

NetWare®

System Messages

NOVELL
System Messages

NetWare®



An abstract graphic consisting of several thick, black, geometric shapes. At the top, there are three horizontal bars of varying lengths. Below these, there are several triangular shapes of varying sizes and orientations, some pointing downwards and some pointing upwards, creating a sense of movement and depth. The shapes are solid black and set against a white background.

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Manual Revision 1.00
For NetWare Version 2.1 Command Line Utilities and
NetWare Version 2.0a Operating System and Shell
Novell Part # 100-000372-001

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

This manual documents system and error messages generated by NetWare v2.1 command line utilities. It also documents system and error messages generated by the NetWare v2.0a operating system and shell software. Because of the similarities between messages generated by NetWare v2.1 and NetWare v2.0a, you can refer to this manual for approximately 90% of NetWare v2.1 operating system and shell messages. (The remainder of NetWare v2.1 error messages will be documented in an upgrade supplement which you may purchase for a nominal charge when it becomes available.)

This manual should be used as a reference manual rather than a diagnostics or troubleshooting guide. It suggests possible causes for the errors and then explains the steps you should take to correct the errors.

This manual is written for experienced and novice NetWare users; however, we recommend that only experienced NetWare users attempt to remedy errors. If you are not an experienced NetWare user, refer the problem to your network supervisor.

If you are a network supervisor, you should be thoroughly familiar with the *NetWare Getting Started: Supervisor's Guide* and the *NetWare Console Reference* manual. If you are an inexperienced NetWare user, you should become thoroughly familiar with the *NetWare Getting Started: User's Guide*. You should also understand the basic concepts in the *NetWare Command Line Utilities* and the *NetWare Menu Utilities* manuals.

This manual contains three types of messages:

- Error messages, which indicate conditions in the software or hardware that prohibit further processing
- Warning messages, which indicate that processing can continue but that certain courses of action should be taken in order to prevent errors from occurring in the future
- Status messages, which merely inform users about the current status of system software or hardware

NOTE:

Some error messages may be generated by DOS (or other workstation operating systems) or by application programs running on your network. If you receive a message that is not listed in this manual, refer to Appendix A of your DOS manual or to the manual documenting error messages for the application you are using.

This manual is divided into two main sections:

- The program modules, which divide the error messages according to which program generated the error message (shell and operating system, command line utilities, or tape backup and restore)
- The alphabetical list, which is an index of all the error messages in the manual

If you know which program caused the error, you can refer directly to the program module. If you do not know which program generated the error, you will need to refer to the alphabetical list. This list will refer you to the correct program.

The pages in each program module are numbered separately and page numbers are assigned an identifying prefix. *O/S* refers to the shell and operating system module, *CLU* to the command line utilities module, and *B/R* to the tape backup and restore module.

The error messages are alphabetized only by the alphabetic characters in the message. All other characters (numbers, punctuation marks, and brackets) are ignored. For example, the three messages below would appear in the order shown.

- *** WARNING *** ACTIVE FILES OPEN. HALT NETWORK?
- WARNING -- CANNOT CREATE MESSAGE FILE!!!
- *** WARNING *** DISK READ ERROR. CANCEL MOUNT!

Each message in the program modules contains three sections:

- The actual message that you see on your file server console or workstation monitor
- An explanation of the message and the reason for the occurrence of the message
- A recommended course of action to solve the problem that caused the message to occur (most status messages do not require any action)

NOTE:

This manual makes reference to various NetWare v2.0a operating system utilities, such as INSTALL, PREPARE, COMPSURF, and DISKSET. NetWare v2.1 includes these programs in the NETGEN program.

This manual also refers to the VREPAIR (Volume REPAIR) utility. You can use the VREPAIR utility to repair minor disk problems without destroying data on your disk. If you are running NetWare v2.1 or above, you already have the VREPAIR utility. If you are running a version of NetWare earlier than v2.1, you can obtain the VREPAIR utility from the NETWIRE on-line bulletin board on COMPUSERV or by writing to Novell. Do not use the outdated VOLFIX utility.

NETWARE V2.1 COMMAND LINE UTILITIES

AAA

Access denied

Explanation:

This message indicates that you entered your username, password, or both incorrectly or that you tried to log in to a file server on which you are not defined as a user.

Action:

Try to log in again and make sure you type your username and password correctly. Make sure you are logging in to a file server on which you are defined as a user or as a member of a user group. You can log in to most file servers as GUEST since user GUEST seldom requires a password.

Access to server <servername> denied.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you entered your username, password, or both incorrectly or that you tried to log in to a file server on which you are not defined as a user.

On multiserver networks, this message may mean that you are not a user on the file server to which the NetWare shell connected you.

Action:

Try to log in again and make sure you type your username and password correctly. Make sure you are logging in to a file server on which you are defined as a user or as a member of a user group. You can log in to most file servers as GUEST since user GUEST seldom requires a password.

An unknown flag <flag> was encountered.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a flag (option) in your command that is not a valid flag for the particular command you are using or you mistyped the flag.

Action:

Make sure you type the flag (option) correctly in your command.

An unknown queue error occurred.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server encountered a condition that the NPRINT program has not accounted for. This is not necessarily a fatal error.

Action:

Wait a few minutes and try the command again.

Attempt to nest include files more than 12 deep. Last include file opened is <filename>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you have an INCLUDE command in your login script that has files nested more than 12 levels deep. You can nest no more than 12 files with the INCLUDE command. The name of the last include file executed is <filename>.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script and correct the problem. You will have to eliminate some of the files in your include-file chain. You may be able to combine the contents of one or more include files.

Attempting to attach to server <servername> during an unauthorized time period.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the network supervisor of file server <servername> has set specific time periods when you can or cannot use the file server. You cannot use the file server until the next authorized time period.

Action:

Ask your network supervisor for a list of authorized time periods when you can use the file server.

Attempting to login after account balance has dropped below the minimum.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your account balance has expired. You will not be allowed to log in to your account until your account balance has been brought up to date.

Action:

See the network supervisor to reconcile your user account.

Attempting to login during an unauthorized time period.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the network supervisor has set specific time periods when you can or cannot use the file server. You cannot use the file server until the next authorized time period.

Action:

Ask the network supervisor for a list of authorized time periods when you can use the file server.

Attempting to login from an unapproved station.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to access an account from an unauthorized workstation. A network supervisor can choose to restrict an account to one or more particular workstations from which users can access the account.

Action:

Use only authorized workstations to access the account.

Attempting to login to account without accounting balance.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to log in to a file server set up for accounting services, but your account does not have a current minimum balance. The minimum balance is the lowest balance your account can reach before your system services are cut off.

Action:

The network supervisor will have to establish a minimum balance for your account before you can log in to the file server.

Attempting to login to an account that has expired or has been disabled by the supervisor.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to log in to your account, but either your password has expired or the network supervisor has disabled your account.

The network supervisor can limit your account to a specific period of time, after which the account will expire and will no longer be accessible. Also, the network supervisor can choose to disable your account for any reason. (The operating system will automatically disable your account if it detects an intruder trying to access to your account.)

The supervisor can also limit the number of failed login attempts to your account. In other words, if the maximum number of failed login attempts for your account is three and you type your password incorrectly during four consecutive login attempts, the system will consider you an intruder and will disable your account.

Action:

In either case, the network supervisor will have to enable your account before you can access the account again.

Attempting to simultaneously login on too many work stations.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to log in to a file server, but you could not gain access because you are already logged in to the file server from the maximum allowable number of workstations.

This message may occur for either of the following reasons:

- The network supervisor can choose to limit the maximum number of workstations from which you can log in to your account. In this case, you have used the maximum number of workstations from which you can log in to your account. You will have to log out from a workstation before you can log in from another workstation.
- The network supervisor can choose to limit the number of users who can be concurrently logged in to any particular user account. For example, the supervisor can limit the GUEST account to a maximum of five concurrent connects. In this case, you tried to log in to a user account, but the account was currently being used by the maximum allowable number of users. You will have to wait for a user to log out from this account before you can log in.

Action:

In either case, the account to which you are trying to log in is already being accessed by the maximum number of workstations or users. A user at a workstation will have to log out from the account before you can log in.

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CCC
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Can not copy file to itself.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to copy file to a directory that is the same directory from which you tried to copy the file. In other words, you used the same directory for the source and destination directories in your command.

Action:

If you are copying the file from one directory to another, specify a destination directory that is different than the source directory. If you are making a second copy of a file in the same directory, use a different name for the destination file.

Can not copy files to themselves.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to copy file(s) to a directory that is the same directory from which you tried to copy the file(s). In other words, you used the same directory for the source and destination directories in your command.

Action:

If you are copying the file from one directory to another, specify a destination directory that is different than the source directory. If you are making a second copy of a file in the same directory, use a different name for the destination file.

Can not get the information about the specified form.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the form definition that you specified in your command does not exist, or that you mistyped the name of the form. Before you can use a form, the network supervisor must first define the form using the PRINTDEF utility.

Action:

Ask the network supervisor which forms are defined on your file server. Make sure you type the name of the form correctly.

Can not get the server number.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a memory error in your workstation destroyed the shell's drive table. The drive table keeps track of which drives are mapped to which file server directories.

Action:

Save your work, and reboot your workstation. If the error persists, turn off your workstation, wait approximately 15 seconds, turn it on, and log in again.

Can not open include file <filename>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script contains an INCLUDE command specifying a file <filename> that cannot be opened. This error could result from one or more of the following:

- You lack Open rights in the directory in which the file resides.
- You neglected to specify the directory in which the file resides.
- You mistyped the directory in which the file resides.
- You specified an include filename that does not exist, or you mistyped the filename.

Action:

Make sure you specify the directory and the filename correctly. If you lack sufficient rights, ask the network supervisor to grant any rights you need to open the file in its directory.

Can not reopen file <filename>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you have an INCLUDE command (either in your login script or in an INCLUDE file) that is calling another INCLUDE file that is currently locked by another application.

Action:

Wait until the file is unlocked.

Can not set path for file <filename>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a memory error in your workstation destroyed the shell's drive table. The drive table keeps track of which drives are mapped to which file server directories.

Action:

Save your work, and reboot your workstation. If the error persists, turn off your workstation, wait approximately 15 seconds, turn it on, and log in again.

Can't get info of file "<filename>."

Explanation:

This message indicates a problem transferring the date and time information from the original file to the new file. In this message, "info" refers to the date and time that the file was created.

Action:

This is not a serious error. Try copying the file again.

Capture requires a 2.10 or later shell in order to work.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to use the CAPTURE command on a workstation using a shell below NetWare v2.1.

Action:

Ask your network supervisor to generate a NetWare v2.1 shell for your workstation.

CHKVOL will not work on local disks.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the CHKVOL command for a local drive. For example, if you use the CHKVOL command with drive C (which is a local drive), you would receive this message.

Action:

Use the DOS CHKDSK command to check the volumes of local drives.

Conditional expression expected after IF. Remainder of login script ignored.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you left out a conditional expression from an IF...THEN clause in your login script. The remainder of the login script will be ignored until you correct this problem.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script and correct the problem.

Control characters found in command line.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you may have accidentally typed a character while you were pressing the Control key. This will produce a "control character." Control characters such as ^C and ^E are special characters used for formatting text in word processors, controlling printers, transmitting data, etc. These characters should not be included in passwords or commands.

Action:

Retype your command.

Control characters not allowed in password.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you may have accidentally typed a character while you were pressing the Control key. This will produce a "control character." Control characters such as ^C and ^E are special characters used for formatting text in word processors, controlling printers, transmitting data, etc. These characters should not be included in passwords or commands.

Action:

Retype your password.

DDD

Directory is non-existent or attempt to assign relative to local drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either you mistyped a directory path name in your command or you tried to map a network drive to a local drive. You cannot map a network drive to a local drive; however, you can map a local drive to a network drive.

Action:

If you want to map a local drive to a network drive, make sure the network drive is specified first in your command. For example, if A: is the local drive and F: is the network drive, you would use the following command.

MAP F:=A:

Also, if you specify a directory path, make sure you type the full directory path correctly.

If this error occurs when you log in, the incorrect MAP command is located in your login script. In this case, use the SYSCON utility to access your login script and correct the error.

Directory is not locatable.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used an invalid directory name with either an INCLUDE command or a MAP command. If this error occurs when you log in, the incorrect INCLUDE or MAP command is located in your login script.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the error occurs at your network prompt, use the LISTDIR command or the FILER utility to examine the directory structure. Then make sure all directory names in the INCLUDE or MAP command are typed correctly.
- If the message appears when you log in, use the SYSCON utility to access your login script and modify the INCLUDE or MAP command.

Directory rights are not associated with Local drives

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the LISTDIR command with the Rights flag (option) for a local drive, but directory rights do not exist for local drives.

Action:

You can use the LISTDIR command to view the directory structure of local drives, but you cannot use the Rights flag (option). Use the Rights flag for network drives only.

Disk I/O read error.

Explanation:

This message could occur if the file server is too busy processing other network requests to perform a disk read or write or if the file server experiences hardware problems with disk drives, memory, controller boards, etc.

Action:

Wait a few minutes and try the command again. If the error persists call your Novell authorized reseller for assistance.

DOS VERIFY is already on

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the DOS VERIFY command to set the Verify option to ON, and then you used the Verify flag (option) with an NCOPY command.

Action:

Do one of the following:

- Use the DOS VERIFY command (VERIFY OFF) to set the Verify option to off.
- Omit the Verify flag (option) from the NCOPY command.

DOS VERIFY is on

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the DOS VERIFY command to set the Verify option to ON, and then you used the Verify flag (option) with an NCOPY command.

Action:

Do one of the following:

- Use the DOS VERIFY command (VERIFY OFF) to set the Verify option to off.
- Omit the Verify flag (option) from the NCOPY command.

Drive <d:> is not defined.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a drive in your command that has not been defined or established with the MAP command. The <d:> indicates the unmapped drive you tried to reference.

Action:

Use the MAP command or the SESSION utility to list the currently defined drives or to establish a drive mapping not currently defined. Use only defined drives in your command.

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EEE
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Error accessing volume <volname> – skipping volume.

Explanation:

This message indicates that volume SYS: cannot be accessed for archiving at this time because the system bindery is locked. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes, and then run the archiving program again.

Error creating target file on network.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to restore a file that does not exist on the file server. The file could not be created for one of the following reasons:

- You do not have sufficient trustee rights in the directory to which you tried to restore the file.
- You do not have sufficient space allocated to your user account.
- Your volume does not have any space left to restore any more files.

Action:

Restore files only to directories in which you have sufficient trustee rights. If you do not have enough space allocated to your user account, the network supervisor can allocate more space for you. If the volume is full, the supervisor should have all users delete old or unwanted files from their directories to free up space on the volume.

Error creating temporary file.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the volume SYS: does not have enough space left to create the temporary file NETQ. When a print job is sent to the printer, the job is first routed to the NETQ file on the SYS: volume. The NETQ file stores print jobs until a printer becomes available.

Action:

The network supervisor should archive portions of the volume and have network users delete all of their old or unwanted files to free up space on the SYS: volume.

Error deleting trustee.

Explanation:

This message indicates a shortage of dynamic memory or problems with the system bindery. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

Notify the network supervisor. The network supervisor may have to increase the file server's memory or run the BINDFIX program to repair the system bindery.

Error getting drive status.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a memory error in your workstation destroyed the shell's drive table. The drive table keeps track of which drives are mapped to which file server directories.

Action:

Save your work, and reboot your workstation. If the error persists, turn off your workstation, wait approximately 15 seconds, turn it on, and log in again.

Error getting effective directory rights.

Explanation:

This message indicates a shortage of dynamic memory or problems with the system bindery. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

Notify the network supervisor. The network supervisor may have to increase the file server's memory or run the BINDFIX program to repair the system bindery.

Error getting effective rights.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the system bindery was locked when the file server tried to check your effective rights. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes, and try the command again.

Error getting file attributes.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server tried to check the attributes of a file but either could not read the DIRSTAMP information for a file or found that the file was already deleted by another user.

If you use the Delete flag with the NPRINT command, the file server must check the file attributes to see if the file can be deleted. File attributes refer to how a file is flagged (for example, a file can be flagged Read/Only, Read/Write, etc.). Information for file attributes is contained in a system file called DIRSTAMP.SYS that is located in the root directory of every volume.

Action:

Use the DOS DEL or ERASE command to delete the file.

Error getting Log info.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system is unable to find your station's log information in the tables on the file server.

Action:

Reboot the station.

Error getting log information from server <servername>. Error code = <value>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SEND program could not read the login information from the file server because of a shortage of dynamic memory or problems with the system bindery. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc. Log information tells the file server which users have logged in, at what times, etc.

Action:

Wait a few minutes until the file server has some free memory available before you send your message. If you still have problems, notify your network supervisor. The network supervisor may have to add more memory to the file server or run the BINDFIX program to repair the system bindery.

Make sure that your boot diskette is formatted with the latest version of DOS and that you are using the correct version of the shell.

Error getting path mapping.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a system error caused the file server to lose your drive mappings.

Action:

Reboot your workstation, remap the drive, and retry the command.

Error getting server name.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a memory error in your workstation destroyed the shell's drive table. The drive table keeps track of which drives are mapped to which file server directories.

Action:

Save your work, and reboot your workstation. If the error persists, turn off your workstation, wait approximately 15 seconds, turn it on, and log in again.

Error getting User Rights Information from network.

Explanation:

This message indicates either a shortage of dynamic memory or problems with the system bindery. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

Notify the network supervisor. The network supervisor may have to increase the file server's memory or run the BINDFIX program to repair the system bindery.

Error getting your directory information.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to find a directory that does not exist. This most likely indicates a problem with a disk drive.

Action:

If this error occurs repeatedly, you should reformat your disk. Before you reformat your disk, back up your entire system. If the error still occurs, you may have to have the disk repaired or replaced.

Error <value> in EXEC.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the login script EXEC function returned an error with the value <value>. Use the Extended Error Code section of the DOS Technical Reference manual to trace the error using the value <value>.

The error may be caused by one of the following:

- You specified an invalid directory path or filename.
- You specified a file that is not an executable program.

- You do not have enough memory in your workstation.
- You have too many Terminate and Stay Resident (TSR) programs loaded in memory.

Action:

The value *<value>* represents a DOS error code. You can use this error code to identify the error and its explanation in your DOS manual. You may have to remove some TSR programs or add more memory to your workstation.

Error in network file copy.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your target disk ran out of space during a file split. If a file is too large to fit on a disk, the file is split, and the remaining portion is copied to another available disk.

Action:

Archive fewer files or install another disk.

Error mapping drive *<d:>*

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server is having difficulty keeping track of workstation drive mappings because of heavy file server use. Each drive mapping from a workstation to the file server requires a portion of the file server's memory. If the file server does not have adequate memory, it can lose drive mappings when a large number of users are logged in or when users are mapping a large number of drives to the file server.

Action:

Remap the drive. If you are still unable to map the drive, save your work, and reboot your workstation. If the error persists, turn off your workstation, wait approximately 15 seconds, turn it on, and log in again. If your network experiences this problem continually during peak use, the network supervisor should consider installing additional memory in the file server.

Error obtaining file server information.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the system could not access the bindery. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes and retry the command.

Error <value> occurred during an attempt to get information about server "<servername>".

Explanation:

This message indicates that the system bindery was locked. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc. Most likely, the error occurred while the network supervisor was performing system maintenance procedures that locked the bindery temporarily.

Action:

The system file bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes and retry the command. If the message persists, notify the network supervisor.

Error opening target file on network.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to restore a file that already exists on the file server but the file could not be opened for one of the following reasons:

- You do not have sufficient trustee rights in the directory to which you tried to restore the file.
- You do not have sufficient space allocated to your user account.
- Your volume is full and is thus unable to restore any more files.

Action:

Restore files only to directories in which you have sufficient trustee rights. If you do not have enough space allocated to your user account, the network supervisor can allocate more space for you. If the volume is full, the network supervisor should have all users delete old or unwanted files from their directories to free up space on the volume.

Error opening <filename> to update date and time.

Explanation:

This message indicates that file <filename> was locked by another user or application when the archiving program tried to stamp the file with the time and date that the file was last updated.

Action:

Wait until the file is unlocked and archive the file again.

Error reading information about your file server.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the system bindery was locked. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes, and try the command again.

Error removing drive definition.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to delete a drive mapping when an error in the file server (not the workstation shell) lost your drive mappings. This error usually occurs when a large number of users are logged in to the file server, or when the file server is accommodating a high volume of internetwork routing requests.

Action:

Log in to your file server again. Logging in should re-establish your drive mappings. If this does not work, reboot your workstation (or turn the workstation off and on again), and then log in again.

Error scanning trustee list.

Explanation:

This error may indicate either a shortage of dynamic memory or problems with the system bindery. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

Notify the network supervisor. The network supervisor may have to increase the file server's memory or run the BINDFIX program to repair the system bindery.

Error sending spooler flags — log report canceled.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the archive program cannot send the spooler flags to the file server.

Action:

Usually, this problem is only momentary. Wait a few minutes and retry the command.

Error setting date and time for file: <filename>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server could not set the time and date of the last archive for a file being archived. The time and date of the last archive of a file is contained in the DIRSTAMP.SYS file located in the root directory of every file server volume. The message indicates possible problems with your hard disk drive.

Action:

If this error occurs repeatedly, you should reformat your disk. Before you reformat your disk, back up your entire system. If the error still occurs, you may have to have the disk repaired or replaced.

Error setting file date and time.

Explanation:

This message indicates a problem transferring the date and time information from the original file to the new file.

Action:

This is not a serious error. Try copying the file again.

Error setting workstation's date.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the LOGIN program could not successfully synchronize your workstation's date with the file server's date, most likely because of an internal memory error in your workstation.

Action:

Save your work, and reboot your workstation. If the error persists, turn off your workstation, wait approximately 15 seconds, turn it on, and log in again.

Error setting workstation's time.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the LOGIN program could not successfully synchronize your workstation's time with the file server's time, most likely because of an internal memory error in your workstation.

Action:

Save your work, and reboot your workstation. If the error persists, turn off your workstation, wait approximately 15 seconds, turn it on, and log in again.

Executable files could not be found with pattern "<pattern>"

Explanation:

This message indicates that an executable file with the filename you specified does not exist or you mistyped the filename. This error could also occur if you specified an invalid directory name or if you mistyped the directory name.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use the NDIR utility to list the files. Then retype the filename using an executable filename in the directory.
- Make sure you type the entire directory path correctly.

FFF

Failed to attach the server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped the name of the file server or that you specified a file server which either is not cabled to the network or has been brought down for system maintenance.

Action:

Use the SLIST command or the SYSCON utility to see which file servers are on your network. Make sure you type the file server name correctly.

Failed to create file.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to copy a file to a file that is currently opened for use or to a file that is flagged as Read-Only. For example, if MYFILE.DAT is currently being used by another user or if it is flagged Read-Only, the following command would produce the error:

```
NCOPY FILENAME.DAT MYFILE.DAT
```

Action:

If you have Parental rights in this directory, you can flag the file as Read-Write, and then try your command again. If the file is being used by another application or user, you will have to wait until the file is no longer in use.

Failed to open file "<filename>."

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to copy a file that is currently in use or that is flagged as Read-Only.

Action:

If you have Parental rights in this directory, flag the file as Read-Write and try the command again. If the file is in use, you will have to wait until the file is no longer in use.

Fatal Copy Error writing to disk.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the local disk you are using for archiving may have a bad sector.

Action:

If you are using floppy disks, replace the disk with a newly formatted disk. If you are using a hard disk, reformat the disk.

Fatal error accessing source file

Explanation:

This message indicates that a file you tried to restore was restored even though the time and date information of the file could not be read from the source disk's directory. This condition indicates serious problems with the source disk.

Action:

Although the time and date information of the restored file will not be correct, you can still use the data in the file. If the file is corrupted, however, you will have to restore it from another backup, if you have one.

Fatal error granting access rights.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either you lack sufficient trustee rights to execute this command or the system bindery is locked. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc. The network supervisor may have locked the bindery for system maintenance.

Action:

If the bindery is not locked and you have sufficient rights, contact your Novell authorized reseller for assistance.

Fatal error in network file copy.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your target disk has a bad sector.

Action:

If this error occurs repeatedly, you should reformat your disk. If the error persists after the disk has been reformatted, you may need to have the disk repaired or replaced.

Fatal Error: Memory Allocation Table full.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your workstation does not have enough memory to run the MAP or LOGIN utilities.

Action:

Reboot your workstation to clear out any programs that are resident in memory. Then run the utility again. If this does not work, you will have to obtain more memory for your workstation.

File is in use by another station.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a file was locked by another user or application when the archiving program tried to archive the file.

Action:

Wait until the file is unlocked; then archive the file again.

File Server <servername> is Unknown.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped the name of the file server, that you specified a file server which is not on the network, or that the file server has been brought down for system maintenance.

Action:

Use the SLIST command or the SYSCON utility to list all the file servers that your station can recognize. Be sure you type the name of the file server correctly. If the file server is down for maintenance, try the command later when the file server has been brought back up. If you still have problems, ask your network supervisor for help.

File spec "<spec>" illegal; entry ignored.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a file incorrectly. A "file spec" (file specification) consists of two parts: the path or drive letter and then the filename. If the path is specified, the path must be a valid path. If the drive letter is specified, the drive letter must be a valid network or local drive and must be followed by a colon. If only the filename is specified, the filename must be a valid file in the default directory. If a file extension is used, the file extension cannot be more than three characters in length.

Action:

Use only valid file specifications.

File spec list full, entry "<spec>" ignored.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified more than the maximum allowed number of individually specified files for archiving. You can specify a maximum number of 100 filenames for archiving.

Action:

Run the archiving program again, and specify fewer individual filenames by using wildcard designations. If you must specify more than 100 filenames, you will have to run more than one archiving session.

File split procedure canceled.

Explanation:

This message indicates the archive program could not split a file because the local disk does not have any more directory entries. One directory entry is required for the creation of a file on a disk. This error will occur if you archive a large number of small files that use up all of the available directory entries of the disk before the disk is completely filled with data.

Action:

Try to archive larger files before smaller files. Where possible, combine smaller files into larger files. You will also want to free up more disk space by deleting old or unwanted files.

Files could not be found with pattern "<pattern>"

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a file(s) <pattern> but the system could not find any file(s) that match your file specification. You either specified a file that does not exist or mistyped the filename or the directory name in which the file resides.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use the NDIR utility to list the files in the directory first; then retry the command using a wildcard designation that matches a set of files in the directory.
- Make sure you type the entire directory path correctly. If you are unsure about the structure of the directory path, use the LISTDIR command or the FILER utility to examine the directory structure.

Files not found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either you specified a file in your command that cannot be found in the directory or you mistyped the directory name or the last subdirectory name in a directory path.

Action:

Do one or both of the following.

- Use the NDIR utility to list the files in the directory first. Then retry the command using a wildcard designation that matches a set of files in the directory.
- Make sure you type the entire directory path correctly. If you are unsure about the structure of the directory path, use the LISTDIR command or the FILER utility to examine the directory structure.

Final quote mark not found or illegal character in text.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script contains a WRITE command that has syntax errors. You either used an invalid character or word, or you left out a quotation mark. If you use quotation marks, you must use them in pairs. You cannot use quotation marks within a pair of quotation marks (unless you use single quotation marks within a pair of double quotation marks).

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the error.

Form name <name> does not exist.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either you specified a form name that is not defined on your file server or you mistyped the name of the form.

Action:

Use the PCONSOLE utility to see which forms are currently defined on your file server. Make sure you type the name of the form correctly.

Form number or name expected.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the Form flag (option) in your command but omitted either the form name or form number or that you specified a form name or number which is not defined and configured on the file server.

Action:

Make sure you include a valid form name or number with the Form flag (option) in your command. If you are unsure which forms are available to you, ask your network supervisor.

Forms type ID number expected with the FORM flag.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the Form flag (option) in a CAPTURE or NPRINT command, but you did not specify a form type identification number.

Action:

Specify a form number (0 through 255) for the form type.

=====
GGG
=====

Given command not found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script contains an invalid command. The line that contains the error is displayed in parentheses.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and correct the error.

Given server has no free connection slots at the current time.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to attach to a file server that cannot currently accommodate another user because all of the file server's connection slots are in use. Every file server on an internetwork has a limited number of connection slots available through which users can attach to the file server.

Action:

Try to log in later when fewer users are active on the network.

Group “<groupname>” not found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either you specified a group that does not exist on the network or you mistyped the name of the group.

Action:

If you are uncertain which groups are established on the network, use the SYSCON or the TLIST utility to see the names of groups (or trustees) on the network.

Group <fileserv>/<groupname> does not exist.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either you specified a group that does not exist on <fileserv> or you mistyped the name of the group.

Action:

If you are uncertain which groups are established on <fileserv>, use the SYSCON utility to see the names of groups (or trustees) on the file server.

Group <fileserv>/<groupname> not logged in.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you sent a message to one or more users who belong to <groupname>, but no members of <groupname> are presently logged in.

Action:

No action is necessary.

HHH

Hard disk I/O error on read

Explanation:

This message could result if the file server is too busy processing other network requests to perform a disk read or write or if the file server experiences hardware problems with disk drives, memory, controller boards, etc.

Action:

Wait a few minutes and try the command again. If the error persists, call your Novell authorized reseller for assistance.

III

Illegal banner specification. (length 1 - 12)

Explanation:

This message indicates that you either used the banner flag (option) without specifying a banner, or you specified a banner longer than 12 characters. (A banner cannot exceed 12 characters in length.)

Action:

No action is necessary.

Illegal character found in the specified password.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you may have accidentally typed a character while you were pressing the control key. This will produce a "control character." Control characters such as ^C and ^E are special characters used for formatting text in word processors, controlling printers, transmitting data, etc. These characters should not be included in passwords or commands.

Action:

Retype your password.

Illegal characters following end of text or identifier.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used nested quotation marks. You cannot use quotation marks within a pair of quotation marks (unless you use single quotation marks within a pair of double quotation marks). The error may also occur if you mistype a WRITE command identifier, for example, if you type DAY_F_WEEK instead of DAY_OF_WEEK.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

Illegal control character encountered in command line.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you may have accidentally typed a character while you were pressing the control key. This will produce a "control character." Control characters such as ^C and ^E are special characters used for formatting text in word processors, controlling printers, transmitting data, etc. These characters should not be included in passwords or commands.

Action:

Retype your password.

Illegal drive <d:> specified.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a drive that is neither a local drive nor a network drive (<d:> is the drive in question). For example, you may have specified the following command:

```
CHKVOL K:
```

In this case, drive K has not been defined as either a local drive or a network drive.

Action:

Specify only local drives or network drives that have been defined with the MAP utility.

Illegal identifier in conditional of IF ... THEN statement. Remainder of login script ignored.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you incorrectly specified a conditional in an IF...THEN statement in your login script. The error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- You mistyped the identifier in the IF...THEN statement.
- You left out a literal string that compares a conditional identifier in your IF...THEN statement.
- You did not enclose the literal string within quotation marks.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and correct the error.

Illegal name specification. (length 1 - 12)

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the Form Name flag (option) without specifying a form name or that you specified a form name longer than 12 characters. A form name cannot exceed 12 characters in length.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Illegal network drive specification.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script contains a command that uses an invalid drive specification. For example, you may have specified the following command:

```
MAP *:=C:
```

The *: is not a valid drive specification.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the error.

Illegal queue name specification.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a queue name that is not defined on the file server or that you mistyped the name of the queue.

Action:

Use the PCONSOLE utility to see which queues are currently defined on the file server. Be sure to type the queue name correctly in your command.

Illegal search drive specification.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you either exceeded the maximum number of allowable search drives with a MAP command or that you used improper syntax in your MAP command format. For example, you may have specified the following in your MAP command:

```
SEARCH:6=
```

The :6 is not a valid search drive specification (6: is). You can have a maximum of 16 search drives defined at any one time.

Action:

Type "MAP" to see how many search drives are currently defined. If you already have defined the maximum number of 16 search drives, you will have to remove a search drive mapping before you can define another one.

If you have less than 16 search drive mappings defined, you probably have a syntax error in your MAP command format.

If this error occurs when you log in, use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and correct the problem.

Illegal server name specification.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped the name of the file server or that you specified a file server which either is not defined on the network or has been brought down for system maintenance.

Action:

Use the SLIST or the SYSCON utility to list the file servers on your network. Make sure you type the file server name correctly in your command.

Illegal syntax for ATTACH command.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped a key word or used a phrase incorrectly.

Action:

Retype the command using a valid key word.

Illegal syntax for MAP request.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped a key word or used a phrase incorrectly.

Action:

Retype the command using a valid key word.

Illegal syntax in the flag list.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used a valid flag (option) in your command, but you used the flag improperly.

Action:

For the correct syntax, see the explanation for NPRINT in *NetWare Command Line Utilities* manual.

Insufficient disk space to back up any of the specified files.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to archive to a local disk that is almost completely full. The disk has room for the archive log file, but it does not have room for anything else. The log file is a system-generated file that contains information about the files that are archived on the local disk.

Action:

Delete old data from the disk or use a new disk.

Insufficient disk space to create a print file.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you do not have enough disk space on the file server to send the print job to the printer. When a print job is sent to the printer, the job is first routed to a temporary print file on the SYS: volume of the file server. The file is sent to the printer when a printer becomes available. The network supervisor can limit the space available to each user on the network. In this case, you do not have enough space left to create the temporary print file.

Action:

Delete unwanted files from your directories to make more space available for your print job, or ask the network supervisor to allocate more space to you on the file server.

Insufficient disk space to write.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you do not have sufficient disk space to successfully write a file to the disk.

This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- The network supervisor has limited your account to a specific amount of disk space on the file server, and you have used all of your disk space.
- The file server volume to which you are trying to write the file has reached the limit of the disk space available.

Action:

This problem should be addressed by the network supervisor. The supervisor will have to do one or more of the following:

- Allocate more space to your user account.
- Request all users to delete unwanted files to free up space on the disk.
- Install an additional disk on the system.

Insufficient dynamic memory to process include file <filename>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your workstation does not have enough memory to process the file <filename> specified with an INCLUDE command in your login script.

Action:

Reboot your workstation (to clear out any programs that are resident in memory) and run LOGIN again. If this does not work, you will have to obtain more memory for your workstation.

Insufficient dynamic memory to specify more directories.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you chose the option to specify which directories to restore, and your workstation ran out of memory. When you specify which directories to restore, the archive program makes a directory table in memory. This table becomes larger as you specify more directories. This message will occur if you continue to specify a large number of directories and your workstation does not have enough memory to accommodate the directory table in memory.

Action:

You can split up the restore session into two or more restore sessions and specify fewer directories with each restore session, or you can install more memory in your workstation and run the restore session again.

Insufficient memory to allocate transfer buffer.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your workstation does not have enough memory to create the buffer to complete the NCOPY command. When you use NCOPY to copy a file to your workstation, the operating system copies your file in portions to a buffer in your workstation's memory and then to your disk.

Action:

This error should rarely occur. However, if the error does occur, reboot your workstation (to clear out any programs that are resident in memory) and run NCOPY again. If this does not work, you will have to obtain more memory for your workstation.

Insufficient memory to create the copy buffer.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your workstation has tried to send the print job to the file server. The server was momentarily busy, and the print job needs to be stored temporarily in a buffer. However, your workstation does not have enough free memory to use for a buffer.

When a print job is sent to the printer, it is first routed from your workstation through a small block of memory (buffer) to the file server. The print job is then stored in a temporary print file that is created on the fileserver. The file is then sent to the printer when the requested printer becomes available.

Action:

Retry your print command in a few minutes. If you still have problems, you will have to install more memory in your workstation.

Insufficient memory to execute transient command.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your workstation does not have enough memory to run a transient command contained in your login script. A transient command is one that is external to the login script. (See the explanation for the EXTERNAL PROGRAM EXECUTION (#) command in Appendix A of the *NetWare Menu Utilities* manual.)

Action:

Reboot your workstation (to clear out any programs that are resident in memory), and execute the command again. If this does not work, you will have to obtain more memory for your workstation.

Insufficient memory.

Explanation:

This message indicates a shortage of memory in your workstation.

Action:

Add more memory to your workstation.

Insufficient Rights to create the file "<filename>."

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to create a file in a directory in which you do not have sufficient trustee rights. To create a file in a directory, you must have at least Write and Create rights in that directory.

Action:

If you need to create a file in this directory, ask your network supervisor to give you the necessary rights for the directory.

Insufficient space in DOS environment to add new search mapping.

Explanation:

This message indicates that there is not enough room in the DOS environment of your workstation to add a new search drive mapping. When a drive is mapped, it is mapped in both NetWare and DOS.

Action:

You will have to increase the DOS environment size for your workstation.

Insufficient space on backup disk to archive any of the selected files.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to archive files to a local disk that is already completely full. The disk does not have room for the archive log file or any additional data. The log file is a system-generated file that contains information about the files that are archived on the local disk.

Action:

Delete old data from the disk or use a new disk.

Insufficient space on backup disk.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to archive to a local disk that is almost completely full. The disk has room for the archive log file, but it does not have room for anything else. The log file is a system-generated file that contains information about the files that are archived on the local disk.

Action:

Delete old data from the disk or use a new disk.

Internetworking not supported. Server name ignored.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to attach to a file server on an internetwork from a file server that is running Entry Level System (ELS) NetWare. ELS NetWare does not support internetworking.

Action:

If you want to use internetworking on the ELS file server, you will have to upgrade to either Advanced or SFT NetWare.

Intruder detection lockout has disabled this account.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you or someone else has tried to log in to your account without supplying the correct password within the allowed number of logins. The network supervisor can limit any account on the file server to a specific number of logins to protect the account from intrusion by unauthorized persons. You will not be able to access your account until it is reopened by the network supervisor.

Action:

If you have difficulty typing your password, you can change it using the SETPASS command.

Invalid directory.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a directory path that does not exist, that you mistyped the directory path, or that you specified a network drive that has not been defined.

Action:

If you are unsure about the directory structure, use the LISTDIR command or the FILER utility to examine the directory structure. Make sure you type the directory path correctly in your command.

You can use the MAP or the SESSION utility to map a network drive to the directory path you want to use, and then specify the newly mapped drive in your command instead of the directory path.

If the error occurs when you log in, use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the error.

Invalid Drive Specification.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified the name of a drive that is neither a local drive nor a network drive. For example, you may have typed the following command:

```
CHKVOL K:
```

In this case, drive K has not been defined as either a local drive or a network drive.

Action:

Use the MAP command or the SESSION utility to check your drive mappings or to map the specified drive to the appropriate directory. Then re-execute the utility.

