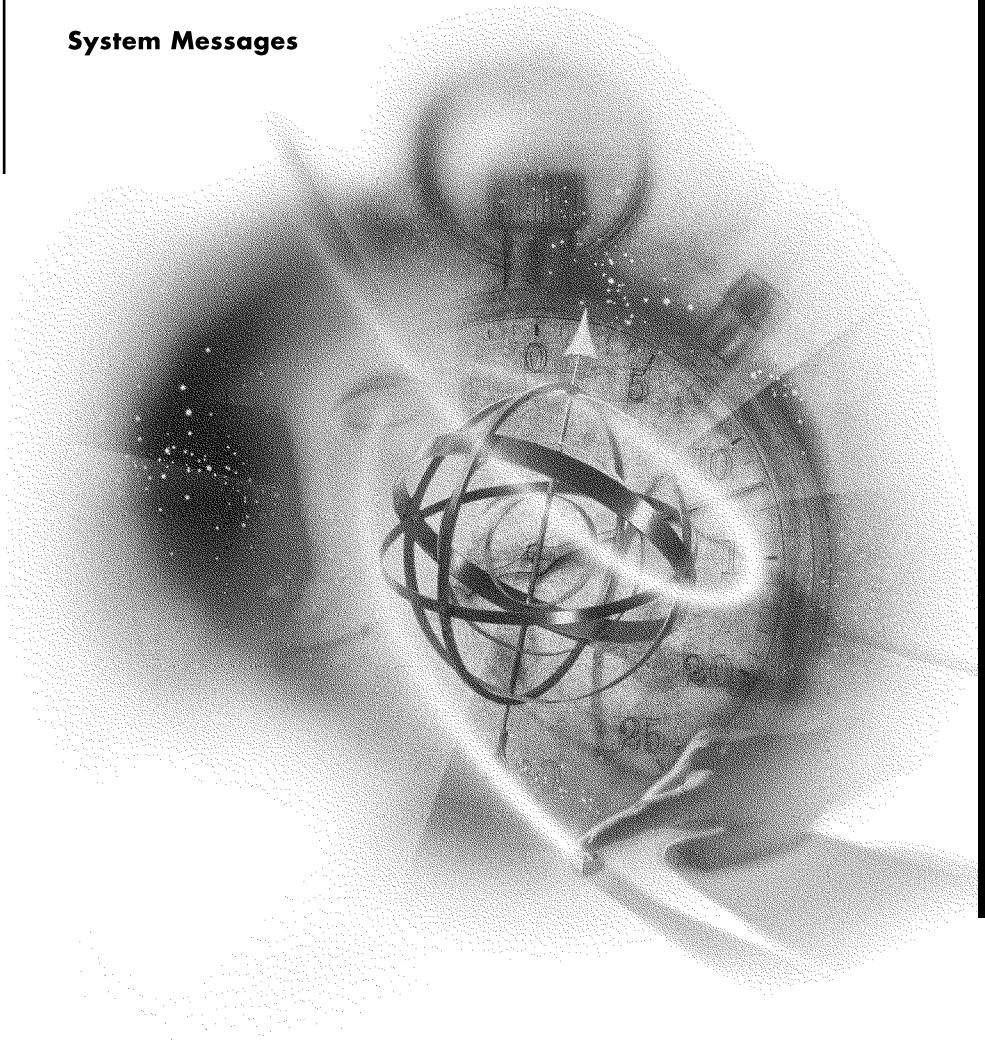
Connectivity Services

Routing and Remote Access

System Messages



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Novell, Inc.
122 East 1700 South
Provo, UT 84606
U.S.A.

www.novell.com

Routing and Remote Access System Messages
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Contents

About This Guide

Introduction

Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 Messages includes error and informational messages generated by the Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 networking software that need additional explanation to resolve an error condition. Use this manual to obtain an explanation for a message and, if necessary, a course of action to correct the error condition. Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 messages are displayed on a workstation screen or a NetWare® server console.

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Arrangement of This Manual

This manual documents messages generated by approximately 100 Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 modules. The modules are arranged alphabetically. They are followed by three appendixes:

- Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335 provides general troubleshooting suggestions for making memory available on your server or router.
- Appendix B, “Message Return and Error Codes,” on page 337 provides return code and error code information that appears within Novell Internet Access Server 4.1messages.

Message Syntax

A unique identifying code precedes most error messages. Usually, this code consists of the following components:

- The module name (for example, IPXNLP)
- The product version or platform (for example 6.50)
- The message number (for example, 1)

For example, a typical message for IPXNLP appears as follows:

```
IPXNLP-6.50-1 Error, resource allocation failed
```

Some variation occurs in the format of certain groups of messages. Some messages do not have a unique identifying code, so they are listed alphabetically in the module that originated the message.

Console Messages

When messages appear at the server system console prompt, the current date and time, module name and module version, and message number appear before the message text as follows:

`10-10-96 3:43:35pm: NWCSU-2.00 7000E2`
`[NIASCFG]`*message text*

If another module name appears in brackets before the message, as does NIASCFG in the example, that module is the module that displayed the message. The first module listed, NWCSU in this example, is the module that produced the message.

User Comments

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You can help us by sharing your comments and suggestions about how our documentation could be made more useful to you and about inaccuracies or information gaps it might contain.

Submit your comments by using the User Comments form provided or by writing to us directly at the following address:

Novell, Inc.
Documentation Development MS C-23-1
122 East 1700 South
Provo, UT 84606 USA

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We appreciate your comments.

1 A

This chapter includes messages for

ADSP-5.11

ADSP-5.11-17: This version of ADSP is incompatible with the version of APPLETLK loaded.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: The version of the APPLETLK file did not match the one expected by ADSP.

Action: Record the version numbers of the APPLETLK and ADSP files and contact technical support.

ADSP-5.11-25: AppleTalk Data Stream Protocol services are currently in use.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: Some applications still have STREAMS™ open to ADSP and AppleTalk*. The server could abend if you continue to unload ADSP.

Action: Abort the UNLOAD command to preserve server integrity. Unload the NetWare Loadable Module™ (NLM™) files that are using ADSP to allow them to exit as closed files, then unload ADSP.

ADSP-5.11-90: It is not advisable to unload ADSP.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: Some applications are still using ADSP. The server could abend if you continue to unload ADSP.

Action: Abort the UNLOAD command to preserve server integrity. Unload the NLM files that are using ADSP to allow them to exit as closed files, then unload ADSP.

ADSP-5.11-314: A memory allocation has failed.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: The necessary memory could not be acquired. The server is probably low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

ADSP-5.11-408: A small memory allocation has failed.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: The allocation or duplication of a STREAMS message block failed.

Action: If the problem persists, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

ADSP-5.11-502: AppleTalk Data Stream Protocol did not start up correctly.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: ADSP did not load due to an initialization error. This message usually follows another message that indicates the nature of the error.

Action: Correct the problem indicated by the error message and reload ADSP.

ADSP-5.11-503: The AppleTalk Data Stream Protocol cannot use STREAMS.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: ADSP cannot use STREAMS and did not load. The server is probably low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

ADSP-5.11-504: The AppleTalk Data Stream Protocol cannot use APPLETLK.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: ADSP cannot open an AppleTalk DDP socket. The server is probably low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

ADSP-5.11-505: AppleTalk Data Stream Protocol services are not available through STREAMS.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: A stream could not be opened for the ADSP protocol. ADSP did not load. The server is probably low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

ADSP-5.11-506: APPLETLK services are not available to the AppleTalk Data Stream Protocol.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: ADSP and APPLETLK STREAMS cannot be linked. APPLETLK has not completed its initialization.

Action: Reload ADSP. If the problem persists, load NIASCFG and review the AppleTalk protocol configuration and AppleTalk BIND commands to ensure the stack has been homed. If the configuration is correct, record the versions of ADSP, APPLETLK, and STREAMS and contact technical support.

ADSP-5.11-507: The AppleTalk Data Stream Protocol might not have been able to stop using APPLETLK.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: There is a problem unlinking ADSP from the AppleTalk stream when unloading ADSP. ADSP probably failed to load.

Action: Correct any problems with the loading of ADSP. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

ADSP-5.11-508: The AppleTalk Data Stream Protocol might not have been able to cleanup.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: A problem occurred while trying to close the ADSP control stream. ADSP probably failed to load.

Action: Correct any problems with the loading of ADSP. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

ADSP-5.11-509: The AppleTalk Data Stream Protocol was not able to stop using STREAMS.Either ADSP was not using STREAMS or other services are still using ADSP.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: ADSP could not deregister from STREAMS, but it did unload. Applications using ADSP might not be informed that ADSP is no longer available. ADSP probably failed to load.

Action: If ADSP did not load, correct any problems and reload ADSP. If ADSP loaded successfully, do not unload ADSP while applications are using it.

ADSP-5.11-617: A memory allocation of *number* bytes has failed.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: ADSP cannot allocate memory for a required resource. The server is probably low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

ADSP-5.11-6000: Cannot resolve external symbol *name*.

Source: ADSP-5.11

Explanation: ADSP cannot find a required public symbol. The symbol should be provided by the NetWare4™ operating system.

Action: Record the version of NetWare and ADSP you are using. Contact technical support.

AIO

Duplicate Modem Name *modem_name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: The modem specified in the message has been found in more than one modem description file (in SYS:SYSTEM).

Action: Use the modem script editing tool (WMdmmgr) to edit the modem scripts and delete the unwanted duplicate entry from the modem description file. WMdmmgr is a client tool located in the SYS:\SYSTEM\UTILS directory. It is an .exe file. Also, there is a .hlp file in the same directory.

Another possible action is to remove any duplicate modem description files from SYS:SYSTEM. (After scriptshave been edited or removed, issue REINITIALIZE SYSTEM from the system console to reload the modem scripts intoAIO.)

Error allocating *number* bytes of memory in routine *name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: The system is out of memory.

Action: Terminate any applications that are memory intensive and try to load AIO again. Verify that there is sufficient memory to run the Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 software as specified in the documentation.

Error deleting file *file_name*: *error_message*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: The specified file could not be deleted.

Action: Verify that the named file is not read only. Another possibility is that the file has been opened by another NLM or a workstation. If the file is open, close the file or unload the program that is accessing the file.

Error reading from file *file_name*: *error_message*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO encountered an error when attempting to read the specified file, AIONAMES.AIO.

Action: The AIONAMES.AIO file might have been corrupted by a previous system abend. Try to restore the AIONAMES.AIOfrom a system backup that was taken before the abend occurred.

Error renaming file *sourcefile_name*: *targetfile_name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: The error occurred while renaming *sourcefile_name* to *targetfile_name*. Or, someone might have the target file open in a text editor.

Action: Verify that *targetfile_name* does not already exist and verifythat *sourcefile_name* is not read only. Also verify that there is available disk space on the system. Verify that no one has the target file open in a text editor. If the target file is open, exit the editor and retry the operation.

Error writing to file *file_name*: *error_number*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: The specified file could not be written to.

Action: Verify that the named file is not read only and that there is available disk space on the server.

Failure to read header from modem description file *file_name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: The specified file has been corrupted.

Action: Use the modem script editing tool (WMdmmgr) to attempt to edit the script. If this fails, restore a previous copy of the file from backup or download the latest modem scripts from Novell Support Connection.

Failure to read index from modem description file *file_name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: The specified file has been corrupted.

Action: Use the modem script editing tool (WMdmmgr) to attempt to edit the script. If this fails, restore a previous copy of the file from backup or download the latest modem scripts from Novell Support Connection.

File AIONAMES.AIO, line *line_number*: Initial keyword in file was not NAME, found *text*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO encountered an error when attempting to process the specified file, AIONAMES.AIO.

Action: The AIONAMES.AIO file might have been corrupted by a previous system abend. Try to restore the AIONAMES.AIOfile from a system backup that was taken before the abend occurred.

File AIONAMES.AIO, line *line_number*: Name beginning *name* is too long; must be from 1-*maximum_number*characters.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO encountered an error when attempting to process the specified file, AIONAMES.AIO.

Action: The AIONAMES.AIO file might have been corrupted by a previous system abend. Try to restore the AIONAMES.AIOfile from a system backup that was taken before the abend occurred.

File AIONAMES.AIO, line *line_number*: NAME keyword may only have one value, found *text*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO encountered an error when attempting to process the specified file, AIONAMES.AIO.

