that are valid for the single-line editor. Refer to the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for valid keys.

No previous line

The uparrow (↑) key was used to get the previous line when no previous line exists.

Use any valid function or command.

No room to insert

Not enough room is available to insert text on the line the cursor is on.

Either delete text from the line and then insert the new text, or advance to the next line.

Nothing to undelete

An attempt was made to undelete text when no text had been deleted.

Use any valid function or command.

Unsupported command

The command entered is not supported under the single-line editor.

Use only the commands that are supported. Refer to the *RT–11 System User's Guide* for the supported commands.

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Message Manual
AD–5284D–T1

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