Invalid local path specification.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a nonexistent directory on a local drive or that you mistyped the directory name.

Action:

Make sure you type the directory path correctly.

Invalid or ambiguous parameters.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified invalid or conflicting parameters in a command. If the error occurs when you log in, the command in question is located in your login script.

Action:

Make sure you type the option correctly in your command.

If the error occurs when you log in, use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the error.

Invalid or undefined drive specification.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script has a command that contains an invalid drive specification. For example, you may have specified a command similar to the following:

```
COMSPEC=R:
```

In this case, drive R is not defined as a valid local or network drive.

Action:

If you are not sure about current drive mappings, use the MAP command or the SESSION utility to display your current drive mappings or to establish new drive mappings. If the error occurs when you log in, use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the error.

Invalid parameter found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used a parameter that is not part of the command or that you mistyped the parameter.

Action:

Retype the command using a valid parameter.

Invalid path specified.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a path which does not exist or that you mistyped the directory path.

Action:

If you are unsure about the structure of the directory path you want to use in your command, use the LISTDIR command or the FILER utility to examine the directory structure you want to use. Make sure you type the entire directory path correctly.

You can use the MAP command to map a network drive to the directory path, and then use the mapped drive in your command instead of the directory path.

If the error occurs when you log in, use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the error.

Invalid printer number specified.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a Printer flag (option) as part of an NPRINT or CAPTURE command, but you omitted a printer number.

Action:

Make sure you include a valid printer number with a Printer flag (option). If you are not sure which printers are installed on your file server, ask your network supervisor.

Invalid right specified.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified an invalid right in your command. Valid rights are Read, Write, Open, Create, Delete, Parental, Search, and Modify.

Action:

Use a valid right in your command.

Invalid volume.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either you specified a volume that does not exist on the file server or you mistyped the volume name. (For example, you may have forgotten to type a colon after the volume name.)

Action:

If you are unsure which volumes are defined on your file server, use the VOLINFO utility or the CHKVOL * command to see which volumes are defined. When you specify a volume name in a command, always type a colon after the volume name.

=====
JJJ
=====

JOBNAME is not a valid PrintCon job definition.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either you specified a print job name which has not been defined with the PRINTCON utility for your account or you mistyped the print job name. The PRINTCON menu utility is used to define print job configurations for your account that use options you would normally include in the CAPTURE command.

Action:

If you are unsure about the names of print jobs defined with your account, you can use the PRINTCON utility to see the names of print jobs. Be sure to type the name of the print job correctly.

LLL

Local printer number (1, 2, or 3) expected.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the Printer flag (option) in your command but either omitted a printer number or specified an invalid printer number.

Action:

Make sure you specify a printer number (1 through 3) with the Printer flag (option) in your command.

Local printer number expected.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the Printer flag (option) in your command but either omitted a printer number or specified an invalid printer number.

Action:

Make sure you specify a printer number (1 through 3) with the Printer flag (option) in your command.

Local printer number is invalid. It should be 1, 2, or 3.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the Printer flag (option) in your command but either omitted a printer number or specified an invalid printer number.

Action:

Make sure you specify a printer number (1 through 3) with the Printer flag (option) in your command.

MMM

Mismatch between DOS environment and network shell search mappings.

Explanation:

This message indicates that, due to a system error, the drive mappings recorded in DOS do not match the drive mappings recorded in the network shell.

Action:

Reboot your workstation and log in again. If this does not work, turn off your workstation, wait 15 seconds, turn it back on, and log in.

Missing command name.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the number symbol (#) in your login script to execute an external command, but you did not specify a command after the symbol.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script and specify the external command you want to execute immediately after the number symbol.

Missing or invalid command interpreter file name.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a COMSPEC command in your login script contains an invalid command interpreter filename or is missing the command interpreter filename.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

Missing path/file specification in the file list.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you omitted the directory path or filename (or both) in your command. If the error occurs when you log in, the command in question is located in your login script.

Action:

Be sure to specify the directory path and filename correctly.

If the error occurs when you log in, use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

More than 14 characters given in EXIT target specification.

Explanation:

This message indicates that an EXIT command in your login script contains a subsequent target filename that is more than 14 characters long. (You can specify only one filename with the EXIT command.)

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

Must be DOS 3.1 or greater to set the machine name.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the MACHINE command in your login script, but you are booting up your workstation with a version of DOS below 3.1. DOS versions below 3.1 do not have the capability to recognize machine names.

Action:

If you are using a DOS version below 3.1, you will need to remove the MACHINE command from your login script, or you will need to format your boot disk with DOS version 3.1 or above.

=====
NNN
=====

NCOPYDOS VERIFY is already on

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the DOS VERIFY command to set the Verify option to ON, and then you used the Verify flag (option) with an NCOPY command.

Action:

Do one of the following:

- Use the DOS VERIFY command (VERIFY OFF) to set the Verify option to off.
- Omit the Verify flag (option) from the NCOPY command.

NCOPYDOS VERIFY is on

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the DOS VERIFY command to set the Verify option to ON, and then you used the Verify flag (option) with an NCOPY command.

Action:

Do one of the following:

- Use the DOS VERIFY command (VERIFY OFF) to set the Verify option to off.
- Omit the Verify flag (option) from the NCOPY command.

Nested IF ...THEN statements are not allowed. Remainder of login script ignored.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used a nested IF...THEN statement in your login script. (You cannot use an IF...THEN statement within another IF...THEN statement.) The following is an example of a nested IF...THEN statement:

```
IF DAY_OF_WEEK = "Tuesday" THEN BEGIN
IF GREETING_TIME = "Evening" THEN BEGIN
<statements>...
END
```

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

Netware shell not loaded.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to log in to a file server from your workstation without loading the NetWare shell into your workstation's memory.

When your workstation is booted up, DOS is loaded into your workstation's memory. The NetWare shell is then loaded on top of DOS. The shell allows your workstation to communicate with the file server. You cannot log in to any file server on your network unless the NetWare shell has been loaded into your workstation's memory.

Action:

Your network supervisor should have prepared a boot diskette for you that contains both DOS and the NetWare shell. Try rebooting your workstation and logging in again. If you still have problems, you may have a bad boot diskette. In this case, the network supervisor will have to provide you with a new boot diskette.

Network drive specification too high.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a relative drive specification for a drive mapping in your login script contains a number that makes the total number of drive mappings greater than 26. (For example, if your workstation has two local drives, the highest permissible relative drive specification would be 24; if the workstation had four local drives, the highest specification would be 22.)

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and correct the error.

Network file list full.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server did not have enough memory to make a log table large enough to accommodate the number of files you specified for backup. When files are specified individually, the file server must log each filename in a log table, thus locking the files before the files are backed up.

Action:

You should split the back-up session into two or more sessions, backing up fewer files in each session.

Network printer number expected.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a Printer flag (option) but you omitted a printer number. The message may also indicate that you specified an invalid printer number. Valid printer numbers are 0 through 4.

Action:

Be sure to specify a valid number (0 through 4) after the Printer flag (option).

New password is too short.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to define a password that is shorter than the required minimum length for system passwords. (The network supervisor can restrict all system passwords to a minimum length.)

Action:

Use a longer password.

No connection found to specified server.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to log out of a file server, but you neither logged in nor attached to that file server. (You may have typed the name of the file server incorrectly.)

Action:

Make sure you type the name of the file server correctly. If necessary, use the MAP command to list the file servers to which you are attached.

No connection to Server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to use utilities on a file server to which you are not logged in or attached.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use the WHOAMI utility to list the file servers to which you are logged in or attached; then specify one of these file servers when you execute the utility.
- Use the ATTACH utility to attach to the file server you wish to specify in the given utility. Then map a drive to the file server, and use the new drive mapping in your command.

No connection to specified file server.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to execute a command on a file server other than your default file server, but you are not attached to that file server.

Action:

You do not need to log in to the other file server; you only need to attach to the file server. If you log in to another file server, the connection to your current default file server (and any connections you may have to other file servers) will be lost. However, if you attach to an additional file server, you will retain all of your current connections, and you will be able to execute a command successfully on that file server.

No connection to specified File Server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to execute the WHOAMI command on a file server, but you are not logged in or attached to that file server.

Action:

You do not need to log in to the other file server; you only need to attach to the file server. If you log in to another file server, the connection to your current default file server (and any connections you may have to other file servers) will be lost. However, if you attach to an additional file server, you will retain all of your current connections, and you will be able to execute the WHOAMI utility successfully on that file server.

No default queue name can be found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server does not have a default queue mapped to the printer to which you are directing your print job.

When a file server is brought up, a default queue is automatically mapped to each printer cabled to the file server. The network supervisor can define custom queues that are mapped to the same printers as the default queues. The mappings for custom queues are saved in a file called AUTOEXEC.SYS. If your system uses an AUTOEXEC.SYS file to save printer mappings for queues, you must also include the mappings for the default queues because the file server will only set up printer mappings contained in the AUTOEXEC.SYS file.

Action:

Make sure the AUTOEXEC.SYS file includes all of the printer mappings you want to use in your system, including mappings for default queues. The AUTOEXEC.SYS file resides in the file server's SYS:SYSTEM directory.

No default queue name can be found on server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to send output to the file server <servername>, but the network supervisor has not defined any print queues for the file server.

Action:

You will have to send print output to another file server until a default print queue has been defined for this file server.

No deletion right.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to copy a file to a directory in which you have no Delete rights. You must have Create, Write, and Delete rights in a directory to copy files to that directory.

Action:

If you need to copy files to this directory, have the network supervisor (or another user with supervisor rights) grant you Delete rights in this directory.

No extended information available for local drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to flag a file as either Transactional, Indexed, or both, and the file was on a local disk. You cannot use the FLAG utility to flag files on local disks.

Action:

No action is necessary.

No File Servers Found

Explanation:

This message indicates that a hardware problem exists between the workstation and the file server to which the workstation is directly attached.

The error occurs if a workstation is unable to establish a communication link.

This error could occur for one or more of the following reasons:

- The workstation's communication cable may have been broken, or the cable may have become detached from the LAN port.
- The network interface board in the workstation may have stopped functioning or may need to be reseated in its slot.
- The LAN port on the file server to which the workstation is attached may have stopped functioning.

Action:

This problem should be handled by the network supervisor. The COMCHECK program should be used to test communications links between stations and file servers on the network. All possible hardware should be checked. Any faulty hardware should be repaired or replaced.

No files found matching <pattern>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used an NPRINT command to print files that match the <pattern>, but NPRINT could not find any files that match the pattern. For example, you may have typed the following command:

```
NPRINT CAT*.*
```


In this case, no files were found that begin with CAT.

Action:

Use the NDIR utility to list the names of files in the directory from which you want to print files. Then, be sure to use a pattern that will satisfy the NPRINT command.

No mapping for SEARCH<n:> has been defined.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified an invalid search drive in a MAP command (<n:> indicates the number of the search drive not defined). If this error occurs when you log in, the MAP command in question is located in your login script.

Action:

Use the MAP command to list the current search mappings. Specify the correct search mapping. If the error occurs during login, use the SYSCON utility to correct the problem.

NO MORE FREE SPACE ON THE FILE SERVER, PROGRAM HAS TO EXIT TO SYSTEM.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to archive files to a local disk that is already full. The disk does not have room for the archive log file or any additional data. The log file is a system-generated file that contains information about the files that are archived on the local disk.

Action:

Delete old data from the disk or use a new disk.

No privileges to restore files to that network directory.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to restore archived files to a file server directory in which you lack sufficient trustee rights to restore files.

Action:

Make sure you have sufficient trustee rights in the directory to which you try to restore archived files.

No response from given server.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to log in to or issue a command on a file server on the internetwork. The file server did not respond for one of the following reasons:

- The file server lost power or was shut off before the DOWN command was used:
- There is a broken or loose connection on the internetwork between your file server and the other file server.

When a file server is brought down with the DOWN command, the DOWN command sends a message to all other file servers on the internetwork, informing them that the file server is no longer active on the internetwork. However, if a file server is shut off without the DOWN command being used, all other file servers on the internetwork assume that the file server is still on the internetwork, even though it is not.

In this situation, you will still see the file server name with the SLIST command, even though the file server is no longer active on the internetwork. You will see this error message if you try to log in to or issue a command on the file server.

Action:

Try the command later, and see if the file server has been brought back up.

No response from server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to attach to the file server <servername>, but the file server did not respond for one of the following reasons:

- The file server lost power or was shut off before the DOWN command was issued.
- There is a broken or loose connection on the internetwork between your file server and the file server <servername>.

When a file server is brought down with the DOWN command, the DOWN command sends a message to all other file servers on the internetwork, informing them that the file server is no longer active on the internetwork. However, if a file server is shut off before the DOWN command is issued, all other file servers on the internetwork assume that the file server is still on the internetwork, even though it is not.

In this situation, you will still see the file server name with the SLIST command, even though the file server is no longer active on the internetwork. You will see this error message if you try to attach to the file server.

Action:

Try the command later, and see if the file server has been brought back up.

No system volumes on-line.

Explanation:

This message could indicate one of the following conditions:

- You ran the archive program from a local disk.
- You ran the archive program from a file server other than the file server whose volumes you want to archive, but the volumes that you want to archive were dismounted.

- You tried to archive a file server with removable volumes, but the removable volumes were previously dismounted and removed from the file server.

Action:

Make sure all system volumes are mounted and on-line before you try to archive the files.

NOT archived. File was in use by another station.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a file you specified for archiving was locked by another user or application when the archiving program tried to archive the file.

Action:

Wait until the file is unlocked, and archive the file again.

Not logged into specified file server.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to execute a command on a file server (other than your default file server), but you are not attached to that file server.

Action:

You do not need to log in to the other file server; you only need to attach to the file server. If you log in to another file server, then the connection to your current default file server (and any connections you may have to other file servers) will be lost. If you attach to an additional file server, you will retain all your current connections, and you will be able to execute the commands successfully on that file server.

Number of copies expected with the COPIES Flag.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used a Copies flag in a CAPTURE or NPRINT command, but you did not specify the number of copies to be made.

Action:

Retype the command, and specify the number of copies with the Copies flag (Copies=<number>).

=====
OOO
=====

Out of dynamic memory setting up EXEC operation.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your workstation does not have enough memory to perform a given operation.

Action:

Reboot your workstation (to clear out any programs that are resident in memory) and then log in again. If this does not work, you will have to install more memory in your workstation.

=====
PPP
=====

Password has expired.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your account is locked because your password has expired.

The network supervisor can require the periodic changing of passwords for any or all accounts on the file server in order to protect the file server from access by unauthorized persons. The network supervisor can also assign a grace period during which users can still use their old passwords (after their old passwords expire) before having to choose new passwords.

Action:

Use the SETPASS command to change your password. If you use your current password during your grace period, be sure to change it before your grace period ends, or your network supervisor will have to change it for you.

Password has expired and grace period has also expired.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your user account is locked because your password and grace period have expired.

The network supervisor can require the periodic changing of passwords for any or all accounts on the file server in order to protect the file server from access by unauthorized persons. The network supervisor can also assign a grace period during which users can still use their old passwords (after their passwords expire) before having to choose new passwords.

Action:

Since your grace period has expired, you will not be able to access your account until your network supervisor assigns you a new password.

Password not unique.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to change your password to a password you used previously on the file server.

The network supervisor can require the periodic changing of passwords for any or all accounts on the file server in order to protect the file server from access by unauthorized persons. The network supervisor can also restrict users from changing their passwords to passwords they have previously used.

Action:

The file server keeps track of the passwords you have used previously. Therefore, you will have to use a password that you have not already used with your account.

Path “<pathname>” not found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified an undefined drive in your command.

Action:

Use the MAP command to define the drive you want to use in your command; then try your command again, using the newly defined drive mapping.

Path list full, entry “<value>” ignored.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified too many destination directories. You are allowed a maximum of 20 destination directories at one time.

Action:

You should split the back-up session into two or more sessions, specifying fewer directories with each session.

Please use CHKDSK instead.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to use the CHKVOL utility to examine volume information on a local drive. CHKVOL works only with network drives.

Action:

Use the DOS CHKDSK utility to view volume information about local drives.

Printer <number> does not exist on server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a valid printer number (0 through 4) in your command, but the printer number you specified is not used by the file server <servername>.

Action:

Specify only those printer numbers used by the file server. Ask your network supervisor for a list of printer numbers used by the file server.

Printer <number> is not installed on server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a valid printer number (0 through 4) in your command, but the printer number you specified is not used by the file server <servername>.

Action:

Specify only those printer numbers used by the file server. Ask your network supervisor for a list of printer numbers used by the file server.

Printer number and queue name conflict

Explanation:

This message indicates that although you specified both a printer and a queue in your command, the printer and the queue do not match. When a queue is defined and configured on the file server, it is assigned to a printer. Any output sent to a particular queue will be printed out on the printer to which the queue is assigned.

You do not need to specify both the printer and the queue (specify one or the other). If you specify a queue, the output will be sent to the printer to which the queue is assigned. If you specify a printer, the output will be placed in the default queue assigned to the printer.

Action:

Specify either a printer or a queue in your command. If you specify both a printer and a queue, make sure that the printer and the queue match.

Printer number expected with the PRINTER select flag.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a Printer flag (option) as part of an NPRINT or CAPTURE command, but you omitted a printer number.

Action:

Make sure you include a printer number with the Printer flag (option).

QQQ

Queue <queuename> does not exist on server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a queue that is not defined on the file server <servername> or that you mistyped the name of the queue.

Action:

Use the PCONSOLE command to view the names of queues on the file server <servername>.

RRR

Restoring this file will destroy any current spool queues.

Explanation:

This message is just a warning. If you restore this file, any print jobs that users have sent to the file server queue for printing will be lost.

Action:

Do not restore this file.

Restoring this file will entirely reconfigure the system bindery information.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. If the NET\$BIND.SYS and NET\$BVAL.SYS files are restored, the system bindery will not reflect any changes made since the last system archive. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

If the system bindery has been modified since the last system archive, do not restore this file. If you must restore this file (because the bindery is corrupted), you may have to re-add user or group definitions, trustee rights, etc., that were added to the bindery after the last system archive.

Restoring this file will replace the current database of terminal data.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. If you restore the file TERMDATA.SYS, the terminal database will not reflect changes made since the last system archive. The NetWare 68 File Server uses database file TERMDATA.SYS to store parameters that define how the terminal operates.

Action:

If terminal parameters have been changed since the last system archive, do not restore this file. If you must restore this file (because it is corrupted), you may have to modify terminal parameters to reflect any changes that were made after the last system archive. Use the INSTALL utility to modify terminal parameters.

Restoring this file will replace the current extended directory info.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. If you restore the directory-stamp file, the extended information for files on the file server will not reflect changes made since the last system archive. Extended file information refers to items such as the time and date a file was last archived, the owner of the file, etc. Extended file information is stored in the DIRSTAMP.SYS file in the root directory of every volume.

Action:

If extended file information has changed since the last system archive, do not restore this file.

Restoring this file will replace the current set of logged messages.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. If you restore the file SYSS\$LOG.ERR, all logged system messages in the current SYSS\$LOG.ERR file will be lost.

Action:

If you want to save the current messages in the SYSS\$LOG.ERR file, do not restore this file.

Restoring this file will replace the current set of recorded system errors.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. If you restore the file SYSS\$LOG.ERR, all logged system error messages in the current SYSS\$LOG.ERR file will be lost.

Action:

If you want to save the current messages in the SYSS\$LOG.ERR file, do not restore this file.

Restoring this file will replace the current version of the network operating system with an older version.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. If you restore the NET\$OS.EXE (or NET\$OS.SYS) file, the file server operating system (OS) will not reflect any changes made since the last system archive.

Action:

If the OS has been altered since the last system archive, do not restore this file. However, if you must restore this file, you should be aware that if the current OS has been altered previous to the last system archive, your file server will function differently.

For example, if your current OS has been altered to accommodate the Transaction Tracking System (TTS) since your last system archive and you restore the old archived OS, you will not be able to use TTS. If you must replace the current OS on your file server for any reason, make sure you use a version that most closely matches the version you must replace.

=====
SSS
=====

SALVAGE can not restore files on local drive <d:>

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to use the SALVAGE command to recover information that was accidentally erased from a local disk. In the error message, <d:> indicates the local drive you specified.

Action:

Use the SALVAGE command only with network drives.

SALVAGE will not work with local disks.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to use the SALVAGE command to recover information that was accidentally erased from a local disk.

Action:

Use the SALVAGE command only with network drives.

Script command expected after IF ... THEN. Remainder of login script ignored.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script contains an IF...THEN command that is missing a subsequent filename for the command to execute. This filename must be included for the command to work.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

Script line "%s " too long. Line ignored.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script contains a command that is more than 150 characters long.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then shorten the command.

SEARCH<n:> must be related to a network drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to map a search drive to another search drive that has not been previously defined. The <n:> indicates the number of the search drive that has not yet been defined.

Suppose you are trying to establish a new search drive (SEARCH3) by setting it equal to the search drive (SEARCH5), as in the following command:

```
MAP SEARCH3:=SEARCH5.:
```

If SEARCH5 is not a defined mapping, you will see an error message. However, if SEARCH5 is already defined, this command will work.

If the error occurs when you log in, the search drive mapping in question is located in your login script.

Action:

Remap the search drive to a valid network directory or drive. If the error occurs during login, use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the error.

Server error in retrieving queue ID.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the system bindery is inaccessible because the network supervisor has the bindery locked or because the bindery files have become corrupted. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, the file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

If the network supervisor has the bindery locked, wait a few minutes and try the command again. If you still have problems, the system bindery may be corrupted.

If the bindery is corrupt, run the BINDFIX utility to repair the bindery files, or restore the bindery files from a tape backup.

Server <servername> has no free connection slots at the current time.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to attach to a file server that presently cannot accommodate another user because all of the file server's connection slots are being used. Every file server on an internetwork has a limited number of connection slots available through which users attach to the file server.

Action:

Try the command later when other users on the internetwork have logged out of the file server.

Server is currently busy

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server cannot process your command because the CPU is currently fully utilized in carrying out other network processes.

Action:

This condition is usually temporary. By the time you read this, you should be able to execute your command successfully.

Server "<servername>" is unknown at this time.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped the name of the file server, that you specified a file server which is not on the network, or that the file server has been brought down for system maintenance.

This message could also indicate hardware problems, such as loose cabling in network interface boards, active or passive hubs, or cabling.

Action:

Use the SLIST command or the SYSCON utility to list all the file servers that your station recognizes. Be sure you type the name of the file server correctly. If the file server is down for maintenance, try the command later when the file server has been brought back up. If you still have problems, ask your network supervisor for help.

Server <servername> is unknown at this time.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to attach to the file server <servername>, but the file server did not respond for one of the following reasons:

- The file server is not cabled to the internetwork.
- The file server has been brought down by the network supervisor for system maintenance.
- You mistyped the name of the file server.

Action:

Use the SLIST command or the SYSCON utility to list all the file servers on the internetwork. Be sure you type the name of the file server correctly.

If the file server is down for maintenance, try the command later when the file server <servername> has been brought back up. If you still have problems, ask your network supervisor for help.

Source drive <d:> is not defined.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to map an existing network drive to a network drive that is not yet defined. In the error message, the <d:> is the network drive that is not defined.

Action:

Reverse the order of the drives in your command. For example, if drive F is an existing network drive and you want to map drive F to drive G (an undefined drive), use the following command format:

```
MAP G:=F:  
not  
MAP F:=G:
```

Specified directory "<dir>" does not exist.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped the directory name or that you specified a directory which does not exist or is not mapped to a network drive.

Action:

Use the LISTDIR command or the FILER utility to view the directories and directory structures. Make sure you type the directory name correctly.

Specified drive not mapped to network.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a local drive or that you specified a network drive which has not yet been defined.

Action:

Use the MAP command or the SESSION utility to check your network drive mappings. Map a drive to the directory, if necessary. Then retry the command.

Specified path "<pathname>" not found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system could not find the directory path <pathname> because you specified a directory path that does not exist or because you mistyped the directory path.

Action:

If you are uncertain about the directory structure, you can use either the FILER utility or the LISTDIR command to examine the directory. Be sure to type the directory path correctly.

You can also use the MAP command or the SESSION utility to map a network drive to a directory. Then you can specify the drive in your command instead of the directory path.

Specified path not locatable.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system could not find the directory path because you specified a directory path that does not exist or because you mistyped the directory path.

Action:

If you are uncertain about the directory structure, you can use either the FILER utility or the LISTDIR command to examine the directory. Be sure to type the directory path correctly. You can also use the MAP command or the SESSION utility to map a network drive to a directory. Then you can specify the drive in your command instead of the directory path.

<volname> Specified volume not found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either you specified a volume that does not exist on the file server or you mistyped the volume name (a volume name must be followed by a colon, SYS: for example).

Action:

If you are not sure which volumes are defined on your file server, use the VOLINFO utility or the CHKVOL * command to see which volumes are defined. When you specify a volume name in a command, always use a colon after the volume name.

=====
TTT
=====

Tab expansion size expected with the TAB flag.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used a Tab flag (option) in your command, but you did not specify a number.

Action:

Make sure you include a valid number (0 through 8) with the Tab flag (option) in your command.

Tab size expected.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the Tab flag (option) in your command but you did not specify a number.

Action:

Make sure you specify a valid tab size (1 through 8) with the Tab flag (option) in your command.

Targeted EXIT commands are not supported on this machine.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the EXIT login script command, but you are not using an IBM or IBM-compatible workstation.

Action:

No action is necessary.

That is not a valid local drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a drive other than a local drive when you attempted to restore files.

Action:

Make sure you specify only local drives when you restore files.

The bindery file on the server <servername> is locked.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the system bindery is inaccessible because the network supervisor is doing maintenance work on the system. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes, and try the command again.

The bindery of server "<servername>" is locked.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the system bindery of file server <servername> is inaccessible because the network supervisor of that file server is doing maintenance work on the system. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes, and try the command again.

The command line contained illegal characters.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you may have typed a character while you were pressing the control key. This will produce a "control character." Control characters such as ^C and ^E are special characters used for formatting text in word processing programs, controlling printers, transmitting data, etc. These characters should not be included in passwords or commands.

Action:

Retype your command.

The connection information on the destination server could not be obtained.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a memory error in your workstation destroyed the shell's drive table. The drive table keeps track of which drives are mapped to which file server directories.

Action:

Save your work, and reboot your workstation. If the error persists, turn off your workstation, wait approximately 15 seconds, turn it on, and log in again.

The destination server is busy.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server to which you sent your print job is too busy accommodating other network requests to process your print job at this time.

Action:

You should see the message "Abort or Retry." Type A to abort the program or R to retry the program.

The destination server <servername> is unknown at this time.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped the name of the file server, that you specified a file server which is not on the network, or that the file server has been brought down for system maintenance.

Action:

Use the SLIST command or the SYSCON utility to list the file servers on the network. Be sure you type the name of the file server correctly. If the file server is down for maintenance, try the command later when the file server has been brought back up. If you still have problems, ask your network supervisor for help.

The destination server must use Advanced NetWare v2.10 or above.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are using the latest version of a command line utility, but you are trying to use the command on a file server that is not using the latest version of NetWare.

Action:

You can only use this command on file servers that are running the latest version of NetWare.

The file <filename> not found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you do not have a search drive mapped to the directory where the file <filename> resides or that <filename> does not exist on the file server volume.

Action:

Use the MAP command or the SESSION utility to map a search drive to the directory where the file resides. You can use the SYSCON utility to permanently enter this mapping in your login script.

The file server bindery is currently locked.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the system bindery is inaccessible because the network supervisor is doing maintenance work on the system. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes, and retry the command.

The given base drive is not defined.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the drive you specified in your command is not a defined network drive.

Action:

Use the MAP command or the SESSION utility to establish a new network drive mapping, and then specify the newly mapped drive in your command.

The ID number of the specified queue could not be obtained.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the system bindery was locked when NPRINT tried to send a print job to the printer. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes and try the command again.

The limit of 16 search mappings has already been reached.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you exceeded the maximum number of allowable search drives with a MAP command or that you used improper syntax in your MAP command format. For example, you may have specified SEARCH:6= instead of SEARCH6:= in your MAP command. You can have a maximum of 16 search drives defined at any one time.

Action:

Type MAP at the command line to see how many search drives are currently defined. If you already have the maximum number of 16 search drives defined, you will have to remove a search drive mapping before you can define another one.

If you have less than 16 search drive mappings defined, you probably have a syntax error in your MAP command.

If this error occurs when you log in, use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and correct the problem.

The limit of 8 server connections has been reached.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a workstation can be attached to a maximum number of eight file servers at any one time. You are already attached to eight file servers.

Action:

If you need to log in to another file server, you will have to log out from one of the eight file servers to which you are currently attached, and then attach to the other file server.

The login function has been disabled.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the network supervisor has temporarily disabled the login function. The network supervisor can disable the login function to prevent users from logging in or attaching to the file server. Most likely, the network supervisor is doing maintenance work on the file server.

Action:

This condition is usually only temporary. Try to log in to the file server later when the login function has been enabled.

The maximum levels of directories has been reached.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the LISTDIR program encountered subdirectories beyond 50 levels deep. The maximum level of subdirectories that LISTDIR will process is 50.

Action:

No action is necessary.

The new password has been used previously.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to change your password to a password you used previously on the file server.

The network supervisor can require the periodic changing of passwords for any or all accounts on the file server in order to protect the file server from access by unauthorized persons. The network supervisor can also restrict users from changing their passwords to passwords they have previously used.

Action:

The file server keeps track of the passwords you have used previously. Therefore, you will have to use a password that you have not already used with your account in the past.

The new password is too short.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to define a password that is shorter than the required minimum length for passwords. (The network supervisor can restrict all passwords to a minimum length.)

Action:

Use a longer password.

The print queue <queuename> can not be found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a queue that is not defined on your file server or that you mistyped the name of the queue.

Action:

Use the PCONSOLE utility to see which queues are defined on your file server. Make sure you type the queue name correctly in your command.

The server in the filespec does not match the specified server flag <flag>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used a CCreate flag (option) in your CAPTURE command and that you specified a drive mapped to a file server other than your default file server.

For example, suppose drive R is mapped to the MANAGERS file server, but your default file server is PERSONNEL. Since you can create a file with the CAPTURE command only on your default file server, the following command would not work:

```
CAPTURE CR=R:MYFILE
```

Action:

If you use a drive in your file specification, make sure that the drive is mapped to a directory on your default file server.

The source drive is not defined.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to map a drive to a second drive, but the second drive is not defined as a network drive.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use the MAP utility to define the second drive as a network drive, and then retry the command.
- Map the second drive to the drive that is already defined as a network drive. For example, in the case where V is a defined drive, use the following:

```
MAP V:=H:
```

If this error occurs during login, the MAP command in question is located in your login script. Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and map the second drive to a network directory.

The source server <servername> is unknown at this time.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system is unable to access the system bindery. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes, and try the command again.

The specified form name could not be found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a form name that is not defined on your file server or that you mistyped the name of the form.

Action:

Use the PCONSOLE utility to see which forms are currently defined on your file server. Make sure you type the name of the form correctly.

The specified print definition could not be found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a printer definition which is not defined with your user account or that you mistyped the name of the printer job.

Action:

Use the PRINTCON utility to see which jobs are currently defined with your user account. Make sure you type the name of the print job correctly.

The specified queues not matched.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a queue and a printer in your command that are not assigned to each other. When a queue is defined and configured on the file server, it is assigned to a printer. Any output sent to a particular queue will be printed on the printer to which the queue is assigned.

Action:

You do not specify both the printer and the queue (specify one or the other). If you specify a queue, the output will be sent to the printer to which the queue is assigned. If you specify a printer, the output will be placed in the default queue assigned to the printer.

The specified user account on server <servername> has expired or has been disabled by the Supervisor.

Explanation:

The network supervisor can limit your account to a specific period of time, after which the account will expire and will no longer be accessible. The network supervisor can also disable your account for any reason. (The operating system will automatically disable your account if it detects an attempt to gain access to your account by an outside intruder.)

The network supervisor can also limit the number of failed attempts to log into your account. In other words, if the maximum number of failed login attempts for your account is three and you type your password incorrectly during four consecutive login attempts, the operating system will consider you an intruder and will disable your account.

Action:

The network supervisor will have to enable your account before you will be able to access the account again.

The specified user's account balance on server <servername> has dropped below the minimum.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your account balance on the file server <servername> has expired. You will not be allowed to log in to this account until your account balance has been brought up to date.

Action:

See the network supervisor to reconcile your user account.

The specified volume not found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either you specified a volume which does not exist on the file server or you mistyped the volume name. A volume name, such as SYS:, must be followed by a colon.

Action:

If you are unsure which volumes are defined on your file server, use the VOLINFO utility or the CHKVOL * command to see which volumes are defined. When you specify a volume name in a command, always type a colon after the volume name.

The Supervisor has disabled the login function on server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your user account on the file server <servername> is locked.

The network supervisor can disable the login function temporarily to prevent users from logging in or attaching to the file server during system maintenance. Most likely, the network supervisor of file server <servername> is doing maintenance work on the file server.

Action:

This condition is usually only temporary. Try to log in to the file server later when the login function has been enabled.

The Supervisor has limited the number of active concurrent connections.

Explanation:

This message can occur for either of the following reasons:

- You have used the maximum number of workstations from which you can log in. The network supervisor can limit the number of workstations from which you can simultaneously log in to your account. You will have to log out from a workstation before you can log in from another workstation.
- You tried to log in to a user account, but the account is currently being used by the maximum allowable number of workstations. The supervisor can limit the number of workstations that can be concurrently logged into any particular user account. For example, the supervisor can limit the GUEST account to a maximum of five concurrent connections. You will have to wait for a workstation to log out from this account before you can log in.

Action:

In either case, the account to which you are trying to log in is already being accessed by the maximum number of workstations. A workstation will have to log out from the account before you can log in.

The supervisor has limited the number of active connections you may have.

Explanation:

This message can occur for either of the following reasons:

- You have used the maximum number of stations from which you can log in. The network supervisor can limit the number of workstations from which you can simultaneously log in to your

account. You will have to log out from a workstation before you can log in from another workstation.

- You tried to log in to a user account, but the account is currently being used by the maximum allowable number of workstations. The network supervisor can limit the number of workstations who can be concurrently logged in to any particular user account. For example, the network supervisor can limit the GUEST account to a maximum of five concurrent connections. You will have to wait for a workstation to log out from this account before you can log in.

Action:

In either case, the account to which you are trying to log in is already being accessed by the maximum number of workstations. A workstation will have to be logged out from the account before you can log in.

The Supervisor has limited the stations that are allowed.

Explanation:

This message can occur for either of the following reasons:

- You have used the maximum number of stations from which you can log in. The network supervisor can limit the number of workstations from which you can simultaneously log in to your account. You will have to log out from a workstation before you can log in from another workstation.
- You tried to log in to a user account, but the account is currently being used by the maximum allowable number of users. The network supervisor can limit the number of users who can be concurrently logged in to any particular user account. For example, the network supervisor can limit the GUEST account to a maximum of five concurrent connections. You will have to wait for a user to log out from this account before you can log in.

Action:

In either case, the account to which you are trying to log in is already being accessed by the maximum number of workstations. A workstation will have to be logged out from the account before you can log in.

The supervisor has limited the stations that you are allowed to log in on.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to access an account from an unauthorized workstation. A network supervisor can limit an account so that it can only be accessed from specified workstations.

Action:

Use only authorized workstations to access this account.

The supervisor has limited the times that the specified account can be accessed.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the network supervisor has set specific time periods when you can or cannot use this account. You cannot use this account until the next authorized time period.

Action:

Ask the network supervisor for a listing of authorized time periods for this account.

The supervisor has limited the times that you can login to this server.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the network supervisor has set specific time periods when you can and cannot use the file server. You cannot use the file server until the next authorized time period.

Action:

Ask the network supervisor for a listing of authorized time periods for this file server.

The Supervisor has the bindery locked for server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the system bindery on file server <servername> is inaccessible because the network supervisor is doing maintenance work on the system. The system bindery is a set of files that contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes, and try the command again.

The Supervisor has the Directory System Locked.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the directory system (a file that contains various system information) is inaccessible because the network supervisor is doing maintenance work on the system.

Action:

The file is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes, and retry the command.

The Supervisor has the system bindery locked.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the system bindery is inaccessible because the network supervisor is doing maintenance work on the system. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc. You will not be able to access the system until the bindery is free.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes, and try the command again.

The system bindery file has been locked.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the system bindery is inaccessible because the network supervisor is doing maintenance work on the system. The system bindery is a set of files that contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes, and try the command again.

The target drive must be a network drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used a target drive in a MAP command that is a non-network drive. If the message occurs during login, the MAP command in question is located in your login script.

Action:

Use only network drives in the MAP command. Use the MAP command or the SESSION utility to see your network drive mappings. If this error occurs when you log in, the MAP command in question is located in your login script. In this case, use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and correct the problem.

The target server requires NetWare 2.10 or later in order to work.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are using the latest version of a command line utility, but you tried to use this utility on a file server that is not using the latest version of the operating system.

Action:

You can use this utility only on file servers that are using NetWare v2.1 or above.

There are no unassigned drive slots to use for a search mapping.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to specify a search drive, but all 26 available drive designations have been used.

Action:

Use the DEL or REM options of the MAP command to remove unnecessary drive mappings.

There are no unassigned drives to use for a search mapping.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to specify a search drive, but all 26 available drive designations have been used.

Action:

Use the DEL or REM options of the MAP command to remove unnecessary drive mappings.

There is no accounting balance for the specified user account on server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to access a file server on which your accounting balance has dropped to zero or that your accounting balance has not yet been established by the network supervisor.

Action:

Ask the network supervisor to establish your account balance, or bring your accounting balance up to date.

There was not enough memory to hold the PrintDef escape sequences.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your workstation does not have enough memory to hold the escape sequences contained in the PRINTDEF definition.

Action:

You will have to add more memory to your workstation or use another PRINTDEF definition that uses fewer escape sequences.

This feature is only supported under DOS v2.00 or greater.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script contains a COMSPEC command, but a version of DOS below 2.x is being used. To use the COMSPEC command, you must use versions of DOS 2.x or above.

Action:

Replace the current version of DOS with 2.x or above.

This utility can run only on Advanced NetWare 2.10 or greater.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are using the latest version of a command line utility but you are trying to use the command on a file server that is not using the latest version of NetWare.

Action:

You can use this command only on file servers that are running the latest version of NetWare.