Action: The AIONAMES.AIO file might have been corrupted by a previous system abend. Try to restore the AIONAMES.AIOfile from a system backup that was taken before the abend occurred.

File AIONAMES.AIO, line *line_number*: Number beginning *text* is too long; must be from 1-*maximum_number*characters.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO encountered an error when attempting to process the specified file, AIONAMES.AIO.

Action: The AIONAMES.AIO file might have been corrupted by a previous system abend. Try to restore the AIONAMES.AIOfile from a system backup that was taken before the abend occurred.

File AIONAMES.AIO, line *line_number*: String beginning *text* had no closing quote before end of line.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO encountered an error when attempting to process the specified file, AIONAMES.AIO.

Action: The AIONAMES.AIO file might have been corrupted by a previous system abend. Try to restore the AIONAMES.AIOfile from a system backup that was taken before the abend occurred.

File AIONAMES.AIO, line *line_number*: String beginning *text* missing right parenthesis before end of line.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO encountered an error when attempting to process the specified file, AIONAMES.AIO.

Action: The AIONAMES.AIO file might have been corrupted by a previous system abend. Try to restore the AIONAMES.AIOfile from a system backup that was taken before the abend occurred.

File AIONAMES.AIO, line *line_number*: Value following NAME= must be a valid name, found *name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO encountered an error when attempting to process the specified file, AIONAMES.AIO.

Action: The AIONAMES.AIO file might have been corrupted by a previous system abend. Try to restore the AIONAMES.AIOfile from a system backup that was taken before the abend occurred.

Initialization failure (error =*error_number*); AIO did not load.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO failed to load because of initialization errors. This message follows one or more other error messages that describe the reason for the failure.

Action: Correct the conditions described by the preceding error messages and try to load AIO again.

Invalid command line option *bad_option*

Source: AIO

Explanation: The LOAD command for AIO.NLM contained options that are invalid.

Action: Issue the LOAD command for AIO.NLM again after selecting the options from the list shown.

Modem description *modem_name* is badly formatted in file *file_name* or the file has been modified.

Source: AIO

Explanation: The name modem description has been modified since AIO initialization or the file is corrupted.

Action: If the file has been modified, use REINITIALIZE SYSTEM to force AIO to read the current modem description information from the disk.

If the file is corrupted, restore the MDC file from a system backup or download the latest modem scripts fromNovell Support Connection.

Modem *modem_name* not found in file *file_name1*. Using modem description from file *file_name2*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: Modem descriptions for the specified modem name were found in both filename1 and filename2. However, the modem description in filename1 is

invalid. This means that filename1 is a corrupted modem description file. AIO will use the modem description for the specified modem from filename2.

Action: Use the modem script editing tool (WMdmmgr) to see if the other modem description entries in filename1 could be saved (copied to another file). Or, use the tool to delete the name modem entry fromfilename1.

Modem script for *modem_name* from file *file_name1* and *file_name2* do not have any certification or version information. Using modem description from file *file_name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: Modem descriptions for the specified modem were found in both filename1 and filename2. Neither script contains Novell Labs certification and version information. AIO will use the script from the file as shown.

Action: Use the modem script editing tool (WMdmmgr) to delete the modem script entry from filename1 or filename2 to prevent this message from appearing in the future. (For example, if you want to use the script that is defined infilename1, use the tool to delete the entry from filename2.) WMdmmgr is a client tool located in the SYS:\SYSTEM\UTILS directory. It is an .exe file. Also, there is a .hlp file in the same directory.

Modem script for *modem_name* from file *file_name1* does not have a version number. Using modem description from file *file_name2* (script version *version_number*).

Source: AIO

Explanation: Modem descriptions for the specified modem were found in both filename1 and filename2. However, the modem script in filename1 does not contain any version information. AIO will use the modem description from filename2 in which the version is shown.

Action: Use the modem script editing tool (WMdmmgr) to delete the modem script entry from filename1 to prevent this message from appearing in the future. WMdmmgr is a client tool located in the SYS:\SYSTEM\UTILS directory. It is an .exe file. Also, there is a .hlp file in the same directory.

If you want to use the script that is defined in filename1 instead (even though it does not have versioninginformation), use the tool to delete the entry from filename2.

Modem script for *modem_name* from file *file_name1* is not certified by Novell Labs. Using modem description from file *file_name2*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: Modem descriptions for the specified modem were found in both filename1 and filename2. However, the modem script in filename2 has been certified by Novell Labs and so it will be the one that is used.

Action: Use the modem script editing tool to delete the uncertified modem script entry from filename1 to prevent this message from appearing in the future.

If you want to use the script that is defined in filename1 instead (even though it is not certified), use thetool to delete the entry from filename2.

No modem descriptions found.

Source: AIO

Explanation: There are modem description files (suffix *.MDC) in the SYS:SYSTEM directory but no modem description entries are found.

Action: Verify that the installation of Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 completed successfully and that the *.MDC files in SYS:SYSTEM are non-NULL files.

Modem description files might have been corrupted by a previous system abend.

Restore the *.MDC files from a system backup or download the latest modem scripts for Novell Internet AccessServer 4.1 from Novell Support Connection and copy the files to SYS:SYSTEM directory.

No modem description files found in *directory_name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: There are no modem description files (suffix *.MDC) in the specified directory.

Action: Verify that the installation of Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 completed successfully because there are several modem description files that are installed into the SYS:SYSTEM directory in this process. If software appears to be intact but modem description files are missing, download the latest modem scripts for Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 from Novell Support Connection and copy the files to SYS:SYSTEM.

Unable to add entry *text* to AIONAMES.AIOfile; error =*error_number*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO encountered an error when attempting to process AIONAMES.AIO.

Action: The AIONAMES.AIO file might have been corrupted by a previous system abend. Try to restore the AIONAMES.AIOfile from a system backup that was taken before the abend occurred.

Unable to add keyword (*text*, *text*) to AIONAMES.AIO file; error = *error_number*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO encountered an error when attempting to process the specified file, AIONAMES.AIO.

Action: The AIONAMES.AIO file might have been corrupted by a previous system abend. Try to restore the AIONAMES.AIOfile from a system backup that was taken before the abend occurred.

Unable to add value (*text*, *text*, *text*) to AIONAMES.AIO file; error= *error_number*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO encountered an error when attempting to process the specified file, AIONAMES.AIO.

Action: The AIONAMES.AIO file might have been corrupted by a previous system abend. Try to restore the AIONAMES.AIOfile from a system backup that was taken before the abend occurred.

Unable to find modem description for *modem_name* in file *file_name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: The specified modem description is not in the named file. The modem description might have been deleted frames file (by someone using the modem script editing tool WMdmmgr) after AIO initialization has taken place. Or, the file might be corrupted.

Action: If the file has been modified, use REINITIALIZE SYSTEM to force AIO to read the current modem description information from the disk.

If the file is corrupted, restore the MDC file from a system backup or download the latest modem scripts fromNovell Support Connection.

Unable to go to modem description file directory *name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: An error occurred in changing to the specified directory.

Action: Verify that the directory exists.

Unable to Import Symbol for *symbol_name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: The specified external symbol is not found. The specified symbol is exported by the NetWare operating system.

Action: Verify that the Novell Internet Access Server software has been installed on a NetWare 4.11 or later server and the NetWare server installation was successful.

Unable to open modem description file *file_name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: An error occurred in opening the specified file.

Action: Verify that this file exists (check that no one has deleted it while AIO is attempting to read it).

Unable to open temporary file *file_name* for writing: *error_description*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: The specified file could not be opened as indicated. Also, this error can occur if someone has *file_name* open in a text editor.

Action: Verify that the named file is not read only and that there is available disk space on the server. If *file_name* is open in a text editor, exit the text editor and retry the operation.

Unable to read modem description for *modem_name* in *file_name* file.

Source: AIO

Explanation: The name modem description has been modified since AIO initialization or the file is corrupted.

Action: If the file has been modified, use the REINITIALIZE SYSTEM to force AIO to read the current modem description information from the disk.

If the file is corrupted, restore the MDC file from a system backup or download the latest modem scripts from Novell Support Connection.

Unable to Register Tracked Resource() for *resource_name*.

Source: AIO

Explanation: AIO was unable to register with NetWare for using the specified resource.

Action: Verify that the system has sufficient memory for running the Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 software.

Unable to reset current directory.

Source: AIO

Explanation: An error occurred in changing to the SYS:SYSTEM directory.

Action: Verify that the server is operational (not down) and that the SYS: volume is mounted.

Using modem script for *modem_name* from file *file_name1* (version *version1*). Ignoring script for the same modem from file *file_name2* (version *version2*).

Source: AIO

Explanation: Modem descriptions for the specified modem were found in both filename1 and filename2. Either both descriptions were certified by Novell Labs or both descriptions were uncertified. AIO will use the modem description from filename1 because it has a higher version number (as shown).

Action: Use the modem script editing tool to delete the modem script entry from filename2 to prevent this message from appearing in the future.

If you want to use the script that is defined in filename2 instead (even though it has a lower versionnumber), use the tool to delete the entry from filename1.

AIOCOMX

8250/16450 device detected Driver rated at 2400bps.

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: AIOCOMX detected an 8250/16450 UART device in the port and set the maximum port speed to 2,400bps.

Action: If 2,400 bps is an acceptable maximum port speed, no action is required. If you know that the port hardware will support a higher speed, you can use the MAXRATE= command line parameter with the LOAD AIOCOMX command to set a higher maximum port speed.

You can view the command line load parameters by entering the LOAD AIOCOMX ?command.

8250/16450 device detected Driver rated at 2,400 bps - override to Xbps.

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: AIOCOMX detected an 8250/16450 UART device in the port and set the maximum port speed to X. The MAXRATE=parameter in the LOAD AIOCOMX command line set the maximum port speed to X. If the MAXRATE= parameter is not used, the default maximum port speed is 2,400 bps.

Action: If the port hardware supports speed X, no action is required. If the port does not support the displayed speed, unload AIOCOMX and reload it with the correct parameter settings.

You can view the command line load parameters by entering the LOAD AIOCOMX ?command.

16550 device detected - FIFOs disabled Driver rated at 2400bps.

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: AIOCOMX detected a 16550 UART device in the port hardware and a NOFIFO parameter in the LOAD AIOCOMX command.AIOCOMX set the maximum port speed to 2,400 bps.

Action: If 2,400 bps is an acceptable port speed, no action is required.

If you know the port hardware will support a higher speed, there are two ways to select a higher speed. Youcan use the MAXRATE= command line parameter with the LOAD AIOCOMX command to set a higher maximum port speed, oryou can reenter the LOAD AIOCOMX command without the NOFIFO parameter to select the default speed for thisconfiguration, which is 19,200 bps.

You can view the command line load parameters by entering the LOAD AIOCOMX ?command.

16550 device detected - FIFOs disabled Driver rated at 2400bps - override to Xbps.

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: AIOCOMX detected a 16550 UART device in the port hardware, disabled the 16550 FIFO mode, and set the maximum port speed to X. The NOFIFO parameter on the LOAD AIOCOMX command line disabled the FIFO mode,

and the MAXRATE=parameter set the maximum port speed to X. If the MAXRATE= parameter is not used, the default maximum port speed is2,400 bps.

Action: If the port settings are acceptable, no action is required. If you want to change port operation, you must unload and reload AIOCOMX.

You can view the command line load parameters by entering the LOAD AIOCOMX ?command.

16550 device detected - FIFOs enabled Driver rated at 19200bps(RXT='R'/TXQ='T').

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: AIOCOMX detected a 16550 UART device in the port hardware, enabled the 16550 FIFO mode, and set the maximum port speed to 19,200 bps. The receiver data threshold is `R', and the transmit FIFO queue is `T'.Standard values of `R' and `T' are 4 and 16, respectively, unless they have been altered by means of the RXT= and TXQ= parameters on the LOAD AIOCOMX command line.

Action: If the port settings are acceptable, no action is required. If you want to change port operation, you must unload and reload AIOCOMX.

You can view the command line load parameters by entering the LOAD AIOCOMX ?command.

16550 device detected - FIFOs enabled Driver rated at 19200bps(RXT='R'/TXQ='T') - override to `*X* 'bps.

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: AIOCOMX detected a 16550 UART device in the port hardware, enabled the 16550 FIFO mode, and set the maximum port speed to *X* bps. The default maximum port speed (19,200 bps) for this configuration was overridden by the MAXRATE= parameter on the LOAD AIOCOMX command line. The receiver data threshold is `R', and the transmit FIFO queue is `T'. Standard values of `R' and `T' are 4and 16, respectively, unless they have been altered by means of the RXT= and TXQ= parameters on the LOAD AIOCOMX command line.

Action: If the port settings are acceptable, no action is required. If you want to change port operation, you must unload and reload AIOCOMX.

You can view the command line load parameters by entering the LOAD

AIOCOMX ? command.

Error All 4 Ports Are Already In Use.

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: A LOAD AIOCOMX command attempted to configure a fifth port; AIOCOMX supports up to four ports.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: To support more than the four ports managed by AIOCOMX, you must use another driver and install port hardware that is compatible with the driver.

Error Board De-registration Failed (AIO Deregister Board()=ccode).

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: An internal program error occurred while AIOCOMX was unloading. AIOCOMX might or might not be loaded.

Action: Write down the message and code number, unload AIOCOMX and AIO, and contact technical support.

Error Board Registration Failed (AIO Register Board()=ccode).

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: Either an internal program error occurred or the LOAD AIOCOMX command specified a board number that is already in use.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Write down the message and code number.

If the code number is -19, reenter the LOAD AIOCOMX command using a different board number with the NODE=parameter. You can view the command line load parameters by entering the LOAD AIOCOMX ? command.

If the code number is a number other than -19, contact technical support.

***Error* Driver De-registration Failed (AIO Deregister Driver()=ccode).**

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: An internal program error occurred while AIOCOMX was unloading. AIOCOMX might or might not be loaded.

Action: Write down the message and code number, unload AIOCOMX and AIO, and contact technical support.

***Error* Driver Registration Failed (AIO RegisterDriverA()=ccode).**

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Write down the message and code number and contact technical support.

***Error* Illegal Value for Maximum Rate Override (MAXRATE=).**

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: The LOAD AIOCOMX command line specified an invalid value for the MAXRATE= parameter, which sets the maximum baud rate for the port. You can set the MAXRATE= parameter to 9,600, 19,200, 38,400, 57,600, or 115,200.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Reenter the LOAD AIOCOMX port with a valid MAXRATE= parameter.

Note that AIOCOMX queries the communications hardware during initialization and sets the maximum speed to2,400 bps for 8250/16450 UART devices and 19,200 bps for 16550 UART devices. However, internal modems that emulatethese UARTs might be capable of higher speeds because of additional buffering. If you know your internal modem hasthis capability, you can use MAXRATE= to increase the maximum allowed port speed. If you experience data loss tothe port, the maximum port speed is set too high.

***Error* Illegal Value for Receiver FIFO Threshold (RXT=).**

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: The LOAD AIOCOMX command line specified an invalid value for the RXT= parameter, which sets the receiver FIFO threshold value. For ports that use or emulate a 16550 UART, you can set the RXT= parameter to 1, 4, 8, or 14. (The default RXT= value for 16550 devices is 4). For all other types of ports, the RXT= parameter must be set to the default value, 1.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Reenter the LOAD AIOCOMX port with an RXT= parameter that is supported by your port hardware.

***Error* Illegal Value for Transmitter FIFO Queue (TXQ=).**

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: The LOAD AIOCOMX command line specified an invalid value for the TXQ= parameter, which sets the transmitter FIFO queue value. For ports that use or emulate a 16550 UART, you can set the TXQ= parameter to 1, 4, 8, 12, or 16.(The default TXQ= value for 16550 devices is 16). For all other types of ports, the TXQ= parameter must be set to the default value, 1.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Reenter the LOAD AIOCOMX port with a TXQ= parameter that is supported by your port hardware.

***Error* I/O port address 0x'X' does not appear to be a valid asynchronous hardware device. If you know this address to be correct, you may use the `force' option to override the COMport existence tests.**

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: AIOCOMX could not validate the existence of the port at address X. The port might or might not be available at that address.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Verify that the port address on the LOAD AIOCOMX command line matches the port address for the port hardware and does not conflict with any other server hardware.

If there is an address conflict or error, correct the problem and reload AIOCOMX. If there is no conflict,add the FORCE parameter to the LOAD AIOCOMX command line to suppress the port validation and force AIOCOMX to usethe port.

You can view the command line load syntax, which includes the FORCE parameter, by entering the LOAD AIOCOMX ?command.

Error Load Line Parse Failed (ParseDriver Parameters()=ccode).

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: AIOCOMX detected an error on the LOAD AIOCOMX command line.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Reenter the LOAD AIOCOMX command using the proper syntax. You can view the command line load syntax by entering the LOAD AIOCOMX ? command.

Error Port Memory AllocationFailed.

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: The available server memory cannot support another port configuration.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

Error Request for NetWare Resource Tags Failed.

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: AIOCOMX could not obtain required server resources. The server is probably running out of available memory.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

Error Requested Board Name is Already In Use (*name*).

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: The LOAD AIOCOMX command specified a board name (which appears in parentheses) that is already in use.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Reenter the LOAD AIOCOMX command using a different board name with the NAME= parameter. You can view the command line load parameters by entering the LOAD AIOCOMX? command.

Error Requested Board Number is Already In Use (*board*).

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: The LOAD AIOCOMX command specified a board number (which appears in parentheses) that is already in use.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Reenter the LOAD AIOCOMX command using a different board number with the NODE= parameter. You can view the command line load parameters by entering the LOAD AIOCOMX ? command.

Error Requested Hardware Is Already In Use.

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: There is a hardware resource conflict between the requested port hardware and another device. For example, both devices might be configured to use the same port address or interrupt.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Locate the conflict by examining the LOAD AIOCOMX command line, the system hardware configuration (jumpers and DIP switches), and the system setup programs (for example, EISA configuration). Resolve the conflict and reload AIOCOMX.

Error Transmit/Receive Buffer Allocation Failed.

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: The available server memory cannot support another port configuration.

If AIOCOMX is already loaded, the previously loaded port configurations remain active; the current loadcommand does not create a new port configuration.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

For AIOCOMX Driver Load Information, Enter `LOAD AIOCOMX?'

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: This message appears each time you attempt to load AIOCOMX and explains how to obtain more information on loading AIOCOMX: enter LOAD AIOCOMX ?

Action: No action is required.

Installed I/O Address 0x'X' (Interrupt Number "N") as Board "B", Port 0.

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: This message appears after AIOCOMX successfully loads. The message indicates the port configuration of the loaded driver. `X' is the I/O port address, `N' is the interrupt number, and `B' is the board number.

Action: No action is required.

LOAD PROCEDURE FOR NOVELL'S AIO SERIAL COMMUNICATIONS PORTDRIVER.

Source: AIOCOMX

Explanation: This message appears when you enter the following command: **`LOADAIOCOMX ?`** This messages includes additional text that summarizes the load options for AIOCOMX; it does not load AIOCOMX.

Action: No action is required.

AIOCON

Cannot create specified file.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: You selected the Disk File option while starting a port trace, but the system was unable to create the specified file. There is not enough disk space, the volume is not mounted, or an invalid filename was specified.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Verify that the volume is mounted. Verify that a valid filename was specified.

Cannot create specified group.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: The server might be running out of available memory.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335.

Cannot delete specified group(s).

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: If the problem persists, write down the message and contact technical support.

Cannot delete specified port(s).

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: If the problem persists, write down the message and contact technical support.

Cannot get configuration information for this port.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: Either the server is running out of available memory or an internal program error occurred.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in469Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. If the problem persists, write down the message and contact technical support.

Cannot get list of modem names.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: The server might be running out of available memory.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

Cannot modify port parameters.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: The server might be running out of available memory, or the modem script files might have been deleted.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

Cannot start trace on specified port.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: The software could not start a trace on this port because another server process is already running a trace on this port.

Action: Use the information collected from the other trace, or stop the other trace and restart the trace that produced this message.

No data rate was specified.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: You did not enter a data rate.

Action: Enter a data rate and try again.

No group name was specified.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: You attempted to create or rename a group, but you did not enter a group name.

Action: After you clear the message, enter a port group name, or press Esc to cancel the port group creation.

No port name was specified.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: While using the F3 option to rename a port, you deleted the port name.

Action: To use the previous port name, press Esc twice. To specify a new port name, press Esc once and enter the new port name.

Not enough memory to allocate internal data structures.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: The server is running out of available memory.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

The data rate for this port must be between *rate* and *rate*.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: You specified a data rate outside the acceptable range for this port.

Action: Enter an acceptable data rate.

The requested data rate could not beset.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: You specified a data rate outside the acceptable range for this port.

Action: Enter an acceptable data rate.

There is already a group with that name defined.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: While creating or renaming a port group, you specified a name that is already in use.

Action: Choose another port group name, or change the name of the existing port group before creating a new port group with the requested name.

There is already a port with the specified name.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: While renaming a port, you specified a name that is already in use.

Action: Chose a different port name, or rename the other port.

There is no modem information file, or it is too large to load into memory. You will have to set the modem types manually.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: Either the server is running out of available memory, or the modem information file (SYS:\SYSTEM\CONNECT\MODEMS.INF) is missing.

Action: If the server is running out of available memory, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335.

If the modem information file is missing, restore the file or manually set the modemtype.

This port cannot be reset because it is not available. It is possible that this port's device driver is not loaded.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: You attempted to reset a port that is not available.

Action: Load the port driver.

This port is currently in use so you cannot do a conditional reset.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: You chose Conditional Port Reset, but the port is being used. The remote access software does not allow you to conditionally reset a port that is in use.

Action: Wait until the port is no longer in use, or select Unconditional Reset of Port.

Unable to reset this port.

Source: AIOCON

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: If the problem persists, write down the message and contact technical support.

AIOPAD Console Messages

AIOPAD ERROR: AIO registration failed.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Write down the message. Contact technical support.

AIOPAD ERROR: Duplicate driver requested.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: You tried to load the same driver twice. You can load a particular X.25 driver only once.

Action: Load another X.25 driver that has a different driver name.

AIOPAD ERROR: Invalid command line option.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: The LOAD AIOPAD command line contained an invalid option.

Action: Reenter the LOAD AIOPAD command using the correct command line options.

AIOPAD ERROR: Invalid driver media type.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: You loaded a driver that does not have a valid X.25 media type.

Action: Check the drivers that are available on the server. Make sure that the driver you load is one that has a valid X.25 media type. When you load AIOPAD, specify the correct driver name with the **X25BOARD=***name*parameter.

AIOPAD ERROR: Invalid driver name.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: You loaded an X.25 driver with an invalid driver name.

Action: Load a driver with a valid driver name. Make sure that you use the proper syntax to load the X.25driver.

AIOPAD ERROR: No more AIOPAD boards available.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: Only four different X.25 drivers can be loaded. No more drivers can be loaded to control additional X.25adapters.

Action: If you need to load a particular driver for a particular adapter, unload one of the drivers that is already loaded and then load the driver for the desired adapter.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to add protocol ID to LSL.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Write down the message and then contact technical support.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to allocate ALLOC resource tag.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Write down the message and then contact technical support.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to allocate ECB resource tag.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Write down the message and then contact technical support.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to allocate STACK resource tag.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Write down the message and then contact technical support.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to allocate TIMER resource tag.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Write down the message and then contact technical support.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to bind with driver.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: AIOPAD could not bind with the X.25 driver.

Action: Contact the X.25 board manufacturer and verify that the X.25 driver is compatible with the routing software.The X.25 driver must support the AIOPAD protocol ID.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to deregister board with AIO.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Write down the message and then contact technical support.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to get driver information.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: AIOPAD was unable to obtain driver information for an X.25 adapter specified with the LOAD AIOPAD command.This indicates that the driver configuration file is corrupted.

Action: Bring down the remote access software. Log in to the file server as SUPERVISOR and run the NetWare BIND FIX utility. For instructions on running BINDFIX, refer to the utilities reference for your version of NetWare. Then start the routing software again and retry the operation that resulted in the error.

If the error still occurs, run the NetWare INSTALL program, go to the Product Options menu, highlightConnect, and then select Delete to remove the routing software from the server. Then reinstall the product. Retrythe operation that resulted in the error. If the error still occurs, the most likely cause is a problem with thehard disk hardware. If you cannot resolve the problem, contact

technical support.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to open profile configuration file.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: AIOPAD was unable to load successfully.