This utility requires Advanced NetWare.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are using the latest version of a command line utility, but you tried to use this utility on a file server that is not using the latest version of the operating system.

Action:

You can use this utility only on file servers that are using NetWare v2.1 or above.

This utility works only with Advanced NetWare system.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are running a later version of an archive program on a file server that is using a version of NetWare below v2.0.

Action:

Use this archive program only on file servers using NetWare v2.0 or above.

This utility works only with Advanced NetWare systems.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to execute a NetWare v2.1 command line utility on a file server that is using a version of the NetWare operating system below v2.1.

Action:

Use NetWare v2.1 command line utilities only on file servers that are running the NetWare v2.1 operating system.

This version of LISTDIR will not run on this obsolete version of NetWare.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are using the latest version of LISTDIR, but your file server is running a version of NetWare below NetWare v2.1.

Action:

Install the earlier version of LISTDIR on the file server, or install NetWare v2.1 or above.

Too many parameters on command line.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your command contained too many parameters. Parameters are entries in your command, such as a directory name, a filename, a file server name, etc. You cannot specify more than one of the same type of parameter on the command for the utility you are using. For example, the RIGHTS command can have only one filename parameter. The following example is therefore incorrect because it has two filenames:

```
RIGHTS MYFILE.1 MYFILE.2
```

The command RIGHTS MYFILE.* is a valid command because the filename parameter is specified only once.

Action:

Use only one occurrence of the same type of parameter in the command for this utility.

Too many stations are already attached to server <servername> using the specified user account.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to log in to a user account that is being used by the maximum number of users. The network supervisor can limit the number of users who can be logged in to any user account at any one time.

Action:

Wait a few minutes, and try to log in to this account again.

Transactional Attribute not supported on Server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to flag a file as Transactional on a file server that is not set up for the Transaction Tracking System (TTS).

Action:

No action is necessary.

Transient commands are not supported under DOS 1.x.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the External Program Execution (#) command in your login script, but your workstation is using a version of DOS earlier than 2.0. The External Program Execution command is supported only by versions of DOS 2.0 and later.

Action:

You will have to remove the # function from your login script, or upgrade to DOS 2.0 or above.

UUU

Unable to add <name>=<parameter> to DOS environment.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your workstation does not have enough DOS environment space left to add the <name> and <parameter> you specified in your SET command.

Action:

You can increase the size of your workstation's DOS environment by using the DOS SHELL command in your CONFIG.SYS file. (See the SET and SHELL commands in your DOS manual.)

Unable to attach to server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped the name of the file server, that you specified a file server not cabled to your network, or that the file server is down for system maintenance.

Action:

Use the SLIST command or the SYSCON utility to see which file servers are on your network. Make sure you type the file server name correctly.

Unable to complete login procedure. Please try again.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system is unable to complete login at this time. The most likely cause of this condition is that someone else is trying to log in to the same user account at the same time.

Action:

Wait a few seconds; then try again.

Unable to continue with attach.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the LOGIN function was disabled while you were trying to attach to another file server. Most likely, the network supervisor of the other file server has taken the file server down for system maintenance.

Action:

Wait a few minutes and try to log in again.

Unable to copy files on the server.

Explanation:

This message could occur if the file server is too busy processing other network requests to perform a disk read or write or if the file server experiences hardware problems with disk drives, memory boards, controller boards, etc.

Action:

Wait a few minutes and try the command again. If the error persists, call your Novell authorized reseller for assistance.

Unable to create capture file in specified directory.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped the directory name, that you specified a directory which does not exist, or that the directory is not mapped to a network drive.

Action:

Use the LISTDIR command to see directories and directory structures. Make sure you type the directory name correctly.

Unable to delete the file after printing.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the Delete flag with the NPRINT command; however, the file server could not delete the specified file for one of the following reasons:

- The file was locked by another user or application.
- The file was deleted by another user or application after it was printed.

Action:

If the file was not successfully deleted with the NPRINT command, use the DOS DEL or ERASE command to delete the file.

Unable to find directory "<dir>"

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped the directory or that you specified a directory which does not exist.

Action:

Make sure you type all directory names correctly. If you are uncertain about a volume's directory structure, use the FILER utility or the LISTDIR command to list the directories.

Unable to get drive mapping.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to map a drive to a file server on the internetwork that has either gone down or is using an older, incompatible version of NetWare. If this message occurs when you log in, the MAP command is located in your login script.

Action:

If the file server was down when you tried to map a drive, this message should not occur once the file server in question is brought back up on the internetwork. If the problem is an older, incompatible version of NetWare, you will have to remove the drive mapping in your login script until the file server is upgraded to a newer version of NetWare.

Unable to get mapping for drive <d:>

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to map a drive to a file server on the internetwork that has either gone down or is using an older, incompatible version of NetWare. If this message occurs when you log in, the MAP command is located in your login script.

Action:

If the file server was down when you tried to map a drive, this message should not occur once the file server in question is brought back up on the internetwork. If the problem is an older, incompatible version of NetWare, you will have to remove the drive mapping in your login script until the file server is upgraded with a newer version of NetWare.

Unable to get the server extended information.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are trying to communicate with a file server on the internetwork that is using an older version of NetWare that does not support extended information. Extended information describes the hardware and software of a file server. Some older versions of NetWare do not support extended information.

The error could also be caused by the execution of a command that must access the system bindery while the system bindery is locked. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes and try the command again. If the error persists, you are probably trying to access a file server running on an older version of NetWare. In order to ensure proper communication between file servers on the internetwork, all file servers should be upgraded to the latest version of NetWare.

Unable to locate specified drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a drive that is not defined as a local or network drive.

Action:

Make sure you specify only valid local drives or defined network drives. Use the MAP command to list local and network drives.

Unable to re-create directory <dir>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to restore an archived directory that does not currently exist on the file server. However, the directory could not be re-created because the system bindery was locked. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Action:

The system bindery is usually locked only momentarily. Wait a few minutes and try again.

Unable to set any network drive mappings.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server does not have enough file handles or enough memory to accommodate more users logging in to the network.

Action:

The network supervisor should consider adding more memory to the file server or operating the network with fewer users logged in during peak hours.

Unable to set comspec in master environment.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script contains a COMSPEC command that cannot be set for one of the following reasons:

- You have a syntax error in your COMSPEC command.
- You have insufficient memory space allocated for your DOS environment.

Action:

Check your syntax. If your syntax is correct, use the DOS SET command to increase your DOS environment space.

Unknown attribute encountered in command line.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used an invalid flag (option) in your command.

Action:

Use a valid flag (option) in your command.

Unknown error <value> doing attach.

Explanation:

This message indicates that an error has occurred which the system cannot identify. The error number is identified by <value>. This error usually indicates that the file server is servicing the maximum number of logged-in users it can accommodate with the amount of memory it has installed.

Action:

Ask some users to log out of the system temporarily. If the error still occurs, record the error value and contact your Novell authorized reseller for assistance.

Unknown error <value> doing attach.

Explanation:

This message indicates that an error has occurred which the operating system cannot identify. The <value> is the error number that can be used to trace the error.

Action:

If this error occurs, record the error value and contact your Novell authorized reseller for assistance.

Unknown error <value> setting drive mapping.

Explanation:

This message indicates that an error has occurred which the operating system cannot identify. The <value> is the error number that can be used to trace the error.

Action:

If this error occurs, record the error value and contact your Novell authorized reseller for assistance.

Unknown error <value> setting drive mapping.

Explanation:

This message indicates that an error has occurred which the operating system cannot identify. The <value> is the error number that can be used to trace the error.

Action:

If this error occurs, record the error value and contact your Novell authorized reseller for assistance.

Unknown file server <servername> specified.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped the name of the file server, that you specified a file server that is not on the network, or that the file server has been brought down for system maintenance.

Action:

Use the SLIST command or the SYSCON utility to list all the file servers that your station recognizes. Be sure you type the name of the file server correctly. If the file server is down for maintenance, try the command later when the file server has been brought back up. If you still have problems, ask your network supervisor for help.

Unknown file server.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mistyped the name of the file server, that you specified a file server which is not on the network, or that the file server has been brought down for system maintenance.

Action:

Use the SLIST command or the SYSCON utility to list all the file servers that your station recognizes. Be sure you type the name of the file server correctly. If the file server is down for maintenance, try the command when the file server has been brought back up. If you still have problems, ask your network supervisor for help.

Unknown flag in the flag list.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a flag (option) in a command that the operating system cannot recognize.

Action:

Use a valid flag (option) in your command.

Unknown LOGIN script command.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script contains an invalid login script command or that the syntax in a command is incorrect. For example, you may have used a command, such as DRIVE T instead of DRIVE T:.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

Unknown option encountered in command line.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used an invalid flag (option) in your command.

Action:

Use a valid flag (option) in your command.

Unknown volume.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you either specified a volume that does not exist on the file server or mistyped the volume name. A volume name, such as SYS:, must be followed by a colon.

Action:

If you are not sure which volumes are defined on your file server, use the VOLINFO utility or the CHKVOL * command to see which volumes are defined. When you specify a volume name in a command, always type a colon after the volume name.

Unrecognizable conditional operator; use “IS”, “IS NOT”, etc. Remainder of login script ignored.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified an incorrect conditional line in an IF...THEN statement in your login script. The error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- You mistyped a key word in the conditional (DAY_O_WEEK instead of DAY_OF_WEEK).
- You omitted a key word or symbol in the conditional line, such as EQUALS or THEN.
- You did not enclose a constant within quotation marks (DAY_OF_WEEK= MONDAY instead of DAY_OF_WEEK = “MONDAY”).

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

Unrecognizable file specification.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system cannot recognize the name of a file specified in an INCLUDE or DISPLAY command in your login script.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then check the files specified in the INCLUDE and DISPLAY commands.

Unrecognizable identifier or text string in MACHINE NAME command.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either you mistyped a key word or symbol in the line or you did not enclose the machine name within quotation marks.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the error.

Unrecognizable identifier or text string in SET command.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you incorrectly specified an identifier in your DOS SET command or that you did not enclose the text string in quotation marks. If the error occurs when you log in, the DOS SET command in question is located in your login script.

Action:

Use a valid identifier and enclose text strings in quotation marks. If the error occurs during login, use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

Unrecognizable identifier or text string in WRITE command.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used an invalid identifier with your WRITE command in your login script or that you did not enclose a text string within quotation marks.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

Unrecognizable include file specification.

Explanation:

This message indicates that an INCLUDE command in your login script specifies a file that cannot be recognized.

This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- You specified a file that does not exist in the specified directory.
- You specified the directory incorrectly.
- You mistyped the filename, the directory, or both.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then check the file(s) specified in your INCLUDE command.

User "<username>" not found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you either specified a user who is not defined on the network or mistyped the name of the user.

Action:

Use the SYSCON or SESSION utility or the USERLIST command to list the network users.

User <fileserv>/<username> not found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you either specified a user who does not exist on <fileserv> or mistyped the user's name.

Action:

If you are not certain which users are established on the file server, use the SYSCON utility to view the list of network users.

User or group “<name>” not found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a username or a group name which is not defined on the network or that you mistyped the name of the user or group.

Action:

Use the SYSCON or SESSION utility or the USERLIST command to see which users are defined on the network. Use the SYSCON or SESSION utility or the TLIST command to see which groups (or trustees) are defined on the network.

=====
VVV
=====

Valid options for BREAK command are ON and OFF only.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script contains a BREAK command that is set to a value other than ON or OFF. You must use ON or OFF with the BREAK command.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

Valid options for DOS BREAK command are ON and OFF only.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script uses a DOS BREAK command that specifies a value other than ON or OFF. You must use ON or OFF with the DOS BREAK command.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

Valid options for DOS VERIFY command are ON and OFF only.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script contains a DOS VERIFY command that is set to a value other than ON or OFF. You must use ON or OFF with the DOS VERIFY command.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

Volume <volname> not mounted.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you asked for information about a volume that does not appear in the network's list of mounted volumes.

Action:

Use the VOLINFO or FILER utility or the CHKVOL * command to list the volumes mounted on the network, and then try the command again.

WWW

WARNING: Can not read include file "<filename>."

Explanation:

This message indicates that an INCLUDE command in your login script specifies a file that cannot be recognized.

This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- You specified a file that does not exist in the specified directory.
- You specified the directory incorrectly.
- You mistyped the filename, the directory, or both.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then check the file(s) specified in your INCLUDE command.

WARNING: Can not read login script file

Explanation:

This message most likely indicates that another user, possibly the network supervisor, is editing your login script file with a text editor or word processor that keeps the file open during editing. As long as your login script file is open, it cannot be used when you log in to the network. A default login script will be used instead.

Action:

No action is necessary.

WARNING: Due to a serious error in the execution of this program, further initialization can not be performed.

Explanation:

This warning line follows a fatal command error in the login script. The error ends further processing of the login script. The fatal error will be enclosed within parentheses above this warning message. When this condition occurs, you will be logged in to the PUBLIC directory, which will give you access to network programs you can use to fix the error in your login script.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

WARNING: Due to a serious error in your LOGIN script ...

Explanation:

This message indicates that your login script contains a command that has an error serious enough to prevent your workstation from successfully logging into the network. You will, however, have access to network utility programs in the SYS:PUBLIC directory that you can use to access your login script and correct the problem.

Action:

Use the SYSCON utility to access your login script, and then correct the problem.

WARNING: File NET\$BIND.SYS or NET\$BVAL.SYS not found!

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified the option to archive the system's user and group definitions, but the system bindery is only partially complete. The system bindery consists of two files, NET\$BIND.SYS and NET\$BVAL.SYS, that contain the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc.

In this situation, one of the system bindery files is intact, but the other file cannot be found.

Action:

Immediately restore the system bindery from the most recent backup available.

WARNING: Files NET\$BIND.SYS and NET\$BVAL.SYS not found!

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified the option to archive the system's user and group definitions, but the system bindery is not complete. The system bindery consists of two files, NET\$BIND.SYS and NET\$BVAL.SYS, that contain the names of users, their rights, file servers to which they are attached, etc. In this situation, neither one of the system bindery files can be found.

Action:

Immediately restore the system bindery from the most recent backup available.

WARNING: The search mapping will be deleted.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you mapped a search drive to a local drive and then mapped the local drive to a network drive. The message is only a warning that the search drive mapped to the local drive will no longer be a valid search drive.

Action:

No action is necessary.

=====
YYY
=====

You are already attached to server <servername> as <username>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to attach to a file server to which you are already attached or logged in under a different username.

Action:

Do one of the following:

- Press (Y)es to attach to the file server under a different username. If you choose this option, you will be automatically logged out of the file server under your previous username.
- Press (N)o to remain logged in to the file server under your current username.

You are not attached to the source server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to execute a command on a file server (other than your default file server), but you are not attached to that file server.

Action:

You do not need to log in to the other file server; you only need to attach to the file server. If you log in to another file server, the connection to your current default file server (and any connections you may have to other file servers) will be lost. If you attach to an additional file server, you will retain all of your current connections, and you will be able to execute commands successfully on that file server.

You are not logged in to the server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to execute a command on a file server (other than your default file server), but you are not attached to that file server.

Action:

You do not need to log in to the other file server; you only need to attach to the file server. If you log in to another file server, the connection to your current default file server (and any connections you may have to other file servers) will be lost. If you attach to an additional file server, you will retain all of your current connections, and you will be able to execute commands successfully on that file server.

You can not copy multiple files to a single file.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a source file(s) with a wildcard (* or ?) and you also specified a destination file, but you did not use a wildcard with your destination filename.

For example, you may have used the following command:

```
NCOPY MYFILE.* YOURFILE.DAT
```

The correct command would be the following:

```
NCOPY MYFILE.* YOURFILE.*
```

Action:

If you use a wildcard with your source filename, you do not need to specify a destination filename unless you do one of the following:

- Specify different names for the destination files.
- Copy the destination files to the same directory in which the source files reside.

If you use a wildcard in your source file and you specify a destination filename, you must use a corresponding wildcard to specify your destination file.

You can not map a local drive to another local drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you can map a network drive to another network drive, a network drive to a local drive, or a local drive to a network drive. You cannot map a local drive to another local drive.

Action:

No action is necessary.

You can not remove a local drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to remove a local drive, but the local drive is not mapped to a network drive. You can only remove a local drive when the local drive is currently mapped to a network drive.

Action:

No action is necessary.

You can not remove your current default drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the MAP DEL or MAP REM command to remove the drive mapping for a directory in which you are currently working.

Action:

If you need to remove your default drive, change to another drive first, and then remove the drive.

You cannot remove a local drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to remove a local drive, but the local drive was not mapped to a network drive. You can only remove a local drive when the local drive is currently mapped to a network drive.

Action:

No action is necessary.

You cannot remove your current default drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the MAP DEL or MAP REM command to remove the drive mapping for a directory in which you are currently working.

Action:

If you need to remove your default drive, change to another drive first, and then remove the drive.

You have no connection with a file server.

Explanation:

This error message may occur if you are not logged in to any file servers and you execute the LOGOUT command from a local disk drive.

Action:

No action is necessary.

You have no connections with a network file server.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the WHOAMI or the LOGOUT utility, but you are not connected to any file servers.

Action:

No action is necessary.

You have no rights to copy files from the specified directory.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to copy files from a directory in which you do not have sufficient rights. You must have at least Read, Open, and Search rights in a directory to copy files from that directory. For example, if you want to copy files from the SYS:DOCUMENT directory to any other directory, you must have at least Read, Open, and Search rights in the SYS:DOCUMENT directory.

Action:

Have the network supervisor or another user with Parental rights in this directory assign you the appropriate rights. (The network supervisor can also change the directory's rights mask.)

You have no rights to copy files to the specified directory.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to copy files to a directory in which you do not have sufficient rights. You must have at least Create, Write, and Delete rights in a directory to copy files to that directory. For example, if you want to copy files to the SYS:DOCUMENT directory from any other directory, you must have at least Create, Write, and Delete rights in the SYS:DOCUMENT directory.

Action:

Have the network supervisor or another user with Parental rights in this directory assign you the appropriate rights. (The network supervisor can also change the directory's rights mask.)

You have no rights to grant trustee assignments for that directory.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to assign a user as a trustee of a directory, but you do not have Parental rights in that directory. (You cannot assign trustees to a directory unless you have Parental rights in that directory.)

Action:

If you need to assign a trustee to a directory in which you have no Parental rights, you will have to ask your network supervisor or another user who has Parental rights to assign the trustee.

You have no rights to print files from this directory.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to print files from a directory in which you do not have sufficient rights. You must have at least Read, Open, and Search rights in a directory to print files from that directory. For example, if you want to print files from the SYS:DOCUMENT directory, you must have at least Read, Open, and Search rights in the directory SYS:DOCUMENT.

Action:

Have the network supervisor or another user with Parental rights in this directory assign you the appropriate rights. (The network supervisor can also change the directory's rights mask.)

Your login script file has been locked too long by another station

Explanation:

This message indicates that another user, possibly the network supervisor, is editing your login script file with a text editor or word processor that keeps the file open during editing. As long as your login script file is open, it cannot be used when you log in to the network. A default login script will be used instead.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Your station is not attached to server <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to execute a command on a file server (other than your default file server), but you are not attached to that file server.

Action:

You do not need to log in to the other file server; you only need to attach to the file server. If you log in to another file server, the connection to your current default file server (and any connections you may have to other file servers) will be lost. If you attach to an additional file server, you will retain all of your current connections, and you will be able to execute a command successfully on that file server.

Your station is unapproved to be attached to server <servername> using the specified user account.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to access an account on the file server <servername> from an unauthorized workstation. A network supervisor can choose to restrict an account on a file server to one or more particular workstations from which users can access the account.

Action:

Use only authorized workstations to access this account.



NETWARE V2.1 STREAMING TAPE BACKUP / RESTORE

AAA

Abend: <message>

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system discovered inconsistencies in the hardware or the software that could seriously disrupt the system. An abnormal ending (Abend) terminates the operation of the file server. Many Abend errors are the result of failed internal consistency checks. The operating system makes consistency checks to ensure the integrity of the data involved. Consistency checks are always made immediately before performing critical operations.

Action:

See the explanation in this manual for the specific error message following the word "Abend."

An invalid message number was returned to the background cache write process.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system passed an invalid message number to the background cache write process.

This error may be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Attempt to configure a non-existent disk.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to configure and utilize a disk that is not attached to the system.

The error may be caused when a drive is physically removed from the fileserver before the operating system is reconfigured with the INSTALL utility.

This error may also occur if the configuration set with the DISKSET utility(NetWare 286 File Server only) does not correspond to the configuration set with the INSTALL utility. The DISKSET utility programs the EEPROM on the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) for the drive configuration. The INSTALL utility sets up the operating system for the specific drive configuration. These two configurations must agree.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use the INSTALL utility to reconfigure the operating system if the disk configuration is physically changed.
- Use the DISKSET utility to reconfigure the Disk Coprocessor if a DCB is installed.

NOTE:

The Disk Coprocessor configuration must agree with both the physical disk configuration and the parameters set with the INSTALL utility.

Attempt to configure a non-operating drive. Repair drive or remove from system.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the operating system tried to configure a drive that is not operating. As the file server boots, it first sets up the disk redirection information and disk mirroring. It then attempts to configure each drive prior to mounting the volumes. This error message will usually follow other messages that indicate problems encountered during bootup.

The error may be caused by a fault in the drive, controller interface board, Disk Coprocessor, or associated cables.

Action:

Check all cabling to the drive and make sure that all connections are tight. Repair or replace any problem components in the disk channel.

Attempt to configure non-existent drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to configure and utilize a disk that is not attached to the system.

The error may occur when a drive is physically removed from the file server before the operating system is reconfigured with the INSTALL utility.

The error may also occur if the configuration set with the DISKSET utility (NetWare 286 File Server only) does not correspond to the configuration set with the INSTALL utility. The DISKSET utility programs the EEPROM on the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) for the drive configuration. The INSTALL utility sets up the operating system for the specific drive configuration. These two configurations must agree.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use the **INSTALL** utility to reconfigure the operating system if the disk configuration is physically changed.
- Use the **DISKSET** utility to reconfigure the Disk Coprocessor if a DCB is installed.

NOTE:

The Disk Coprocessor configuration must agree with both the physical disk configuration and the parameters set with the **INSTALL** utility.

BBB

Background re-mirror aborted due to drive shut down.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the **REMIRROR** console command to remirror two drives, but the background copy process was aborted due to a drive failure. The current remIRRORing process will be aborted as well.

The error may result from a failure in the mirror disk drive or in the associated disk channel components.

Action:

Check all the components of the failed disk channel. Repair or replace the defective drive, controller interface board, or Disk Coprocessor board, and then remirror the drive.

Background re-mirror aborted due to ten write errors in a row.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror two drives, but the background copy process was aborted due to ten disk write errors in a row on the new mirrored drive. The current remirroring process will also be aborted.

The error may be caused by a failure in the mirrored drive or in the associated disk channel components.

Action:

Check all the components of the failed disk channel. Repair or replace the defective drive, controller interface board, or Disk Coprocessor board. Then remirror the drive. Make sure the new mirrored drive is powered on.

Bad block returned via Free.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a block of memory returned from a process to the DGROUP overlaps a portion of memory not allocated. A block of memory can be returned by a process to the DGROUP memory segment for reuse.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure could be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Beginning background copy of all allocated disk areas.

Explanation:

This message is only a status message. When a disk is being remirrored, only data that has changed while the disk was "unmirrored" is copied from the primary disk to the mirror disk. However, if a file server has been booted while two disks were "unmirrored" then all data (changed and unchanged) must be copied from the primary disk. This precaution protects data integrity.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Beginning background copy of only changed disk areas.

Explanation:

This message is only a status message. If the file server was not rebooted while two disks were unmirrored, only data that has changed will be copied from one disk to the other when a disk is being remirrored. This message indicates that the file server was not rebooted and that the primary and secondary drives are still synchronized.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Block in error not located

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are using a bad tape for a back-up session. This error is fatal and will halt the back-up process.

Action:

Begin the back-up session again using a new tape.

Both mirror drives are invalid or marked saying that the other is out of sync. Run NETGEN.

Explanation:

This message indicates that both drives are marked as primary drives or that both drives are invalid drives. In either case, the file server does not know which drive to use as the primary drive. (In a mirrored set of drives, only one drive can be marked as the primary drive.)

The error may be the result of the following:

- Faulty driver, Disk Coprocessor boards, controller boards, etc.
- Invalid information written on the drives

Action:

Use NETGEN to re-establish disk mirroring. If the error persists, restore the operating system from a backup, or generate a new operating system.

Both mirror drives are invalid or marked saying that the other is out of sync. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that both drives are marked as primary drives or that both drives are invalid drives. In either case, the file server does not know which drive to use as the primary drive. (In a mirrored set of drives, only one drive can be marked as the primary drive.)

The error may be the result of the following:

- Faulty driver, Disk Coprocessor boards, controller boards, etc.
- Invalid information written on the drives

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility and re-establish disk mirroring. If the error still occurs, restore the operating system from a backup.

Bound interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU detected an operand outside of predefined values. (In the 80286 CPU, the bound interrupt is 5.)

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Breakpoint interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU executed a breakpoint interrupt for debug purposes. (In the 80286 CPU, the breakpoint interrupt is 3.)

The error may be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure could be caused by poor power conditioning, hardware failure, or a corrupted operating system.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

CCC

CacheRelease on non-used cache buffer.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process tried to release a cache buffer that was not flagged for use in the "CacheRelease" routine.

The error may be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Channel <n> was shut down due to unrecoverable failure.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a disk channel number <n> (1, 2, 3, or 4) was shut down after NetWare detected an error on the channel, such as a timeout or an invalid interrupt from the Disk Coprocessor board. This error is not fatal unless the channel with volume SYS: has been shut down. Any remaining channels will continue to operate.

The error may be caused by faulty cabling, Disk Coprocessor board, controller interface board, or disk drive.

Action:

Make sure the Disk Coprocessor board is properly seated and that the cabling between the controller interface boards and drives is not loose or broken. Repair or replace any faulty components.

Check specific message no such message in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process sent an invalid message to another process in the kernel.

The error could be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure could be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Checking if the drive has been previously mirrored to the active drive.

Explanation:

This message is only a status message. The system is beginning the background remirroring process. The remirroring process first checks to see if the drive has been previously mirrored to the active drive before initiating the mirroring process.

Action:

No action is necessary.

ClearFileStation with files open.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system generated an error in the file-handling routines.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

DDD

Data blocks are out of sequence.

Explanation:

This message indicates that two or more tapes were used for backing up your system and that during the restore process, you inserted a tape out of sequence.

Action:

Run the restore process again and make sure you insert the tapes in the proper order. You may find it helpful to label the tapes during backup.

DeAllocate semaphore attempted on active semaphore in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the kernel tried to deallocate a semaphore that was no longer needed and found that the semaphore was still active.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Destroy Process not processed in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the kernel tried to destroy a process that either does not exist or is still actively processing information.

The error could be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure could be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

286 detected a memory failure in Disk CoProcessor

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU detected a memory failure in the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) when the CPU performed the memory test on the DCB during bootup.

The error may be caused by faulty cabling between the DCB and the motherboard, poor power supply regulation, or memory failure on the DCB.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Clean the connector on the DCB and reseal the card.
- Check the power supply to ensure that clean, properly regulated DC power is reaching the DCB. Replace the DCB if necessary.

DIRECTORY ACCESS BY UNAUTHORIZED PROCESS.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process in the kernel tried to access an unauthorized directory entry.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Dirty cache block has no dirty bits set

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process in the kernel tried to write a modified (dirty) block in cache memory back to the disk, but the process could not locate the dirty block. A "dirty" cache block is a block of cache memory that has been modified since the last time the block was copied to the disk.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Disk CoProcessor got a premature interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the memory on the DCB has failed or has been overwritten.

When the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) completes a request from the 80286CPU, the DCB sets a flag in its own internal dual-ported RAM and then sends an interrupt request to the CPU. When the CPU receives the interrupt request, it accesses the flag from the DCB's memory and checks it as an internal consistency check. If the flag is not valid, the operating system generates this error message.

The error may be caused by power or hardware failures or by other boards installed in the file server using the same interrupt (IRQ) line as the DCB.

Action:

Turn the file server off, wait approximately 15 seconds, and then turn the file server on. (Have all users log out first, and then issue the DOWN command before you turn off the file server.)

If the error still occurs, make sure no other cards in the file server are using the same IRQ lines that the DCB is using. Then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Disk CoProcessor had a memory failure.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) self-diagnostics detected a memory failure in the dual-ported static RAM on a DCB. (As a fileserver boots, the NetWare operating system directs the DCB to perform its own internal self-diagnostics before the drives are brought on-line.)

The error may be caused by poor cabling between the DCB and the system board, poor power supply regulation, or a memory or other hardware failure on the DCB.

Action:

Clean the connector on the DCB, and reseal the board. Make sure that clean, properly regulated DC power is reaching the DCB.

Disk CoProcessor had a ROM checksum error.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the contents of ROM on a Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) did not match the checksum when the DCB performed its internal self diagnostics. (As a file server boots, the NetWare operating system directs the DCB to perform its own internal self-diagnostics before the drives are brought on-line.) The error may be caused by poor cabling between the DCB and the system board, poor power supply regulation, or a ROM or other hardware failure on the DCB. Replace the DCB if necessary.

Action:

Clean the connector on the DCB and reseal the card. Reseat and check the EPROM on the DCB for bent pins. Make sure that clean, properly regulated DC power is reaching the DCB. Replace the DCB if necessary.

Disk CoProcessor returned invalid error code from diagnostics.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) has passed an invalid error code to the host system. (As a file server boots, the NetWare operating system directs the DCB to perform its own internal self-diagnostics before the drives are brought on-line.)

The error may be caused by poor cabling between the DCB and the system board, improper SCSI bus termination, poor power supply regulation, or a hardware failure on the DCB.

Action:

Clean the connector on the DCB, and reseal the card. Make sure the SCSI bus is properly terminated, and that you install a terminating resistor pack only on the LAST controller physically connected to the SCSI bus. Make sure that clean, properly regulated DC power is reaching the DCB. Replace the DCB if necessary.

Disk CoProcessor timed out performing diagnostics.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) did not respond within a specific time period after the NetWare operating system commanded the DCB to perform its own internal self-diagnostics. (As a file server boots, the operating system commands the DCB to perform its own internal self-diagnostics before the drives are brought on-line.)

The error may be caused by poor cabling between the DCB and the system board, poor power supply regulation, or a hardware failure on the DCB. On older revision DCBs, this error might appear if no controllers or drives are connected to the DCB.

Action:

Clean the connector on the DCB, and reseat the board. Make sure that clean, properly regulated DC power is reaching the DCB. On older DCBs, make sure that at least one controller with a drive is connected. Replace the DCB if necessary.

Disk Error on drive 0, sector 14.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system could not read the information about the Redirection table. On a file server running SFT NetWare Level I, sector 14 of all drives contains the information about the Redirection table.

Action:

Run the VREPAIR utility to fix any problems with your disk. If the problem persists, run the INSTALL utility and re-establish Hot Fix on your drive.

Disk Error on drive <dd>, starting sector <ssss>, <#> of sectors <xxxx>

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SBACKUP utility tried to read a block from your disk, and the read failed. If you continue with the backup, a file with bad data will be copied to your back-up tape.

Action:

Use the VREPAIR utility to correct disk problems; then run the SBACKUP utility again.

DISK NOT FORMATTED FOR NETWARE NETWORK

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server tried to mount a disk that is not formatted with the COMPSURF (COMPrehensive SURFace analysis) utility. This error will not halt the file server unless the operating system is trying to mount the primary disk of two mirrored drives. The error may also occur if track 0 of a hard disk has been damaged or overwritten.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the disk has not been formatted, run the COMPSURF utility on the disk and then run the INSTALL utility. If the drive does not pass the COMPSURF test, the drive will have to be replaced.
- If track 0 of the disk drive is bad, restore your disk files from a backup (after running the COMPSURF and INSTALL utilities).

DISK NOT UPGRADED TO ADVANCED NETWORK

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to mount a disk with Advanced NetWare v1.0 or above, but the disk was originally formatted with a version of NetWare below Advanced NetWare v1.0. This error could also occur if track 0 of the disk has been damaged or overwritten.

Action:

If you do not want to upgrade the disk to Advanced NetWare v1.0 or above, you will need to boot the file server with an earlier version of NetWare. If you want to upgrade the disk to Advanced NetWare v1.0 or above, you will need to run the UPGRADE utility found on the INSTALL diskette of Advanced NetWare v1.0 or above. You should run this utility only once for each disk that is to be upgraded.

Divide overflow interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the quotient of a division instruction is too large to be represented. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 0. A divisor of 0 in a division instruction will also generate this error.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Double exception interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that two separate memory-protection violations occurred in the 80286 CPU during the execution of a single instruction. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 8.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Drive already dismounted.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the DISMOUNT console command to dismount a removable disk volume that was already dismounted.

Disk drives that can be removed and replaced as needed are called "removable volumes." The DISMOUNT command closes all open files and ensures that all directories are updated before the removable volume is physically removed from the file server.

Action:

Insert the new disk and run the MOUNT utility to mount the new disk.

Drive being re-mirrored does not have any volumes on it.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command to remirror a drive that does not contain any NetWare volumes. The REMIRROR command will be aborted.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure you are remirroring the right drive number.
- Bring down the file server with the DOWN command, and run the INSTALL utility to set up NetWare volumes on the drive.

Drive Not online.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the controller doesn't recognize the tape drive.

Action:

Make sure that the flat-ribbon cables and the four-pin power cable are connected properly to the tape drive. Make sure that the drive address is set for address 7.

Drive Not Ready.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the tape drive didn't reset when the subsystem was turned on. This message may occur occasionally, depending upon the order in which the equipment is turned on.

Action:

Turn off the disk subsystem that has the tape drive; then turn it back on and begin the back-up process again.

Drive not set up for Hot Fix. Run PREPARE. Power off and back on to restart.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the FOR SFT ONLY diskette when running the BACKUP utility on a non-SFT system.

Action:

Do not run Hot Fix or the PREPARE utility. Restart the back-up session, using the NETWARE SERVER TAPE BACKUP diskette instead of the FOR SFT ONLY diskette.

Drive Timeout.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the tape drive does not respond to a request from the back-up program.

Action:

Turn off the subsystem; then turn it back on and begin the back-up process again. If the error continues to occur, the tape drive probably has a hardware failure. In this case, you should consider having the tape drive checked by a qualified electronics repair house.

Drive was shut down due to an unrecoverable failure and cannot be re-mirrored.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR command to remirror a drive that was previously shut down because of a fatal, unrecoverable drive failure. The remirroring process will be aborted.

If a fatal, unrecoverable failure is detected on a drive, the operating system will automatically shut the drive down. The system will not allow the drive to be remirrored until the drive has been repaired.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Shut down the file server and repair or replace the faulty drive.
- Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring on the drives before rebooting the file server.

Dup copies of redirection tables do not match...new tables will be built.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the file server detected that the two copies of Redirection table stored on a disk did not match. Two copies of the Redirection table are stored on each physical disk to ensure disk integrity. These copies should always match, unless one of the following has occurred:

- Invalid information was written to the Redirection tables.
- One Redirection table was updated on the disk, but the file server lost power before the other table could be updated.

Action:

Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.

Duplicate copies of disk redirection data do not match.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the file server detected that the two copies of Redirection table stored on a disk did not match.

Two copies of the Redirection table are stored on each physical disk to ensure disk integrity. These copies should always match, unless one of the following has occurred:

- Invalid information was written to the Redirection tables.
- One Redirection table was updated on the disk, but the file server lost power before the other table could be updated.

Action:

Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.

Dynamic work memory not available.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR command to remirror a drive when the file server did not have enough available memory to perform the remirroring process. The remirror operation will be aborted.

During the remirroring process, a portion of main memory is required as a temporary workspace to remirror the drives. The mirroring cannot be completed if all of this temporary workspace is in use.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use the REMIRROR command later when fewer users are using the fileserver.
- Use the DOWN utility to bring down the file server. Then use the PREPARE utility to remirror the drives.

=====
EEE
=====

Encountered header <nnnn> instead of END_OF_VOLUME.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SRESTORE utility restored every block of a volume but did not encounter the header containing the end-of-volume marker. During backup, the SBACKUP utility writes data headers to the tape and gives them sequence numbers and other information about the data on the tape. Other header information can indicate that the end of a volume has been reached or that the rest of the backup is continued on another tape.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Encountered stamp <stamp> instead of directory stamp.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SRESTORE utility read some other item from the tape instead of the Directory table. During the restore process, SRESTORE first reads the Directory table from the tape. This error could occur if you try to restore data from a tape that you used to back up data from a system other than a NetWare system.

Action:

Make sure you use the correct backup tape.

Encountered stamp <stamp> instead of FAT stamp.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SRESTORE utility read some other item from the tape instead of the File Allocation Table (FAT). During the restore process, the SRESTORE utility first reads the Directory table from the tape and then from the FAT.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Error <value> adding trustees to directory

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system could not successfully add trustee rights to the restored directory. When you choose the option to restore directory rights, the restore process will recreate the volume directory structure as it existed at the time the backup was made.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Error <value> attempting to read start of next volume.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SRESTORE utility restored every block of a volume but did not encounter the header containing the beginning marker for the next volume. During backup, the SRESTORE utility writes data headers to the tape and gives them sequence numbers and other information about the data on the tape. Other header information can indicate that the end of a volume has been reached, that the rest of the backup is continued on another tape, or that the restore session is complete.

This condition could result if the file server lost power during the back-up session before the back-up process could mark the end-of-session stamp on the last data header.

Action:

No action is necessary.

ERROR--CANNOT OPEN BINDERY FILES.

Explanation:

This message indicates the possibility of corrupted bindery files. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, the file servers to which they are attached, etc. The bindery files are NET\$BIND.SYS and NET\$BVAL.SYS. When the file server boots, the operating system tries to locate the bindery files. If the operating system cannot find the bindery files, it tries to create them.

This error could occur for any of the following reasons:

- No bindery files exist on the SYS: volume.
- The operating system is unable to create new bindery files after it has failed to locate any existing bindery files.
- Existing bindery files on SYS: volume are damaged or corrupted.

- The SYS: volume has a full directory or has exceeded available disk space.
- The file server does not have enough Random Access Memory (RAM) to support the amount of disk space attached to it.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- If your bindery files are corrupted, use the VREPAIR utility to repair them.
- If the SYS: volume directory is full, expand the directory area with the INSTALL utility.