Action: Either restore the AIOPDCON.DAT file from a backup or rerun the NIASCFG utility to create a new configuration file. If the error still occurs, there might be a problem with the communications servers hard disk.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to register AIOPAD driver with AIO.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Write down the message and then contact technical support.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to register board with AIO.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Write down the message and then contact technical support.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to register with CSL.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Write down the message and then contact technical support.

AIOPAD ERROR: Unable to register with LSL.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Write down the message and then contact technical support.

AIOPAD WARNING: Automatic Remote Parameter Set disabled.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: When AIOPAD was loaded at the server, it was loaded with the /NRSET parameter, which prevents AIOPAD from setting the PAD parameters on a remote client during incoming calls.

Action: No action is required.

Note: If you want to enable the setting of remote PAD parameters, unload AIOPAD and reload it without the/NRSET parameter.

AIOPAD WARNING: Board pass thru mode enabled.

Source: AIOPAD Console Messages

Explanation: When AIOPAD was loaded at the server, it was loaded with the /PASS parameter, which prevents AIOPAD from performing X.3 processing of transmit and receive data.

Action: No action is required.

Note: If you want to enable the X.3 processing of transmit and receive data, unload AIOPAD and reload itwithout the /PASS parameter.

AIOPAD Messages

Call Error Invalid CSL Target Name.

Source: AIOPAD Messages

Explanation: The client user entered a CALL command with an invalid CSL target name in the call_destination_name parameter.

Action: Reenter the command using a valid CSL target name in the call_destination_name parameter.

Call Error Invalid DTE Address.

Source: AIOPAD Messages

Explanation: The client user entered a CALL command with an invalid address in the rem_DTE_address parameter. The address might be invalid because it includes a nonnumeric character or because it contains more than 15digits.

Action: Reenter the command using a valid address in the rem_DTE_address parameter.

Call Error Invalid Facility Requested.

Source: AIOPAD Messages

Explanation: The client user entered a CALL command that specified an invalid facility in the call_user_data parameter.The specified facility is either specified incorrectly or is not supported by AIOPAD.

Action: Reenter the command using a valid facility name in the call_user_data parameter.

Call Error Invalid User Data.

Source: AIOPAD Messages

Explanation: The client user entered a CALL command with more than 12 bytes in the call_user_data parameter.

Action: Reenter the command using 12 bytes or less in the call_user_data parameter.

Interrupt Packet Sent.

Source: AIOPAD Messages

Explanation: The client user entered an INT command at the AIOPAD prompt. AIOPAD sent an interrupt packet to the remote DTE.

Action: No action is required.

Reset Packet Sent.

Source: AIOPAD Messages

Explanation: The client user entered a RESET command at the AIOPAD prompt. AIOPAD sent a RESET packet to the remote DTE.

Action: No action is required.

AIOPPTP

AIOPPTP Invalid command line option.

Source: AIOPPTP

Explanation: AIOPPTP prints this message if the user loads AIOPPTP with an invalid command line option. An invalid command line option aborts the loading of AIOPPTP.

Action: Reload AIOPPTP with a valid command line option and try again

AIOPPTP Unable to bind GRE socket.

Source: AIOPPTP

Explanation: AIOPPTP prints this message if it can not open the PPTP socket. This error will happen only if the user is using an old TCP/IP protocol stack.

Action: Check that you are using the most up-to-date version of TCP/IP.

AIOPPTP Unable to bind PPTP socket.

Source: AIOPPTP

Explanation: AIOPPTP prints this message if it cannot open the PPTP socket. This error will happen only if the user is using an old TCP/IP protocol stack.

Action: Check that you are using the most up-to-date version of TCP/IP.

AIOPPTP Unable to open GRE socket.

Source: AIOPPTP

Explanation: AIOPPTP prints this message if it can not open the GRE socket. This error will happen only if the user is using an old TCP/IP protocol stack.

Action: Check that you are using the most up-to-date version of TCP/IP.

AIOPPTP Unable to open PPTP socket.

Source: AIOPPTP

Explanation: AIOPPTP prints this message if it can not open the PPTP socket. This error will happen only if the user is using an old TCP/IP protocol stack.

Action: Check that you are using the most up-to-date version of TCP/IP.

AIOPPTP WARNING TCP/IP module not loaded.

Source: AIOPPTP

Explanation: AIOPPTP prints this message if the TCP/IP protocol stack has not been loaded. This results in AIOPPTP ports going into broken status in the NIASCFG port status screen.

Action: Load TCP/IP.

APPLETLK-5.11

APPLETLK-5.11-1007: RTMP packet shows range *network_range*, which is in the startup range. Ignoring RTMP packet.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: A remote network has been configured with a network range within the startup range. The network numbers65280-65534 are reserved as a default startup range for nodes that start up on the network when no router is available.

Action: Use ATCON to locate the misconfigured network. Bring down the misconfigured router, correct the router network range, then restart the router with its new configuration.

APPLETLK-5.11-1009: Data-link initialization failed (*error_code*). An error occurred while binding AppleTalk to the LAN driver.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: This error message is displayed if AppleTalk does not support the network media. This message might be due to a failure to obtain a node ID on the network.

Action: Verify that the LAN driver has been certified and that the server or router has enough available memory.Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335For information about a specific error code, see System Messages.

APPLETLK-5.11-1013: Mismatched range numbers: local=*network_range*; *network* reported on port *port_number.*

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An inconsistency in the network range has been found among routers connected to the network segment associated with the specified port.

Action: Check the router configurations in all routers connected to the network segment. Remove any inconsistent routers from the network and correct their configurations. Wait until the inconsistent routers have aged out of the routing table for all routers on the internetwork (approximately 10 to 20 minutes), then restart the routers with their new configurations.

APPLETLK-5.11-1014: Mismatched net numbers: local=*network*; *network* reported on port *port_number.*

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An inconsistency in the network number has been found among routers connected to the cable associated with the specified port.

Action: Check the router configurations in all routers connected to the cable indicated by the port number. Remove any inconsistent routers from the network and correct their configurations. Wait until the inconsistent routers have aged out of the routing table for all routers on the internetwork (approximately 10 to 20 minutes), then restart the routers with their new configurations.

APPLETLK-5.11-1019: No memory when entering range *network_range*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The router could not create an entry for the specified network range in its routing (RTMP) table. If the problem persists, the router will not be able to forward packets to nodes on the indicated networks.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1020: Unable to allocate ECB to send periodic RTMP updates.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk cannot send periodic routing information. If this problem persists for more than 30 seconds, routes will start to age out and the AppleTalk internetwork can become disjointed.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1021: Range *network_range* found, but there are Phase 1 routers present.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: Transition routing is on and Phase 1 routers are on the internetwork. Transition routing constrains all extended networks to be configured with a network range of 1. Because a network has been configured with a range greater than 1, Phase 1 routers will not be able to reach that network.

Action: To ensure full connectivity on the AppleTalk internetwork, configure all networks with a range of 1.

APPLETLK-5.11-1022: Unable to allocate ECB to send RTMP request to verify seed information.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk will continue to load, but the configuration will not be verified with the actual information running on the network.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1023: Configured net for port *port_number* conflicts with router at address *node_address*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: This router is a seed router for this network, and the configured network number conflicts with information advertised by a router on the same network.

Action: Configure all seed routers attached to this cable with the same network number.

APPLETLK-5.11-1024: Cannot find the Multi Access logical interface for net *network_number* to send the initial routing table.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk keeps an internal data structure for each bound interface. When AppleTalk attempted to send an RTMP packet on the WAN link, it could not find the internal data structure.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing > Bindings, and verify that AppleTalk is bound to an interface with the specified network number.

APPLETLK-5.11-1030: No memory when entering an alternate route for range *network_range*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate the memory necessary to add a route to the specified network range. AppleTalk already has a route for the network range, but the alternate route is not available.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1071: Error opening zone file *filename*, error *error_code*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk cannot read in the zone information. This usually occurs because the zone file is opened by an editor.

Action: Exit the editor and reinitialize the server or router. For information about a specific error code, see the Error Codes documentation.

APPLETLK-5.11-1072: Not enough memory to read zone file entries.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not read in all the zone configuration information because of insufficient memory. The AppleTalk LOAD command failed.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1073: Failed to close zone file.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk cannot close the zone file after reading in all the zone configuration information. The AppleTalk LOAD command failed.

Action: Reinitialize the server or router to reload AppleTalk. If the problem persists, load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and reconfigure all zone lists under the AppleTalk Protocols and Bindings options.

APPLETLK-5.11-1077: `*' is not allowed as a valid zone name.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The * character is a wildcard character for a zone name; therefore, it cannot be used as a zone name.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and modify the zone name under the Protocols or Bindings options. NIASCFG prevents you from configuring an invalid zone name.

APPLETLK-5.11-1078: Misconfiguration - routing update is received from remote system of an on-demand link. The link will stay up until deleted explicitly.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: RTMP packets were transmitted and accepted when the on-demand link was not using authentication. As a result, the RTMP routing table for the routers is

not as specified in the static route. This happens most frequently in environments with X.25 on-demand calls (with static routes).

Action: There are two possible actions: (1) Enable authentication on the on-demand unnumbered point-to-point WAN call destination on both routers, or (2) change the on-demand unnumbered point-to-point WAN call destination (without authentication) to a permanent unnumbered point-to-point WAN call destination without authentication.

APPLETLK-5.11-1083: Cannot detect any AppleTalk router on local net. Last known AppleTalk router was at address *node_address*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: There are no known routers on the network at this time. The address of the last known router is displayed.

Action: If this problem persists, make sure that the router is functioning properly. If the router is functioning properly, there might be a hardware problem in receiving packets from the router.

APPLETLK-5.11-1103: Insufficient memory. Unable to create AARP process.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The server or router is out of memory. The AppleTalk Address Resolution Protocol process could not be created.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1104: Insufficient system resource. Unable to create AARP process.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk Address Resolution Protocol process could not be created due to a lack of system resources (memory).

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1107: Duplicate Hardware Address: *hardware_address*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: A duplicate hardware address has been detected by the AppleTalk Address Resolution Protocol. The second through the sixth byte of the address is displayed in hexadecimal format. The first byte of the address is not displayed.

Action: Modify the hardware address or change the network card in one of the nodes. AppleTalk communication is not reliable if two nodes on the same network have the same hardware address.

APPLETLK-5.11-1121: NBP registration failed for *service_name* because the name is too long.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The indicated service will not be accessible.

Action: Shorten the name of the indicated service. The name cannot be more than 32 characters long.

APPLETLK-5.11-1122: Unable to allocate ECB for sending NBP reply.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not respond to an NBP request. If this problem persists, local services might become inaccessible to clients on the network.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1123: Unable to allocate ECB for sending NBP Forward Requests generated by a NBP Broadcast Request.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk cannot forward an NBP request. If this problem persists, services on the network might become inaccessible.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1132: Error binding APPLETALK to board *board_number* (*error_code*).

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The BIND command failed. The error code is a standard NetWare error.

Action: Make sure that the board is firmly seated in its slot, that the connectors are secure, and that the board has been verified to work with NetWare.For information about a specific error code, see the Error Codes documentation.

APPLETLK-5.11-1133: Unbind of APPLETALK from board *board_number* failed (*error_code*).

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not unbind from the indicated board. The error code is a standard NetWare error code. An internal error occurred when you unbound AppleTalk from a board or unloaded the AppleTalk module. (Unloading the AppleTalk module automatically issues an UNBIND command).

Action: For information about a specific error code, see the Error Codes documentation.

APPLETLK-5.11-1134: Unbind of AARP from board *board_number* failed (*error_code*). AppleTalk could not unbind AARP from the indicated board.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The error code is an operating system error code.

Action: For information about a specific error code, see the Error Codes documentation.

APPLETLK-5.11-1135: Error binding APPLETALK to board *board_number* due to lack of multicast support. LAN Driver multicast support is required for APPLETALK extended networks.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The driver for the indicated board does not provide multicasting. AppleTalk requires multicast support on LANs. The bind failed.

Action: Verify that the LAN driver has been certified and that the correct frame type has been loaded.

APPLETLK-5.11-1142: Cannot find the Multi Access logical interface for net *network_number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk keeps an internal data structure for each bound interface. When AppleTalk received a packet from the WAN link, it could not find the internal data structure.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing > Bindings, and verify that AppleTalk is bound to an interface with the specified network number.

APPLETLK-5.11-1143: Out of ECB. Cannot send negotiation response to target *call_name*

or

Out of ECB. Cannot send negotiation response to server *server_name*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk routers perform a private negotiation sequence to control the RTMP update timer over a WAN link.AppleTalk cannot allocate the memory necessary to send the negotiation data.

Action: AppleTalk will retry sending the negotiation data. However, you should review the product recommendations for the SET MINIMUM PACKET RECEIVE BUFFERS command in the STARTUP.NCF file.

APPLETLK-5.11-1153: Data-link initialization failed (*error_code*) for port *port_number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An error occurred while AppleTalk was being bound to the LAN driver. This error message is displayed if AppleTalk does not support the network media. This message might be due to a failure to obtain a node ID on the network.

Action: Verify that the LAN driver has been certified and that the server or router has enough available memory.Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335For information about a specific error code, see the Error Codes documentation.

APPLETLK-5.11-1154: Failed to configure stack. Error [*error_code*].

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not initialize the stack. AppleTalk routing will continue to function if routing is enabled.AppleTalk services such as AppleTalk File Protocol and Print Service will not function.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. For information about a specific error code, see the Error Codes documentation.

APPLETLK-5.11-1159: Conflicting information: local range=*network_range*; *network_range* reported on port *port_number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: All routers directly connected to a network must have consistent network and zone information. This message indicates an inconsistency in the network range has been found among the routers connected to the network segment associated with the specified port number.

Action: Review the configuration of all seed routers on the network segment. Modify the network range on the misconfigured router and restart the router with its new configuration.

APPLETLK-5.11-1160: Conflicting information: local net=*network_number*; *network_number* reported on port *port_number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: All routers directly connected to a network must have consistent network and zone information. This message indicates an inconsistency in the network number has been found among the routers connected to the network segment associated with the specified port number.

Action: Review the configuration of all seed routers on the network segment. Modify the network number on the misconfigured router and bring up the router with its new configuration.

APPLETLK-5.11-1161: Conflicting information: local default zone = *zone_name*; *zone_name* reported on port *port_number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: All routers directly connected to a network must have consistent network and zone information. This message indicates an inconsistency in the default zone has been found among the routers connected to the network segment associated with the specified port number.

Action: Review the configuration of all seed routers on the network segment. Modify the zone names on the misconfigured router and bring up the router with its new configuration.

APPLETLK-5.11-1162: Transition-router option is ON, and there is more than one zone name for net *network_number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk has been configured for transition routing. To allow AppleTalk Phase 2 routers to operate with AppleTalk Phase 1 routers, transition routing constrains extended networks to a single zone. More than one zone has been detected on the extended network.

Action: Check the RTMP table in ATCON to locate the misconfigured network. Remove the router advertising the wrong or multiple zone names from the network and correct its configuration. Wait until the router has aged out of the routing table for all routers on the internetwork (approximately 10 to 20 minutes), then restart the router with its new configuration.

APPLETLK-5.11-1164: ZIP bring up found invalid character in zone name.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: Another router has sent a ZIP packet with an invalid character in the zone name.

Action: Review the configuration of the routers on the network. Modify the zone name on the misconfigured router and restart the router with the corrected configuration.

APPLETLK-5.11-1166: Configured net range for port *port_number* conflicts with router at address *node_address*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The BIND command failed. The configured network range conflicts with information advertised by the indicated router.

Action: Review the configuration of both routers. Modify the network range in the misconfigured router and restart that router.

APPLETLK-5.11-1167: Configured default zone for port *port_number* conflicts with router at address *node_address*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The zone specified by the my zone parameter on the BIND command line is not a valid zone for the network the AppleTalk stack is attempting to home on. The default zone for this network will be used as the home zone.

Action: No action is necessary. However, you should load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing > Bindings, and correct the zone specified under the AppleTalk option for this network. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, correct the my zone parameter in the BIND command.

APPLETLK-5.11-1168: Transition routing option is ON, but the port *port_number* net *network_range* has more than one zone.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk has been configured for transition routing. To allow AppleTalk Phase 2 routers to operate with AppleTalk Phase 1 routers, transition routing constrains extended networks to a single zone. More than one zone has been detected on the extended network.

Action: Check the router configurations in all routers connected to the network. Remove the router advertising the incorrect zone from the network and correct its configuration. Wait until the router has aged out of the routing table for all routers on the internetwork (approximately 10 to 20 minutes), then restart the router with its new configuration.

APPLETLK-5.11-1181: Memory allocation failed. SNMP support disabled.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: No AppleTalk MIB support through SNMP will be provided.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1182: Failed to register with agent. SNMP support disabled.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: Registration with SNMP failed and AppleTalk network management information will not be available through SNMP. AppleTalk will still be initialized if there are no further errors. This is most likely caused by a memory shortage or a version mismatch.

Action: If the server or router does not have enough available memory, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1186: AppleTalk did not start up correctly.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not load. This message typically follows another message indicating a specific error.

Action: Correct the problem indicated in the accompanying message and reinitialize the server or router.

APPLETLK-5.11-1187: Insufficient memory. Unable to initialize Router process.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The server or router did not have enough available memory for AppleTalk to complete its initialization.APPLETLK 5.11 did not load.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1188: Insufficient system resource. Unable to create AppleTalk process.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The server or router does not have enough available memory for AppleTalk to complete its initialization.APPLETLK 5.11 did not load.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1189: Option internal_net is no longer supported and is replaced by the new option internal_net_mode.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An obsolete keyword has been used on the command line to load APPLETLK.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure the server or router; it prevents this error. If you do not use NIASCFG, update the LOAD APPLETLK command line used to load AppleTalk.

APPLETLK-5.11-1190: Cannot resolve external symbol *symbol*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not find the specified symbol in the NetWare SFT III™operating system, and it could not load. AppleTalk should try to access this symbol only when loading in an SFT III server, and this symbol should then be available to it. The version of the operating system is probably incompatible with the version of AppleTalk that you are loading.

Action: Record the version numbers of the SFT III operating system and the APPLETLK NLM that you are trying to load, then contact technical support.

APPLETLK-5.11-1192: AppleTalk does not allow for routing enabled in SFT3MSEngine.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not load the SFT III MS Engine with routing enabled. In NetWare SFT III, AppleTalk is loaded in the MS Engine as well as the IO Engines of both the primary and secondary servers. AppleTalk must be configured as an end node in the MS Engine and as a router in the IO Engines.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure the SFT III system—it should always cause AppleTalk to be loaded with routing disabled in the MS Engine (the load line should not contain the parameter routing=yes).

APPLETLK-5.11-1202: Cannot bind to more than one board when routing is disabled.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk can be bound to only one network interface when it is configured as an end node; that is, Packet Forwarding has been disabled in NIASCFG.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure AppleTalk and bind it to the required board. The Packet Forwarding option in the AppleTalk protocol configuration determines whether AppleTalk acts as a router or as an end node. NIASCFG permits only one bind when Packet Forwarding is disabled. Packet Forwarding must be enabled to bind AppleTalk to more than one board.

APPLETLK-5.11-1203: AppleTalk already bound to board number *board_number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk was already bound to the board specified in the BIND command.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure the server or router; it does not allow redundant BIND commands. If you do not use NIASCFG, modify the AppleTalk BIND commands, usually in the SYS:\SYSTEM\AUTOEXEC.NCF file, to remove the redundancy.

APPLETLK-5.11-1204: Memory allocation failed. Unable to initialize board *board_number* interface.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate memory to initialize the indicated board.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1205: Too many zones (*number*) supplied with ZONE parameter.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: More than one zone was specified for a nonextended network, or more than 255 zones for an extended network.

Action: If you use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, load NIASCFG, remove the excess zones, and reinitialize the server or router. Otherwise, modify the AppleTalk LOAD and BIND command lines to remove the excess zones, bring down the router, and bring it up again.

APPLETLK-5.11-1207: Cannot specify more than one zone as home zone.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: More than one zone name has been specified for the my zone parameter on the BIND command line. Only one zone name is allowed for the my zone parameter.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure the server or router; it does not allow you to specify more than one home zone. If you do not use NIASCFG, modify the AppleTalk BIND command lines to remove the excess zones. Bring down the file server and bring it up again.

APPLETLK-5.11-1208: No entry found in zone file for net range *network_range*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk was instructed to look up zone lists for the specified network or network range, but there were no entries in the ATZONES.CFG file.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and add zones to the zone list under the AppleTalk Protocols option if the LOAD command failed, or under the AppleTalk Bindings option if the BIND command failed. If you do not use NIASCFG, modify the ATZONES.CFG file to include the necessary zones. Bring down the router and bring it up again.

APPLETLK-5.11-1210: Too many zones (*number_of_zones*) found in entry in zonefile.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The zonefile entry for an interface exceeds the maximum value of 255 allowed on an extended network or the maximum value of 1 allowed on a nonextended network.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, then remove the excess zones from the zone list under the AppleTalk Bindings option. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, modify theATZONES.CFG file to remove the excess zones.

APPLETLK-5.11-1211: NET or ZONE parameters are not allowed when routing is disabled.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk is configured as an end node. End nodes learn the network and zone information from routers on the directly attached network and cannot be configured with the zone or network information.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and review the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option. It identifies the location of the error. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, remove the net and zone parameters from the BIND command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-1212: Cannot provide zone list if net number of 0 is given.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk BIND command failed. A network number of zero was set on the BIND command line, indicating the router is not the seed router for this network. The zone list can be specified only for the seed router.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and review the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option. It identifies the location of the error. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, remove the zone parameter from the BIND command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-1214: Chosen zone *zone_name* invalid, changing to *zone_name*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The zone specified by the myzone parameter on the BIND command line is not a valid zone for the network the AppleTalk stack is attempting to home on. The default zone for this network will be used as the homezone.

Action: No action is necessary. However, you should load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and correct the zone specified under the AppleTalk Bindings option for this network. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, correct the myzone parameter in the BIND command.

APPLETLK-5.11-1216: Unable to bind stack to port *port_name*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk BIND command failed. This message typically follows another message indicating a specific error.

Action: Correct the problem indicated in the accompanying message and reinitialize the server or router.

APPLETLK-5.11-1217: Datalink initialization failed (*error_code*).

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An error occurred while AppleTalk was being bound to the LAN driver. This error message is displayed if AppleTalk does not support the network media. This message might be due to a failure to obtain a node ID on the network.

Action: Verify that the LAN driver has been certified and that the server or router has enough memory. Refer toAppendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. For information about a specific error code, see the Error Codes documentation.

APPLETLK-5.11-1218: Memory allocation failed. Unable to initialize port *port_number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk BIND command failed. The server or router did not have enough available memory to complete the bind processing.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1220: Datalink initialization failed (*error_code*).

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An error occurred while AppleTalk was being bound to the LAN driver. This error message is displayed if AppleTalk does not support the network media. This message might be due to a failure to obtain a node ID on the network.

Action: Verify that the LAN driver has been certified and that the server or router has enough available memory.Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335For information about a specific error code, see the Error Codes documentation.

APPLETLK-5.11-1221: Not enough buffers for port *port_number* RTMP entry!

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate the memory required to build a routing table entry for this network. The BIND command failed.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1223: Error unbinding from data link *error_code*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The UNBIND command failed. Usually this error indicates that AppleTalk was not bound to the board.

Action: Load ATCON or use the CONFIG command to review the AppleTalk bindings. Correct the name of the board used in the UNBIND command. If the error persists, restart the server. For information about a specific error code, see the Novell Error Codes documentation.

APPLETLK-5.11-1224: Net number *network_number* configured for board *board_number* is in the startup range.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk LOAD or BIND command failed. AppleTalk Phase 2 reserves the network numbers 65280-65534 as a default startup range for nodes that start up on the network when no router is available. The network number specified by the net parameter in the LOAD or BIND command is within this startup range. Valid network numbers for the net parameter range from 1 to 65279.

Action: Use NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, to configure the server or router; it does not allow network numbers within the startup range to be configured. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, correct the network number specified by the net parameter in the LOAD APPLETLK or BIND APPLETLK command line, usually found in SYS:SYSTEM\AUTOEXEC.NCF.

APPLETLK-5.11-1225: Datalink initialization failed (*error_code*).

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An error occurred while AppleTalk was being bound to the LAN driver. This error message is displayed if AppleTalk does not support the network media. This message might be due to a failure to obtain a node ID on the network.