Error configuring Disk CoProcessor.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) device driver programmed a Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), but the DCB returned an error status after attempting to configure itself. When the DCB attempts to configure itself, it tries to access each of the disks to which it should be connected. If the DCB cannot access these disks properly for any reason, the DCB will return an error status to the driver, which in turn will generate this error message.

The error may be caused by a hardware problem with a drive, a controller, or interface cables. Since the DCB has passed its self-diagnostics test before being programmed, the DCB should not be the problem.

Action:

Check all the drives, controllers, and disk interface cables connected to the file server. Repair or replace the faulty components.

- If the file server does not have enough memory to support the amount of disk space being used, add more memory to the file server.

- If the volume is out of available disk space, you will have to delete unwanted files from the disk volume. In this case, you may have to reinitialize the disk with the INSTALL utility.

Error detected in file dirstamp.sys fat chain sequence number

Explanation:

This message indicates that the File Allocation Table (FAT) chain for the DIRSTAMP.SYS file has been corrupted.

Action:

Reboot your file server after you finish running the back-up utility. Reloading the NetWare operating system should correct the error. Run the SBACKUP utility again on a different tape. If the error continues, keep your first back-up tape and contact the Novell Services Division at 1-800-LANSWER or the Novell authorized reseller in your area.

Error marking mirror bad...Run NETGEN.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the operating system detected problems with both a primary drive and its mirrored drive. Because one of the drives was bad, the operating system detected a write error as it tried to write this data to the mirrored drive.

The error is caused by failures in the disk drives, controller interface boards, Disk Coprocessor boards, or cables for either of the mirrored drives. A power supply failure can also cause this error.

Action:

Repair the power supply. Repair or replace the bad disk drives, controller interface boards, Disk Coprocessor boards, or cables that are causing the problem. Use the NETGEN program to remirror the drives before rebooting the file server. If the error persists, restore the operating system from a backup, or generate a new operating system.

Error marking mirror bad...Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the operating system detected problems with both a primary drive and its mirrored drive. Because one of the drives was bad, the operating system detected a write error as it tried to write this data to the mirrored drive.

The error is caused by failures in the disk drives, controller interface boards, Disk Coprocessor boards, or cables for either of the mirrored drives. A power supply failure can also cause this error.

Action:

Repair the power supply. Repair or replace the bad disk drives, controller interface boards, Disk Coprocessor boards, or cables that are causing the problem. Use the PREPARE utility to remirror the drives before rebooting the file server.

Error Reading Configuration Info from Removable Disk.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server cannot read from track 0 of a removable volume to access the Disk Configuration tables. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from mounting the removable disk.

This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- The disk is not formatted for NetWare.
- The disk is not configured properly.
- The disk-related hardware is not working properly.
- Track 0 of the removable disk encountered a disk error.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the disk has been formatted for NetWare, use the INSTALL utility to check the disk and the installation information.
- If the disk has not been formatted for NetWare or if a disk error has occurred, use the COMPSURF utility to reformat the disk. Then use the INSTALL utility to reinstall the operating system. Restore the files from a backup if required.

Error reading control tables from the active mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command and the fileserver could not correctly read sectors 15, 16, and 17 from the active mirrored drive. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process. This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- A failure occurred in the active mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board or the connecting cables.
- Invalid information was written on the active mirrored drive.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure the active mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Error reading disk redirection data.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the operating system could not correctly read the disk redirection data of drive <nn>. This error is not fatal, but the file server will not be able to use drive <nn> until the problem is resolved.

The error could result from a failure in the new mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur when the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- If the drive on which this error occurs is mirrored, you can fix the error using the REMIRROR console command after the file server has been booted. The REMIRROR console command will rebuild the Redirection tables automatically.
- If the drive is not mirrored, use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.
- If you suspect hardware problems, make sure that the new mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error still occurs, back up your files, and run the COMPSURF utility to format the new drive. Then use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Error reading disk redirection information on sector 14. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the operating system could not correctly read the disk redirection information from sector 14 of drive <nn>. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from using drive <nn> until the problem is resolved.

The error could result from a failure in the new mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur when the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- If the drive on which this error occurs is mirrored, you can fix the error using the REMIRROR console command after the file server has been booted. The REMIRROR console command will rebuild the Redirection tables automatically.
- If the drive is not mirrored, use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.
- If you suspect hardware problems, make sure that the new mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error still occurs, back up your files, and run the COMPSURF utility to format the new drive. Then use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Error reading disk redirection tables...new tables will be built.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR command, and the file server could not correctly read the Redirection tables from the inactive mirrored drive.

Two copies of the Redirection table are stored on each physical disk to ensure disk integrity. These copies should always match, unless the following has occurred:

- Invalid information was written to the Redirection tables.
- One Redirection table was updated on the disk, and the file server lost power before the other table could be updated.

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of remirroring.

Error reading mirror information on ALL drives. Run NETGEN.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the file server could not correctly read the mirror information from sector 14 of any of the drives.

The error could result from a failure in the new mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur when the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Make sure that the drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on. Make sure that the connecting cables are not loose or damaged. Use NETGEN to remirror the drives before rebooting the file server. If the error persists, restore the operating system from a backup, or generate a new operating system.

Error reading mirror information on ALL drives. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the file server could not correctly read the mirror information from sector 14 of any of the drives.

The error could result from a failure in the new mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur when the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Make sure that the drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on. Make sure that the connecting cables are not loose or damaged. If the error persists, use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.

ERROR READING NETWARE CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The file server could not read from track 0 of the SYS: volume to access the Disk Configuration tables.

The error may be caused by an incorrect disk configuration, faulty disk-related hardware, or a bad disk sector on track 0.

Action:

Use the INSTALL utility to check the disk and verify the installation information. If a disk error is found, make a backup of your files, run the COMPSURF utility, and reformat the disk. Repair or replace any disk-related hardware that may not be working properly. If necessary, re-install the operating system, and restore the files from a backup.

Error <value> reading page <number> of dir table.

Explanation:

This message indicates that part of the Directory table in the ALLBLKS.*** file could not be read successfully. During the restore process, the SRESTORE utility creates a temporary file called ALLBLKS.***. This temporary file contains all of the blocks for all files that are to be restored from the tape. Using the Directory table and the File Allocation Table (FAT) that are also copied from the tape, the SRESTORE utility separates the blocks in the ALLBLKS.*** file into the various files to be restored and then copied, file by file, to the target volume area.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Error reading sector 14 of the active mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command, and the fileserver could not correctly read sector 14 of the active drive. Sector 14 of the drive contains the drive's mirror information. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

The error may be caused by a failure in the active drive or associated disk channel components.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- Run the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix and mirroring on the drive.
- Check all the components of the disk channel (DCB, cabling connections, disk controller board, etc.). Make sure that all connections are tight and that all boards are properly seated.

Error reading sector 14 of the new mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command, and the fileserver could not correctly read sector 14 of the new mirrored drive. Sector 14 of the drive contains the drive's mirror information. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process. The error may be caused by a failure in the mirrored drive or associated disk channel components.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix and mirroring on the drive.
- Check all the components of the disk channel (DCB, cabling connections, disk controller board, etc.).

Error reading sector 15 of the new mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command, and the fileserver could not correctly read sector 15 of the new mirrored drive. Sector 15 of the mirrored drive contains information on the drive's volumes. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

The error may be caused by a failure in the mirrored drive or associated disk channel components.

Action:

Do one or both the following:

- Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix and mirroring on the drive.
- Check all the components of the disk channel (DCB, cabling connections, disk controller board, etc.).

Error reading Sectors 16 and 17 of drive <dd>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SBACKUP utility could not properly read sectors 16 and 17 of drive <dd>. Your disk drive may have major problems. Sectors 16 and 17 (also 22 through 25) of drive <dd> contain information about the disk volume.

Action:

Use the VREPAIR utility to fix any problems with your disk; then run the SBACKUP utility again.

Error reading Sectors 22 - 25 of drive <dd>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SBACKUP utility could not properly read sectors 22 through 25 of drive <dd>. Your disk drive may have major problems. Sectors 22 through 25 (also 16 and 17) of drive <dd> contain information about the disk volume.

Action:

Use the VREPAIR utility to fix any problems with your disk; then run the SBACKUP utility again.

Error reading the bad block table of the new mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command, and the fileserver could not correctly read the Bad Block table of the new mirrored drive. The Redirection tables on the new mirrored drive were bad, and the file server tried to use the drive's Bad Block table to rebuild the Redirection tables. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process. The error may be caused by a failure in the mirrored drive or associated disk channel components.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Check all the components of the disk channel (DCB, cabling connections, disk controller board, etc.).
- Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix and mirroring on the drive.

If this error still occurs, then back up your files and format the drive with the COMPSURF utility.

***** Error *** -- Tape will not unload.**

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to remove the tape before it unloaded. The message will not affect your back-up session, but it will halt the utility. Remove the tape after it has unloaded to avoid accidentally overwriting the tape.

Action:

If you are finished with the back-up process, you can restart the network.

Error ... This software is configured for fault-tolerant systems only.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are using a System Fault Tolerance (SFT) version of the SRESTORE utility to restore files to a file server that is not set up for SFT.

Action:

Use the non-SFT version of the SRESTORE utility.

Error ... This software is not configured for fault-tolerant systems. Use the 'SFT Only' version of restore.exe

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are trying to restore files to a file server that is set up for System Fault Tolerance (SFT), but you are using a non-SFT version of the restore program.

Action:

Start the back-up session over using the FOR SFT ONLY diskette instead of the NETWARE SERVER TAPE BACKUP diskette.

Error ... This version of backup.exe expects a fault-tolerant system.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to back up a System Fault Tolerant (SFT) system, but you are using a non-SFT version of the back-up program.

Action:

Use the SFT version of the back-up program to back up files from a fileserver running SFT NetWare.

Error <hhhh>. Unable to create file <filename>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system could not create a directory entry for the file <filename>. The operating system must create a directory entry for a file before a file can be created. You may not have enough directory entries on your disk volume.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use the VOLINFO or the CHKVOL utility to see how many volume directory entries are available.
- Use the INSTALL utility to create more directory entries on the volume to which you are restoring files, or have users delete unwanted files and subdirectories from the volume.

ERROR - Unknown switch code passed to TAPE SPLITTER switch code = <x>current = <x>

Explanation:

This message indicates a major error in your tape drive system.

Action:

Try the back-up session again using a different copy of the back-up software. If the new copy does not work, you may have to repair or replace your tape drive controller board. Contact your Novell authorized reseller for further assistance.

ERROR: VOLUME ALREADY MOUNTED.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the MOUNT command to mount a removable disk, but the disk was already mounted.

Disk drives that can be removed and replaced as needed are called "removable volumes." The MOUNT command is used to mount new removable volumes in a file server.

This error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- The file server tried to mount a removable volume with the same name as a volume already mounted on the system.
- Disk subsystems are interconnected between file servers, and a volume on one disk subsystem has the same name as a volume on another subsystem.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure every volume on a file server has a unique volume name.
- Use the INSTALL utility to change the name of a volume.

Error <value> writing block <nnnn> (zero relative) to data blocks file.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a write failure occurred on the disk while the SRESTORE utility tried to write to block <nnnn> in the file ALLBLKS.\$\$\$\$. During the restore process, the SRESTORE utility creates a temporary file called ALLBLKS.\$\$\$\$. This temporary file contains all of the blocks for all files that are to be restored from the tape.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Error <value> writing blocks directory file.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a write error occurred on the disk while the SRESTORE utility tried to write the Directory table to the ALLBLKS.\$\$\$\$ file. During the restore process, the SRESTORE utility creates a temporary file called ALLBLKS.\$\$\$\$. This temporary file contains all of the blocks for all files that are to be restored from the tape.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Error writing control tables to new mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR command, and the file server could not correctly write sectors 15, 16, and 17 to the new mirrored drive. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

The error could result from a failure in the new mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur when the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure the new mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error persists, back up your files, and format the disk with the COMPSURF utility. Then run the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Error writing sector 14 to the active mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR command, but the file server could not correctly write to sector 14 of the active mirrored drive. Sector 14 of the drive contains the drive's mirror information. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

The error could result from a failure in the active mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure the active mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error still occurs, run the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Error writing sector 14 to the new mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command, but the file server could not correctly write sector 14 to the new mirrored drive. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

The error could result from a failure in the new mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur when the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure the new mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error persists, back up your files, and format the new drive with the COMPSURF utility. Then run the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Error writing test block to new tape

Explanation:

This message indicates that the tape you inserted is write-protected. Before starting the back-up process, the SBACKUP utility writes a test block to the tape to determine whether or not the tape is write-protected.

Action:

Use a non-write-protected tape for backups, or remove the write-protection from your tape.

FFF

<nnnn> FAT blocks are marked used, but included in no file.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your disk File Allocation Table (FAT) has problems linking blocks together. Certain blocks are marked as being used by files on your disk, but they are not actually being used for anything. The message indicates that this condition existed at the time that the last backup was made.

Action:

Run the VREPAIR utility to fix problems with your disk.

FAT Write Error: copy = <c> FAT sector = <ssss> volume = <volname>

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The read-after-write verification of a sector write to a File Allocation Table (FAT) failed. Copy <c> is the FAT copy number (0=primary, 1=secondary or mirror), sector <ssss> is the sector number, and volume <volname> is the volume on which the error occurred.

Two copies of the FAT are stored on the disk. This error will never occur if Hot Fix is activated on the disk. Hot Fix will automatically redirect the bad sector to an alternate good sector on the disk and rewrite the data.

This error could result from either of the following:

- An area of the disk drive going bad
- The electronic components on the disk drive, the disk controller board, or the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) going bad

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- Use the VREPAIR utility to diagnose and repair any problems with the disk.
- Use the COMPSURF utility to reformat the drive, or replace the disk drive.
- Check for faulty components along the disk channel. (You may have to replace faulty components.)

FlushBuffer with a non-zero use count.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system caching routines tried to write (flush) the contents of a buffer still in use.

The error may be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Reboot the file server.
- Reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

GGG

General protection interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU's registers or the file server's memory has been severely altered. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 13. The message is generated when memory protection violations occur that are not specifically handled by interrupts 9 through 12. For example, attempting to write to a segment defined as read-only will generate this interrupt.

The error may be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Re-install the operating system file with the INSTALL utility, or restore the operating system file from a backup. Check your file server's memory and power line conditioning. Repair or replace any faulty components.

Global Descriptor Table overflow...too many segments defined.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to define too many memory segments in the Global Descriptor Table for the 80286 CPU.

The error may be caused by a failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Re-install the operating system file with the INSTALL utility, or restore the operating system file from a backup.

III

Illegal Drive Number Specified

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the MOUNT console command to mount a removable drive that is not defined on the file server, or to mount a nonremovable drive. The MOUNT command can only be used to mount removable drives. Removable volumes are disk drives or diskette packs that can be removed and replaced as needed.

Action:

You should only use the MOUNT console command to mount removable disk drives that have been defined on the file server with the INSTALL utility.

Illegal Removable Disk Specification.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the DISMOUNT console command to dismount a drive that is not defined as a removable volume on the file server. Removable volumes are disk drives or diskette packs that can be removed and replaced as needed. This error is not fatal and will not affect the operation of the file server.

Action:

DISMOUNT only volumes specified as removable volumes in the system.

Insufficient Capacity.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SBACKUP utility cannot find the "end of tape" warning marker (a marker placed on the tape by the manufacturer). This error indicates that your tape is defective.

Action:

Replace the tape with a reliable one, and begin the back-up process again.

Insufficient space on <destination volume> to restore requested files.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you do not have enough disk space on the volume to which you are restoring files. During the restoration process, the SRESTORE utility creates a temporary file called ALLBLKS.\$\$\$ that contains and identifies data blocks from the files you have selected to restore. You can use the CHKVOL or the VOLINFO utilities to see how much space you have remaining on your file server's disk volumes.

Action:

Do one of the following:

- Rewind the tape, and select fewer files to restore.
- Bring the network up again, and erase some of your existing files (or move them temporarily to another volume) to free up disk space, and then run the SRESTORE utility again.

INT0 Detected interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU set the overflow flag when it executed an INT0 instruction. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 4. The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Invalid Disk ReDirection Index table.

Explanation:

This error indicates that the Redirection table has become corrupted. The Redirection table contains the addresses of bad blocks on the disk. It also contains the new block numbers to which the bad blocks have been redirected.

The error may be caused by invalid data overwriting the Redirection table.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix and rebuild the Redirection table.

Invalid disk redirection table...duplicate entry. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, and the inactive mirrored drive's Redirection table contains an invalid duplicate entry.

The error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the Redirection table.

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of the remirroring.

Invalid disk redirection table...entry out of range.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, and the Redirection table contains an entry for a sector number higher than exists on the disk. This error is not fatal but only a notice to the network supervisor.

The error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the Redirection table.

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of the remirroring.

Invalid drive passed to disk process.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a disk access command specified a disk drive not on the system.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Invalid Mirrorabend.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system detected a severe problem in the mirroring process.

The error may be caused by a problem with the mirrored drives, disk controller boards, Disk Coprocessor boards, or associated cables. The error may also be caused by a memory problem.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If the error occurs repeatedly, run the PREPARE utility. If the error persists, replace any or all of the above mentioned components which are defective.

Invalid mirror definition table...refers to unknown or duplicate drive. Run NETGEN.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the Mirror Definition table has been corrupted and contains information on nonexistent or duplicate drives. The Mirror Definition table contains the drive mirror assignments. This error message is displayed if two separate drives defined in the Mirror Definition table claim the same mirrored drive, or if a mirror assignment refers to a drive that is not installed on the system. (Although SFT NetWare Level I does not support disk mirroring, it still uses the information in the Mirror Definition table.)

The error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the Mirror Definition table.

Action:

Use NETGEN to re-establish the disk mirror assignments and rebuild the Mirror Definition table.

If the error persists, restore the operating system from a backup, or generate a new operating system.

Invalid mirror definition table...refers to unknown or duplicate drive. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the Mirror Definition table has been corrupted and contains information on nonexistent or duplicate drives. The Mirror Definition table contains the drive mirror assignments. This error message is displayed if two separate drives defined in the Mirror Definition table claim the same mirrored drive, or if a mirror assignment refers to a drive that is not installed on the system. (Although SFT NetWare Level I does not support disk mirroring, it still uses the information in the Mirror Definition table.)

The error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the Mirror Definition table.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility to re-establish the disk mirror assignments and rebuild the Mirror Definition table. (Although SFT NetWare Level I does not support disk mirroring, you should run PREPARE to repair the Mirror Definition table.)

Invalid mirror definition table. Run NETGEN.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the Mirror Definition table has been corrupted. The Mirror Definition table contains the drive mirror assignments. This error is displayed if there are more mirrored drives in the table than the number of installed drives on the system. (Although SFT NetWare Level I does not support disk mirroring, it uses the Mirror Definition table.)

The error may be caused by invalid data overwriting the Mirror Definition table on the disk.

Action:

Use NETGEN to re-establish the disk mirror assignments and rebuild the Mirror Definition table.

If the error persists, restore the operating system from a backup, or generate a new operating system.

Invalid mirror definition table. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the Mirror Definition table has been corrupted. The Mirror Definition table contains the drive mirror assignments. This error is displayed if there are more mirrored drives in the table than the number of installed drives on the system. (Although SFT NetWare Level I does not support disk mirroring, it uses the Mirror Definition table.)

The error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the Mirror Definition table.

Action:

Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish the disk mirror assignments and rebuild the Mirror Definition table. (Although SFT NetWare Level I does not support disk mirroring, you should run the PREPARE utility to repair the Mirror Definition table.)

Invalid number of FCBs requested from configuration information.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the maximum number of files that can be open simultaneously on the file server is set to less than 20 or to greater than 1000. This error occurs during bootup when the file server sets up the File Control Block (FCB) storage area in memory and the number of FCBs requested is invalid.

The error may be caused by a bad copy of the operating system or by a hardware failure in the disk drive, disk controller board, Disk Coprocessor board, or memory.

Action:

Use the INSTALL utility to change the maximum number of files that can be open simultaneously to between 20 and 1000, and then reboot the file server.

If this error still occurs, restore the operating system from a backup and reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors continue to occur, check or replace the memory and the disk-related hardware in the file server.

Invalid op code interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU tried to execute an undefined instruction OP code. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 6.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Invalid physical drive specified.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified an invalid physical drive number with the REMIRROR or the UNMIRROR console command. Physical drives are referenced by number (0 through 31). You either referenced an invalid physical drive or referenced a drive that has not been installed on the network.

Action:

Make sure you specify a valid physical drive number with the REMIRROR or UNMIRROR console command.

Invalid process id passed by interrupt procedure to kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that an interrupt procedure passed a message to a process that was not defined in the kernel.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Invalid ReDirection Index table.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server found inconsistencies in the Redirection table during bootup. This error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the Redirection table.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility and re-establish Hot Fix on the drive.

Invalid redirection table size...building new redirection tables.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the inactive mirrored drive's Redirection table is an invalid size.

This error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the inactive mirrored drive.

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of the remirroring process.

Invalid redirection tables...duplicate entry...new tables will be built.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the inactive mirrored drive's Redirection table contains an invalid duplicate entry.

The error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the inactive mirrored drive.

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of the remirroring.

Invalid redirection tables...entry out of range...new tables will be built.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the Redirection table contains an entry for a sector number higher than any existing sector on the disk. This error is not fatal, but only a notice to the network supervisor.

This error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the inactive mirrored drive.

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of the remirroring.

Invalid semaphore number passed to kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to utilize an invalid semaphore number. The error is generated by the kernel.

This error may be caused by a memory overflow in the file server. The error could also be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by a hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reconfigure the network to have fewer files open concurrently, or add more memory to the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Invalid task state interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the task gate pointed to a new switch segment during a task switch, but the new switch segment was invalid. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 10.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

=====
LLL
=====

Less than 10 free redirection blocks are available...new tables will be built

Explanation:

This message indicates that you issued the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the file server detected that the inactive mirrored drive's Redirection table had less than 10 available redirection blocks. This error is not fatal, but only a notice to the network supervisor.

This error could result from one of the following:

- Invalid information written on the inactive mirrored drive
- A redirection area that is too small to accommodate the size of the disk drive
- An excessive number of errors on the drive

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of the remirroring. However, if the redirection area of the disk continues to fill rapidly, you should repair or replace the disk.

LinkTree invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file handling routines in the operating system encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

MMM

Map To Logical request made with invalid physical drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the routine called "Map to Logical," which translates a physical drive number to a logical drive number, was called with an invalid physical drive number. The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by a hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Message sent to invalid process in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU sent an internal message to a nonexistent process in the kernel. Either the message is incorrect, or the process is not activated and should be.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Mirror drive was shut down.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the file server shut down one of the drives in a mirrored pair of drives. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from using the drive until the problem is resolved. (You should resolve the problem as soon as possible to avoid losing valuable data.)

The error could result from a failure in the mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur if the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure that the new mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error persists, back up your files, and run the COMPSURF utility to format the new drive. Then use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Mirror drives are not the same size...Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the file server detected different numbers of logical blocks in the drives of a mirrored pair.

The error may occur when either drive of a mirrored pair of drives writes invalid data over the Redirection table. The error may also occur when one of the drives is exchanged with a drive that was previously mirrored in a different pair of drives.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility, and specify identical logical block sizes for both mirrored disk drives.

Mirroring not supported under NetWare SFT Level I

Explanation:

This message indicates that a file server previously set up for SFT NetWare Level II was booted with an SFT NetWare Level I. Disk mirroring is supported only under SFT NetWare Level II operating system. The error may occur if you try to boot a file server with SFT NetWare Level I when the file server was previously setup with the PREPARE utility for SFT NetWare Level II. The error usually occurs when the operating system is restored from a backup, but the wrong version is restored.

Action:

If you want to run SFT NetWare Level I, use the PREPARE utility to turn off disk mirroring, and then reboot the file server. If you want to run SFT NetWare Level II, make sure you copy an SFT NetWare Level II operating system to the file server. Then reboot the file server.

Missing or illegal Printer Number.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified a Printer flag (option) as part of an NPRINT or CAPTURE command, but you omitted a printer number.

Action:

Re-enter the command, and specify a printer with the Printer flag (option).

!!! MOUNT ERROR -- NO FREE DYNAMIC MEMORY !!!

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the file server did not have enough memory to create the buffer needed to mount the removable disk. When the file server mounts a removable disk, it creates a buffer in memory to complete the process.

The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the fileserver to use less memory than is actually installed. This is not a fatal error, but it can prevent some users from accessing file server resources.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or IBM PC, PC AT, or compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

NNN

NDetachFile invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file handling routines in the operating system encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by a hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

NextRemoveFile invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file handling routines in the operating system encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors persist, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

NMI interrupt

Explanation:

This message indicates that the 80286 CPU received a pulse on its NMI line but was unable to identify its source. The Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) is interrupt 2 in the 80286 CPU.

This error occurs when a board in your file server is set to a memory address reserved for another piece of hardware in the file server. For example, since the channel-one Disk Coprocessor board uses the I/O base address 340H, you cannot set any other board to this address.

Faulty memory may also generate this error.

Action:

Eliminate I/O and memory conflicts by reconfiguring the boards in the fileserver. If the error persists, check memory and add-on memory boards.

No cartridge.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the cartridge is not properly inserted into the tape drive.

Action:

Remove and reinsert the tape.

No data detected.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the tape controller is unable to read the data just written to the tape (read-after-write). The error could be caused by a faulty tape cartridge or a faulty tape drive controller. This error is fatal and will halt the back-up process. (This error is similar to the "Unrecoverable data error," but this error indicates the location of the error.)

When data is written to the tape from memory, it is read back to memory from the tape and compared with the data in memory to make sure that the write to the tape was successful. This message indicates that the tape controller is unable to read the data just written to the tape.

Action:

Use another tape cartridge. If the error persists, you may have a faulty tape-drive controller. In this case, have the controller checked by a qualified electronics repair technician.

!!! No Dynamic Work Space Available !!!

Explanation:

This message is only a warning that the file server did not have enough free memory space to use as buffer for a print job. When a print job is sent to the printer, the operating system first creates a buffer in the file server's memory to hold the job temporarily while the job is being printed.

The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the fileserver to use less memory than is actually installed. This error is not fatal, but it can prevent some users from accessing file server resources.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory available. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or IBM PC, PC AT, or compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

NO FREE SPACE TO VERIFY DIRECTORIES

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server did not have enough available dynamic memory during bootup to compare the duplicate copies of a volume directory.

Two copies of the volume directory are kept on each disk drive in order to preserve data integrity. When the file server boots, the operating system creates a buffer in memory to check for discrepancies between the duplicate copies of the volume directory. This error means that the file server does not have enough memory available to create a buffer large enough to complete this process.

The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the fileserver to use less memory than is actually installed. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from checking for discrepancies between the primary and secondary (mirrored) directories.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or IBM PC, PC AT, or compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

NO FREE SPACE TO VERIFY FAT TABLES

Explanation:

The error occurs during bootup if the file server does not have enough available dynamic memory to compare the duplicate copies of a volume File Allocation Table (FAT).

Two copies of the volume FAT are kept on each disk drive in order to preserve data integrity. When a file server boots, the operating system creates a buffer in memory to check for discrepancies between the duplicate copies of the volume FAT. This error means that the file server does not have enough memory available to create a buffer large enough to complete this process.

This error may be caused by a lack of sufficient dynamic memory in the fileserver. The error could also be caused by a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

This error is not fatal, and the file server will boot as usual. However, this is a warning that the file server will not be able to check for discrepancies between the primary and secondary (mirrored) FAT.

Action:

If you are using any file server other than the NetWare 68B File Server, add more memory to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the existing file server memory first.)

If you are using the NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If this error still occurs, add more memory to the file server.

No message packets available in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process tried to allocate a message packet for a process, but the kernel had no message packets available to send.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

No PCBs available in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system was unable to start a new process in the kernel because no more Process Control Blocks (PCBs) were available.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

NO PRE-FETCH FOR DIRECTORY WRITE REQUEST.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process in the kernel tried to write a directory entry that had not been previously read.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

No semaphores available in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process tried to allocate a semaphore in the kernel, but no semaphores were available.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Not enough memory available for cache blocks.

Explanation:

This message is a warning that the file server does not have enough memory for caching. The file server requires 4KB of cache memory for each volume directory block cached. A minimum of 8 additional blocks of cache memory are required for file caching.

This error may be caused by insufficient memory in the file server. The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or other IBM PC AT compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

Not enough memory available for locks work space.

Explanation:

This message is a warning that the file server does not have enough memory for file locking work space. The file server requires 2KB plus 100 bytes for each file that can be opened on the file server. The maximum amount of memory that can be consumed by the NetWare file locking system is 64KB.

This error may be caused by insufficient memory in the file server. The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or other IBM PC AT compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

NOT ENOUGH MEMORY FOR DISK FAT TABLES.

Explanation:

This message is a warning that the file server does not have enough memory to store the File Allocation Tables (FAT) for all mounted disk volumes. The operating system requires 1KB of memory for each megabyte of mounted disk space for storing the FAT.

The error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- The file server does not have enough dynamic memory available for the amount of disk space (volumes) it must support.
- A failure in high memory is causing the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

Make sure the file server has sufficient memory available for FAT storage.

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.) If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or other IBM PC AT compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

NOT ENOUGH MEMORY TO SUPPORT DISK DRIVES.

Explanation:

This message is a warning that the file server does not have enough memory to cache the disk drives attached to it. Each megabyte of disk storage must have 1KB of Random Access Memory (RAM) in the file server to cache File Allocation Tables (FAT).

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server is attempting to mount more disk space than it has memory to support.
- A failure in high memory is causing the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or other IBM PC AT compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

NReAttachFile invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file handling routine in the operating system has encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

NRemoveStationFile invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file handling routine in the operating system has encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

=====
OOO
=====

Only <nn> redirection blocks available on drive <dd>.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning during bootup that the operating system is initializing a drive that has less than 10 redirection blocks available in the redirection area. The <nn> represents the number of redirection blocks left, and <dd> represents the drive. This error will not prevent the file server from functioning normally. However, you should fix the problem as soon as possible to avoid losing valuable data.

This error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- The disk redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (approximately 2% of the total disk capacity).
- The disk redirection area is adequate in size but it is full. A full disk redirection area usually means the disk drive has serious problems.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the redirection area is too small (less than 2% of the total disk capacity), use the PREPARE utility to enlarge it.
- If the redirection area is adequate in size, you should consider having the drive either repaired or replaced. You can still use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area, but you should consider this as only a temporary solution.

NOTE:

The redirection area of both drives in a mirrored pair of drives must be the same size. Therefore, if you enlarge the redirection area of drive <nn>, you will also have to enlarge the redirection area of the corresponding mirrored drive.

Operating System / Server Mismatch.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are using an operating system that does not conform to your hardware.

Action:

Install the version of the operating system specific to the file server.

Out of memory...too many FCBs requested.

Explanation:

This message indicates that file server does not have enough available memory to store the maximum number of File Control Blocks (FCBs) for which the network is configured. The operating system requires 40 bytes of memory space for each file that is open simultaneously in the network. The maximum number of FCBs you can have is 1,000.

The error may occur for one of the following reasons:

- The file server is configured to allow more files to be open simultaneously than the file server has memory to support.
- The file server does not have enough dynamic memory.
- A failure in high memory is causing the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

Make sure the file server's memory is good and that all of it is being used by the file server. If possible, use the INSTALL utility to reduce the maximum number of files that can be open simultaneously. You should allow for at least five files per workstation attached to the network. If necessary, add more memory to the file server.

PPP

Physical drive and its mirror do not exist or are totally shut down.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You specified an invalid drive number with the UNMIRROR console command. The physical drive specified is either shutdown or is not cabled to the file server. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the UNMIRROR command.

Action:

Make sure you unmirror the correct physical drive. The drive may already be unmirrored, or the drive or its mirrored drive may be disconnected from the file server.

Physical drive does not have a mirror.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the UNMIRROR console command to unmirror a drive that is currently not mirrored to another drive. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the UNMIRROR command.

Action:

Make sure you unmirror a drive that is currently mirrored to another drive.

Physical drive is not shut off and/or is not mirrored.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the drive is already mirrored. The error could also indicate that the drive being remirrored was never mirrored with another drive.

You cannot remirror a drive unless the drive was previously mirrored and is now "unmirrored." This error will abort the REMIRROR command.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Remirror only those drives that have previously been mirrored and are now "unmirrored."
- If you need to mirror a drive, use the PREPARE utility. Make sure Hot Fix is set up on the drive first.

Processor extension not supported.

Explanation:

This message indicates that an instruction in the 80286 CPU called for a processor extension (such as the 80287 Math Coprocessor), but the extension was not present. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 7.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Processor extension overrun interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a 80286 CPU processor extension (such as the 80287 Math Coprocessor) tried to overrun the boundaries of a segment. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 9.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

RRR

Ran out of redirection area on the new mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the new mirrored drive's redirection area became completely full during the background copy process. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the current remirroring process.

When a disk is formatted with the COMPSURF utility, any bad blocks that are found are defined in a Bad Block table. When Hot Fix is set up on the drive, you must define a redirection area large enough to absorb these bad blocks that were found during disk formatting. When the disk is mirrored, the Redirection table is updated to reflect the Bad Block table. If the redirection area is too small, the Redirection table will not have enough room for the bad block entries in the Bad Block table. The redirection area should be at least 2% of total disk capacity.

This error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- The disk redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (approximately 2% of the total disk capacity).
- The disk redirection area is large enough, but it is full. A full disk redirection area usually means the disk drive has serious problems.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (less than 2% of the total disk capacity), use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area to 2% of the total disk capacity.
- If the redirection area is large enough, you should consider having the drive either repaired or replaced. You can still use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area, but you should consider this as only a temporary solution.

NOTE:

The redirection area of both drives in a mirrored pair of drives must be the same size. Therefore, if you enlarge the redirection area of drive <nn>, you will also have to enlarge the redirection area of the corresponding mirrored drive.

Reached end of Volume.

Explanation:

This is only a status message. The SRESTORE program reached the end of a volume and found no data. You would get this message if, for instance, you tried to restore an empty volume that you previously backed up.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Re-mirroring successfully completed...original drive shut off.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The file server successfully remirrored a pair of drives, but the original drive was subsequently shut down because Hot Fix was disabled on that drive. The warning indicates that either before or during the remirroring process, the original drive's redirection area was filled. The newly mirrored drive will continue to operate in place of the original drive.

When a disk is formatted with the COMPSURF utility, any bad blocks that are found are defined in a Bad Block table. When Hot Fix is set up on the drive, you must define a redirection area large enough to absorb these bad blocks that were found during disk formatting. When the disk is mirrored, the Redirection table is updated to reflect the Bad Block table. If the redirection area is too small, the Redirection table will not have enough room for the bad block entries in the Bad Block table. The redirection area should be at least 2% of total disk capacity.

This error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- The disk redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (approximately 2% of the total disk capacity).
- The disk redirection area is large enough, but it is full. A full disk redirection area usually means the disk drive has serious problems.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (less than 2% of the total disk capacity), use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area to 2% of the total disk capacity.
- If the redirection area is large enough, you should consider having the drive either repaired or replaced. You can still use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area, but you should consider this as only a temporary solution.

NOTE:

The redirection area of both drives in a mirrored pair of drives must be the same size. Therefore, if you enlarge the redirection area of drive <nn>, you will also have to enlarge the redirection area of the corresponding mirrored drive.

RemoveFromSectorIndex called with invalid cache buffer.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system cache manager tried to remove a sector from the cache memory that was not stored there.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Reply requested to non-existent message in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process in the kernel tried to reply to a message that does not belong to the process.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

ResetBeingUsed called on unused cache buffer.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system's cache manager found that a previously used cache block was returned for reuse, but the cache manager had never allocated the cache block.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

=====
SSS
=====

Segment not present interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the 80286 CPU tried to load a segment, but the segment was not defined in the segment table. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 11.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Semaphore created with negative initial value in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system instructed the kernel to create a semaphore with a negative initial value.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

SetBeingUsed already being used in cache.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system's cache manager tried to set a cache block for use, but the cache block was already set for use.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Single step interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that 80286 CPU is in single step mode for debugging purposes. It is generated after each individual instruction is executed. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 1.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Soft Errors = <n>

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SBACKUP utility encountered <n> soft errors at the completion of a backup session. (A soft error is a nonfatal error.)

A large number of errors indicates that the tape has many defects or that the tape head needs cleaning. The backup program automatically recovers from these errors and skips over the bad portions of the tape.

Action:

If you get this message, first try cleaning the tape head. If soft errors persist after the head is cleaned and if a considerable number of errors (more than 50) occur, replace the tape and immediately perform backup.

Stack overflow detected by kernel.

Explanation:

This indicates that the kernel checked the memory stack used by a completed process and found that the process used too much stack memory.

The error may be caused by a memory overflow. It can also be caused an invalid device driver or a modified type table.

Action:

Make sure the proper device driver or type of table is being used. To free up additional memory for stack use, run the INSTALL utility and reconfigure the network to have fewer files open concurrently. If the error persists, reinstall the operating system.

Stack segment overrun interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the 80286 CPU detected that the stack tried to overrun a memory segment. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 12.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

SYSTEM ERRORS RECORDED IN SUPERVISOR FILE SYS\$LOG.ERR

Explanation:

This is a status message intended to inform the network supervisor that significant system errors have occurred.

The file SYS\$LOG.ERR is a text file that the operating system uses to record and log system errors. If the operating system encounters significant errors during startup, it uses this message to notify the network supervisor that system errors have been recorded in the SYS\$LOG.ERR file (in the SYS:SYSTEM directory).

Action:

From a workstation, use the DOS TYPE command to view the contents of the SYS\$LOG.ERR file, or use the SYSCON utility to view the errors. Correct any errors recorded. The file can then be deleted.

TTT

Tape ERROR <message>

Explanation:

This message indicates a major error in your tape and will be followed by a specific message pertaining to the particular error condition.

Action:

See the explanation in this manual for the <message> that appears.

Tape is write-protected.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the protection lock on the tape is set to "safe."

Action:

Remove the tape from the drive, turn the lock, and reinsert the tape into the drive.

Tape Not Ready to Load.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the tape drive is initializing the tape.

Action:

Wait for the initialization to be completed, and then proceed.

The re-tension command failed.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the re-tension procedure failed, which may indicate problems with your tape drive. The SBACKUP utility automatically performs a re-tension procedure to eliminate slack in the tape and to ensure an error-free back-up session.

Action:

Restart the back-up session. If this error occurs again, have the hardware checked by a qualified electronics repair technician.