Action: Verify that the LAN driver has been certified and that the server or router has enough available memory.Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335For information about a specific error code, see the Error Codes documentation.

APPLETLK-5.11-1226: Memory allocation failed. Unable to initialize port *board_name*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate memory to save the address information for the WAN interface.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1227: Net range (*network_range*) configured for board *board_name* is in the startup range. The AppleTalk load or bind command failed.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk Phase 2 reserves the network numbers 65280-65534 as a default startup range for nodes that start up on the network when no router is available. The network range specified by the net parameter in the LOAD or BIND command is within this startup range. Valid network ranges for the net parameter range from 1 to65279.

Action: Use NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, to configure the server or router; it does not allow network ranges within the startup range to be configured. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, correct the network number specified by the net parameter in the LOAD APPLETLK or BIND APPLETLK command line, usually found in SYS:SYSTEM\AUTOEXEC.NCF.

APPLETLK-5.11-1228: Range start is greater than range end (*network_range*).

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The network range specified by the net parameter in the BIND command has a range start greater than the range end. The range start must be less than or equal to the range end.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and modify the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option for this board. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, correct the network range specified by the net parameter on the BIND command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-1229: Transition routing option is ON, but the range is more than one(*network_range*).

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk has been configured for transition routing. To allow AppleTalk Phase 2 routers to operate with AppleTalk Phase 1 routers, transition routing imposes constraints on extended networks to have a single zone. The AppleTalk BIND command will succeed using only the first number of the network range, but an error message is displayed when the interface is bound.

Action: Check the command line at the system console to verify that the bind was successful, or load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and modify the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option for this board to use a network range of one. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, correct the network range specified by the net parameter on the BIND command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-1230: Transition routing option is ON, but there is more than one zonename.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk has been configured for transition routing. To allow AppleTalk Phase 2 routers to operate with AppleTalk Phase 1 routers, transition routing imposes constraints on extended networks to have a single zone. The AppleTalk BIND command will succeed using only the first number of the network range, but an error message is displayed when the interface is bound.

Action: Check the command line at the system console to verify that the bind was successful, or load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and modify the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option for this board to use a single zone. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, correct the zone parameter on the BIND command line to specify only one zone.

APPLETLK-5.11-1234: Memory allocation failed. Unable to initialize zonelist.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate the required memory to complete the initialization of the zone list for this network interface. The BIND command failed.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1235: Zone names are limited to a maximum of *maximum_length* characters.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The zone name supplied for the zone parameter on the AppleTalk LOAD or BIND command line exceeds the maximum zone name length allowed of 32 characters.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure the server or router; it prevents invalid zones names from being configured. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, modify the zone name specified by the zone parameter on the failing command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-1236: Zone names must have at least one character.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: A null zone name was supplied for the zone or myzone parameter on the AppleTalk LOAD or BIND command line.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure the server or router; it prevents invalid zone names from being configured. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, modify the zone name specified on the failing command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-1237: Net *network_number*conflicts with previously configured net *network_range*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The network number specified for this binding conflicts with a network number already in use or falls within the range of a network range already in use.

Action: Load ATCON, then select Interfaces, to see which network numbers are in use. Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, to review the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option, correct the conflicting network number, and reinitialize the server or router. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, correct the net parameter on the BIND command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-1238: Net range *network_range* conflicts with previously configured net *network_range*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The network range specified for this binding duplicates or overlaps a network range already in use. Load ATCON to view the network ranges in use.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, to review the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option, correct the conflicting

network number, and reinitialize the server or router. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, correct the net parameter on the BIND command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-1244: Instruction to home the stack on more than one interface ignored.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The home_here parameter was set to YES on more than one BIND command. AppleTalk might home on only one network interface.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and modify the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option to specify homing on only one bind. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, remove the home_here parameter from one of the BIND commands.

APPLETLK-5.11-1251: Inconsistent zone name. AppleTalk will use the same zone name for the SFT3 network as configured on the SFT3 primary machine.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk was configured with different zone names for the SFT III Network in the two SFT III IOEngines.AppleTalk should be configured with the same SFT III Network number and zone in both IOEngines. AppleTalk will ignore the zone name configured in the secondary IOEngine, and use only the SFT III Network zone name configured in the primary IOEngine.

Action: If the SFT III Network zone name currently configured in the primary IOEngine is correct, no action is required. Otherwise, use NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, to configure the zone name correctly and reinitialize the server or router in both IOEngines. Even if no current action is required, you should use NIASCFG to configure the two IOEngines correctly.

APPLETLK-5.11-1252: Inconsistent network number. AppleTalk will use the same network number for the SFT3 network as configured on the SFT3 primary machine.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk was configured with different network numbers for the SFT III Network in the two SFT III IOEngines.AppleTalk should be configured with the same SFT III Network number and zone name in both IOEngines. AppleTalk will ignore the network number configured in the secondary

IOEngine and use only the SFT III Network number configured in the primary IOEngine.

Action: If the SFT III Network number currently configured in the primary IOEngine is correct, no action is required.Otherwise, use NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, to configure the SFT III Network number correctly and reinitialize the server or router in both IOEngines. Even if no current action is required, you should use NIASCFG to configure the two IOEngines correctly.

APPLETLK-5.11-1253: Zone list verification failed.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The list of configured zones for this network interface conflict with the zones learned from other routers on the network.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing to correct the zone information under the AppleTalk Bindings option. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, correct the zone list on the failing BIND command.

APPLETLK-5.11-1255: Configured zone list for port *port_number* conflicts with router at address *node_address*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The configured zone list for this network interface conflicts with the zone information learned from the router at the displayed address.

Action: Determine the correct zone list for the network and update the zone information in the misconfigured router.

APPLETLK-5.11-1256: `*' is not allowed as a configured zonename.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An invalid zone name was configured.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and correct the misconfigured zone name under the AppleTalk Protocol or Bindings option. If you do not use NIASCFG, update the zone or myzone parameter in the failing command.

APPLETLK-5.11-1257: Zone verification failed.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate an ECB to send a ZIP query to verify the configured zone information.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1258: Zone verification failed.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate the necessary memory to verify the configured zone information.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1259: Configured zone for port *port_number* conflicts with router at address *node_address*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The configured zone for this network interface conflicts with the zone information learned from the router at the displayed address.

Action: Determine the correct zone for the network and update the zone information in the misconfigured router.

APPLETLK-5.11-1260: Net range is expected.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The attempt to bind AppleTalk to an extended network failed. An extended network requires a network range, but only a single network number was specified.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and review the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option for this board. NIASCFG ensures that a network range has been configured for an extended network. If you are not using NIASCFG, correct the net parameter on the BIND command line to specify a network range. A network range of 1 is valid, for example, 5-5.

APPLETLK-5.11-1261: Cannot bind to the WAN board when routing is disabled.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk WAN support is allowed only if Packet Forwarding is enabled. The AppleTalk bind to the WAN interface failed because Packet Forwarding has been disabled.

Action: If you want AppleTalk WAN support, load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and enable Packet Forwarding under the AppleTalk Protocols option before binding AppleTalk to a WAN interface.

APPLETLK-5.11-1262: Net range is not allowed for Nonextended net, network is set to the first number in the range.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk is being bound to a nonextended network, but a network range is specified. A nonextended network can accept only a single network number.

Action: No action is necessary. However, you should use NIASCFG to correct the error under the AppleTalk Bindings option.

APPLETLK-5.11-1263: Incomplete network range or invalid network number.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The value specified for the network number on a nonextended network or the network range on an extended network is invalid.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and review the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option. NIASCFG ensures that valid entries are supplied for the network number or range. If you do not use NIASCFG, correct the error in the net parameter of the BIND command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-1264: MYZONE parameter is only allowed when home on an extended net, parameter is ignored.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The BIND command parameter MYZONE is not allowed for binding AppleTalk to home on a nonextended network interface.

Action: Use NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, to modify the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings to reset MYZONE. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, remove the MYZONE parameter from the BIND command in question.

APPLETLK-5.11-1265: There are more zones *number* configured for the sft3 virtual net than max *number* allowed. Extra zones will be ignored.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: You have configured more zones for binding AppleTalk to the virtual SFT III™ Network interface than are allowed.

Action: Use NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, to modify the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option to reduce the number of zones to no more than the maximum allowed.

APPLETLK-5.11-1266: Invalid MYNET *net_number*, set MYNET to range start *range_start*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An invalid WAN node address was specified for this numbered WAN network interface. AppleTalk defaults the network number of the node address to the starting range of this WAN network.

Action: Use NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, to modify the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option to set the network number of the node address to a number within the network range specified for this binding.

APPLETLK-5.11-1267: Net range of 1 is sufficient for the internal or SFT3 virtual net, net range is set to *network_range*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk was bound to the internal or virtual SFT III Network with a net range greater than 1. This is not necessary because only the range start number was used.

Action: Use NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, to configure the network number correctly for the internal or the virtual SFT III Network. Reinitialize the server or router. For a virtual SFT III Network, reinitialize the server in both I/O engines.

APPLETLK-5.11-1400: AppleTalk supports a maximum of *maximum_interface* external interfaces. (not including the internal net).

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk bind failed. AppleTalk is already bound to the maximum number of network interfaces it can support.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and remove unneeded AppleTalk bindings under the AppleTalk Bindings option.

APPLETLK-5.11-1401: Initialization of the link layer failed or Call Setup failed(*error_code*).

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk BIND command failed. This error typically occurs because of a Link layer initialization failure, or in the case of a WAN interface, the WAN link was not established.

Action: Resolve any problems with the WAN board and the WAN link, then reinitialize the system.

APPLETLK-5.11-1402: Invalid RTMP Update Timer value. Using default value of 10seconds.

or Invalid node value.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk BIND command had an invalid value for the rtmp timer keyword or the node keyword. If the rtmp timer value is invalid, AppleTalk continues to function with the default value of 10 seconds. If the node value is invalid, the bind failed.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and modify the RTMP Update Timer or the Node value. NIASCFG prevents you from configuring invalid values for these parameters.

APPLETLK-5.11-1403: Memory allocation failed. Unable to initialize WAN Call Destination list.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate the required memory to parse the WAN call destination information on the BIND or UNBIND command.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1404: Unknown frame type.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk BIND command failed. AppleTalk does not support the frame type loaded for this board.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and review the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option. NIASCFG ensures that AppleTalk is bound to the board with the appropriate frame type loaded.

APPLETLK-5.11-1405: Node number is only allowed for numbered WAN link and is ignored.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk was bound to a LAN or an unnumbered WAN interface with the node parameter specified on the BIND command line. This error might occur if binding configuration is done through the command line instead of NIASCFG.

Action: Ensure that the interface is a numbered WAN interface when the node parameter is specified on the BIND command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-1406: Memory allocation failed. Unable to initialize port *board_name*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate memory to save the address information for the WAN interface.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1407: RTMP Update Timer can only be used when binding AppleTalk to a WAN port.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The RTMP Update Timer option is invalid when binding AppleTalk to a LAN board. The BIND command failed.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure the server or router. NIASCFG ensures that the LOAD and BIND command lines are valid for the server or router.

APPLETLK-5.11-1408: Call Setup for WAN Call Destination *call_name* failed (*error_code*).

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not initialize the call information for a WAN call destination that belongs to an interface group.

Action: Ensure that AppleTalk is bound to one of the WAN interfaces in the interface group.

APPLETLK-5.11-1409: Invalid keyword used when unbinding AppleTalk from LAN boards.Keyword can only be used when unbind AppleTalk from WAN boards.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: Keywords are not supported on UNBIND command lines that unbind AppleTalk from LAN boards. The UNBIND command failed.

Action: Remove the keyword from the command line and reissue the UNBIND command.

APPLETLK-5.11-1410: Unknown keyword *parameter*. Unbind failed.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An invalid keyword was specified on the command line. The AppleTalk command line failed.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure the server or router. NIASCFG ensures that the LOAD and BIND command lines are valid for the server or router.

APPLETLK-5.11-1411: Unable to register with CSL. Failed to allocate resource tags.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk did not load. There is insufficient memory in the system for AppleTalk to register with CSL.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1412: CSL Major version mismatch - verify version number. CSL Version:*version* was expected.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: APPLETLK and CSLSTUB or CSL do not have consistent versions.

Action: Record the version numbers of the three files and contact technical support.

APPLETLK-5.11-1413: Error binding APPLETALK to port *board_number* (err=*error_code*).