The two drive sizes do not match...drive size on the new drive will be changed.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR console command to remirror an existing drive with a new drive, but the new drive was set up for a different number of logical blocks than the existing drive.

The number of logical blocks on the drive is found by subtracting the number of blocks used for redirection from the total number of blocks on the drive. When mirroring two drives, the number of physical blocks do not need to be the same; however, the number of logical blocks must be the same. This error is not fatal.

The error could be caused by invalid information written on either or both of the mirrored drives. The error could also be caused by physically exchanging one of the drives with another drive that has been previously mirrored.

Action:

No action is necessary. The remirroring process will automatically adjust the number of logical blocks and the number of disk redirection blocks on the new mirrored drive to match the sizes found on the existing active drive.

Time out error configuring Disk CoProcessor.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the DCB and the processor are not communicating properly. The error occurs when the SCSI device driver attempts to program a Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) that does not return a completion code within a specified amount of time.

The error is usually caused by a hardware or a setup problem. The problem can be caused by a drive, a controller interface board, a DCB, or the interface cables.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure that the DCB's IRQ line settings do not conflict with other boards in the file server. If two DCBs are installed in the file server, make sure they are configured for separate channels.
- Check all the drives, controller interface boards, disk interface cables, and DCBs cabled to the file server. Repair or replace faulty hardware.

Timer Process out of Control Blocks.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the timer process in the operating system has no more control blocks available in which to start and control another timed event.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Too large a message request sent to kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the kernel received a message request that was too long.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Too many bad blocks defined...redirection table overflow.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command to remirror the newly formatted drive with an existing drive, but the new drive initially contained more bad blocks than the Redirection table could hold. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

When a disk is formatted with the COMPSURF utility, any bad blocks found are defined in a bad block table. When Hot Fix is set up on the drive, you must define a redirection area large enough to absorb these bad blocks that were found during disk formatting. When the disk is mirrored, the Redirection table is updated to reflect the bad block table. If the redirection area is too small, the Redirection table will not have enough room for the bad block entries in the bad block table. The redirection area should be at least 2% of total disk capacity.

This error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- The disk redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (approximately 2% of the total disk capacity).
- The disk redirection area is large enough, but it is full. A full disk redirection area usually means the disk drive has serious problems.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (less than 2% of the total disk capacity), use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area to 2% of the total disk capacity.
- If the redirection area is large enough, you should consider having the drive either repaired or replaced. You can still use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area, but you should consider this as only a temporary solution.

NOTE:

The redirection area of both drives in a mirrored pair of drives must be the same size. Therefore, if you enlarge the redirection area of drive <nn>, you will also have to enlarge the redirection area of the corresponding mirrored drive.

TOO MANY VOLUMES ON SYSTEM

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server tried to mount more volumes than it can support. A file server can support up to 32 volumes, as long as it has sufficient memory to cache the directories and File Allocation Tables (FATs) for each volume.

Action:

Use the INSTALL utility to reduce the number of volumes to less than 32. If necessary, decrease the number of volumes by increasing the amount of disk space on each volume. We strongly recommend that you assign only one volume to each physical disk drive. This allows the maximum number of physical disks possible to be used on the file server.

UUU

Unable to configure controller <nn>, drive <nn>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SBACKUP utility is unable to communicate with any disk controller/drive combination listed in the System Drive tables.

Action:

Make sure that the appropriate hardware is turned on. If it is not, turn it on and begin the back-up process again. If the hardware is already on, there is probably a hardware failure. Have the hardware checked by a qualified electronics repair house.

Unable to create file <filename>.

Explanation:

This error could occur for any of the following reasons:

- The volume is out of either disk space or directory entries.
- The network supervisor has limited your user account to a specific amount of disk space, and you have reached the limit of your available disk space.
- You lack sufficient directory rights to create the file.
- A hidden file has the same name as the file you are trying to create.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- Use the VOLINFO or CHKVOL utility to see how much disk space or how many directory entries are available on the volume. You should delete unwanted files to free up disk space for the creation of new files. You should also delete unwanted subdirectories. The network supervisor can also assign more directory entries to the volume.
- If you have reached the limit of disk space for your user account, you can delete unwanted files or subdirectories to free up disk space. You can also ask the network supervisor to assign more disk space to your user account.
- Use the RIGHTS command to see what rights you have for the directory in which you are trying to create the file. You must have at least Write and Create rights in a directory to create files in that directory. If you do not have these rights, ask the network supervisor, or someone with supervisor equivalency, to grant you these rights.
- Use a different name for the files you are trying to create. If a hidden file in the directory has the same name as the file you are trying to create, you cannot create the file in that directory.

Unable to create file <filename>. Discontinuing Restoration of volume <volname>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either the destination volume does not have enough space or the volume does not have any more directory entries available.

During restoration, a fairly large system file (ALLBLKS.\$\$\$) is created on the destination volume. (This file is deleted when the restoration process is terminated.) Consequently, VOLINFO may indicate that there is enough space available on the volume when, in fact, that space is consumed by the ALLBLKS.\$\$\$ system file when RESTORE is running.

Action:

You can abandon the restoration (so that you can investigate the problem immediately), or you can continue the restoration of another volume on the tape. (The program will automatically skip to the next volume on the tape and display the "Restore Options" menu.)

NOTE:

Some files may be restored before the SRESTORE process is halted. For example, if 20 files were marked to be restored, 10 of the files may be restored before the volume becomes full and the error message appears.

To determine why the error message occurred, restart the network and run the VOLINFO utility (from a workstation) to see how much free space there is and how many free directory entries are on the destination volume. If there is no more space on the volume, you must erase some existing files or directories to make room for the files you want to restore. Then try the SRESTORE utility again. If there are no more directory entries, you can erase some existing files or subdirectories to free up directory entries. If you do not want to erase any existing data, change the volume size (if possible) or directory entries for the volume. Then try the SRESTORE utility again.

Unable to create path <pathname>. Discontinuing Restoration of volume <volname>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that either the destination volume does not have enough space or the volume does not have any more directory entries available.

During restoration, a fairly large system file (ALLBLKS.\$\$\$) is created on the destination volume. (This file is deleted when the restoration process is finished.) Consequently, VOLINFO may indicate that there is enough space available on the volume when, in fact, that space is consumed by the ALLBLKS.\$\$\$ system file when the restore program is running.

Action:

You can either abandon the restoration (so that you can investigate the problem immediately) or continue the restoration of another volume on the tape. (The program will automatically skip to the next volume on the tape and display the "Restore Options" menu.)

NOTE:

Some files may be restored before the restore process is halted. For example, if 20 files were marked to be restored, 10 of the files may be restored before the volume becomes full and the error message appears. To determine why the error message occurred, restart the network and run the VOLINFO utility (from a workstation) to see how much free space there is and how many free directory entries are on the destination volume.

If there is no more space on the volume, you must erase some existing files or directories to make room for the files you want to restore. Then try the restore program again. If there are no more directory entries, you can erase some existing files or subdirectories to free up directory entries. If you do not want to erase any existing data, change the volume size (if possible) or directory entries for the volume. Then try the restore program again.

Unable to establish destination directory.

Explanation:

This messages indicates that the destination directory cannot be found on the disk.

Action:

You will have to create the directory on the disk before you can restore files to that directory. Otherwise, you will have to restore files to some other directory.

Unable to open volume <volname>. It does not exist on this server.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified the volume <volname> incorrectly. A volume name, such as SYS:, should always be followed by a colon.

Action:

Make sure that the tape contains the volume you want to restore and that you type the volume name correctly.

Unable to read header block from tape.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you may have tried to restore data from a blank tape. The message may also be displayed if your tape drive is incorrectly installed or configured.

Action:

If you are certain that the tape you are using is not blank, and this error still occurs, your tape drive may be installed and configured incorrectly.

Unable to Read System Disk.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the back-up program cannot communicate with the system disk drive.

Action:

Make sure that the controller 0 disk subsystem (which houses the system disk) is turned on. If it is not, turn it on and begin the back-up process again.

If the controller 0 disk subsystem is turned on, check your hardware connections. The cable to the controller 0 subsystem may have been disconnected. If neither of these is a problem, the file server may have a hardware failure. Have the controller 0 subsystem checked by a qualified electronics repair house. If the error persists, contact your Novell authorized reseller for assistance.

Uncorrectable Data Error.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a tape is so defective the back-up program is unable to write data to it.

Action:

Replace the tape and restart the back-up program.

Unit Attention.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you may have tried to remove the tape or reset the unit while it was performing an operation.

Action:

If this message appears, you will have to begin the back-up process again.

??? UNKNOWN COMMAND ???

Explanation:

This message is displayed on the screen of the file server console if the command entered is invalid or if the spelling or format of the command is incorrect.

Action:

Enter the proper command with the appropriate spelling and format.

Unknown Removable Type

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the MOUNT command to mount a removable drive, but the version of the operating system you are using on your file server does not recognize this type of drive. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from mounting this drive.

Action:

Use a removable drive recommended by Novell for use with your version of the operating system.

Unrecoverable data error.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the tape controller is unable to read the data just written to the tape (read-after-write). The error could be caused by a faulty tape cartridge or a faulty tape drive controller. This is a fatal error and will halt the back-up process.

When data is written to the tape from memory, it is read back to memory from the tape and compared with the data in memory to make sure that the write to the tape was successful. This message indicates that the tape controller is unable to read the data just written to the tape.

Action:

Use another tape cartridge. If the error persists, you may have a faulty tape-drive controller. In this case, have the controller checked by a qualified electronics repair technician.

=====
VVV
=====

!!! VOLUME MOUNT ERROR -- NO FREE ALLOCATION SPACE !!!

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system could not mount a volume because the file server lacked sufficient memory to add the volume name to the Volume Name table. This error is not fatal.

When a file server boots, the operating system keeps track of volumes by updating a Volume Name table. To update the table, the operating system must create a buffer in dynamic memory.

The error may occur because the file server does not have enough memory installed. The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory available. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or other IBM PC AT compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

WWW

Waiting for Tape Controller to Reset.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a tape was not inserted into the tape drive.

Action:

Reset the file server and begin the back-up process again.

WARNING -- CANNOT CREATE MESSAGE FILE!!!

Explanation:

This message indicates that the temporary file that stores station-to-station messages cannot be created on the file server. This error is not fatal, but station-to-station communication will not work until the problem is fixed.

This error usually results from an insufficient amount of work space or an insufficient number of directory entries on the SYS: volume. The file server needs a minimum of 2 to 3MB of free workspace and 20 to 40 free directory entries in the SYS:SYSTEM directory.

Action:

Use the CHKVOL command or the VOLINFO utility on any workstation to examine the work space and directory entries available on the volume. Then do one or both of the following:

- Use the INSTALL utility to allocate more work space and more directory entries on the SYS: volume.
- Have users delete all old or unwanted files and subdirectories.

Warning: disk write error in file <filename>.

Explanation:

This message is a warning. The read-after-write verification of a hard disk failed for the file <filename>. This message is one of the few operating system messages that is displayed on the workstation's monitor instead of the file server console.

When a file server operating under SFT NetWare writes a block of data to a hard disk, the block of data is immediately read back from the disk and compared to the original data that is still in memory. If the data from the disk matches the data in memory, the write operation is considered successful. This process is read-after-write verification.

This error is not fatal, but it does indicate that the specified file is corrupted.

This warning will never occur if Hot Fix is activated on the disk. Hot Fix will automatically redirect the bad sector to an alternate good sector on the disk and rewrite the data.

This error could result from either of the following:

- A location on the disk has gone bad and can no longer retain data correctly.
- The DCB and/or the hard disk drive are faulty.

Action:

If the user is still in the application program when this error occurs on the workstation, he or she should attempt to save the file again under a different filename. The original file will be corrupt. The original file should not be erased because another disk write may try to use the same bad area on the disk.

Rename the corrupted file to a name that marks it as bad (for example, JUNK.FIL). If the information in the file must be retrieved, try to copy it to another file. If you are the network supervisor, use the VREPAIR utility on the file server to diagnose and repair the disk problems.

!!! WARNING !!! ERROR MOUNTING DRIVE <nn> OF CONTROLLER <nn>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server could not properly mount drive <nn> attached to controller <nn> because it encountered a disk error when it tried to read the hard disk. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from mounting drive <nn>.

This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- The hard disk drive is new and has not been formatted.
- The DCB and/or the hard disk drive are faulty.

Action:

Do one of the following:

- If the drive is new, use the COMPSURF utility to format the drive. Then reboot the file server.
- If the drive is not new, inspect the disk drive and the controller for faulty components. Repair or replace faulty components.

WARNING: INSUFFICIENT MEMORY TO HASH DIRECTORIES.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server did not have enough available memory to hash all the directories of the mounted volumes. To hash directories, the operating system requires 1KB of memory for each directory block (8 bytes per directory entry) on a volume. This error is not fatal, but it will slow down the file server's performance.

This message could also indicate a failure in high memory that causes the fileserver to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

Make sure the file server has adequate memory available for directory hashing, over and above the memory used for regular file server functions. If the file server has adequate memory, run a memory diagnostics test and replace any bad memory chips.

**** WARNING ** Sector <sss> DIR Table <n> Read Error on <volname>.**

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system could not read a sector from a volume's directory. In the message, <sss> indicates the faulty sector number, <n> indicates which directory is faulty (0 = primary directory; 1 = back-up or mirror directory), and <volname> indicates the name of the volume where the error occurred. This error is not fatal.

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server lost power.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

If a directory sector is bad, the file server will automatically switch to the mirrored back-up copy of the faulty sector. You will then be prompted to choose whether or not to abandon the volume mount.

The file server will continue to function correctly using the back-up (mirror) directory sector unless that sector is also bad. However, the directory mirror will no longer function for this sector until the read error is corrected. The disk error can be corrected with the VREPAIR utility.

**** WARNING ** Sector <sss> FAT Table <n> Read Error on <volname>.**

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system could not read a sector from the File Allocation Table (FAT). In the error message, <sss> indicates the faulty sector number, <n> indicates which FAT is faulty (0 = primary FAT; 1= back-up or mirrored FAT), and <volname> indicates the name of the volume on which the error occurred. This is not a fatal error.

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server lost power.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

If a FAT sector is bad, the file server will automatically switch to the secondary back-up copy of the faulty sector. You will then be prompted to choose whether or not to abandon the volume mount.

The file server will continue to function correctly, using the back-up FAT sector unless that sector also goes bad. However, the FAT mirror will no longer function for this sector until the read error is corrected. The disk error can be corrected with the VREPAIR utility.

YYY

You cannot un-mirror a drive that is currently being used to re-mirror.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the UNMIRROR console command to unmirror a drive that was currently in the process of being remirrored.

Action:

Wait until the operating system finishes remirroring the drive before using the UNMIRROR command.

NETWARE V2.0A OS / SHELL

AAA

A File Server could not be found.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your workstation shell could not establish communication with any file server. Whenever the shell is loaded, it tries to initialize and attach to a file server.

This error could be the result of one of the following:

- A bad shell file or a shell that is not configured properly for the network interface board in your workstation.
- A bad network interface board or a network interface board that is not configured properly.
- Cabling problems on the network. These problems can involve bad cables, hubs, repeaters, or transceivers, or improper (or no) termination.

Action:

Check the following:

- The shell is properly configured and linked to the correct LAN driver for the type of network interface board that your network uses.
- The network interface board in the file server is good and is configured correctly.

- The workstation's network interface board is properly cabled to the network.
- At least one active file server is cabled to the network, and the operating system is configured with an adequate number of router buffers.
- The other stations on the network are functioning properly.

Abandon Error Report?

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the file server detected directory or File Allocation Table (FAT) inconsistencies. This message appears after several other operating system messages. You can choose whether or not to display additional error messages.

Action:

Do one of the following:

- Type Y to discontinue displaying directory or FAT inconsistencies.
- Type (N)o (or carriage return) to continue displaying directory or FAT inconsistencies.

The file server will mount the volume and attempt to fix the problem. As the files that have the errors are used and rewritten, the file server will automatically repair all "data mirror mismatch" errors.

For most other problems, run the VREPAIR utility or reload the operating system and/or files from a backup.

Abandon Volume Mount?

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the file server detected potentially serious errors. The message appears after several other operating system messages and allows you to abandon the volume mount process. Abandoning a volume mount ensures that a volume with potentially serious errors will not be mounted and accessed by file server

users until you take appropriate steps to correct the errors and save valuable information on the volume.

Action:

Do one of the following:

- Type Y to stop the volume mount process for this volume. All other volumes on the file server will be mounted, and the file server will be initialized. When the file server comes up, information on the damaged volume will not be available to file server users.
- Type N to continue the volume mount process. The file server will take as much corrective action as it can to correct the problems encountered.

As files that contain errors are used and rewritten, the volume mount process will automatically repair all “data mirror mismatch” errors.

For most other problems, run the VREPAIR utility or reload the operating system and/or files from a backup.

Address change detected for <servername>.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The message is displayed on the system console of each file server (or bridge) on the internetwork that detects the change. The file server’s address is the address to which LAN A is set. Therefore, an internetwork address change in LAN B, C, or D will not generate this message.

The message is usually caused by other file servers when one of the following occurs:

- The network address for LAN A is changed on the file server <servername>, or an operating system with a different LAN A network address is installed on <servername>.
- The node address for the file server <servername> is changed either by changing the switches (if the node address is set with switches) or by changing the LAN interface board.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Allocated cache block not found in Sector Index.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the cache manager of the NetWare operating system tried to remove a nonexistent sector from the cache memory sector index.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure could be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Already re-mirroring a drive...wait until the current re-mirror finishes.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but another drive was already being remirrored. Only one mirrored pair of drives can be remirrored at a time.

Action:

Wait until the first remirroring process is finished, and then enter the REMIRROR command.

An invalid message number was returned to the background cache write process.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system passed an invalid message number to the background cache write process.

This error may be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Attempt to configure a non-existent disk.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to configure and utilize a disk that is not attached to the system.

The error may be caused when a drive is physically removed from the file server before the operating system is reconfigured with the INSTALL utility.

This error may also occur if the configuration set with the DISKSET utility (NetWare 286 File Server only) does not correspond to the configuration set with the INSTALL utility. The DISKSET utility programs the EEPROM on the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) for the drive configuration. The INSTALL utility sets up the operating system for the specific drive configuration. These two configurations must agree.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use the INSTALL utility to reconfigure the operating system if the disk configuration is physically changed.
- Use the DISKSET utility to reconfigure the Disk Coprocessor if a DCB is installed.

NOTE:

The Disk Coprocessor configuration must agree with both the physical disk configuration and the parameters set with the INSTALL utility.

Attempt to configure a non-operating drive. Repair drive or remove from system.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the operating system tried to configure a drive that is not operating. As the file server boots, it first sets up the disk redirection information and disk mirroring. It then attempts to configure each drive prior to mounting the volumes. This error message will usually follow other messages that indicate problems encountered during bootup.

The error may be caused by a fault in the drive, controller interface board, Disk Coprocessor, or associated cables.

Action:

Check all cabling to the drive and make sure that all connections are tight. Repair or replace any problem components in the disk channel.

Attempt to configure non-existent drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to configure and utilize a disk that is not attached to the system.

The error may occur when a drive is physically removed from the file server before the operating system is reconfigured with the INSTALL utility.

The error may also occur if the configuration set with the DISKSET utility (NetWare 286 File Server only) does not correspond to the configuration set with the INSTALL utility. The DISKSET utility programs the EEPROM on the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) for the drive configuration. The INSTALL utility sets up the operating system for the specific drive configuration. These two configurations must agree.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use the INSTALL utility to reconfigure the operating system if the disk configuration is physically changed.
- Use the DISKSET utility to reconfigure the Disk Coprocessor if a DCB is installed.

NOTE:

The Disk Coprocessor configuration must agree with both the physical disk configuration and the parameters set with the INSTALL utility.

BBB

Background re-mirror aborted due to drive shut down.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror two drives, but the background copy process was aborted due to a drive failure. The current remirroring process will be aborted as well.

The error may result from a failure in the mirror disk drive or in the associated disk channel components.

Action:

Check all the components of the failed disk channel. Repair or replace the defective drive, controller interface board, or Disk Coprocessor board, and then remirror the drive.

Background re-mirror aborted due to ten write errors in a row.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror two drives, but the background copy process was aborted due to ten disk write errors in a row on the new mirrored drive. The current remirroring process will also be aborted.

The error may be caused by a failure in the mirrored drive or in the associated disk channel components.

Action:

Check all the components of the failed disk channel. Repair or replace the defective drive, controller interface board, or Disk Coprocessor board. Then remirror the drive. Make sure the new mirrored drive is powered on.

Bad block returned via Free.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a block of memory returned from a process to the DGROUP overlaps a portion of memory not allocated. A block of memory can be returned by a process to the DGROUP memory segment for reuse.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure could be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

BAD PACKET ENCOUNTERED

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The message will be displayed on the file server console if the console is in TRACK ON mode and a bad router packet is received.

The error may be caused by transmission problems with the cables or the network interface boards. Improper cable type, improper cable termination, or extended cable lengths can cause packets to be lost or distorted.

Action:

Check cable types, cable termination, and cable lengths. If none of these seem to be the cause, check the network interface boards. If several file servers are cabled through a large internetwork, you will have to inspect the entire network.

Batteries are low. Server will go down in one minute.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The message is displayed on all workstations attached to the file server when the batteries on the file server's Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) are running low. The file server will be shut down in one minute to prevent data loss unless normal AC power is restored. All users must log out.

Action:

Have all stations log out immediately so that data will not be lost when the file server is shut down. Reboot the file server when normal AC power is restored.

Beginning background copy of all allocated disk areas.

Explanation:

This message is only a status message. When a disk is being remirrored, only data that has changed while the disk was "unmirrored" is copied from the primary disk to the mirror disk. However, if a file server has been booted while two disks were "unmirrored" then all data (changed and unchanged) must be copied from the primary disk. This precaution protects data integrity.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Beginning background copy of only changed disk areas.

Explanation:

This message is only a status message. If the file server was not rebooted while two disks were unmirrored, only data that has changed will be copied from one disk to the other when a disk is being remirrored. This message indicates that the file server was not rebooted and that the primary and secondary drives are still synchronized.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Bindery Object List Warning

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The bindery files may be damaged. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, the file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Bindery files may be damaged if the file server is turned off before a DOWN command is issued or if the file server is halted by a power or hardware failure.

Action:

Use the BINDFIX utility to repair any damaged bindery files, or restore the bindery files from a tape backup.

Bindery Property List Warning

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The bindery files may be damaged. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, the file servers to which they are attached, etc.

Properties describe the objects of the bindery and can include such objects as passwords, internetwork addresses, and mail directories.

Bindery files may be damaged if the file server is turned off before a DOWN command is issued or if the file server is halted by a power or hardware failure.

Action:

Use the BINDFIX utility to repair any damaged bindery files, or restore the bindery files from a backup.

Both mirror drives are invalid or marked saying that the other is out of sync. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that both drives are marked as primary drives or that both drives are invalid drives. In either case, the file server does not know which drive to use as the primary drive. (In a mirrored set of drives, only one drive can be marked as the primary drive.)

The error may be the result of the following:

- Faulty driver, Disk Coprocessor boards, controller boards, etc.
- Invalid information written on the drives

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility and re-establish disk mirroring. If the error still occurs, restore the operating system from a backup.

Bound interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU detected an operand outside of predefined values. (In the 80286 CPU, the bound interrupt is 5.)

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Breakpoint interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU executed a breakpoint interrupt for debug purposes. (In the 80286 CPU, the breakpoint interrupt is 3.)

The error may be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure could be caused by poor power conditioning, hardware failure, or a corrupted operating system.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

=====
CCC
=====

Cache Block Not Released During FlushCache

Explanation:

This message indicates that the "FlushCache" routine tried to write the cache block to the disk, but the cache block was still being used.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory error could be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

CacheRelease on non-used cache buffer.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process tried to release a cache buffer that was not flagged for use in the "CacheRelease" routine.

The error may be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Channel <n> was shut down due to unrecoverable failure.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a disk channel number <n> (1, 2, 3, or 4) was shut down after NetWare detected an error on the channel, such as a timeout or an invalid interrupt from the Disk Coprocessor board. This error is not fatal unless the channel with volume SYS has been shutdown. Any remaining channels will continue to operate.

The error may be caused by faulty cabling, Disk Coprocessor board, controller interface board, or disk drive.

Action:

Make sure the Disk Coprocessor board is properly seated and that the cabling between the controller interface boards and drives is not loose or broken. Repair or replace any faulty components.

Check specific message no such message in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process sent an invalid message to another process in the kernel.

The error could be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure could be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Checking if the drive has been previously mirrored to the active drive.

Explanation:

This message is only a status message. The system is beginning the background remirroring process. The remirroring process first checks to see if the drive has been previously mirrored to the active drive before initiating the mirroring process.

Action:

No action is necessary.

ClearFileStation with files open.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system generated an error in the file-handling routines.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Commercial power has been restored to server.

Explanation:

This message is only a status message. Normal AC power has been restored to the file server's Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS), and the file server is no longer running on UPS battery backup.

Action:

No action is necessary.

Configured printer not found.

Explanation:

This message is a warning that the file server cannot recognize a printer or printer port in its printer configuration. You must use the INSTALL utility to tell a file server what kind of printers (and how many) are installed on the file server. (This information is the file server's printer configuration.)

The error may occur for any of the following reasons:

- The file server tried to use a printer that was removed from or added to the file server without the INSTALL utility being used.
- A printer port is faulty.
- A printer is faulty.

Action:

If a printer is added to or removed from the file server, run the INSTALL utility to reset the file server's printer configuration. If the error still occurs, check for faulty components in the printer ports and printers.

Could not find the destination network in the Star driver router list.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a message packet could not find its destination network. (Messages sent on a LAN are divided into packets.)

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

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DDD
=====

DeAllocate semaphore attempted on active semaphore in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the kernel tried to deallocate a semaphore that was no longer needed and found that the semaphore was still active.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

DeAttachFile invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file-handling routine in the operating system has encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Destroy Process not processed in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the kernel tried to destroy a process that either does not exist or is still actively processing information.

The error could be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure could be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

DetachFile invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file-handling routine in the operating system has encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this error or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

286 detected a memory failure in Disk CoProcessor

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU detected a memory failure in the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) when the CPU performed the memory test on the DCB during bootup.

The error may be caused by faulty cabling between the DCB and the mother board, poor power supply regulation, or memory failure on the DCB.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Clean the connector on the DCB and reseal the card.
- Check the power supply to ensure that clean, properly regulated DC power is reaching the DCB. Replace the DCB if necessary.

DIRECTORY ACCESS BY UNAUTHORIZED PROCESS.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process in the kernel tried to access an unauthorized directory entry.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Dirty cache block has no dirty bits set

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process in the kernel tried to write a modified (dirty) block in cache memory back to the disk, but the process could not locate the dirty block. A "dirty" cache block is a block of cache memory that has been modified since the last time the block was copied to the disk.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Disk CoProcessor got a premature interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the memory on the DCB has failed or has been overwritten.

When the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) completes a request from the 80286 CPU, the DCB sets a flag in its own internal dual-ported RAM and then sends an interrupt request to the CPU. When the CPU receives the interrupt request, it accesses the flag from the DCB's memory and checks it as an internal consistency check. If the flag is not valid, the operating system generates this error message.

The error may be caused by power or hardware failures or by other boards installed in the file server using the same interrupt (IRQ) line as the DCB.

Action:

Turn the file server off, wait approximately 15 seconds, and then turn the file server on. (Have all users log out first, and then issue the DOWN command before you turn off the file server.)

If the error still occurs, make sure no other cards in the file server are using the same IRQ lines that the DCB is using. Then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Disk CoProcessor had a memory failure.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) self-diagnostics detected a memory failure in the dual-ported static RAM on a DCB. (As a file server boots, the NetWare operating system directs the DCB to perform its own internal self-diagnostics before the drives are brought on-line.)

The error may be caused by poor cabling between the DCB and the system board, poor power supply regulation, or a memory or other hardware failure on the DCB.

Action:

Clean the connector on the DCB, and reseal the board. Make sure that clean, properly regulated DC power is reaching the DCB.

Disk CoProcessor had a ROM checksum error.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the contents of ROM on a Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) did not match the checksum when the DCB performed its internal self diagnostics. (As a file server boots, the NetWare operating system directs the DCB to perform its own internal self-diagnostics before the drives are brought on-line.)

The error may be caused by poor cabling between the DCB and the system board, poor power supply regulation, or a ROM or other hardware failure on the DCB. Replace the DCB if necessary.

Action:

Clean the connector on the DCB and reseal the card. Reseat and check the EPROM on the DCB for bent pins. Make sure that clean, properly regulated DC power is reaching the DCB. Replace the DCB if necessary.

Disk CoProcessor returned invalid error code from diagnostics.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) has passed an invalid error code to the host system. (As a file server boots, the NetWare operating system directs the DCB to perform its own internal self-diagnostics before the drives are brought on-line.)

The error may be caused by poor cabling between the DCB and the system board, improper SCSI bus termination, poor power supply regulation, or a hardware failure on the DCB.

Action:

Clean the connector on the DCB, and reseal the card. Make sure the SCSI bus is properly terminated, and that you install a terminating resistor pack only on the LAST controller physically connected to the SCSI bus. Make sure that clean, properly regulated DC power is reaching the DCB. Replace the DCB if necessary.

Disk CoProcessor timed out performing diagnostics.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) did not respond within a specific time period after the NetWare operating system commanded the DCB to perform its own internal self-diagnostics. (As a file server boots, the operating system commands the DCB to perform its own internal self-diagnostics before the drives are brought on-line.)

The error may be caused by poor cabling between the DCB and the system board, poor power supply regulation, or a hardware failure on the DCB. On older revision DCBs, this error might appear if no controllers or drives are connected to the DCB.

Action:

Clean the connector on the DCB, and reseal the board. Make sure that clean, properly regulated DC power is reaching the DCB. On older DCBs, make sure that at least one controller with a drive is connected. Replace the DCB if necessary.

DISK NOT FORMATTED FOR NETWARE NETWORK

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server tried to mount a disk that is not formatted with the COMPSURF (COMPrehensive SURFace analysis) utility. This error will not halt the file server unless the operating system is trying to mount the primary disk of two mirrored drives. The error may also occur if track 0 of a hard disk has been damaged or overwritten.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the disk has not been formatted, run the COMPSURF utility on the disk and then run the INSTALL utility. If the drive does not pass the COMPSURF test, the drive will have to be replaced.
- If track 0 of the disk drive is bad, restore your disk files from a backup (after running the COMPSURF and INSTALL utilities).

DISK NOT UPGRADED TO ADVANCED NETWARE

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to mount a disk with Advanced NetWare v1.0 or above, but the disk was originally formatted with a version of NetWare below Advanced NetWare v1.0. This error could also occur if track 0 of the disk has been damaged or overwritten.

Action:

If you do not want to upgrade the disk to Advanced NetWare v1.0 or above, you will need to boot the file server with an earlier version of NetWare. If you want to upgrade the disk to Advanced NetWare v1.0 or above, you will need to run the UPGRADE utility found on the INSTALL diskette of Advanced NetWare v1.0 or above. You should run this utility only once for each disk that is to be upgraded.

Disk release call to illegal cache block.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the internal consistency check in the caching routines failed.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Divide overflow interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the quotient of a division instruction is too large to be represented. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 0. A divisor of 0 in a division instruction will also generate this error.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Double exception interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that two separate memory-protection violations occurred in the 80286 CPU during the execution of a single instruction. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 8.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Drive already dismounted.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the DISMOUNT console command to dismount a removable disk volume that was already dismounted.

Disk drives that can be removed and replaced as needed are called "removable volumes." The DISMOUNT command closes all open files and ensures that all directories are updated before the removable volume is physically removed from the file server.

Action:

Insert the new disk and run the MOUNT utility to mount the new disk.

Drive being re-mirrored does not have any volumes on it.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command to remirror a drive that does not contain any NetWare volumes. The REMIRROR command will be aborted.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure you are remirroring the right drive number.
- Bring down the file server with the DOWN command, and run the INSTALL utility to set up NetWare volumes on the drive.

Drive not set up for Hot Fix.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to set up a drive for SFT NetWare Level II mirroring or duplexing, but the drive has not previously been set up for Hot Fix. The system will not be able to use this drive until Hot Fix is installed.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility, and set up Hot Fix on the drive.

Drive was shut down due to an unrecoverable failure and cannot be re-mirrored.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR command to remirror a drive that was previously shut down because of a fatal, unrecoverable drive failure. The remirroring process will be aborted.

If a fatal, unrecoverable failure is detected on a drive, the operating system will automatically shut the drive down. The system will not allow the drive to be remirrored until the drive has been repaired.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Shut down the file server and repair or replace the faulty drive.
- Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring on the drives before rebooting the file server.

Dup copies of redirection tables do not match...new tables will be built.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the file server detected that the two copies of Redirection table stored on a disk did not match.

Two copies of the Redirection table are stored on each physical disk to ensure disk integrity. These copies should always match, unless one of the following has occurred:

- Invalid information was written to the Redirection tables.
- One Redirection table was updated on the disk, but the file server lost power before the other table could be updated.

Action:

Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.

Dynamic memory not available for Star line nodes.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server does not have enough dynamic memory available. The error could also result from a failure in high memory, leaving the file server with less than its normal amount of memory.

Action:

Use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add more memory to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

Dynamic work memory not available.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR command to remirror a drive when the file server did not have enough available memory to perform the remirroring process. The remirror operation will be aborted.

During the remirroring process, a portion of main memory is required as a temporary workspace to remirror the drives. The mirroring cannot be completed if all of this temporary workspace is in use.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use the REMIRROR command later when fewer users are using the file server.
- Use the DOWN utility to bring down the file server. Then use the PREPARE utility to remirror the drives.

EEE

ERROR! Address collision with <servername>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your file server discovered that it has the same network address as the file server named <servername>.

A file server's address is that number which is set for LAN A in the file server. If two or more file servers are not directly connected on the same cabling system, the network address of each file server must be unique.

This error is could be the result of one of the following:

- At least two networks have been set up, and two of the networks are using the same network address. The message will occur if the LAN A board in your file server is using the same network address as a LAN A board in another file server on the internetwork.
- A break exists in a wiring system with at least one file server on either side of the break. If the two file servers are still connected to the internetwork, they would both appear to have separate cabling systems but both would have the same network address.

This error is not fatal, but it can prevent users from accessing the file server.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use the SCONFIG utility to find and change the duplicate network addresses. This new network address should be unique from all other file servers in the internetwork.
- If the two conflicting network addresses are part of the same large network, check for a break in the cabling between the two file servers.

Error attempting to open the file.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the print spooler cannot open a file when it attempts to send that file to the printer. This message, along with a banner page, will be printed by a printer (not displayed on the file server console). This error could also result from a break in a wiring system with at least one file server on either side of the break. This error is not fatal, but it can prevent some users from accessing file server resources.

The message could also indicate that a file was locked for use by a station when the printer tried to open the file for printing.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Send the report to the print spooler again, and keep all workstations from accessing the file until after the file is printed.
- Check for breaks in the cabling system between file servers.

ERROR—CANNOT OPEN BINDERY FILES.

Explanation:

This message indicates the possibility of corrupted bindery files. The system bindery contains the names of users, their rights, the file servers to which they are attached, etc. The bindery files are NET\$BIND.SYS and NET\$BVAL.SYS.

When the file server boots, the operating system tries to locate the bindery files. If the operating system cannot find the bindery files, it tries to create them.

This error could occur for any of the following reasons:

- No bindery files exist on the SYS volume.
- The operating system is unable to create new bindery files after it has failed to locate any existing bindery files.
- Existing bindery files on SYS volume are damaged or corrupted.

- The SYS volume has a full directory or has exceeded available disk space.
- The file server does not have enough Random Access Memory (RAM) to support the amount of disk space attached to it.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- If your bindery files are corrupted, use the VREPAIR utility to repair them.
- If the SYS volume directory is full, expand the directory area with the INSTALL utility.
- If the file server does not have enough memory to support the amount of disk space being used, add more memory to the file server.
- If the volume is out of available disk space, you will have to delete unwanted files from the disk volume. In this case, you may have to reinitialize the disk with the INSTALL utility.

Error configuring Disk CoProcessor.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) device driver programmed a Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), but the DCB returned an error status after attempting to configure itself. When the DCB attempts to configure itself, it tries to access each of the disks to which it should be connected. If the DCB cannot access these disks properly for any reason, the DCB will return an error status to the driver, which in turn will generate this error message.

The error may be caused by a hardware problem with a drive, a controller, or interface cables. Since the DCB has passed its self-diagnostics test before being programmed, the DCB should not be the problem.

Action:

Check all the drives, controllers, and disk interface cables connected to the file server. Repair or replace the faulty components.

Error marking mirror bad...Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the operating system detected problems with both a primary drive and its mirrored drive. Because one of the drives was bad, the operating system detected a write error as it tried to write this data to the mirrored drive.

The error is caused by failures in the disk drives, controller interface boards, Disk Coprocessor boards, or cables for either of the mirrored drives. A power supply failure can also cause this error.

Action:

Repair the power supply. Repair or replace the bad disk drives, controller interface boards, Disk Coprocessor boards, or cables that are causing the problem. Use the PREPARE utility to remirror the drives before rebooting the file server.

Error Reading Configuration Info from Removable Disk.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server cannot read from track 0 of a removable volume to access the Disk Configuration tables. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from mounting the removable disk.

This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- The disk is not formatted for NetWare.
- The disk is not configured properly.
- The disk-related hardware is not working properly.
- Track 0 of the removable disk encountered a disk error.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the disk has been formatted for NetWare, use the INSTALL utility to check the disk and the installation information.
- If the disk has not been formatted for NetWare or if a disk error has occurred, use the COMPSURF utility to reformat the disk. Then use the INSTALL utility to reinstall the operating system. Restore the files from a backup if required.

Error reading control tables from the active mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command and the file server could not correctly read sectors 15, 16, and 17 from the active mirrored drive. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- A failure occurred in the active mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board or the connecting cables.
- Invalid information was written on the active mirrored drive.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure the active mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Error reading disk redirection data.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the operating system could not correctly read the disk redirection data of drive <nn>. This error is not fatal, but the file server will not be able to use drive <nn> until the problem is resolved.

The error could result from a failure in the new mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur when the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- If the drive on which this error occurs is mirrored, you can fix the error using the REMIRROR console command after the file server has been booted. The REMIRROR console command will rebuild the Redirection tables automatically.
- If the drive is not mirrored, use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.
- If you suspect hardware problems, make sure that the new mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error still occurs, back up your files, and run the COMPSURF utility to format the new drive. Then use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Error reading disk redirection information on sector 14. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the operating system could not correctly read the disk redirection information from sector 14 of drive <nn>. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from using drive <nn> until the problem is resolved.

The error could result from a failure in the new mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur when the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- If the drive on which this error occurs is mirrored, you can fix the error using the REMIRROR console command after the file server has been booted. The REMIRROR console command will rebuild the Redirection tables automatically.
- If the drive is not mirrored, use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.
- If you suspect hardware problems, make sure that the new mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error still occurs, back up your files, and run the COMPSURF utility to format the new drive. Then use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Error reading disk redirection tables...new tables will be built.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR command, and the file server could not correctly read the Redirection tables from the inactive mirrored drive.

Two copies of the Redirection table are stored on each physical disk to ensure disk integrity. These copies should always match, unless the following has occurred:

- Invalid information was written to the Redirection tables.
- One Redirection table was updated on the disk, and the file server lost power before the other table could be updated.

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of remirroring.

Error reading mirror information on ALL drives. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the file server could not correctly read the mirror information from sector 14 of any of the drives.

The error could result from a failure in the new mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur when the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Make sure that the drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on. Make sure that the connecting cables are not loose or damaged. If the error persists, use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.

Error reading mirror information on sector 14. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the file server could not correctly read the disk mirror information from sector 14 of the drive being mounted. (Although the SFT NetWare Level I operating system does not support disk mirroring, it does read and use the information stored in this area of the disk.)

The error could be caused by failure in the drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also be caused by invalid information written on the disk.

Action:

Make sure that the drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on. Make sure that the connecting cables are not loose or damaged. If the error persists, use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.

ERROR READING NETWARE CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The file server could not read from track 0 of the SYS volume to access the Disk Configuration tables.

The error may be caused by an incorrect disk configuration, faulty disk-related hardware, or a bad disk sector on track 0.

Action:

Use the INSTALL utility to check the disk and verify the installation information. If a disk error is found, make a backup of your files, run the COMPSURF utility, and reformat the disk. Repair or replace any disk-related hardware that may not be working properly. If necessary, re-install the operating system, and restore the files from a backup.

Error reading redirection table on disk. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the file server could not correctly read the Redirection table of the drive being mounted. This Redirection table is stored near the end of the disk, and the message does not refer to the redirection information stored in sector 14.

The error may be caused by failure in the drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur when the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Make sure the drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on. Make sure the connecting cables are not loose or damaged. If the error still occurs, use the PREPARE utility on the drive to re-establish Hot Fix.

Error reading sector 14 of the active mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command, and the file server could not correctly read sector 14 of the active drive. Sector 14 of the drive contains the drive's mirror information. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

The error may be caused by a failure in the active drive or associated disk channel components.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- Run the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix and mirroring on the drive.
- Check all the components of the disk channel (DCB, cabling connections, disk controller board, etc.). Make sure that all connections are tight and that all boards are properly seated.

Error reading sector 14 of the new mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command, and the file server could not correctly read sector 14 of the new mirrored drive. Sector 14 of the drive contains the drive's mirror information. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

The error may be caused by a failure in the mirrored drive or associated disk channel components.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix and mirroring on the drive.
- Check all the components of the disk channel (DCB, cabling connections, disk controller board, etc.).

Error reading sector 15 of the new mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command, and the file server could not correctly read sector 15 of the new mirrored drive. Sector 15 of the mirrored drive contains information on the drive's volumes. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

The error may be caused by a failure in the mirrored drive or associated disk channel components.

Action:

Do one or both the following:

- Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix and mirroring on the drive.
- Check all the components of the disk channel (DCB, cabling connections, disk controller board, etc.).

Error reading the bad block table of the new mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command, and the file server could not correctly read the Bad Block table of the new mirrored drive. The Redirection tables on the new mirrored drive were bad, and the file server tried to use the drive's Bad Block table to rebuild the Redirection tables. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

The error may be caused by a failure in the mirrored drive or associated disk channel components.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Check all the components of the disk channel (DCB, cabling connections, disk controller board, etc.).
- Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix and mirroring on the drive.

If this error still occurs, then back up your files and format the drive with the COMPSURF utility.

Error resetting external disk controller.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to reset the external disk controller board three times without success.

The error may be caused by a faulty disk controller board or by loose or faulty cabling.

Action:

Make sure the disk cables are good and are properly connected. Reseat the disk controller board. If the error persists, you may have to repair or replace your disk controller board.

Error resetting the PC/AT hard disk controller board.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to reset the PC/AT hard disk controller board three times without success.

The error may be caused by a faulty disk controller board or by loose or faulty cabling.

Action:

Make sure the disk cables are good and are properly connected. Reseat the disk controller board. If the error persists, you may have to repair or replace your disk controller board.

ERROR: VOLUME ALREADY MOUNTED.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the MOUNT command to mount a removable disk, but the disk was already mounted.

Disk drives that can be removed and replaced as needed are called "removable volumes." The MOUNT command is used to mount new removable volumes in a file server.

This error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- The file server tried to mount a removable volume with the same name as a volume already mounted on the system.
- Disk subsystems are interconnected between file servers, and a volume on one disk subsystem has the same name as a volume on another subsystem.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure every volume on a file server has a unique volume name.
- Use the INSTALL utility to change the name of a volume.

ERROR: VOLUME <volname> ALREADY MOUNTED.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the MOUNT command to mount a removable volume, but the volume was already mounted.

Action:

If a removable disk volume must be changed, use the DISMOUNT utility to dismount the old disk. Use the MOUNT utility to mount the new disk.

Error writing control tables to new mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR command, and the file server could not correctly write sectors 15, 16, and 17 to the new mirrored drive. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

The error could result from a failure in the new mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur when the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure the new mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error persists, back up your files, and format the disk with the COMPSURF utility. Then run the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Error writing sector 14 to the active mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR command, but the file server could not correctly write to sector 14 of the active mirrored drive. Sector 14 of the drive contains the drive's mirror information. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

The error could result from a failure in the active mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure the active mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error still occurs, run the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Error writing sector 14 to the new mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command, but the file server could not correctly write sector 14 to the new mirrored drive. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

The error could result from a failure in the new mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur when the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure the new mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error persists, back up your files, and format the new drive with the COMPSURF utility. Then run the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

FFF

FAT Write Error: copy = <c> FAT sector = <ssss> volume =<volname>

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The read-after-write verification of a sector write to a File Allocation Table (FAT) failed. Copy <c> is the FAT copy number (0=primary, 1=secondary or mirror), sector <ssss> is the sector number, and volume <volname> is the volume on which the error occurred.

Two copies of the FAT are stored on the disk. This error will never occur if Hot Fix is activated on the disk. Hot Fix will automatically redirect the bad sector to an alternate good sector on the disk and rewrite the data.

This error could result from either of the following:

- An area of the disk drive going bad
- The electronic components on the disk drive, the disk controller board, or the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) going bad

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- Use the VREPAIR utility to diagnose and repair any problems with the disk.
- Use the COMPSURF utility to reformat the drive, or replace the disk drive.
- Check for faulty components along the disk channel. (You may have to replace faulty components.)

FATAL ERROR – NOT ENOUGH MEMORY TO SUPPORT DISK DRIVES.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server does not have enough Random Access Memory (RAM) installed to support the caching of disk drives. Each megabyte of disk storage must have 1KB of RAM in the file server to cache File Allocation Tables (FAT).

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server attempting to mount more disk space than it has memory to support
- A high bank of memory failing in the file server, leaving it with less than its normal amount of memory

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure that the file server memory is good.
- Run the INSTALL utility and decrease the amount of disk storage to be mounted by eliminating a volume (or volumes), or add additional memory to the file server.

Fatal File System Error: zero First or Current Cluster.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to extend an existing file and found that the first or the current cluster number was zero. A file's first and current cluster numbers point to the physical area on the disk where the file is located. These numbers should never be zeros. This consistency check ensures the integrity of the file before the file is extended. The error indicates that the file is corrupted.

The error may be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- Reboot the file server.
- Check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.
- Check the disk and related hardware for faulty components (you may have to replace faulty components).

File is empty.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The message, along with a banner page, will be printed by a printer (not displayed on the file server console) if the print spooler attempts to print an empty file that was sent to the queue. This message just notifies the user that the selected file did not print because it contained no information.

Action:

No action is necessary.

File System internal error: zero First or Current Cluster.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to allocate space on the disk and found that the first or the current cluster number is zero. A file's first and current cluster numbers point to the physical area on the disk where the file is located. These numbers should never be zeros. This consistency check ensures the integrity of the disk. The error indicates that the volume is corrupted.

The error may be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Perform one or more of the following steps:

- Reboot the file server.
- Repair the volume with the VREPAIR utility.
- Check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.
- Check the disk and related hardware.

Flush Buffer with a non-zero use count.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system caching routines tried to write (flush) the contents of a buffer still in use.

The error may be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Reboot the file server.
- Reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

GGG

General protection interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU's registers or the file server's memory has been severely altered. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 13. The message is generated when memory protection violations occur that are not specifically handled by interrupts 9 through 12. For example, attempting to write to a segment defined as read-only will generate this interrupt.

The error may be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Re-install the operating system file with the INSTALL utility, or restore the operating system file from a backup. Check your file server's memory and power line conditioning. Repair or replace any faulty components.

Global Descriptor Table overflow...too many segments defined.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to define too many memory segments in the Global Descriptor Table for the 80286 CPU.

The error may be caused by a failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Re-install the operating system file with the INSTALL utility, or restore the operating system file from a backup.

HHH

Hot Fix turned off on drive <nn> (volume <volname>).

Explanation:

The message indicates that Hot Fix has been turned off on drive <nn> which contains the volume <volname>. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from booting until the problem is resolved. (You should resolve the problem as soon as possible to avoid losing valuable data.)

This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- The disk redirection area is too small to accommodate the size of the disk drive.
- The disk redirection area is full. A full disk redirection area usually indicates potentially serious problems with the disk drive.
- Hot Fix was turned off due to the failure of Hot Fix to correctly write and verify 10 times in a row. This failure indicates severe problems with the disk drive and/or disk channel.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- Use the DISK console command to check the status of system drives.
- If the redirection area is too small, enlarge the area by running the PREPARE utility.
- Run the COMPSURF utility to reformat the disk drive, and then run the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.

III

Illegal Drive Number Specified

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the MOUNT console command to mount a removable drive that is not defined on the file server, or to mount a nonremovable drive. The MOUNT command can only be used to mount removable drives. Removable volumes are disk drives or diskette packs that can be removed and replaced as needed.

Action:

You should only use the MOUNT console command to mount removable disk drives that have been defined on the file server with the INSTALL utility.

Illegal Printer Rerouting

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REROUTE PRINTER console command to reroute a print job from one printer to another, but the other printer you specified is not defined on the file server. This error is not fatal and will not affect the operation of the file server.

Action:

Make sure you specify a printer that is defined on the file server.

Illegal Removable Disk Specification.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the DISMOUNT console command to dismount a drive that is not defined as a removable volume on the file server. Removable volumes are disk drives or diskette packs that can be removed and replaced as needed. This error is not fatal and will not affect the operation of the file server.

Action:

DISMOUNT only volumes specified as removable volumes in the system.

Illegal Sector Number to Cache.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the cache manager in the kernel tried to read and cache a nonexistent sector of the disk. The sector number does not exist because it is higher than the number of logical sectors on that particular disk.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

INT0 Detected interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU set the overflow flag when it executed an INT0 instruction. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 4.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Invalid configuration in CONFIG.UPS.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning that the CONFIG.UPS file contains invalid information or is corrupted. The CONFIG.UPS file contains information used by the Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) monitoring system that the file server reads when booting. If the CONFIG.UPS file contains invalid information or is corrupted, then the file server cannot establish UPS monitoring. This error is not fatal, but it will disable the UPS monitoring function.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- Restore the CONFIG.UPS file from a backup.
- Modify the CONFIG.UPS file so the parameters are correct, and reboot the file server.
- Erase the CONFIG.UPS file found in the SYS:SYSTEM directory on the file server if you want to discontinue UPS monitoring.

Invalid Disk ReDirection Index table.

Explanation:

This error indicates that the Redirection table has become corrupted. The Redirection table contains the addresses of bad blocks on the disk. It also contains the new block numbers to which the bad blocks have been redirected.

The error may be caused by invalid data overwriting the Redirection table.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix and rebuild the Redirection table.

Invalid disk redirection table...duplicate entry. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, and the inactive mirrored drive's Redirection table contains an invalid duplicate entry.

The error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the Redirection table.

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of the remirroring.

Invalid disk redirection table...entry out of range.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, and the Redirection table contains an entry for a sector number higher than exists on the disk. This error is not fatal but only a notice to the network supervisor.

The error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the Redirection table.

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of the remirroring.

Invalid drive passed to disk process.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a disk access command specified a disk drive not on the system.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Invalid memory size parameter.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are running Advanced NetWare 86 v2.0a on a file server, and the operating system detects that your file server has less than 384KB of memory installed.

The error may also occur if there is a hardware failure in the file server's high memory. This failure will make the file server use less memory than was installed.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Install more memory in the file server so that it has at least 384KB installed.
- If the file server has 384KB of memory or more installed and continues to generate this error, replace defective memory chips with new chips.

Invalid Mirror a bend.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system detected a severe problem in the mirroring process.

The error may be caused by a problem with the mirrored drives, disk controller boards, Disk Coprocessor boards, or associated cables. The error may also be caused by a memory problem.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If the error occurs repeatedly, run the PREPARE utility. If the error persists, replace any or all of the above mentioned components which are defective.

Invalid mirror definition table. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the Mirror Definition table has been corrupted. The Mirror Definition table contains the drive mirror assignments. This error is displayed if there are more mirrored drives in the table than the number of installed drives on the system. (Although SFT NetWare Level I does not support disk mirroring, it uses the Mirror Definition table.)

The error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the Mirror Definition table.

Action:

Use the PREPARE utility to re-establish the disk mirror assignments and rebuild the Mirror Definition table. (Although SFT NetWare Level I does not support disk mirroring, you should run the PREPARE utility to repair the Mirror Definition table.)

Invalid mirror definition table...refers to unknown or duplicate drive. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the Mirror Definition table has been corrupted and contains information on nonexistent or duplicate drives. The Mirror Definition table contains the drive mirror assignments. This error message is displayed if two separate drives defined in the Mirror Definition table claim the same mirrored drive, or if a mirror assignment refers to a drive that is not installed on the system. (Although SFT NetWare Level I does not support disk mirroring, it still uses the information in the Mirror Definition table.)

The error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the Mirror Definition table.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility to re-establish the disk mirror assignments and rebuild the Mirror Definition table. (Although SFT NetWare Level I does not support disk mirroring, you should run PREPARE to repair the Mirror Definition table.)

Invalid number of FCBs requested from configuration information.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the maximum number of files that can be open simultaneously on the file server is set to less than 20 or to greater than 1000. This error occurs during bootup when the file server sets up the File Control Block (FCB) storage area in memory and the number of FCBs requested is invalid.

The error may be caused by a bad copy of the operating system or by a hardware failure in the disk drive, disk controller board, Disk Coprocessor board, or memory.

Action:

Use the INSTALL utility to change the maximum number of files that can be open simultaneously to between 20 and 1000, and then reboot the file server.

If this error still occurs, restore the operating system from a backup and reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors continue to occur, check or replace the memory and the disk-related hardware in the file server.

Invalid op code interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU tried to execute an undefined instruction OP code. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 6.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Invalid Parameter. Use "I" option to query shell type.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used an invalid parameter with the command as you tried to view the workstation's shell.

Action:

If you want to see the shell type, use the "I" option after the shell name. (No other option parameters are valid. Do not use a slash.)

If you are loading the shell, you should not include any option parameters.

Invalid physical drive specified.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you specified an invalid physical drive number with the REMIRROR or the UNMIRROR console command. Physical drives are referenced by number (0 through 31). You either referenced an invalid physical drive or referenced a drive that has not been installed on the network.

Action:

Make sure you specify a valid physical drive number with the REMIRROR or UNMIRROR console command.

Invalid printer definition table. Run INSTALL to fix it.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server could not use the Printer Definition table during bootup because the table is either corrupted or missing.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Run the INSTALL utility, and set up the printer definitions again. Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Invalid process id passed by interrupt procedure to kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that an interrupt procedure passed a message to a process that was not defined in the kernel.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Invalid ReDirection Index table.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server found inconsistencies in the Redirection table during bootup.

This error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the Redirection table.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility and re-establish Hot Fix on the drive.

Invalid redirection table size...building new redirection tables.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the inactive mirrored drive's Redirection table is an invalid size.

This error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the inactive mirrored drive.

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of the remirroring process.

Invalid redirection table. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server detected inconsistencies in the Redirection table during bootup.

The error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the Redirection table.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility and re-establish Hot Fix on the drive.

Invalid redirection tables...duplicate entry...new tables will be built.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the inactive mirrored drive's Redirection table contains an invalid duplicate entry.

The error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the inactive mirrored drive.

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of the remirroring.

Invalid redirection tables...entry out of range...new tables will be built.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the Redirection table contains an entry for a sector number higher than any existing sector on the disk. This error is not fatal, but only a notice to the network supervisor.

This error may occur when the disk drive writes invalid data over the inactive mirrored drive.

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of the remirroring.

Invalid semaphore number passed to kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system tried to utilize an invalid semaphore number. The error is generated by the kernel.

This error may be caused by a memory overflow in the file server. The error could also be caused by a memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by a hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reconfigure the network to have fewer files open concurrently, or add more memory to the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Invalid task state interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the task gate pointed to a new switch segment during a task switch, but the new switch segment was invalid. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 10.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

LLL

Less than 10 free redirection blocks are available...new tables will be built

Explanation:

This message indicates that you issued the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the file server detected that the inactive mirrored drive's Redirection table had less than 10 available redirection blocks. This error is not fatal, but only a notice to the network supervisor.

This error could result from one of the following:

- Invalid information written on the inactive mirrored drive
- A redirection area that is too small to accommodate the size of the disk drive
- An excessive number of errors on the drive

Action:

No action is necessary. The operating system will automatically rebuild the Redirection tables as part of the remirroring. However, if the redirection area of the disk continues to fill rapidly, you should repair or replace the disk.

Link Tree invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file handling routines in the operating system encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

MMM

Map To Logical request made with invalid physical drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the routine called "Map to Logical," which translates a physical drive number to a logical drive number, was called with an invalid physical drive number.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by a hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Maximum number of network files configured to be open is invalid.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the maximum number of files that can be open simultaneously on the file server is set to less than 50 or to greater than 4000. This error occurs during bootup when the file server sets up the File Control Block (FCB) storage area in memory and the number of FCBs requested is invalid. This error occurs only on a NetWare 68 or 68B File Server.

The error may be caused by a bad copy of the operating system or by a hardware failure in the disk drive, disk controller board, Disk Coprocessor board, or memory board.

Action:

Use the INSTALL utility to change the maximum number of files that can be open simultaneously to between 50 and 4000, and then reboot the file server.

If this error still occurs, restore the operating system from a backup, and reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors continue to occur, check or replace the memory and/or the disk-related hardware in the file server.

Memory not available for star router tables.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server does not have enough free dynamic memory to set up additional router tables.

The error may be caused by a lack of sufficient dynamic memory in the file server. The error could also be caused by a failure in high memory, which can cause the file server to use less memory than was installed.

Action:

Use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory available for use by the file server. If necessary, add more memory to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

Message sent to invalid process in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the CPU sent an internal message to a nonexistent process in the kernel. Either the message is incorrect, or the process is not activated and should be.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Mirror copies of disk redirection information do not match. Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the file server detected that the two copies of the Redirection table stored on a disk did not match.

Two copies of the Redirection table are stored on each physical disk to ensure disk integrity. These copies should always match, unless the following has occurred:

- Invalid information was written to the Redirection tables.
- One Redirection table was updated on the disk, but the file server lost power before the other table could be updated.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility and re-establish Hot Fix.

Mirror drive was shut down.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the file server shut down one of the drives in a mirrored pair of drives. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from using the drive until the problem is resolved. (You should resolve the problem as soon as possible to avoid losing valuable data.)

The error could result from a failure in the mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. The error may also occur if the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure that the new mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error persists, back up your files, and run the COMPSURF utility to format the new drive. Then use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Mirror drives are not the same size...Run PREPARE.

Explanation:

This message indicates that during bootup the file server detected different numbers of logical blocks in the drives of a mirrored pair.

The error may occur when either drive of a mirrored pair of drives writes invalid data over the Redirection table. The error may also occur when one of the drives is exchanged with a drive that was previously mirrored in a different pair of drives.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility, and specify identical logical block sizes for both mirrored disk drives.

Mirroring not supported under NetWare SFT Level I

Explanation:

This message indicates that a file server previously set up for SFT NetWare Level II was booted with an SFT NetWare Level I operating system. Disk mirroring is supported only under SFT NetWare Level II.

The error may occur if you try to boot a file server with SFT NetWare Level I when the file server was previously set up with the PREPARE utility for SFT NetWare Level II. The error usually occurs when the operating system is restored from a backup, but the wrong version is restored.

Action:

If you want to run SFT NetWare Level I, use the PREPARE utility to turn off disk mirroring, and then reboot the file server. If you want to run SFT NetWare Level II, make sure you copy an SFT NetWare Level II operating system to the file server. Then reboot the file server.

Mirroring turned off on volume <volname> (drive <nn> failed).

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server shut off the disk mirroring for the volume <volname> because one of the mirrored drives (drive <nn>) failed. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent at least one volume from having a mirrored backup. (You should resolve the problem as soon as possible to avoid losing valuable data.)

This error may result from a failure in the disk drive, disk-drive components, disk controller board, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), power supply, or the cabling of one of the mirrored drives.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Repair or replace the faulty disk drive, controller interface board, Disk Coprocessor board, power supply, or cables.
- After rebooting the file server, use the REMIRROR console command to remirror the drives.

Mirroring turned off on volume <volname>.

Explanation:

This is only a status message. You used the UNMIRROR console command and the operating system successfully shut off the mirroring on the volume <volname>.

Action:

No action is necessary.

!!! MOUNT ERROR – NO FREE DYNAMIC MEMORY !!!

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the file server did not have enough memory to create the buffer needed to mount the removable disk. When the file server mounts a removable disk, it creates a buffer in memory to complete the process.

The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed. This is not a fatal error, but it can prevent some users from accessing file server resources.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or IBM PC, PC AT, or compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

=====
NNN
=====

NDetachFile invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file handling routines in the operating system encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by a hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Net Driver Crash: *<driver error message>*

Explanation:

This message indicates that the LAN driver that is linked to the shell encountered an ABEND (ABnormal END) condition and has halted further processing on the workstation. The *<driver error message>* is specific to the LAN driver linked with the shell and can give some indication of the cause of the problem.

This error is the result of a failed internal consistency check in the LAN driver. The error usually indicates a hardware problem with the LAN interface board or a memory problem in the workstation.

Action:

Try to determine the possible cause from the displayed *<driver error message>*. Reboot the workstation. If the error occurs repeatedly, check for hardware problems in the LAN interface board and in the workstation.

NetWare Workstation Shell has already been loaded.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the NetWare workstation shell was not loaded because another shell had already been loaded on that workstation. The shell cannot be loaded more than once on a workstation.

Action:

No action is necessary. The shell is already loaded, and the user can now login. To load a different shell, reboot the workstation.

NetWare/286 requires running on an IBM PC/AT or equivalent.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to run NetWare 286 on a microcomputer that is not an IBM PC, PC AT, or compatible. When NetWare 286 is booted on a file server, the operating system first checks the file server's ROM BIOS to determine whether the file server is an IBM PC, PC AT, or compatible.

The error may also occur if you have changed the ROM BIOS or if the ROM BIOS has become defective. This error is fatal and will halt the file server.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Use an IBM PC, PC AT, or Novell-approved compatible file server.
- If the file server is an IBM PC, PC AT, or compatible, check the ROM BIOS to make sure that it is seated properly, that it does not have any bent pins, and that it is not corrupted. Also make sure that the ROM BIOS is IBM PC or PC AT compatible.

Network Error on Server <server name>:<error> Abort or Retry?

Explanation:

This message indicates that the specified network <error> occurred during communication with the file server <servername>.

These error messages (which are listed below) usually occur when a station has problems accessing the file server. Several of these errors will be seen rarely, if ever, and exist only for consistency checking of NetWare packets. The more common errors are usually caused by hardware problems on the network. Improper bus termination, maximum distances that exceed the limitations, broken or bad cables and connectors can all contribute to these errors.

Action:

Press the R key to retry the operation. If the problem persists, refer to the specific *<error>* message below to determine the actual cause and solution of the problem.

<Error> Messages

- **Attempted access to illegal or down server** — You tried to access the file server *<servername>*, but the file server was down, or you typed the name of the file server incorrectly. Use the SLIST utility to list the file servers that are currently running on the internetwork. Make sure you type the file server's name correctly.
- **Connection no longer valid** — The shell sent a packet to a file server to which the shell is no longer attached. If the shell remains unattached to the file server for longer than about 15 minutes, the file server's watchdog timer will invalidate the connection. A router (file server or bridge) that has gone down or an unconnected or bad cable can break the connection. If the workstation's physical connection is restored after 15 minutes, the operating system will return this message because the file server no longer recognizes the connection.

Log in again. If the error persists, check the cables. (Certain application programs that tie up the workstation can also cause the problem.)

- **Error locating router** — The shell could not find a route to a specified destination on the internetwork. When a network read or write error occurs and the retry option is selected, the shell will try to find an alternate route to the destination file server. This error indicates that the previously used route is now bad and no alternate route is available. Check to make sure that the workstation and file server are still physically connected and that all bridges are up.
- **Error reading from network** — The shell encountered problems when it tried to receive and decode a NetWare packet. This error indicates a hardware problem with the connections, cables, terminators, or the workstation LAN interface board. Check the hardware listed for faulty components.

- **Error writing to network** — The shell encountered problems when it tried to format and send a NetWare packet. This error indicates a hardware problem with the connections, cables, terminators, or the workstation LAN interface board. Check the hardware for faulty components.
- **Reply invalid header** — The shell received a reply packet from the file server, but the IPX packet header checksum was invalid. This error indicates that the shell received a bad IPX packet or that the workstation memory is corrupted. Try again. If the problem persists, check the workstation's memory.
- **Reply invalid sequence number** — The shell received a reply packet from the file server, but the packet header contained an invalid packet sequence number. This error indicates that the shell received a bad IPX packet or that the workstation memory is corrupted. Try again. If the problem persists, check the workstation's memory.
- **Reply invalid slot** — The shell received a reply packet from the file server, but the packet header contained an invalid slot number. This error indicates that the shell received a bad IPX packet or that the workstation memory is corrupted. Try again. If the problem persists, check the workstation's memory.

**Network Error: <error> during <operation>. File = <drive>:<filename>
Abort, Retry? or Abort, Retry, Fail?**

Explanation:

This message indicates that the specified <operation> could not be performed because of the specified <error>. The <drive>:<filename> specify the drive and filename on which the error condition occurred. If the specified <drive> is mapped to PUBLIC:, the file is located on a search drive.

The shell called a function call or a DOS interrupt, but the specified operation could not be performed. This error may be caused by several different situations. It may indicate problems in the file server setup and operation or in the application program being used.

Action:

Press the R key to retry the operation. If the problem persists, look up the specific *<error>* message or *<operation>* message below to help determine the actual cause and solution of the problem. (Explanations of the *<operation>* messages begin after the explanations of the *<error>* messages.)

<Error> Messages

- **Bad directory handle** — The shell passed an invalid directory handle to the function call routine. This error may occur from a bug in the application program you are running on your workstation or from an internetwork LAN address conflict.
- **File detached** — Your application program accessed a file without locking it. If an application program locks and unlocks a file in one routine, it must continue to lock that file whenever the file is accessed. The message indicates that one portion of the application program is neglecting to lock a file that another portion of the program previously accessed and locked.
- **File in use** — Another process on the network has the file *<filename>* locked for use. This error indicates that another user on the network is updating the same file that you are trying to use. Try your operation later when the file is not in use.
- **File Server went down** — The file server went down while your application program was in operation.
- **Illegal completion code** — The shell returned an invalid completion code. This error occurs if an internal consistency check in your workstation fails. The error may also occur if you are using different versions of the NetWare operating system, shell, and utilities or if you are using corrupted copies of the NetWare files. Use the INSTALL program to reinstall the NetWare operating system and utilities. Boot the workstation with a newly generated NetWare shell.
- **Invalid file handle** — The shell passed an invalid directory handle to the function call routine. This error may result from a bug in the application program you are running on your workstation.

- **IO attempted to physically locked area** — This error indicates that your application program tried to write data to a disk location on the file server, but an application running on another workstation had the disk location physically locked. Try your operation later when the disk location is not in use.
- **IO error in directory area** — The file server detected an error reading or writing the directory entry for the file *<filename>* on the disk drive *<drive>*. This error indicates a hardware failure in the disk drive, the controller, or associated cables.
- **IO error network disk** — The file server detected an error reading or writing the file *<filename>* on the disk drive *<drive>*. This error indicates a hardware failure in the disk drive, the controller, or associated cables.
- **No read privilege** — You tried to perform a read operation on the file *<filename>*, but you do not have the Read right to access the file. Have the network supervisor assign you the Read right to the directory that contains the specified file.
- **No write privilege or file read only** — You tried to perform a write operation on the file *<filename>*, but either you do not have the Write right to access the file or *<filename>* has been flagged as a Read-Only file. Have the network supervisor assign you the Write right to the directory that contains the specified file or flag *<filename>* as a Read-Write file.
- **Out of directory handles** — A volume on the file server has run out of available directory handles. If you are the network supervisor, use the INSTALL utility to increase the number of directory handles (directory entries) available on the volume. This will increase the number of files or directories that can be created on the volume.
- **Out of disk space** — The disk drive *<drive>* has run out of available disk storage space. You can increase disk space by having network users erase unwanted files, replacing the disk drive with a larger unit, or adding additional drives to the file server.

- **Out of dynamic work space** — The file server has run out of dynamic memory work space. This error occurs when an internal consistency check fails and indicates that the NetWare operating system on the file server is corrupted. Use the INSTALL utility to reinstall the NetWare operating system file, NET\$OS.EXE.
- **Out of file handles** — The file server has run out of available file handles. If you are the network supervisor, use the INSTALL utility to increase the number of files that can be open simultaneously.

<Operation> Messages

- **CHANGE FILE MODE** — Change file mode (CHMOD). Corresponds to DOS function call 43H.
- **CHANGE THE CURRENT DIRECTORY** — Change current directory (CHDIR). Corresponds to DOS function call 3BH.
- **CLOSE** — Close file. Corresponds to DOS function call 10H.
- **CLOSE A FILE** — Close a file handle. Corresponds to DOS function call 3EH.
- **CREATE** — Create file. Corresponds to DOS function call 16H.
- **CREATE A FILE** — Create a file. Corresponds to DOS function call 3CH. Can also be generated by DOS function call 3DH (Open a file).
- **CREATE A SUBDIRECTORY** — Create subdirectory (MKDIR). Corresponds to DOS function call 39H.
- **CREATE NEW FILE** — Create new file. Corresponds to DOS function call 5BH.
- **CREATE TEMP FILE** — Create unique file. Corresponds to DOS function call 5AH. Can also be generated by DOS function call 3DH (Open a file).
- **DELETE** — Delete file. Corresponds to DOS function call 13H.
- **DELETE A FILE** — Delete a file from a specified directory. Corresponds to DOS function call 41H.

- **FIND FIRST MATCHING FILE** — Find first matching file (FINDFIRST). Corresponds to DOS function call 4EH.
- **FIND NEXT MATCHING FILE** — Find next matching file (FINDNEXT). Corresponds to DOS function call 4FH.
- **GET CURRENT DIRECTORY** — Get current directory. Corresponds to DOS function call 47H.
- **GET SET A FILE DATE AND TIME** — Get/set a file's date and time. Corresponds to DOS function call 57H.
- **IO CONTROL FOR DEVICES** — I/O control for devices (IOCTL). Corresponds to DOS function call 44H.
- **MOVE FILE POINTER** — Move file read/write pointer (LSEEK). Corresponds to DOS function call 42H.
- **PEN** — Open file. Corresponds to DOS function call 0FH.
- **PEN A FILE** — Open a file. Corresponds to DOS function call 3DH.
- **RANDOM BLOCK READ** — Random block read. Corresponds to DOS function call 27H. Reads a specified number of records from a file.
- **RANDOM BLOCK WRITE** — Random block write. Corresponds to DOS function call 28H. Writes a specified number of records to a file.
- **RANDOM READ** — Random read. Corresponds to DOS function call 21H. Reads a specified record from a file.
- **RANDOM WRITE** — Random write. Corresponds to DOS function call 22H. Writes a specified record to a file.
- **READ FROM A FILE** — Read from a file or device. Corresponds to DOS function call 3FH.
- **REMOVE A SUBDIRECTORY** — Remove subdirectory (RMDIR). Corresponds to DOS function call 3AH.
- **RENAME** — Rename file. Corresponds to DOS function call 17H.

- **RENAME A FILE** — Rename a file. Corresponds to DOS function call 56H.
- **SEARCH FIRST** — Search for first entry. Corresponds to DOS function call 11H. Searches for the first matching filename entry in the current directory.
- **SEARCH NEXT** — Search for next entry. Corresponds to DOS function call 12H. Searches for the next matching filename entry in the current directory.
- **SEQUENTIAL READ** — Sequential read. Corresponds to DOS function call 14H. Sequentially reads the next record from a file.
- **SEQUENTIAL WRITE** — Sequential write. Corresponds to DOS function call 15H. Sequentially writes the next record to a file.
- **SET ATTRIBUTES** — Network Environment Function 228: Set File Attributes (FCB). Corresponds to NetWare function call 228 (E4H).
- **UPDATE FILE SIZE** — Network Environment Function 229: Update File Size (FCB). Corresponds to NetWare function call 229 (E5H).
- **WRITE TO A FILE** — Write to a file or device. Corresponds to DOS function call 40H.

Network Operating System software is not serialized for this hardware.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the NetWare operating system serial number and the hardware serial number of the Novell keycard or Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) do not correspond.

The error may occur if the serial number on a key card or Disk Coprocessor board installed in the file server does not match the serial number of the operating system.

The error may also occur if the serial number has been incorrectly entered when NETGEN was run.

Action:

Make sure the serial number on the file server keycard or DCB matches the serial number on the software being installed. If you are using the DCB as a keycard (because you have a 286 system without a disk subsystem), the file server cannot read the serial number from the DCB.

This error can be resolved by adding a disk subsystem to the file server or by shorting jumper pins 23 and 25 on the 50-pin connector of the DCB so that the DCB appears to have a disk connected to it. The file server will then be able to read the serial number correctly.

Network Operating System software is not serialized for this network.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the NetWare operating system serial number and the hardware serial number of the Novell keycard or of the Disk Coprocessor board do not correspond.

Action:

Make sure that the keycard or Disk Coprocessor board installed in the file server has a serial number that matches the serial number of the operating system installed on the file server.

Network Spooler Error: (probably out of space on SYS volume)

Explanation:

This message indicates that the network spooler encountered a fatal error and could no longer continue.

When a print job is sent to a file server for printing, a temporary spooler file is created on the SYS volume. The print job is sent to the printer from this temporary file. The most common cause of this error is a lack of sufficient disk storage space on the SYS volume for the temporary spooler file.

Action:

Free up space on the SYS volume by erasing or moving files from the volume. Also, make sure that the printer is on-line.

NextRemoveFile invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file handling routines in the operating system encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors persist, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

NMI interrupt

Explanation:

This message indicates that the 80286 CPU received a pulse on its NMI line but was unable to identify its source. The Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) is interrupt 2 in the 80286 CPU.

This error occurs when a board in your file server is set to a memory address reserved for another piece of hardware in the file server. For example, since the channel-one Disk Coprocessor board uses the I/O base address 340H, you cannot set any other board to this address.

Faulty memory may also generate this error.

Action:

Eliminate I/O and memory conflicts by reconfiguring the boards in the file server. If the error persists, check memory and add-on memory boards.

No cache blocks available for allocation.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server could not allocate any cache blocks because there was no free dynamic memory.

The error may occur because the file server does not have enough memory to support the amount of disk storage connected to the it. The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

Run a diagnostics test on the file server memory. If necessary, add more memory to the file server.

No Dirty Bits Set On Dirty Block.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process in the kernel tried to write a modified (dirty) block in cache memory back to the disk, but the process could not locate the dirty block. A "dirty" cache block is a block of cache memory that has been modified since the last time the block was copied to the disk.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

!!! No Dynamic Work Space Available !!!

Explanation:

This message is only a warning that the file server did not have enough free memory space to use as buffer for a print job. When a print job is sent to the printer, the operating system first creates a buffer in the file server's memory to hold the job temporarily while the job is being printed.

The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed. This error is not fatal, but it can prevent some users from accessing file server resources.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory available. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or IBM PC, PC AT, or compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

NO FREE SPACE TO VERIFY DIRECTORIES

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server did not have enough available dynamic memory during bootup to compare the duplicate copies of a volume directory.

Two copies of the volume directory are kept on each disk drive in order to preserve data integrity. When the file server boots, the operating system creates a buffer in memory to check for discrepancies between the duplicate copies of the volume directory. This error means that the file server does not have enough memory available to create a buffer large enough to complete this process.

The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from checking for discrepancies between the primary and secondary (mirrored) directories.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or IBM PC, PC AT, or compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

NO FREE SPACE TO VERIFY FAT TABLES

Explanation:

The error occurs during bootup if the file server does not have enough available dynamic memory to compare the duplicate copies of a volume File Allocation Table (FAT).

Two copies of the volume FAT are kept on each disk drive in order to preserve data integrity. When a file server boots, the operating system creates a buffer in memory to check for discrepancies between the duplicate copies of the volume FAT. This error means that the file server does not have enough memory available to create a buffer large enough to complete this process.

This error may be caused by a lack of sufficient dynamic memory in the file server. The error could also be caused by a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

This error is not fatal, and the file server will boot as usual. However, this is a warning that the file server will not be able to check for discrepancies between the primary and secondary (mirrored) FAT.

Action:

If you are using any file server *other* than the NetWare 68B File Server, add more memory to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the existing file server memory first.)

If you are using the NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If this error still occurs, add more memory to the file server.