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk BIND command failed. The error code is a standard NetWare error.

Action: Make sure that the board is firmly seated in its slot, that the connectors are secure, and that the board has been verified to work with NetWare.

APPLETLK-5.11-1414: *error_description* for target name *call_name*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk did not initiate a connection to the remote WAN call destination. The WAN call destination name was not found in the WAN Call Directory database. This typically happens if the WAN call destination is not configured.

Action: Under the WAN Call Directory option of NIASCFG, add the entry for the desired WAN connection.

APPLETLK-5.11-1415: WAN mode can only be used when binding AppleTalk to a WAN port.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The WAN Mode parameter is invalid when binding AppleTalk to a LAN board. The BIND command failed.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure your system. NIASCFG ensures that the LOAD and BIND command lines are valid for your system.

APPLETLK-5.11-1416: Invalid WAN bind parameter.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An invalid WAN type was specified on the BIND command line with the wan parameter. Valid WAN types are Unnumbered Point-to-Point, Numbered Point-to-Point, and Multi-Access. The BIND command failed.

Action: Ensure that a valid WAN type is used. Use NIASCFG to configure your system. NIASCFG ensures the LOAD and BIND command lines are valid for your system.

APPLETLK-5.11-1417: Cannot find the MultiAccess logical interface for net *network_number*.

or

Cannot find the MultiAccess connection to the remote system at *address*, packet is dropped.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not transmit a packet. An internal data structure was not found.

Action: Load NIASCFG and verify that AppleTalk is bound to an interface with the specified network number. If this is a multiaccess network, each WAN call destination must be mapped to the remote node's AppleTalk address.

APPLETLK-5.11-1418: Cannot find WAN configuration for board *board_number.*

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk BIND command failed. The AppleTalk interface must be configured for a Multi-Access and Numbered Point-to-Point link type, but the correct information cannot be found in the configuration file.

Action: Load NIASCFG and configure the network, zone, and peer information for the interface.

APPLETLK-5.11-1419: Call attempt to target name *call_name* failed because *error_description.*

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk did not connect to the WAN call destination. An error was returned by the CSL.

Action: Load NIASCFG and verify that the WAN call destination is configured in the WAN Call Directory and AppleTalk has been bound to the interface for the call.

APPLETLK-5.11-1420: Cannot bind APPLETALK to port *board_number* due to low memory condition.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk BIND command failed. There is insufficient memory in the system to complete the bind processing.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1421: No static route is configured for the on demand target *call_name*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk did not connect to the specified WAN call destination because there are no static routes configured for the on-demand WAN call target. It is meaningless to connect an on-demand call that has no static routes configured. This typically happens when CALLMGR is used to initiate an on-demand call.

Action: Do not attempt to connect to this WAN call destination. If you need this connection, load NIASCFG and configure an AppleTalk static route for the WAN call destination.

APPLETLK-5.11-1422: Call attempt to target name *call_name* failed due to - *error_description*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk did not connect to the WAN call destination. An error was returned by the CSL.

Action: Load NIASCFG and verify that the WAN call destination is configured in the WAN Call Directory and AppleTalk has been bound to the interface for the call.

APPLETLK-5.11-1423: Out of ECB, cannot send negotiation response to server *server_name*.

or

Out of ECB, cannot send negotiation request to WAN Call Destination *call_name*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: NetWare AppleTalk routers perform a private negotiation sequence to control the RTMP update timer over a WAN link. AppleTalk cannot allocate the memory necessary to send the negotiation data.

Action: AppleTalk tries to send the negotiation data again. However, you should review the product recommendations for the SET MINIMUM PACKET RECEIVE BUFFERS command in the STARTUP.NCF file.

APPLETLK-5.11-1424: Attachment failed for WAN Call Destination *call_name* due to low memory condition.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate the memory for internal data structures to initiate a connection to the specified WAN call destination.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1425: Insufficient memory for allocating port structure.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk BIND command failed. AppleTalk could not allocate memory for the data structure for this port.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1426: Unbind APPLETALK from board *board_number* failed (err=*error_code*).

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not unbind from the indicated board. The error code is a standard NetWare error code. An internal error occurred when you unbound AppleTalk from a board or unloaded the AppleTalk module. (Unloading the AppleTalk module automatically issues an UNBIND command).

Action: Follow any directions for the specified error code.

APPLETLK-5.11-1427: Not connected to WAN Call Destination *call_name*. Unbind aborted.

or

Invalid WAN Call Handle *number*. Unbind aborted.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An UNBIND AppleTalk command was issued with target or call handle specified. However, AppleTalk is not connected to the indicated target.

Action: No action is necessary. Do not specify the call handle parameter on the UNBIND command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-1428: Not connected to remote server *server_name*. Unbind aborted.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: Cannot delete a connection to the remote server that AppleTalk is not currently connected to.

Action: No action is necessary. This message is informational.

APPLETLK-5.11-1429: Unable to accept incoming calls on board *board_number* due to low memory condition.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: This AppleTalk router cannot accept incoming WAN calls. There is insufficient memory for the internal data structures required to support the incoming calls.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1430: Unable to accept incoming calls on board *board_number* due to low memory condition.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: This AppleTalk router cannot accept incoming WAN calls. There is insufficient memory for the internal data structures required to support the incoming calls.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1431: Unable to accept incoming calls on board *board_number* due to low memory situation.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: This AppleTalk router cannot accept incoming WAN calls. There is insufficient memory for the internal data structures required to support the incoming calls.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1433: *WAN_type* is not supported on this port.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The indicated WAN type is not supported on this WAN interface. This typically occurs when AppleTalk has already been bound to this interface with another WAN type specified.

Action: Do not mix WAN types on a single WAN interface. Use NIASCFG to configure your system; it prevents this problem.

APPLETLK-5.11-1434: Failed to receive a negotiation response from WAN Call Destination *call_name*. Retrying negotiation sequence.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk has implemented a negotiation protocol for the two AppleTalk routers on a WAN connection to exchange information. This message is displayed when the AppleTalk router does not receive the response from the remote AppleTalk router.

Action: No action is necessary. AppleTalk will retry the request. However, you might want to use CALLMGR to verify the connection is still active.

APPLETLK-5.11-1435: CSL Minor version mismatch. AppleTalk will continue to operate with CSL.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The minor version of the CSL does not match the version expected by AppleTalk. AppleTalk will ignore the mismatch. This usually occurs when the wrong version of CSL or AppleTalk is copied into the system manually.

Action: No action is necessary. If further errors prevent WAN connections from being established, reinstall the product with the proper installation utility.

APPLETLK-5.11-1436: No zone name is configured for the numbered P2P board *board_number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The configuration file ATWAN.CFG did not contain a zone name for this interface. This error typically occurs if the configuration file was edited manually.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure AppleTalk; it ensures the zone name is included in the configuration file.

APPLETLK-5.11-1437: Cannot select MultiAccess WAN mode on a port with static routes configured.

or

Cannot select MultiAccess WAN mode on a port which is in the group with static routes configured.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An AppleTalk BIND command for a WAN interface included the WAN parameter set to Multi-Access. One or more static routes have also been configured for this interface. AppleTalk does not support static routes over multiaccess networks. The BIND command failed.

Action: Load NIASCFG and specify Unnumbered Point-to-Point or Numbered Point-to-Point for this interface. Then reinitialize the system.

APPLETLK-5.11-1438: Cannot find the call target *call_name* in the peer list of the numbered WAN port.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk is bound to a numbered WAN interface. A peer address to WAN call destination mapping should be configured for each permanent call on this type of interface. A mapping was not found for the indicated WAN call destination. The call was not made.

Action: Load NIASCFG and configure the address to WAN call destination mapping for this peer. Unbind AppleTalk from the interface, then reinitialize the system.

APPLETLK-5.11-1439: Duplicate net number *network_number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk BIND command to a numbered point-to-point or multiaccess WAN interface failed. AppleTalk has already been bound to an interface using the specified network number.

Action: Select a different network number for this interface. Use NIASCFG to configure your system; it restricts the use of duplicate networks.

APPLETLK-5.11-1440: Cannot find the remote system *system_ID* in the peer list of the numbered WAN port. Connection is accepted.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An incoming call was received on a multiaccess WAN interface, but an entry for the remote system was not found in the interfaces peer list.

Action: No action is necessary. However, AppleTalk cannot send data to the remote system because it does not know the remote system address. You should load NIASCFG, and add a WAN to address mapping under the AppleTalk Bindings option, then reinitialize the system.

APPLETLK-5.11-1441: Call Target *call_name* is not configured for on demand call.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: A static route specified a WAN call destination that was not configured with an on-demand call type.AppleTalk supports static routes only on on-demand calls.

Action: Load NIASCFG and delete the AppleTalk static route, or change the call type for the WAN call destination in the WAN Call Directory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1442: Cannot register with CSL.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk cannot use CSL services.

Action: This is most likely caused by a memory shortage or a version mismatch between AppleTalk and CSL or CSLSTUB.If there is a memory shortage, reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1443: Cannot find WAN Call Destination *call_name* in Call database.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: There is no WAN call destination entry in the WAN Call Directory of CSL. Consequently, AppleTalk cannot make the connection.

Action: Under the WAN Call Directory option of NIASCFG, add the entry for the desired WAN connection.

APPLETLK-5.11-1444: Incoming call data structure Major version mismatch - verify version number. version: *major_version.minor_version* was expected.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk did not accept the incoming call. The version number of the call data structure did not match the version expected by AppleTalk. This usually occurs when an older configuration has not been updated through the usual install process or the wrong version of CSL or AppleTalk is copied into the system manually.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select delete and reconfigure the WAN call destination in the WAN Call Directory. If the problem persists, reinstall the product with the proper installation utility.

APPLETLK-5.11-1445: Incoming call data structure minor version less than expected -verify version number. version: *major_version.minor_version* was expected.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk did not accept the incoming call. The version number of the call data structure did not match the version expected by AppleTalk. This usually occurs when an older configuration has not been updated through the usual install process or the wrong version of CSL or AppleTalk is copied into the system manually.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, then delete and reconfigure the WAN call destination in the WAN Call Directory. If the problem persists, reinstall the product with the proper installation utility.

APPLETLK-5.11-1446: CSL board info Major version mismatch - verify version number.Version: *major_version.minor_version* was expected.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk will use defaults for the board information, but connections made through this board might fail.The version number of the board information structure did not match the version expected by AppleTalk. This usually occurs when an older configuration has not been updated through the usual

install process or the wrong version of CSL or AppleTalk is copied into the system manually.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select delete and reconfigure the board configuration. If the problem persists, reinstall the product with the proper installation utility.

APPLETLK-5.11-1447: CSL board info Minor version less than expected - verify version number. Version:*major_version.minor_version* was expected.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk will use defaults for the board information, but connections made through this board might fail.The version number of the board information structure did not match the version expected by AppleTalk. This usually occurs when an older configuration has not been updated through the usual install process or the wrong version of CSL or AppleTalk is copied into the system manually.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select delete and reconfigure the board configuration. If the problem persists, reinstall the product with the proper installation utility.

APPLETLK-5.11-1448:*CSL call target database/dbase_info* Major version mismatch - verify version number. Version: *major_version.minor_version* was expected.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk did not initiate a WAN call. The major version number in the call target database record or database information does not match the version expected by AppleTalk. This usually occurs when an older configuration has not been updated through the usual install process or the wrong version of CSL or AppleTalk is copied into the system manually.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select delete and reconfigure the WAN call destination in the WAN Call Directory. If the problem persists, reinstall the product with the proper installation utility.

APPLETLK-5.11-1449: *CSL call target database/dbase_info* Minor version less than expected - verify version number. Version: *major_version.minor_version* was expected.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk did not initiate a WAN call. The major version number in the call target database record or database information does not match the version expected by AppleTalk. This usually occurs when an older configuration has

not been updated through the usual install process or the wrong version of CSL or AppleTalk is copied into the system manually.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select delete and reconfigure the WAN call destination in the WAN Call Directory. If the problem persists, reinstall the product with the proper installation utility.

APPLETLK-5.11-1450: CSL board info Major version mismatch, add board failed - verify version number. Version:*major_version.minor_version* was expected.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk does not support WAN connections on this board. The version number of the board database record does not match the version expected by AppleTalk. This usually occurs when an older configuration has not been updated through the usual install process or the wrong version of CSL or AppleTalk is copied into the system manually.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select delete and reconfigure the board configuration. If the problem persists, reinstall the product with the proper installation utility.