No LAN Processor Boards are responding.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server could not access any LAN interface boards during bootup.

The error may occur because the file server has no LAN interface boards installed. Also, the file server may not be able to communicate with any LAN interface boards because the boards are bad or improperly cabled.

Action:

Make sure the file server has at least one properly connected LAN interface board installed. Reseat the LAN interface boards and replace them if necessary.

No message packets available in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process tried to allocate a message packet for a process, but the kernel had no message packets available to send.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

No PCBs available in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system was unable to start a new process in the kernel because no more Process Control Blocks (PCBs) were available.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

NO PRE-FETCH FOR DIRECTORY WRITE REQUEST.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process in the kernel tried to write a directory entry that had not been previously read.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

No semaphores available in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process tried to allocate a semaphore in the kernel, but no semaphores were available.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Non-dedicated Server not running on top of DOS.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to boot the file server with a NetWare nondedicated operating system before loading DOS in the file server.

The file server that is running a nondedicated operating system functions both as a file server and a workstation. The nondedicated file server "task switches" between the file server functions (running in 286 protected mode) and the DOS workstation functions (running in 286 real mode). Therefore, when a nondedicated operating system initializes the file server, it checks to make sure that DOS has been loaded first.

Action:

Make sure you boot the system with DOS before bringing up the nondedicated file server. Do not use a NetWare nondedicated operating system with any operating system other than DOS.

Not enough memory above 640K to run the server (requires 384K).

Explanation:

This message is a warning that your file server has stopped because it does not have enough Random Access Memory (RAM) to run the NetWare nondedicated operating system.

The file server that is running a nondedicated operating system functions as both a file server and a workstation. The nondedicated file server "task switches" between the NetWare file server functions (running in 286 protected mode) and the DOS workstation functions (running in 286 real mode). Therefore, when a NetWare nondedicated operating system initializes the file server, it checks to make sure that DOS has been loaded first. The first 640KB of RAM is used for the DOS workstation function. All memory above 640KB is used for the file server function. The file server requires at least 384KB in order to run. Therefore, the nondedicated operating system will run only on a system that has at least 1MB of memory.

The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

Make sure the file server has at least 1MB of memory installed. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the file server memory.)

Not enough memory available for cache blocks.

Explanation:

This message is a warning that the file server does not have enough memory for caching. The file server requires 4KB of cache memory for each volume directory block cached. A minimum of 8 additional blocks of cache memory are required for file caching.

This error may be caused by insufficient memory in the file server. The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or other IBM PC AT compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

Not enough memory available for locks work space.

Explanation:

This message is a warning that the file server does not have enough memory for file locking work space. The file server requires 2KB plus 100 bytes for each file that can be opened on the file server. The maximum amount of memory that can be consumed by the NetWare file locking system is 64KB.

This error may be caused by insufficient memory in the file server. The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or other IBM PC AT compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

NOT ENOUGH MEMORY FOR DISK FAT TABLES.

Explanation:

This message is a warning that the file server does not have enough memory to store the File Allocation Tables (FAT) for all mounted disk volumes. The operating system requires 1KB of memory for each megabyte of mounted disk space for storing the FAT.

The error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- The file server does not have enough dynamic memory available for the amount of disk space (volumes) it must support.
- A failure in high memory is causing the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

Make sure the file server has sufficient memory available for FAT storage.

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or other IBM PC AT compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

Not enough memory to cache volume <nn>.

Explanation:

This message is a warning that the file server does not have enough memory to cache the full directory of volume number <nn>. The operating system requires 4KB of memory to cache a directory (32 bytes per directory entry) on a volume. This error is not fatal. The file server will continue to operate, but because a volume's directory is not cached, the file server's performance may be sluggish.

This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- The file server does not have enough dynamic memory available for the amount of disk space (volumes) it must support.
- A failure in high memory is causing the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or other IBM PC AT compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

NOT ENOUGH MEMORY TO SUPPORT DISK DRIVES.

Explanation:

This message is a warning that the file server does not have enough memory to cache the disk drives attached to it. Each megabyte of disk storage must have 1KB of Random Access Memory (RAM) in the file server to cache File Allocation Tables (FAT).

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server is attempting to mount more disk space than it has memory to support.
- A failure in high memory is causing the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or other IBM PC AT compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

Not running on top of DOS version 2.x.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to load a shell that works with DOS 2.x (ANET2.COM), but your workstation is booted up with a version of DOS other than 2.x. (ANET2.COM requires DOS 2.x.)

Action:

Use the correct shell for the version of DOS that you are using. If you are using DOS 2.x, load the ANET2.COM shell. If you are using DOS 3.x, load the ANET3.COM shell.

Not running on top of DOS version 3.x.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you tried to load a shell that works with DOS 3.x (ANET3.COM), but your workstation is booted up with a version of DOS other than 3.x. (ANET3.COM requires DOS 3.x.)

Action:

Use the correct shell for the version of DOS that you are using. If you are using DOS 2.x, load the ANET2.COM shell. If you are using DOS 3.x, load the ANET3.COM shell.

NReAttachFile invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file handling routine in the operating system has encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

NRemoveStationFile invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file handling routine in the operating system has encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

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Only *<nn>* redirection blocks available on drive *<dd>*.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning during bootup that the operating system is initializing a drive that has less than 10 redirection blocks available in the redirection area. The *<nn>* represents the number of redirection blocks left, and *<dd>* represents the drive. This error will not prevent the file server from functioning normally. However, you should fix the problem as soon as possible to avoid losing valuable data.

This error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- The disk redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (approximately 2% of the total disk capacity).
- The disk redirection area is adequate in size but it is full. A full disk redirection area usually means the disk drive has serious problems.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the redirection area is too small (less than 2% of the total disk capacity), use the PREPARE utility to enlarge it.
- If the redirection area is adequate in size, you should consider having the drive either repaired or replaced. You can still use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area, but you should consider this as only a temporary solution.

NOTE:

The redirection area of both drives in a mirrored pair of drives must be the same size. Therefore, if you enlarge the redirection area of drive <nn>, you will also have to enlarge the redirection area of the corresponding mirrored drive.

Operating System / Server Mismatch.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you are using an operating system that does not conform to your hardware.

Action:

Install the version of the operating system specific to the file server.

Out of dynamic memory.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your file server does not have enough free dynamic memory.

This error may be caused by insufficient memory in the file server. The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or other IBM PC AT compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

Out of memory...too many FCBs requested.

Explanation:

This message indicates that file server does not have enough available memory to store the maximum number of File Control Blocks (FCBs) for which the network is configured. The operating system requires 40 bytes of memory space for each file that is open simultaneously in the network. The maximum number of FCBs you can have is 1,000.

The error may occur for one of the following reasons:

- The file server is configured to allow more files to be open simultaneously than the file server has memory to support.
- The file server does not have enough dynamic memory.
- A failure in high memory is causing the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

Make sure the file server's memory is good and that all of it is being used by the file server. If possible, use the INSTALL utility to reduce the maximum number of files that can be open simultaneously. You should allow for at least five files per workstation attached to the network. If necessary, add more memory to the file server.

Out of message packets in the Kernel

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process tried to allocate a message packet for a process, but there were no more message packets available in the kernel.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Out of non-dedicated work stacks.

Explanation:

This message indicates that all four stacks of the 80286 CPU were still in use when another real mode interrupt occurred. The NetWare nondedicated operating system allocates four stacks in memory for storing real mode interrupt information.

The error may be caused by poor interrupt routines that take a lot of time and cause the interrupts to stack up. Boards in the I/O expansion slot that use interrupts can also cause this problem if they interrupt too often.

Action:

Boards in the I/O expansion slot of a nondedicated file server (IBM PC, PC AT, or compatible) should not use interrupts. Interrupt-driven hardware and software should not be used with the nondedicated operating system. You should especially avoid real time application software.

Over 64K segment requested by AllocSeg.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process called the AllocSeg routine, which allocates a segment of memory, exceeded the 64KB limit for the 80286 CPU.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

PPP

Physical drive and its mirror do not exist or are totally shut down.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You specified an invalid drive number with the UNMIRROR console command. The physical drive specified is either shutdown or is not cabled to the file server. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the UNMIRROR command.

Action:

Make sure you unmirror the correct physical drive. The drive may already be unmirrored, or the drive or its mirrored drive may be disconnected from the file server.

Physical drive does not have a mirror.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the UNMIRROR console command to unmirror a drive that is currently not mirrored to another drive. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the UNMIRROR command.

Action:

Make sure you unmirror a drive that is currently mirrored to another drive.

Physical drive is not shut off and/or is not mirrored.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the drive is already mirrored. The error could also indicate that the drive being remirrored was never mirrored with another drive.

You cannot remirror a drive unless the drive was previously mirrored and is now "unmirrored." This error will abort the REMIRROR command.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Remirror only those drives that have previously been mirrored and are now "unmirrored."
- If you need to mirror a drive, use the PREPARE utility. Make sure Hot Fix is set up on the drive first.

PIPE not found in transient portion of COMMAND.COM.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the shell could not locate the filename used for DOS PIPE functions that are found in the transient portion of COMMAND.COM. The shell must find and change this name in order for piping to function properly on a file server.

This error is most likely caused by a corrupted COMMAND.COM file or a corrupted NetWare shell file.

Action:

Copy COMMAND.COM back onto your disk or diskettes. If this does not eliminate the problem, replace the NetWare shell file with a good shell.

Printer <nn> not in system.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the QUEUE command to display the printer queue for printer <nn>, but printer <nn> is not installed and configured on the file server.

Action:

Specify only those printers that are installed and configured on the file server. Ask the network supervisor for a list of valid system printers.

Problem with drive <nn:> Error reading disk redirection information on sector 14.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the file server could not correctly read the disk redirection information on sector 14 of physical drive <nn> (the currently mounting drive). This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from using drive <nn> until the problem is resolved.

The error could result from a failure in the mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. It may also occur if the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- If the drive on which this error occurs is mirrored, fix the error using the REMIRROR console command after the file server has been booted. The REMIRROR console command will rebuild the Redirection tables automatically.
- If the drive is not mirrored, use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.
- If you suspect hardware problems, make sure the mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error still occurs, back up your files and run the COMPSURF utility to format the drive. Then use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Problem with drive <nn>: Drive not set up for Hot Fix.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the file server detected that the physical drive <nn> was not set up for Hot Fix. This error is not fatal. However, if you are using the SFT NetWare Level I or Level II operating system, with or without TTS, you must set up Hot Fix on all drives before the operating system can boot the file server.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility and set up Hot Fix on all of the drives attached to or installed in the file server.

Problem with drive <nn>: Duplicate copies of disk redirection data do not match.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the file server detected that the duplicate copies of the Redirection table on physical drive <nn> do not match.

Two copies of the Redirection table are kept on each disk drive in order to preserve data integrity. When a file server boots, the operating system checks for discrepancies between the duplicate copies of the Redirection table. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from using drive <nn> until the problem is resolved.

The duplicate Redirection tables will always match, unless one of the following has occurred:

- Invalid information was written to the Redirection tables.
- One Redirection table was written to the disk, and the file server lost power before the other table could be updated.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- If the drive on which this error occurs is mirrored, fix the error using the REMIRROR console command after the file server has been booted. The REMIRROR console command will rebuild the Redirection tables automatically.
- If the drive is not mirrored, use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.
- If the error still occurs, back up your files and run the COMPSURF utility to format the drive. Then use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Problem with drive <nn>: Error reading disk redirection data.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the file server could not read the Redirection table on drive <nn>. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from using drive <nn> until the problem is resolved.

The error could result from a failure in the mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. It may also occur if the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- If the drive on which this error occurs is mirrored, you can fix the error using the REMIRROR console command after the file server has been booted. The REMIRROR console command will rebuild the Redirection tables automatically.
- If the drive is not mirrored, use the PREPARE utility to re-establish Hot Fix.
- If you suspect hardware problems, make sure the mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error still occurs, back up your files and run the COMPSURF utility to format the drive. Then use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Problem with drive <nn>: Invalid disk redirection table...duplicate entry.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the file server detected a duplicate entry in the Redirection table of physical drive number <nn>. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from using drive <nn> until the problem is resolved.

The error could be caused if the file server writes invalid information to the Redirection table.

Action:

Run PREPARE and re-establish Hot Fix on the drive.

Problem with drive <nn>: Invalid disk redirection table...entry out of range.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the file server detected that the Redirection table contained a sector number entry higher than the highest sector number on the disk. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from using drive <nn> until the problem is resolved.

The error could occur if the file server writes invalid information to the Redirection table.

Action:

Run the PREPARE utility and re-establish Hot Fix on the drive.

Problem with drive <nn>: Mirror drive was shut down.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. During bootup, the file server detected that drive <nn> of a mirrored pair of drives was shut down. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from using drive <nn> until the problem is resolved. (You should resolve the problem as soon as possible to avoid losing valuable data.)

The error could result from a failure in the mirrored drive, Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), controller interface board, or connecting cables. It may also occur if the file server writes invalid information to the disk.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- Make sure the mirrored drive, the DCB, and the controller interface board are properly seated, cabled, and powered on.
- If the error persists, back up your files, and run the COMPSURF utility to format the drive. Then use the PREPARE utility to re-establish disk mirroring.

Processor extension not supported.

Explanation:

This message indicates that an instruction in the 80286 CPU called for a processor extension (such as the 80287 Math Coprocessor), but the extension was not present. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 7.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Processor extension overrun interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a 80286 CPU processor extension (such as the 80287 Math Coprocessor) tried to overrun the boundaries of a segment. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 9.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

RRR

Ran out of redirection area on the new mirror drive.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR console command to remirror a drive, but the new mirrored drive's redirection area became completely full during the background copy process. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the current remirroring process.

When a disk is formatted with the COMPSURF utility, any bad blocks that are found are defined in a Bad Block table. When Hot Fix is set up on the drive, you must define a redirection area large enough to absorb these bad blocks that were found during disk formatting. When the disk

is mirrored, the Redirection table is updated to reflect the Bad Block table. If the redirection area is too small, the Redirection table will not have enough room for the bad block entries in the Bad Block table. The redirection area should be at least 2% of total disk capacity.

This error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- The disk redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (approximately 2% of the total disk capacity).
- The disk redirection area is large enough, but it is full. A full disk redirection area usually means the disk drive has serious problems.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (less than 2% of the total disk capacity), use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area to 2% of the total disk capacity.
- If the redirection area is large enough, you should consider having the drive either repaired or replaced. You can still use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area, but you should consider this as only a temporary solution.

NOTE:

The redirection area of both drives in a mirrored pair of drives must be the same size. Therefore, if you enlarge the redirection area of drive <nn>, you will also have to enlarge the redirection area of the corresponding mirrored drive.

Re-mirroring successfully completed...original drive shut off.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The file server successfully remirrored a pair of drives, but the original drive was subsequently shut down because Hot Fix was disabled on that drive.

The warning indicates that either before or during the remirroring process, the original drive's redirection area was filled. The newly mirrored drive will continue to operate in place of the original drive.

When a disk is formatted with the COMPSURF utility, any bad blocks that are found are defined in a Bad Block table. When Hot Fix is set up on the drive, you must define a redirection area large enough to absorb these bad blocks that were found during disk formatting. When the disk is mirrored, the Redirection table is updated to reflect the Bad Block table. If the redirection area is too small, the Redirection table will not have enough room for the bad block entries in the Bad Block table. The redirection area should be at least 2% of total disk capacity.

This error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- The disk redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (approximately 2% of the total disk capacity).
- The disk redirection area is large enough, but it is full. A full disk redirection area usually means the disk drive has serious problems.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (less than 2% of the total disk capacity), use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area to 2% of the total disk capacity.
- If the redirection area is large enough, you should consider having the drive either repaired or replaced. You can still use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area, but you should consider this as only a temporary solution.

NOTE:

The redirection area of both drives in a mirrored pair of drives must be the same size. Therefore, if you enlarge the redirection area of drive <nn>, you will also have to enlarge the redirection area of the corresponding mirrored drive.

Removable Drive <nn> locked for use by station <ss>.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the DISMOUNT console command to dismount removable drive <nn>, but station <ss> still has the drive locked for use.

Action:

Have station number <ss> log out from the file server. Then repeat the procedure for dismounting the disk.

RemoveFromSectorIndex called with invalid cache buffer.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system cache manager tried to remove a sector from the cache memory that was not stored there.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Reply requested to non-existent message in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that a process in the kernel tried to reply to a message that does not belong to the process.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

ResetBeingUsed call to cache block not being used.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system's cache manager found that a previously used cache block was returned for reuse, but the cache manager had never allocated the cache block.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

ResetBeingUsed called on unused cache buffer.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system's cache manager found that a previously used cache block was returned for reuse, but the cache manager had never allocated the cache block.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

=====
SSS
=====

Segment not present interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the 80286 CPU tried to load a segment, but the segment was not defined in the segment table. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 11.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Semaphore created with negative initial value in kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system instructed the kernel to create a semaphore with a negative initial value.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

SetBeingUsed already being used in cache.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system's cache manager tried to set a cache block for use, but the cache block was already set for use.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

SetBeingUsed call to cache block already set.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system's cache manager tried to set a cache block for use, but the cache block was already set for use.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

SetBeingUsed out of semaphores.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system's cache manager tried to set a cache block for use, but the multiuser kernel was out of available semaphores.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Shell Error: No active File Server attachments.

Explanation:

This message indicates that your workstation is no longer connected to any file server.

This condition is usually caused when the file server or servers to which a shell is attached (not necessarily logged in to) go down, leaving the shell with no other file server attachments.

Action:

Make sure at least one file server is up and running on the network, and then reboot the workstation. Use the SLIST command to list active file servers on the internetwork.

Single step interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that 80286 CPU is in single step mode for debugging purposes. It is generated after each individual instruction is executed. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 1.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

******* SPOOLER ERROR *******

Explanation:

This message, along with a banner page, will be printed by a printer (not displayed on the file server console). A specific error message, such as "Error attempting to open the file" or "File is empty," will also be printed.

Action:

See the explanation in this manual for the <message> that prints out.

SPOOLER ERROR—PRINTER NOT FOUND

Explanation:

This message indicates that an unauthorized process in the system purged a spooler process from random access memory (RAM). When the print spool software is first activated as a task within the file server, the file server performs an internal software check. In this case, the internal consistency check failed.

This error does *not* have anything to do with printer hardware. This error could result from faulty memory chips or other internal memory problems in the file server or from running software on the file server that interferes with resources normally reserved for file server use.

Action:

Take down the file server; then wait approximately 30 seconds, and bring the file server back up again. You may want to run a diagnostics test on the file server's memory and replace any bad chips or boards.

Stack overflow detected by kernel.

Explanation:

This indicates that the kernel checked the memory stack used by a completed process and found that the process used too much stack memory.

The error may be caused by a memory overflow. It can also be caused an invalid device driver or a modified type table.

Action:

Make sure the proper device driver or type of table is being used. To free up additional memory for stack use, run the INSTALL utility and reconfigure the network to have fewer files open concurrently. If the error persists, reinstall the operating system.

Stack segment overrun interrupt.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the 80286 CPU detected that the stack tried to overrun a memory segment. In the 80286 CPU, the interrupt is 12.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other interrupt errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

StationRemoveFile invalid file handle.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file handling routine in the operating system encountered an invalid file handle.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

SwitchToReal ran out of non-dedicated work stacks.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the 80286 CPU generated a real mode interrupt, but all four stacks that handle real mode interrupt information were in use. A nondedicated NetWare operating system allocates four stacks in memory for storing real mode interrupt information.

The error could be caused by poor interrupt routines that take a lot of time and cause the interrupts to stack up. Cards in the I/O expansion slot that use interrupts can also cause this problem if they interrupt too often.

Action:

Boards in the I/O expansion slot of a nondedicated file server should not use interrupts. Interrupt-driven hardware and software should not be used with the nondedicated NetWare operating system. You should especially avoid real time application software.

SYSTEM ERRORS RECORDED IN SUPERVISOR FILE SYS\$LOG.ERR

Explanation:

This is a status message intended to inform the network supervisor that significant system errors have occurred.

The file SYS\$LOG.ERR is a text file that the operating system uses to record and log system errors. If the operating system encounters significant errors during bootup, it uses this message to notify the network supervisor that system errors have been recorded in the SYS\$LOG.ERR file (in the SYS:SYSTEM directory).

Action:

From a workstation, use the DOS TYPE command to view the contents of the SYS\$LOG.ERR file, or use the SYSCON utility to view the errors. Correct any errors recorded. The file can then be deleted.

TTT

The Network is inactive or you are not connected properly.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the shell has successfully attached to the file server, but the shell has been unable to complete its initialization process because it can no longer communicate with the file server. This error will only occur as the shell is being loaded and initialized.

This error message could be caused by a faulty or improper cable, terminator, or LAN interface board.

Action:

Make sure the cable connections are tight and that the LAN interface board is seated properly. Make sure the cables and terminators are good and are of a high quality. Make sure the correct shell and driver are being used, and then try to load the shell again.

The Server has been Shut Down. Please Re-Boot to Restart.

Explanation:

This is only a status message. The file server has been successfully brought down with the DOWN command. All cache buffers have been written to disk volumes.

Action:

No action is necessary.

The two drive sizes do not match...drive size on the new drive will be changed.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR console command to remirror an existing drive with a new drive, but the new drive was set up for a different number of logical blocks than the existing drive.

The number of logical blocks on the drive is found by subtracting the number of blocks used for redirection from the total number of blocks on the drive. When mirroring two drives, the number of physical blocks do not need to be the same; however, the number of logical blocks *must* be the same. This error is not fatal.

The error could be caused by invalid information written on either or both of the mirrored drives. The error could also be caused by physically exchanging one of the drives with another drive that has been previously mirrored.

Action:

No action is necessary. The remirroring process will automatically adjust the number of logical blocks and the number of disk redirection blocks on the new mirrored drive to match the sizes found on the existing active drive.

Time out error configuring Disk CoProcessor.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the DCB and the processor are not communicating properly. The error occurs when the SCSI device driver attempts to program a Disk Coprocessor board (DCB) that does not return a completion code within a specified amount of time.

The error is usually caused by a hardware or a setup problem. The problem can be caused by a drive, a controller interface board, a DCB, or the interface cables.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure that the DCB's IRQ line settings do not conflict with other boards in the file server. If two DCBs are installed in the file server, make sure they are configured for separate channels.
- Check all the drives, controller interface boards, disk interface cables, and DCBs cabled to the file server. Repair or replace faulty hardware.

Time out on the first Disk Coprocessor.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SCSI device driver tried to access the Channel 1 Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), but the DCB did not respond within a specified amount of time.

The error is usually caused by faulty hardware or loose interface cables. The error can also be caused by improperly configuring a drive, a controller interface board, or a Disk Coprocessor board.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure that the DCB's IRQ line settings do not conflict with other boards in the file server. If two DCBs are installed in the file server, make sure that they are configured for separate channels.
- Check all the drives, controller interface boards, disk interface cables, and DCBs cabled to the file server. Repair or replace faulty hardware.

Time out on the second Disk Coprocessor.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the SCSI device driver tried to access the Channel 2 Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), but the DCB did not respond within a specified amount of time.

The error is usually caused by faulty hardware or loose interface cables. The error can also be caused by improperly configuring a drive, a controller interface board, or a Disk Coprocessor board.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- Make sure that the DCB's IRQ line settings do not conflict with other boards in the file server. Make sure a Channel 1 DCB is installed in the file server along with the Channel 2 DCB.
- Check all the drives, controller interface boards, disk interface cables and DCBs cabled to the file server. Repair or replace faulty hardware.

Timer Process out of Control Blocks.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the timer process in the operating system has no more control blocks available in which to start and control another timed event.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Too large a message request sent to kernel.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the kernel received a message request that was too long.

The error may be caused by memory failure in the file server. The memory failure may be caused by hardware failure, poor power line conditioning, or a corrupted operating system file.

Action:

Reboot the file server. If this or other Abend errors occur repeatedly, reinstall the operating system, and then check the file server's memory and power line conditioning.

Too many bad blocks defined...redirection table overflow.

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the REMIRROR command to remirror the newly formatted drive with an existing drive, but the new drive initially contained more bad blocks than the Redirection table could hold. This error is not fatal, but it will abort the remirroring process.

When a disk is formatted with the COMPSURF utility, any bad blocks found are defined in a bad block table. When Hot Fix is set up on the drive, you must define a redirection area large enough to absorb these bad blocks that were found during disk formatting. When the disk is mirrored, the Redirection table is updated to reflect the bad block table. If the redirection area is too small, the Redirection table will not have enough room for the bad block entries in the bad block table. The redirection area should be at least 2% of total disk capacity.

This error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- The disk redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (approximately 2% of the total disk capacity).
- The disk redirection area is large enough, but it is full. A full disk redirection area usually means the disk drive has serious problems.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (less than 2% of the total disk capacity), use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area to 2% of the total disk capacity.
- If the redirection area is large enough, you should consider having the drive either repaired or replaced. You can still use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area, but you should consider this as only a temporary solution.

NOTE:

The redirection area of both drives in a mirrored pair of drives must be the same size. Therefore, if you enlarge the redirection area of drive <nn>, you will also have to enlarge the redirection area of the corresponding mirrored drive.

Too many devices defined in DOS (over approximately 32)...Device Table Overflow.

Explanation:

This message indicates that while the shell was loading into your workstation, a network device could not be inserted into the DOS device table because the device table was full.

As the NetWare shell is loaded on top of DOS, it attempts to insert the Network device into the DOS device table. If the table is full (approximately 32 entries), this error message is displayed, and the shell is aborted.

Action:

You will have to remove some of the device drivers that are loaded in the CONFIG.SYS file of your workstation's boot disk. Then reboot the workstation, and try to load the shell again.

Too many redirection blocks on disk. Run PREPARE or replace the disk.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the disk redirection area has become full. The file server will not boot until the problem is repaired.

When a disk is formatted with the COMPSURF utility, any bad blocks that are found are defined in a bad block table. When Hot Fix is set up on the drive, you must define a redirection area large enough to absorb these bad blocks that were found during disk formatting. When the disk is mirrored, the Redirection table is updated to reflect the bad block table. If the redirection area is too small, the Redirection table will not have enough room for the bad block entries in the bad block table. The redirection area should be at least 2% of total disk capacity.

This error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- The disk redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (approximately 2% of the total disk capacity).
- The disk redirection area is large enough, but it is full. A full disk redirection area usually means the disk drive has serious problems.

Action:

Do one or both of the following:

- If the redirection area is smaller than the recommended default size (less than 2% of the total disk capacity), use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area to 2% of the total disk capacity.
- If the redirection area is large enough, you should consider having the drive either repaired or replaced. You can still use the PREPARE utility to enlarge the redirection area, but you should consider this as only a temporary solution.

NOTE:

The redirection area of both drives in a mirrored pair of drives must be the same size. Therefore, if you enlarge the redirection area of drive <nn>, you will also have to enlarge the redirection area of the corresponding mirrored drive.

TOO MANY VOLUMES ON SYSTEM

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server tried to mount more volumes than it can support. A file server can support up to 32 volumes, as long as it has sufficient memory to cache the directories and File Allocation Tables (FATs) for each volume.

Action:

Use the INSTALL utility to reduce the number of volumes to less than 32. If necessary, decrease the number of volumes by increasing the amount of disk space on each volume. We strongly recommend that you assign only one volume to each physical disk drive. This allows the maximum number of physical disks possible to be used on the file server.

UUU

??? UNKNOWN COMMAND ???

Explanation:

This message is displayed on the screen of the file server console if the command entered is invalid or if the spelling or format of the command is incorrect.

Action:

Enter the proper command with the appropriate spelling and format.

Unknown Removable Type

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the MOUNT command to mount a removable drive, but the version of the operating system you are using on your file server does not recognize this type of drive. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from mounting this drive.

Action:

Use a removable drive recommended by Novell for use with your version of the operating system.

UPS has been enabled.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the UPS monitoring function has been enabled.

UPS monitoring requires a valid CONFIG.UPS file in the SYS:SYSTEM directory of the file server, as well as proper hardware installation. The parameters in this file are used to establish UPS monitoring.

Action:

No action is necessary.

VVV

VOLUME <volname> MOUNTED. DISMOUNT VOLUME BEFORE REMOVING!

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You tried to remove a mounted removable volume from the file server without first dismounting the volume. This error is not fatal.

Action:

Enter the DISMOUNT console command at the file server monitor before removing the volume.

Volume <volnames> have been completely shut down due to channel failure.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the disk channel on which the disk volumes <volnames> are located was shut down because operating system detected a fatal error on the channel. The operating system detected the failure by timing out or by receiving an invalid interrupt from the Disk Coprocessor board. This error is not fatal as long as volume SYS is not affected. Any remaining channels containing volumes will continue to operate. If volume SYS is shut down, the operating system will stop functioning.

The error could be caused by faulty components or cabling along the disk channel. One or more of the following could cause the channel to fail:

- A faulty Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), a loosely seated DCB, or loose or improper cable connections between the DCB and the disk controller board.
- A faulty disk controller board, or loose or improper cable connections between the disk controller board and the disk drive.
- A faulty disk drive, or loose or improper cable connections between the disk controller board and the disk drive.
- Faulty cabling between the DCB and disk controller board or between the disk controller board and the disk drive. This could involve defective cables or broken components.

Action:

Make sure the Disk Coprocessor board is properly seated. Make sure the connections between the DCB, the disk controller board(s) and the disk drive(s) are tight and properly cabled (The colored edge of the flat ribbon cable always goes to pin number 1.)

If you suspect faulty disk channel components, call your Novell authorized reseller for assistance.

!!! VOLUME MOUNT ERROR — NO FREE ALLOCATION SPACE !!!

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system could not mount a volume because the file server lacked sufficient memory to add the volume name to the Volume Name table. This error is not fatal.

When a file server boots, the operating system keeps track of volumes by updating a Volume Name table. To update the table, the operating system must create a buffer in dynamic memory.

The error may occur because the file server does not have enough memory installed. The error could also result from a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

If you are using a NetWare 68B File Server, use the INSTALL utility to increase the amount of dynamic memory available. If necessary, add another memory board to the file server. (You may want to run a diagnostics test on the memory first.)

If you are using a NetWare 286A or 286B File Server (or other IBM PC AT compatible), you cannot increase dynamic memory by adding memory boards. Therefore, you will have to decrease the demands made on dynamic memory by decreasing the number of mapped drives from workstations, allowing fewer users to log in to the file server, etc.

WWW

!!! WARNING !!! ERROR MOUNTING DRIVE <nn> OF CONTROLLER <nn>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server could not properly mount drive <nn> attached to controller <nn> because it encountered a disk error when it tried to read the hard disk. This error is not fatal, but it will prevent the file server from mounting drive <nn>.

This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- The hard disk drive is new and has not been formatted.
- The DCB and/or the hard disk drive are faulty.

Action:

Do one of the following:

- If the drive is new, use the COMPSURF utility to format the drive. Then reboot the file server.
- If the drive is not new, inspect the disk drive and the controller for faulty components. Repair or replace faulty components.

**** WARNING ** Sector <sss> DIR Table <n> Read Error on <volname>.**

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system could not read a sector from a volume's directory. In the message, <sss> indicates the faulty sector number, <n> indicates which directory is faulty (0 = primary directory; 1 = back-up or mirror directory), and <volname> indicates the name of the volume where the error occurred. This error is not fatal.

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server lost power.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

If a directory sector is bad, the file server will automatically switch to the mirrored back-up copy of the faulty sector. You will then be prompted to choose whether or not to abandon the volume mount.

The file server will continue to function correctly using the back-up (mirror) directory sector unless that sector is also bad. However, the directory mirror will no longer function for this sector until the read error is corrected. The disk error can be corrected with the VREPAIR utility.

**** WARNING ** Sector <sss> FAT Table <n> Read Error on <volname>.**

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system could not read a sector from the File Allocation Table (FAT). In the error message, <sss> indicates the faulty sector number, <n> indicates which FAT is faulty (0 = primary FAT; 1= back-up or mirrored FAT), and <volname> indicates the name of the volume on which the error occurred. This is not a fatal error.

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server lost power.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

If a FAT sector is bad, the file server will automatically switch to the secondary back-up copy of the faulty sector. You will then be prompted to choose whether or not to abandon the volume mount.

The file server will continue to function correctly, using the back-up FAT sector unless that sector also goes bad. However, the FAT mirror will no longer function for this sector until the read error is corrected. The disk error can be corrected with the VREPAIR utility.

***** WARNING *** ACTIVE FILES OPEN ON VOLUME. DISMOUNT?**

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the DISMOUNT console command to dismount a removable volume, but at least one workstation still had files opened on that volume.

Action:

Do one of the following:

- Answer (N)o to the “DISMOUNT?” prompt and then have all the workstations close all files they have open on this volume. Then dismount the volume. If a workstation has “crashed,” use the CLEAR STATION command specifying that workstation to close its files.
- Answer (Y)es to the “DISMOUNT?” prompt. The operating system will close all files that workstations have open on the volume and then dismount the volume. Caution: if a station is processing a transaction or a file update, the files could be updated with incorrect data.

***** WARNING *** ACTIVE FILES OPEN. HALT NETWORK?**

Explanation:

This message indicates that you used the DOWN console command, but at least one workstation still had open files.

Changes made to data files are often held in file server cache buffers. Normally, these changes are not written to the disk until the file server processor has some idle time. The DOWN console command writes cache buffers to the disk, closes opened files, updates Directory tables and FATs, and shuts down the operating system in preparation for turning off the file server.

Action:

Do one of the following:

- Answer (N)o to the "HALT NETWORK?" prompt and then have all of the workstations close all files they have open on the file server. If a workstation has "crashed," use the CLEAR STATION command specifying that workstation to close its files.
- Answer (Y)es to the "HALT NETWORK?" prompt. The operating system will close all files that workstations have open and then bring down the file server. Caution: if a station is processing a transaction or a file update, the files could be updated with incorrect data.

***** WARNING *** Directory sector <sss> data mirror mismatch.**

Explanation:

This message indicates that the primary and secondary (mirror) copies of the directory sector <sss> do not match. This error is not fatal.

Two copies of the volume directory are kept on each disk drive to preserve data integrity. In SFT NetWare Level II, duplicate copies of the volume directory are kept on mirrored drives. When a directory entry changes, the directory copies of both mirrored drives are updated.

When a data mirror mismatch is detected, the file server uses the directory copy of the primary drive rather than the secondary drive. The file server does *not* automatically update the secondary drive copy to match the primary drive copy. Instead, both copies are left "as is." This condition will be corrected during bootup when the volume is mounted. While the file server is running, any update request to this directory sector will update the mirrored sector to match the primary sector once again.

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server lost power after one sector was updated and before its mirror sector was updated.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

If you choose to cancel mounting of this volume, you can bring up the file server without mounting this volume. You can also choose to allow the volume to continue mounting. In the latter case, the file server will continue as if the directory sector <sss> had contained no active file entries.

This error is not fatal, but it does signal significant problems in the directory area and will probably be accompanied by many other error messages. Run the VREPAIR utility on the volume to repair the bad sector before allowing the file server to be accessed.

***** WARNING *** DISK READ ERROR. CANCEL MOUNT?**

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server detected a disk read error while reading the volume directory during volume mount.

Fixed volumes are always mounted automatically during system bootup. Two copies of all directories are kept on each system volume. If a read failure occurs on one copy, the file server will automatically retry the read using the secondary directory copy. This error message will be displayed only if a directory sector read failed on both directory copies. This error is not fatal.

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server lost power after one sector was updated and before its mirror sector was updated.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

If you choose to cancel mounting of this volume, you can bring up the file server without mounting this volume. You can also choose to allow the volume to continue mounting. In the latter case, the file server will continue as if the directory sector had contained no active file entries.

This error is not fatal, but it does signal significant problems in the directory area and will probably be accompanied by many other error messages. Run the VREPAIR utility on the volume to repair the bad sector before allowing the file server to be accessed.

***** WARNING *** FAT Entry <ssss> marked bad in <filename>.**

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server detected that a file link list is linked to a physical sector that has been marked as bad in the FAT. In this message, <ssss> is the FAT entry number, and <filename> is the name of the file affected.

The file server automatically truncates the file so that it will not extend into the bad disk area. This truncation is done in the internal file server tables and is not immediately written to disk. This error is not fatal.

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server lost power after one sector was updated and before its mirror sector was updated.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

The VREPAIR utility can be used to verify and repair the problem. If a good backup of the file exists or if the file is not important, you can fix the problem by erasing and restoring the file.

***** WARNING *** FAT Entry <ssss> Marked Used with no File.**

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server detected that FAT entry <ssss> has a disk block allocated to a file but that no file is linked to the disk block.

The file server automatically deallocates the block in its internal memory tables. The change will be updated back on to the disk when the block is reallocated for another file. This error is not fatal.

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server lost power after one sector was updated and before its mirror sector was updated.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

Since the file server automatically deallocates the block and repairs itself, you can safely ignore this error message.

***** WARNING *** FAT Entry <ssss> multiple allocation in <filename>.**

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server detected that FAT entry <ssss> shows two different files claiming to be using the same physical disk area. In this message, <filename> is the second file that claims the same disk space. Since a physical disk area can contain only one set of information, this error indicates a fatal file contamination for at least one and possibly both files involved.

When this error is detected, the file server automatically truncates the second file so that it will no longer claim the disputed physical disk area. This change is made in memory but is not immediately updated on the disk. This error is not fatal, and the volume will continue mounting.

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server lost power before a FAT was updated.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

Do either of the following:

- Delete the file *<filename>* if it is not important, or, if a current backup exists, restore *<filename>* from the backup.
- Use the VREPAIR utility to find the names of all files that claim the same physical area. Then examine the area in question to determine which file's data is actually written there. Restore any files that may have been unrecoverable from a current backup.

***** WARNING *** FAT Entry *<ssss>* out of bounds in *<filename>*.**

Explanation:

This message indicates that the FAT link points to a data block beyond the end of the physical disk. A file's FAT link points to the next physical area the file occupies. In this message, *<ssss>* is the FAT entry number, and *<filename>* is the name of the file affected. The operating system reports this error and treats it as a file link error by truncating the file. This error is not fatal, and the volume will continue mounting after encountering it.

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server lost power before a FAT was updated.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

Since the file indicated in the error message has already been truncated automatically by the file server, the best solution is to erase the file and restore it from a backup.

***** WARNING *** FAT Entry <ssss> out of order in <filename>**

Explanation:

This error message indicates that the physical disk entries in a file's FAT map are out of consecutive order. In this message, <ssss> is the FAT entry number that has the problem, and <filename> is the file corresponding to that FAT entry.

The operating system logically keeps track of where each physical disk block belongs, both by linkage order and by allocation number. This information is kept in a file so that operating systems such as CP/M and CP/M-86, which allow files to be created with large holes in them, will work correctly on the file server. If a FAT order error is discovered, the file server truncates the file and reports the problem.

The file server assumes that a FAT order error is a symptom of a FAT link error. FAT link errors occur when one file has been accidentally linked into the disk allocation list of a different file. This error is not fatal, and the volume will continue mounting after reporting the error.

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server lost power before a FAT was updated.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

Run the VREPAIR utility to help determine the problem and possibly repair it. If all else fails, erase the file and restore it from a backup.

***** WARNING *** FAT Table sector <sss> data mirror mismatch.**

Explanation:

This message indicates that the primary and secondary (mirror) copies of FAT sector <sss> do not match. This error is not fatal.

If the file server detects a data mirror mismatch, the file server will use the FAT copy of the primary disk rather than the secondary disk because the primary copy is updated first when a disk FAT write occurs. The file server does not automatically make the mirror copy match the primary copy, but leaves both sectors as they are. If the file server is brought up and left running, any request to write to this FAT sector will automatically update the mirror FAT sector to match the primary FAT copy.

The error may be caused by either of the following:

- The file server lost power after one sector was updated and before its mirror sector was updated.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

The VREPAIR utility can be used to verify and repair the problem.

WARNING — CANNOT CREATE MESSAGE FILE!!!

Explanation:

This message indicates that the temporary file that stores station-to-station messages cannot be created on the file server. This error is not fatal, but station-to-station communication will not work until the problem is fixed.

This error usually results from an insufficient amount of work space or an insufficient number of directory entries on the SYS volume. The file server needs a minimum of 2 to 3MB of free workspace and 20 to 40 free directory entries in the SYS:SYSTEM directory.

Action:

Use the CHKVOL command or the VOLINFO utility on any workstation to examine the work space and directory entries available on the volume. Then do one or both of the following:

- Use the INSTALL utility to allocate more work space and more directory entries on the SYS volume.
- Have users delete all old or unwanted files and subdirectories.

WARNING — CANNOT CREATE SPOOL FILE!!!

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server is unable to create the temporary file for the print spool queues used on various file server printers.

If this error occurs, print spooling on the file server will not work correctly until space is available on the SYS volume and the file server has been rebooted. This error is not fatal.

This error usually results from an insufficient amount of work space or an insufficient number of directory entries on the SYS volume. The file server needs a minimum of 2 to 3MB of free workspace and 20 to 40 free directory entries in the SYS:SYSTEM directory.

Action:

Use the CHKVOL command or the VOLINFO utility on any workstation to examine the work space and directory entries available on the volume. Then do one or both of the following:

- Use the INSTALL utility to allocate more work space and more directory entries on the SYS volume.
- Have users delete all old or unwanted files and subdirectories.

WARNING! LAN <n> DEAD.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the operating system cannot access the LAN interface board configured as LAN <n> in the file server.

This error could result from one of the following:

- Faulty connections between the LAN board and the file server
- A hardware failure on the LAN interface board in the file server
- Faulty cabling on the network

Action:

Reseat the LAN interface board in the file server and check the cabling to the rest of the network. If this does not work, you may have to replace the LAN board.

WARNING!!! MULTIPLE ROUTERS WITH SAME INTERNET ADDRESS!

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server's router process detects another router in the internetwork with the same network address as itself. This error is not fatal and will not halt the file server.

A file server's network address is the number set for LAN A in the file server. If two or more file servers are not directly connected on the same cabling system, the network address of each file server must be unique.

This error could occur for either of the following reasons:

- At least two networks have been set up, and two of the networks are using the same network address. The message will occur if the LAN A board in your file server is using the same network address as a LAN A board in another file server on the internetwork.
- A break exists in a wiring system with at least one file server on either side of the break. If the two file servers are still connected to the internetwork, they would both appear to have separate cabling systems but both would have routers with the same network address.

Action:

Do one or more of the following:

- Use the SCONFIG utility to find and change the duplicate network addresses. The new network addresses should be unique from all other network addresses in the internetwork.
- If the two conflicting network addresses are part of the same large network, check for a break in the cabling between the two file servers.

Warning: disk write error in file <filename>

Explanation:

This error indicates that the read-after-write verification of a hard disk write failed when the file server was attempting to write the file <filename> to disk. This message is one of the few operating system error messages that is displayed on the workstation's monitor instead of the file server console.

Whenever the system writes data to the hard disk from memory, the data is immediately read back and compared to the data in memory to make sure that the write was successful. When the write error occurs, the file server console displays the corresponding error message: "Write Error: dir = <ssss> file = <filename> vol = <volname>." (See this error message for more information.)

The write error will never occur if Hot Fix is activated on the disk. Hot Fix will automatically redirect the bad sector to an alternate good sector on the disk and rewrite the data. This error is not fatal, but it does indicate that the noted file is corrupted.

This error could be a result of either of the following:

- A location on the disk has gone bad and can no longer retain data correctly.
- Electronics on the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), the disk controller, or the hard disk itself are faulty.

Action:

If you are still working in your application program when you receive this error message on the workstation monitor, you should save your file under a different filename. The original file will be corrupt. The original file should not be erased because another disk write may try to use the same bad area on the disk. Rename the defective file to a name that marks it as bad (FILE.BAD) and discontinue using it. If the information in the file must be retrieved, try to copy it to another file. If you are the network supervisor, use the VREPAIR utility to diagnose and repair the disk problems.

Warning: disk write error in file <filename>.

Explanation:

This message is a warning. The read-after-write verification of a hard disk failed for the file <filename>. This message is one of the few operating system messages that is displayed on the workstation's monitor instead of the file server console.

When a file server operating under SFT NetWare writes a block of data to a hard disk, the block of data is immediately read back from the disk and compared to the original data that is still in memory. If the data from the disk matches the data in memory, the write operation is considered successful. This process is read-after-write verification.

This error is not fatal, but it does indicate that the specified file is corrupted.

This warning will never occur if Hot Fix is activated on the disk. Hot Fix will automatically redirect the bad sector to an alternate good sector on the disk and rewrite the data.

This error could result from either of the following:

- A location on the disk has gone bad and can no longer retain data correctly.
- The DCB and/or the hard disk drive are faulty.

Action:

If the user is still in the application program when this error occurs on the workstation, he or she should attempt to save the file again under a different filename. The original file will be corrupt. The original file should *not* be erased because another disk write may try to use the same bad area on the disk.

Rename the corrupted file to a name that marks it as bad (for example, JUNK.FIL). If the information in the file must be retrieved, try to copy it to another file. If you are the network supervisor, use the VREPAIR utility on the file server to diagnose and repair the disk problems.

WARNING: FATAL DIR ERROR ON VOL <volname> DIR SECTOR <sss>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server detected a disk read error while the file server read a volume directory. In this message, <sss> is the directory sector number in which the error occurred. Two copies of all directories are kept on each system volume. If a read failure occurs on one copy, the file server will automatically retry the read using the secondary (mirrored) directory. This error message will be displayed only if a directory sector read failed on both directory copies. This error will not halt the file server.

This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- The file server lost power after one sector was updated and before its mirror sector was updated.
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

The file server will continue to operate as if the directory sector had contained no active file entries. This error is not fatal, but it does indicate significant problems in the directory area and will probably be accompanied by many other error messages. Run the VREPAIR utility on the volume to repair the bad sectors before allowing the file server to be accessed.

WARNING: FATAL DIR ERROR ON VOL <volname> FAT SECTOR <sss>.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server detected a disk read error while the file server read the File Allocation Table (FAT) on a volume. In this message, <sss> is the sector number in which the error occurred. Two copies of all FATs are kept on each system volume. If a read failure occurs on the primary copy, the file server will automatically retry the read using the secondary (mirrored) FAT. This error message will be displayed only if a FAT sector read failed on both copies.

This error could occur for one of the following reasons:

- The file server lost power after one sector was updated and before its mirror sector was updated
- The file server was turned off without the DOWN command being used.

Action:

The file server will continue to operate as if the FAT sector had contained no active file entries. This error is not fatal, but it does indicate significant problems in the directory and FAT areas and will probably be accompanied by many other error messages. The network supervisor should run the VREPAIR utility on the volume to repair the bad sectors before allowing the file server to be accessed.

WARNING: INSUFFICIENT MEMORY TO HASH ALL DIRECTORIES.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server did not have enough available memory to hash all the directories of the mounted volumes. To hash directories, the operating system requires 1KB of memory for each directory block (8 bytes per directory entry) on a volume. This error is not fatal, but it will slow down the file server's performance.

This message could also indicate a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

Make sure the file server has adequate memory available for directory hashing, over and above the memory used for regular file server functions. If the file server has adequate memory, run a memory diagnostics test and replace any bad memory chips.

WARNING: INSUFFICIENT MEMORY TO HASH DIRECTORIES.

Explanation:

This message indicates that the file server did not have enough available memory to hash all the directories of the mounted volumes. To hash directories, the operating system requires 1KB of memory for each directory block (8 bytes per directory entry) on a volume. This error is not fatal, but it will slow down the file server's performance.

This message could also indicate a failure in high memory that causes the file server to use less memory than is actually installed.

Action:

Make sure the file server has adequate memory available for directory hashing, over and above the memory used for regular file server functions. If the file server has adequate memory, run a memory diagnostics test and replace any bad memory chips.

Write Error: dir = <ssss> file = <filename> vol = <volname>.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The operating system could not complete the read-after-write verification of a hard disk write. In this message, <ssss> is the directory number, <filename> is the file to which the data was written, and <volname> is the volume on which the error occurred.

When the file server writes data to the hard disk, the data is read back from the disk and compared with the data still in memory. If the two sets of data match, the operating system considers the write successful.

This error will never occur if Hot Fix is activated on the disk. Hot Fix will automatically redirect the bad sector to an alternate good sector on the disk and rewrite the data. This error is not fatal, but it does indicate that the specified file is corrupted.

This error could be a result of either of the following:

- A location on the disk has gone bad and can no longer retain data correctly.
- Electronics on the Disk Coprocessor board (DCB), disk controller board, or the hard disk itself are faulty.

Action:

Use the VREPAIR utility to diagnose and repair any problems with the disk. Make sure the disk-related hardware is working properly.

YYY

You are on auxiliary power. Server will go down in <nn> minutes.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The file server's normal AC power has been disrupted, and the file server will be shut down within <nn> minutes unless normal AC power is restored. This message is generated by the operating system and broadcast to all workstations.

Normal AC power has been disrupted, and the file server is operating from an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) battery backup.

Action:

All stations should be logged out of the file server before <nn> minutes to prevent the loss of valuable data. The operating system will send another message one minute before the file server goes down.

You are on auxiliary power. Server will go down in <nn> minutes.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. The file server's normal AC power has been disrupted, and the file server is now running on auxiliary battery backup power. The file server will be shut down within the displayed number of minutes unless normal AC power is restored. This message is generated by the operating system and sent to all workstations.

Normal AC power has been disrupted, and the file server is operating from an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS) battery backup.

Action:

All stations should be logged out of the file server before <nn> minutes to prevent the loss of valuable data. The operating system will send another message one minute before the file server goes down.

You cannot un-mirror a drive that is currently being used to re-mirror.

Explanation:

This message is only a warning. You used the UNMIRROR console command to unmirror a drive that was currently in the process of being remirrored.

Action:

Wait until the operating system finishes remirroring the drive before using the UNMIRROR command.

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LIST OF SYSTEM MESSAGES BY OCCURRENCE

A File Server could not be found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Abandon Error Report?
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Abandon Volume Mount?
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Abend: <message>
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Access denied
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Access to server <servername> denied.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Address change detected for <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Allocated cache block not found in SectorIndex.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Already re-mirroring a drive...wait until the current re-mirror finishes.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

An invalid message number was returned to the background cache write process.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

An unknown flag <flag> was encountered.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

An unknown queue error occurred.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Attempt to configure a non-existent disk.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Attempt to configure a non-operating drive. Repair drive or remove from system.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Attempt to configure non-existent drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Attempt to nest include files more than 12 deep. Last include file opened is <filename>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

NetWare System Messages

- Attempting to attach to server <servername> during an unauthorized time period.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Attempting to login after account balance has dropped below the minimum.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Attempting to login during an unauthorized time period.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Attempting to login from an unapproved station.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Attempting to login to account without accounting balance.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Attempting to login to an account that has expired or has been disabled by the supervisor.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Attempting to simultaneously login on too many work stations.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Background re-mirror aborted due to drive shut down.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Background re-mirror aborted due to ten write errors in a row.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Bad block returned via Free.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- BAD PACKET ENCOUNTERED**
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Batteries are low. Server will go down in one minute.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Beginning background copy of all allocated disk areas.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Beginning background copy of only changed disk areas.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Bindery Object List Warning
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell Bindery Property List Warning
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Block in error not located
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Both mirror drives are invalid or marked saying that the other is out of sync. Run NETGEN.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Both mirror drives are invalid or marked saying that the other is out of sync. Run PREPARE.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

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- Bound interrupt.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Breakpoint interrupt.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Cache Block Not Released During FlushCache
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- CacheRelease on non-used cache buffer.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Can not copy file to itself.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Can not copy files to themselves.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Can not get the information about the specified form.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Can not get the server number.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Can not open include file <filename>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Can not reopen file <filename>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Can not set path for file <filename>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Can't get info of file "<filename>."
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Capture requires a v2.10 or later shell in order to work.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Channel <n> was shut down due to unrecoverable failure.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Check specific message no such message in kernel.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Checking if the drive has been previously mirrored to the active drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- CHKVOL will not work on local disks.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- ClearFileStation with files open.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

NetWare System Messages

- Commercial power has been restored to server.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Conditional expression expected after IF. Remainder of login script ignored.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Configured printer not found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Control characters found in command line.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Control characters not allowed in password.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Could not find the destination network in the Star driver router list.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Data blocks are out of sequence.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- DeAllocate semaphore attempted on active semaphore in kernel.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- DeAttachFile invalid file handle.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Destroy Process not processed in kernel.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- DetachFile invalid file handle.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- 286 detected a memory failure in Disk CoProcessor
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- DIRECTORY ACCESS BY UNAUTHORIZED PROCESS.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Directory is non-existent or attempt to assign relative to local drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Directory is not locatable.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Directory rights are not associated with Local drives
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Dirty cache block has no dirty bits set
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Disk CoProcessor got a premature interrupt.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

- Disk CoProcessor had a memory failure.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Disk CoProcessor had a ROM checksum error.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Disk CoProcessor returned invalid error code from diagnostics.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Disk CoProcessor timed out performing diagnostics.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Disk Error on drive 0, sector 14.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Disk Error on drive <dd>, starting sector <sss>, <#> of sectors <xxx>
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Disk I/O read error.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- DISK NOT FORMATTED FOR NETWARE NETWORK
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- DISK NOT UPGRADED TO ADVANCED NETWARE
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Diskrelease call to illegal cache block.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Divide overflow interrupt.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- DOS VERIFY is already on
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- DOS VERIFY is on
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Double exception interrupt.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Drive already dismounted.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Drive being re-mirrored does not have any volumes on it.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Drive <d>: is not defined.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

NetWare System Messages

Drive Not on line.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Drive Not Ready.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Drive not set up for Hot Fix.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Drive not set up for Hot Fix. Run PREPARE. Power off and back on to restart.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Drive Timeout.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Drive was shut down due to an unrecoverable failure and cannot be re-mirrored.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Dup copies of redirection tables do not match...new tables will be built.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Duplicate copies of disk redirection data do not match.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Dynamic memory not available for Star line nodes.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Dynamic work memory not available.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Encountered header <nnnn> instead of END_OF_VOLUME.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Encountered stamp <stamp> instead of directory stamp.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Encountered stamp <stamp> instead of FAT stamp.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Error accessing volume <volname> — skipping volume.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Error <value> adding trustees to directory

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

ERROR! Address collision with <servername>.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Error attempting to open the file.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Error <value> attempting to read start of next volume.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

ERROR—CANNOT OPEN BINDERY FILES.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

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- Error configuring Disk CoProcessor.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
 - Error creating target file on network.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error creating temporary file.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error deleting trustee.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error detected in file dirstamp.sys fat chain sequence number
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
 - Error getting drive status.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error getting effective directory rights.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error getting effective rights.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error getting file attributes.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error getting Log info.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error getting log information from server <servername>. Error code = <value>.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error getting path mapping.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error getting server name.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error getting User Rights Information from network.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error getting your directory information.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error <value> in EXEC.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error in network file copy.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error mapping drive <d>:
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
 - Error marking mirror bad...Run NETGEN.
 - Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

NetWare System Messages

- Error marking mirror bad...Run PREPARE.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error obtaining file server information.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Error <value> occurred during an attempt to get information about server "<servername>".
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Error opening target file on network.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Error opening <filename> to update date and time.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Error Reading Configuration Info from Removable Disk.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading control tables from the active mirror drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading disk redirection data.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading disk redirection information on sector 14. Run PREPARE.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading disk redirection tables...new tables will be built.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading information about your file server.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Error reading mirror information on ALL drives. Run NETGEN.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading mirror information on ALL drives. Run PREPARE.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading mirror information on sector 14. Run PREPARE.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- ERROR READING NETWARE CONFIGURATION INFORMATION
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error <value> reading page <number> of dir table.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading redirection table on disk. Run PREPARE.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

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- Error reading sector 14 of the active mirror drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading sector 14 of the new mirror drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading sector 15 of the new mirror drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading Sectors 16 and 17 of drive <dd>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading Sectors 22 - 25 of drive <dd>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error reading the bad block table of the new mirror drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error removing drive definition.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Error resetting external disk controller.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Error resetting the PC/AT hard disk controller board.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Error scanning trustee list.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Error sending spooler flags — log report canceled.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Error setting date and time for file: <filename>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Error setting file date and time.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Error setting workstation's date.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Error setting workstation's time.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- *** Error *** — Tape will not unload.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error ... This software is configured for fault-tolerant systems only.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error ... This software is not configured for fault-tolerant systems. Use the 'SFT Only' version of restore.exe
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

NetWare System Messages

- Error ... This version of backup.exe expects a fault-tolerant system.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error <hhhh>. Unable to create file <filename>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- ERROR - Unknown switch code passed to TAPE SPLITTER switch code = <x> current = <x>
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- ERROR: VOLUME ALREADY MOUNTED.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error <value> writing block <nnnn> (zero relative) to data blocks file.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error <value> writing blocks directory file.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error writing control tables to new mirror drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error writing sector 14 to the active mirror drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error writing sector 14 to the new mirror drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Error writing test block to new tape
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Executable files could not be found with pattern "<pattern>"
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Failed to attach the server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Failed to create file.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Failed to open file "<filename>."
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- <nnnn> FAT blocks are marked used, but included in no file.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- FAT Write Error: copy = <c> FAT sector = <ssss> volume = <volname>
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Fatal Copy Error writing to disk.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Fatal error accessing source file
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

- Fatal error granting access rights.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Fatal error in network file copy.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Fatal Error: Memory Allocation Table full.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- FATAL ERROR — NOT ENOUGH MEMORY TO SUPPORT DISK DRIVES.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Fatal File System Error: zero First or Current Cluster.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- File is empty.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- File is in use by another station.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- File Server <servername> is Unknown.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- File spec "<spec>" illegal; entry ignored.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- File spec list full, entry "<spec>" ignored.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- File split procedure canceled.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- File System internal error: zero First or Current Cluster.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Files could not be found with pattern "<pattern>"
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Files not found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Final quote mark not found or illegal character in text.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- FlushBuffer with a non-zero use count.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Form name <name> does not exist.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Form number or name expected.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Forms type ID number expected with the FORM flag.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

NetWare System Messages

General protection interrupt.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Given command not found.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Given server has no free connection slots at the current time.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Global Descriptor Table overflow...too many segments defined.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Group <fileserv>/<groupname> does not exist.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Group "<groupname>" not found.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Group <fileserv>/<groupname> not logged in.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Hard disk I/O error on read

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Hot Fix turned off on drive <nn> (volume <volname>).

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Illegal banner specification. (length 1 - 12)

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Illegal character found in the specified password.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Illegal characters following end of text or identifier.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Illegal control character encountered in command line.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Illegal Drive Number Specified

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Illegal drive <d>: specified.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Illegal identifier in conditional of IF ... THEN statement. Remainder of login script ignored.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Illegal name specification. (length 1 - 12)

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Illegal network drive specification.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Illegal Printer Rerouting

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

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- Illegal queue name specification.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Illegal Removable Disk Specification.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Illegal search drive specification.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Illegal Sector Number to Cache.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Illegal server name specification.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Illegal syntax for ATTACH command.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Illegal syntax for MAP request.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Illegal syntax in the flag list.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Insufficient Capacity.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Insufficient disk space to back up any of the specified files.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Insufficient disk space to create a print file.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Insufficient disk space to write.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Insufficient dynamic memory to process include file *<filename>*.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Insufficient dynamic memory to specify more directories.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Insufficient memory to allocate transfer buffer.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Insufficient memory to create the copy buffer.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Insufficient memory to execute transient command.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Insufficient memory.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Insufficient Rights to create the file "*<filename>*."
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Insufficient space in DOS environment to add new search mapping.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

NetWare System Messages

Insufficient space on backup disk to archive any of the selected files.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Insufficient space on backup disk.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Insufficient space on *<destination volume>* to restore requested files.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

INT0 Detected interrupt.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Internetworking not supported. Server name ignored.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Intruder detection lockout has disabled this account.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Invalid configuration in CONFIG.UPS.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Invalid directory.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Invalid Disk ReDirection Index table.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Invalid disk redirection table...duplicate entry. Run PREPARE.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Invalid disk redirection table...entry out of range.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Invalid drive passed to disk process.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Invalid Drive Specification.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Invalid local path specification.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Invalid memory size parameter.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Invalid Mirror abend.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Invalid mirror definition table...refers to unknown or duplicate drive. Run NETGEN.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Invalid mirror definition table...refers to unknown or duplicate drive. Run PREPARE.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

- Invalid mirror definition table. Run NETGEN.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Invalid mirror definition table. Run PREPARE.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Invalid number of FCBs requested from configuration information.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Invalid op code interrupt.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Invalid or ambiguous parameters.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Invalid or undefined drive specification.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Invalid parameter found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Invalid Parameter. Use "I" option to query shell type.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Invalid path specified.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Invalid physical drive specified.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Invalid printer definition table. Run INSTALL to fix it.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Invalid printer number specified.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Invalid process id passed by interrupt procedure to kernel.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Invalid ReDirection Index table.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Invalid redirection table. Run PREPARE.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Invalid redirection table size...building new redirection tables.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Invalid redirection tables...duplicate entry...new tables will be built.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

NetWare System Messages

Invalid redirection tables...entry out of range...new tables will be built.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Invalid right specified.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Invalid semaphore number passed to kernel.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Invalid task state interrupt.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Invalid volume.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

JOBNAME is not a valid PrintCon job definition.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Less than 10 free redirection blocks are available...new tables will be built

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

LinkTree invalid file handle.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Local printer number expected.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Local printer number (1, 2, or 3) expected.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Local printer number is invalid. It should be 1, 2, or 3.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Map To Logical request made with invalid physical drive.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Maximum number of network files configured to be open is invalid.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Memory not available for star router tables.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Message sent to invalid process in kernel.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Mirror copies of disk redirection information do not match. Run PREPARE.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Mirror drive was shut down.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

- Mirror drives are not the same size...Run PREPARE.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Mirroring not supported under NetWare SFT Level I
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Mirroring turned off on volume <volname>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Mismatch between DOS environment and network shell search mappings.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Missing command name.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Missing or illegal Printer Number.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Missing or invalid command interpreter file name.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Missing path/file specification in the file list.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- More than 14 characters given in EXIT target specification.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- !!! MOUNT ERROR — NO FREE DYNAMIC MEMORY !!!
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Must be DOS 3.1 or greater to set the machine name.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- NCOPYDOS VERIFY is already on
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- NCOPYDOS VERIFY is on
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- NDetachFile invalid file handle.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Nested IF ... THEN statements are not allowed. Remainder of login script ignored.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Net Driver Crash: <driver error message>
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- NetWare/286 requires running on an IBM PC/AT or equivalent.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- NetWare shell not loaded.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- NetWare Workstation Shell has already been loaded.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

NetWare System Messages

- Network drive specification too high.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Network Error: <error> during <operation>. File = <drive>:<filename>
Abort, Retry? or Abort, Retry, Fail?
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Network Error on Server <servername>:<error> Abort or Retry?
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Network file list full.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Network Operating System software is not serialized for this hardware.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Network Operating System software is not serialized for this network.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Network printer number expected.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Network Spooler Error: (probably out of space on SYS: volume)
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- New password is too short.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- NextRemoveFile invalid file handle.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- NMI interrupt
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- No cache blocks available for allocation.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- No cartridge.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- No connection found to specified server.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- No connection to Server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- No connection to specified file server.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- No connection to specified File Server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- No data detected.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- No default queue name can be found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

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- No default queue name can be found on server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- No deletion right.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- No Dirty Bits Set On Dirty Block.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- !!! No Dynamic Work Space Available !!!
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- No extended information available for local drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- No File Servers Found
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- No files found matching <pattern>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- NO FREE SPACE TO VERIFY DIRECTORIES
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- NO FREE SPACE TO VERIFY FAT TABLES
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- No LAN Processor Boards are responding.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- No mapping for SEARCH <n>: has been defined.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- No message packets available in kernel.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- NO MORE FREE SPACE ON THE FILE SERVER, PROGRAM HAS TO EXIT TO SYSTEM.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- No PCBs available in kernel.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- NO PRE-FETCH FOR DIRECTORY WRITE REQUEST.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- No privileges to restore files to that network directory.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- No response from given server.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- No response from server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

NetWare System Messages

No semaphores available in kernel.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

No system volumes on-line.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Non-dedicated Server not running on top of DOS.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

NOT archived. File was in use by another station.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Not enough memory above 640K to run the server (requires 384K).

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Not enough memory available for cache blocks.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Not enough memory available for locks work space.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

NOT ENOUGH MEMORY FOR DISK FAT TABLES.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Not enough memory to cache volume <nn>.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

NOT ENOUGH MEMORY TO SUPPORT DISK DRIVES.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Not logged into specified file server.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Not running on top of DOS version 2.x.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Not running on top of DOS version 3.x.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

NReAttachFile invalid file handle.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

NRemoveStationFile invalid file handle.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Number of copies expected with the COPIES Flag.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Only <nn> redirection blocks available on drive <dd>.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

- Operating System / Server Mismatch.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Out of dynamic memory.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Out of dynamic memory setting up EXEC operation.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Out of memory...too many FCBs requested.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Out of message packets in the Kernel
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Out of non-dedicated work stacks.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Over 64K segment requested by AllocSeg.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Password has expired and grace period has also expired.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Password has expired.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Password not unique.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Path list full, entry "<value>" ignored.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Path "<pathname>" not found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Physical drive and its mirror do not exist or are totally shut down.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Physical drive does not have a mirror.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Physical drive is not shut off and/or is not mirrored.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- PIPE not found in transient portion of COMMAND.COM.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Please use CHKDSK instead.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Printer <number> does not exist on server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

NetWare System Messages

Printer <number> is not installed on server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Printer <nn> not in system.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Printer number and queue name conflict
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Printer number expected with the PRINTER select flag.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Problem with drive <nn>: Drive not set up for Hot Fix.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Problem with drive <nn>: Duplicate copies of disk redirection data do not match.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Problem with drive <nn>: Error reading disk redirection data.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Problem with drive <nn>: Error reading disk redirection information on sector 14.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Problem with drive <nn>: Invalid disk redirection table...duplicate entry.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Problem with drive <nn>: Invalid disk redirection table...entry out of range.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Problem with drive <nn>: Mirror drive was shut down.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Processor extension not supported.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Processor extension overrun interrupt.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Queue <queuename> does not exist on server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Ran out of redirection area on the new mirror drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Reached end of Volume.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Re-mirroring successfully completed...original drive shut off.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Removable Drive <nn> locked for use by station <ss>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

- RemoveFromSectorIndex called with invalid cache buffer.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Reply requested to non-existent message in kernel.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- ResetBeingUsed call to cache block not being used.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- ResetBeingUsed called on unused cache buffer.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Restoring this file will destroy any current spool queues.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Restoring this file will entirely reconfigure the system bindery information.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Restoring this file will replace the current database of terminal data.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Restoring this file will replace the current extended directory info.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Restoring this file will replace the current set of logged messages.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Restoring this file will replace the current set of recorded system errors.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Restoring this file will replace the current version of the network operating system with an older version.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- SALVAGE can not restore files on local drive <d>:
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- SALVAGE will not work with local disks.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Script command expected after IF ... THEN. Remainder of login script ignored.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Script line "%s " too long. Line ignored.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- SEARCH <n>: must be related to a network drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Segment not present interrupt.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Semaphore created with negative initial value in kernel.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

NetWare System Messages

Server error in retrieving queue ID.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Server <servername> has no free connection slots at the current time.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Server is currently busy

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Server "<servername>" is unknown at this time.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

SetBeingUsed already being used in cache.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

SetBeingUsed call to cache block already set.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

SetBeingUsed out of semaphores.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Shell Error: No active File Server attachments.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Single step interrupt.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Soft Errors = <n>

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Source drive <d>: is not defined.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Specified directory "<dir>" does not exist.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Specified drive not mapped to network.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Specified path "<pathname>" not found.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Specified path not locatable.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

<volname> Specified volume not found.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

***** SPOOLER ERROR *****

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

SPOOLER ERROR—PRINTER NOT FOUND

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Stack overflow detected by kernel.

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

- Stack segment overrun interrupt.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- StationRemoveFile invalid file handle.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- SwitchToReal ran out of non-dedicated work stacks.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- SYSTEM ERRORS RECORDED IN SUPERVISOR FILE SYS\$LOG.ERR
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Tab expansion size expected with the TAB flag.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Tab size expected.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Tape ERROR *<message>*
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Tape is write-protected.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Tape Not Ready to Load.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Targeted EXIT commands are not supported on this machine.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- That is not a valid local drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The bindery file on the server *<servername>* is locked.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The bindery of server "*<servername>*" is locked.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The command line contained illegal characters.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The connection information on the destination server could not be obtained.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The destination server is busy.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The destination server *<servername>* is unknown at this time.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The destination server must use Advanced NetWare v2.10 or above.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The file *<filename>* not found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

NetWare System Messages

- The file server bindery is currently locked.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The given base drive is not defined.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The ID number of the specified queue could not be obtained.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The limit of 16 search mappings has already been reached.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The limit of 8 server connections has been reached.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The login function has been disabled.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The maximum levels of directories has been reached.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The Network is inactive or you are not connected properly.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- The new password has been used previously.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The new password is too short.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The print queue *<queuename>* can not be found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The re-tension command failed.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- The Server has been Shut Down. Please Re-Boot to Restart.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- The server in the filespec does not match the specified server flag *<flag>*.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The source drive is not defined.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The source server *<servername>* is unknown at this time.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The specified form name could not be found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The specified print definition could not be found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The specified queues not matched.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The specified user account on server *<servername>* has expired or has been disabled by the Supervisor.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

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- The specified user's account balance on server <servername> has dropped below the minimum.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The specified volume not found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The Supervisor has disabled the login function on server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The Supervisor has limited the number of active concurrent connections.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The supervisor has limited the number of active connections you may have.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The Supervisor has limited the stations that are allowed.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The supervisor has limited the stations that you are allowed to log in on.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The supervisor has limited the times that the specified account can be accessed.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The supervisor has limited the times that you can login to this server.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The Supervisor has the bindery locked for server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The Supervisor has the Directory System Locked.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The Supervisor has the system bindery locked.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The system bindery file has been locked.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The target drive must be a network drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The target server requires NetWare v2.10 or later in order to work.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- The two drive sizes do not match...drive size on the new drive will be changed.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- There are no unassigned drive slots to use for a search mapping.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- There are no unassigned drives to use for a search mapping.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- There is no accounting balance for the specified user account on server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

There was not enough memory to hold the PrintDef escape sequences.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

This feature is only supported under DOS v2.00 or greater.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

This utility can run only on Advanced NetWare v2.10 or greater.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

This utility requires Advanced NetWare.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

This utility works only with Advanced NetWare system.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

This version of LISTDIR will not run on this obsolete version of NetWare.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Time out error configuring Disk CoProcessor.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Time out on the first Disk Coprocessor.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Time out on the second Disk Coprocessor.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Timer Process out of Control Blocks.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Too large a message request sent to kernel.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Too many bad blocks defined...redirection table overflow.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Too many devices defined in DOS (over approximately 32)...Device Table Overflow.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Too many parameters on command line.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Too many redirection blocks on disk. Run PREPARE or replace the disk.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Too many stations are already attached to server <servername> using the specified user account.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

TOO MANY VOLUMES ON SYSTEM
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

TransactionalAttribute not supported on Server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

-
- Transient commands are not supported under DOS 1.x.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to add <name>=<parameter> to DOS environment.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to attach to server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to complete login procedure. Please try again.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to configure controller <nn>, drive <nn>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Unable to continue with attach.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to copy files on the server.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to create capture file in specified directory.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to create file <filename>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Unable to create file <filename>. Discontinuing Restoration of volume <volname>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Unable to create path <pathname>. Discontinuing Restoration of volume <volname>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Unable to delete the file after printing.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to establish destination directory.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Unable to find directory "<dir>"
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to get drive mapping.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to get mapping for drive <d>:
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to get the server extended information.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to locate specified drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unable to open volume <volname>. It does not exist on this server.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- Unable to read header block from tape.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

NetWare System Messages

Unable to Read System Disk.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Unable to re-create directory <dir>.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Unable to set any network drive mappings.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Unable to set comspec in master environment.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Uncorrectable Data Error.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Unit Attention.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Unknown attribute encountered in command line.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

??? UNKNOWN COMMAND ???

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Unknown error <value> doing attach.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Unknown error <value> doing attach.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Unknown error <value> setting drive mapping.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Unknown file server.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Unknown file server <servername> specified.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Unknown flag in the flag list.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Unknown LOGIN script command.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Unknown option encountered in command line.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Unknown Removable Type

Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

Occurs in NetWare 2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

Unknown volume.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Unrecognizable conditional operator; use "IS", "IS NOT", etc. Remainder of login script ignored.

Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

- Unrecognizable file specification.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unrecognizable identifier or text string in MACHINE NAME command.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unrecognizable identifier or text string in SET command.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unrecognizable identifier or text string in WRITE command.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unrecognizable include file specification.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Unrecoverable data error.
Occurs in NetWare 2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- UPS has been enabled.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- User <fileserv>/<username> not found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- User or group "<name>" not found.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Valid options for BREAK command are ON and OFF only.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Valid options for DOS BREAK command are ON and OFF only.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Valid options for DOS VERIFY command are ON and OFF only.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Volumes <volnames> have been completely shut down due to channel failure.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- !!! VOLUME MOUNT ERROR — NO FREE ALLOCATION SPACE !!!
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- VOLUME <volname> MOUNTED. DISMOUNT VOLUME BEFORE REMOVING!
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Volume <volname> not mounted.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Waiting for Tape Controller to Reset.
Occurs in NetWare 2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- *** WARNING *** ACTIVE FILES OPEN ON VOLUME. DISMOUNT?
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- *** WARNING *** ACTIVE FILES OPEN. HALT NETWORK?
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- WARNING: Can not read include file "<filename>."
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

NetWare System Messages

- WARNING: Can not read login script file
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- WARNING — CANNOT CREATE MESSAGE FILE!!!
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- WARNING — CANNOT CREATE SPOOL FILE!!!
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- *** WARNING *** Directory sector <sss> data mirror mismatch.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- *** WARNING *** DISK READ ERROR. CANCEL MOUNT?
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Warning: disk write error in file <filename>
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- Warning: disk write error in file <filename>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- WARNING: Due to a serious error in the execution of this program, further initialization can not be performed.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- WARNING: Due to a serious error in your LOGIN script ...
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- !!! WARNING !!! ERROR MOUNTING DRIVE <nn> OF CONTROLLER <nn>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore
- *** WARNING *** FAT Entry <ssss> marked bad in <filename>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- *** WARNING *** FAT Entry <ssss> Marked Used with no File.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- *** WARNING *** FAT Entry <ssss> multiple allocation in <filename>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- *** WARNING *** FAT Entry <ssss> out of bounds in <filename>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- *** WARNING *** FAT Entry <ssss> out of order in <filename>
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- *** WARNING *** FAT Table sector <sss> data mirror mismatch.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- WARNING: FATAL DIR ERROR ON VOL <volname> DIR SECTOR <sss>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- WARNING: FATAL DIR ERROR ON VOL <volname> FAT SECTOR <sss>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
- WARNING: File NET\$BIND.SYS or NET\$BVAL.SYS not found!
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

WARNING: Files NET\$BIND.SYS and NET\$BVAL.SYS not found!
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

WARNING: INSUFFICIENT MEMORY TO HASH ALL DIRECTORIES.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

WARNING: INSUFFICIENT MEMORY TO HASH DIRECTORIES.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

WARNING! LAN <n> DEAD.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

WARNING!!! MULTIPLE ROUTERS WITH SAME INTERNET ADDRESS!
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

** WARNING ** Sector <sss> DIR Table <n> Read Error on <volname>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

** WARNING ** Sector <sss> FAT Table <n> Read Error on <volname>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

WARNING: The search mapping will be deleted.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

Write Error: dir = <ssss> file = <filename> vol = <volname>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

You are already attached to server <servername> as <username>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

You are not attached to the source server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

You are not logged in to the server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

You are on auxiliary power. Server will go down in <nn> minutes.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell

You can not copy multiple files to a single file.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

You can not map a local drive to another local drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

You can not remove a local drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

You can not remove your current default drive.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

You cannot un-mirror a drive that is currently being used to re-mirror.
Occurs in NetWare v2.0a OS / Shell
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Streaming Tape Backup / Restore

You have no connection with a file server.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities

NetWare System Messages

- You have no connections with a network file server.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- You have no rights to copy files from the specified directory.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- You have no rights to copy files to the specified directory.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- You have no rights to grant trustee assignments for that directory.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- You have no rights to print files from this directory.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Your login script file has been locked too long by another station
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Your station is not attached to server <servername>.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities
- Your station is unapproved to be attached to server <servername> using the specified user account.
Occurs in NetWare v2.1 Command Line Utilities



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