APPLETLK-5.11-1451: CSL board info Minor version less than expected, add board failed- verify version number. Version: *major_version.minor_version* was expected.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk does not support WAN connections on this board. The version number of the board database record does not match the version expected by AppleTalk. This usually occurs when an older configuration has not been updated through the usual install process or the wrong version of CSL or AppleTalk is copied into the system manually.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select delete and reconfigure the board configuration. If the problem persists, reinstall the product with the proper installation utility.

APPLETLK-5.11-1452: Cannot find the MultiAccess logical interface for net *network_number* to add the net to the routing table.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk keeps an internal data structure for each bound interface. When AppleTalk received notification from the CSL that the WAN link was established, it could not find the internal data structure.

Action: Load NIASCFG and verify that AppleTalk is bound to an interface with the specified network number.

APPLETLK-5.11-1453: No zone name is configured for the MultiAccess board *board_number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The configuration file ATWAN.CFG did not contain a zone name for this interface. This error typically occurs if the configuration file was edited manually.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure AppleTalk; it ensures that the zone name is included in the configuration file.

APPLETLK-5.11-1454: Cannot allocate ECB to send broadcast packet to the Multi Access peer.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate an ECB to send a packet to the remote side of a WAN connection. Typically, the originator of the packet resends the broadcast.

Action: If the problem persists, you should review the product recommendations for the SET MINIMUM PACKET RECEIVEBUFFERS command in the STARTUP.NCF file.

APPLETLK-5.11-1455: AppleTalk WAN - Attachment failed for WAN Call Destination *call_name* due to a connection to the same remote system already exists.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: You cannot make two attachments to a WAN call destination using the same remote system ID.

Action: Use a unique remote system ID for each WAN call destination.

APPLETLK-5.11-1456: Reject the incoming call due to a connection to the remote system *remote_system_ID* already exists.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk does not allow for more than one attachment to the same remote system. This message is informational.

APPLETLK-5.11-1457: Configuration error: missing zone name for net *range_start-range_end*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: One or more zone names are required for a binding to the numbered WAN network.

Action: Use NIASCFG to modify the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option to specify the zone name for this WAN network.

APPLETLK-5.11-1458: Cannot make a on-demand call with a non on-demand call target *call_name*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: This error typically occurs when an AppleTalk static route is configured with a non-on-demand WAN call destination. The call type of the WAN call destination might have changed after the static route was configured.

Action: Remove the static route. If the static route is required, load NIASCFG and set the call type for this WAN call destination to on-demand in the WAN Call Directory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1465: AppleTalk clients open while stack is unbound.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The AppleTalk stack has not been bound to any network interface, and a client (such as AFP) is being loaded.

Action: No action is necessary. However, AppleTalk must be bound to an interface before the client can use the AppleTalk network. Unload the client (such as AFP), then rebind or reload AppleTalk.

APPLETLK-5.11-1471: WAN Call Destination can only be used when binding AppleTalk to a WAN port.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The call parameter is invalid when binding AppleTalk to a LAN board. The BIND command failed.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure the server or router. NIASCFG ensures the LOAD and BIND command lines are valid for the server or router.

APPLETLK-5.11-1472: The keyword Negotiation can only be used when binding AppleTalk to a WAN port.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The Negotiation keyword is invalid when binding AppleTalk to a LAN board. The BIND command failed.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure the server or router. NIASCFG ensures that the LOAD and BIND command lines are valid for the server or router.

APPLETLK-5.11-1601: Cannot open the WAN configuration file *filename*, errno *error_code.*

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not open the configuration file ATWAN.CFG. This error usually occurs when AppleTalk is being configured with NIASCFG.

Action: Exit NIASCFG. If the file was opened using the EDIT command, close the file. Do not access the configuration file manually.

APPLETLK-5.11-1602: Unexpected token *token* in *filename*, line *number*, line ignored.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not interpret the specified line in the configuration file. This usually happens when somebody tampers with the AppleTalk configuration file.

Action: Delete the configuration file ATWAN.CFG. Reconfigure AppleTalk using NIASCFG. Do not access the configuration file manually.

APPLETLK-5.11-1603: Cannot allocate memory for the MultiAccess port.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk did not load. AppleTalk cannot allocate memory for the data structure for a port in the WAN configuration file.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1604: `*' is not allowed as a valid zonename.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An invalid zone name was detected in the WAN configuration file.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, and correct the misconfigured zone name under the AppleTalk Bindings option. If you do

not use NIASCFG, update the zone or myzone parameter in the failing command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-1605: Cannot allocate memory for the remote peer.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk cannot allocate the memory for internal data structures used to store WAN call destination to address mappings for a multiaccess interface.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1613: Syntax error detected in remote peer parameters.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not interpret the remote peer information in the configuration file ATWAN.CFG. AppleTalk did not load.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure your system. NIASCFG ensures that the LOAD and BIND command lines are valid for your system.

APPLETLK-5.11-1615: Ignoring bad input *character* in WAN configuration file.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not interpret the specified character in the configuration file ATWAN.CFG. Configuration information might be lost.

Action: Remove the invalid character from the configuration file. Use NIASCFG to configure your system. NIASCFG ensures that the LOAD and BIND command lines are valid for your system.

APPLETLK-5.11-1617: Invalid static route parameter in line *number*, route ignored.

or

Invalid media type *name* in *filename*, line *number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not interpret the specified line in the configuration file ATWAN.CFG. AppleTalk will continue, but the WAN configuration might be lost.

Action: Remove the invalid information from the configuration file. Use NIASCFG to configure your system. NIASCFG ensures that the invalid parameters are not included in the configuration file.

APPLETLK-5.11-1618: Syntax error detected in *filename*, line *number*, missing or unexpected token *token*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not interpret the line in the configuration file. AppleTalk did not load.

Action: Remove the invalid information from the configuration file. Use NIASCFG to configure your system. NIASCFG ensures that the configuration file does not contain invalid information.

APPLETLK-5.11-1619: <error description> - Error in *filename*, at or near line *number.*

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk detected an error in the configuration file. The error description is one of the following (only one zone name is allowed for a nonextended network; the first zone name is used and the rest are ignored):

- Missing call name for numbered port
- Missing node number for numbered port
- Missing port name for numbered port
- Missing zone name for numbered port
- Missing node number for remote peer
- Missing call name for remote peer
- Call name too long
- Port name too long

Action: Remove the invalid information from the configuration file. Use NIASCFG to configure your system. NIASCFG ensures that the configuration file does not contain invalid information.

APPLETLK-5.11-1620: *Missing call target name/Invalid zonename* in static route ended at or above line *number*, in *filename.*

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An invalid static route was detected in the WAN configuration file. AppleTalk will continue, but the static route will not be added.

Action: Correct the static route in the configuration file. Use NIASCFG to configure static routes. NIASCFG ensures that the configuration file does not contain invalid information.

APPLETLK-5.11-1621: Not enough memory to read zone entries in *filename*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk cannot allocate memory to read the zone entries in the configuration file. The configured zone information will not be supported.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1622: Cannot add the static route due to above error.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: A static route was not added to the AppleTalk routing table.

Action: Follow the action specified for the preceding message that indicates the nature of the problem.

APPLETLK-5.11-1623: Duplicate static route entry for net *network_range* in *filename*, line *number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The configuration file contained a static route for the specified network. The duplicate route is ignored.

Action: No action is necessary. However, you should remove the duplicate route from your configuration to avoid this message in the future.

APPLETLK-5.11-1624: Memory allocation failed, unable to add static route for net *network_range*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: Memory cannot be allocated to add the static route <1>-<2>.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory.

APPLETLK-5.11-1625: CSL Call Target database Major version mismatch - verify version number. Version: *major_version.minor_version* was expected.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An error occurred during the AppleTalk BIND command. AppleTalk did not add a WAN call destination to the remote peer list for the interface. The major version number in the call target database record or database information does not match the version expected by AppleTalk. This usually occurs when an older configuration has not been updated through the usual install process or the wrong version of CSL or AppleTalk is copied into the system manually.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, then delete and reconfigure the WAN call destination in the WAN Call Directory. If the problem persists, reinstall the product with the proper installation utility.

APPLETLK-5.11-1626: CSL Call Target database minor version less than expected - verify version number. Version: *major_version.minor_version* was expected.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: An error occurred during the AppleTalk BIND command. AppleTalk did not add a WAN call destination to the remote peer list for the interface. The major version number in the call target database record or database information does not match the version expected by AppleTalk. This usually occurs when an older configuration has not been updated through the usual install process or the wrong version of CSL or AppleTalk is copied into the system manually.

Action: Load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS > Protocols and Routing, then delete and reconfigure the WAN call destination in the WAN Call Directory. If the problem persists, reinstall the product with the proper installation utility.

APPLETLK-5.11-1627: Call name to remote peer *call_name* not found in database - Error in *filename*, at or near line *number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The WAN call target name specified in the configuration file is not present in the WAN call destination database. This error typically occurs if a WAN call destination was deleted from the WAN Call Directory after it was used in configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option.

Action: In the WAN Call Directory screen of NIASCFG, add the entry for the desired WAN connection. If the WAN call is no longer required, remove the reference to it in NIASCFG under the AppleTalk Bindings option.

APPLETLK-5.11-1628: Duplicate configuration for port name *board_name* - Error in *filename*, at or near line *number*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The configuration file contained duplicate configuration information for the specified port. AppleTalk did not load.

Action: Remove the duplicate configuration information from the file. Use NIASCFG to configure your system. NIASCFG ensures the configuration file does not contain duplicate information.

APPLETLK-5.11-1629: Cannot allocate memory to read the static route.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate memory to store the static route configuration.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1701: Invalid SFT3 configuration, partner's net *network_number* is *number* hops away, which exceeds the max hops *number* allowed.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The number of hops across the network backbone between the two SFT III machines is too large.

Action: Examine the network backbone configuration, then reconfigure the network or move one of the SFT III machines to make sure that the distance between the directly connected networks is within the maximum number of hops allowed.

APPLETLK-5.11-1703: Cannot allocate memory to store SFT3 partner's network information.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: Could not allocate the memory necessary for SFT III system processing. If the current SFT III primary server fails, AppleTalk in the secondary server might not function correctly as it attempts to become the primary server.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1705: 830 Cannot allocate memory for SFT3 MSL receive buffer.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: Cannot allocate memory necessary for AppleTalk initialization. AppleTalk will not load.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1706: Cannot allocate memory for SFT3 MSL send buffer.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: Cannot allocate memory necessary for AppleTalk initialization. AppleTalk will not load.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-1707: Cannot resolve NetWare symbol *internal_symbol*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not find the specified symbol in the NetWare SFT III operating system, and it could not load.AppleTalk should try to access this symbol only when loading in an SFT III server, and this symbol should then be available to it. The version of the operating system that you are using is probably incompatible with the version of AppleTalk that you are loading.

Action: Record the version numbers of the SFT III operating system and the APPLETLK NLM that you are trying to load, then contact technical support.

APPLETLK-5.11-1708: Insufficient memory to schedule the bind to the SFT3 virtual board.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: Cannot allocate memory necessary for AppleTalk to bind to the VIRTUAL_BOARD of the SFT III virtual network.AppleTalk will not be able to route packets to the MSEngine.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-2000: Insufficient memory to allocate structures for service filter.Filter not added.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The server or router does not have enough available memory to add a service filter to the AppleTalk filter list. The accessibility of services in the network will not correspond to the configuration.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-2001: Insufficient memory for constructing route filter. Filter not added.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The server or router does not have enough available memory to add a route advertising filter or acceptance filter to the AppleTalk filter list. The propagation of routing information through the network will not correspond to the configuration.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-2002: Insufficient memory for processing service filter. Filter not added.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The server or router does not have enough available memory to add a service filter to the AppleTalk filter list. The accessibility of services in the network will not correspond to the configuration.

Action: For information about a specific error code, see the Error Codes documentation.

APPLETLK-5.11-2004: Insufficient memory for processing route filter. Filter not added.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The server or router does not have enough available memory to add a route filter to the AppleTalk filter list. The propagation of routing information through the network will not correspond to the configuration.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-2005: AppleTalk Filtering is not supported when configured as an end-node. AppleTalk will continue to function as an end-node with no filtering.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk filtering is supported only when the server is configured as an AppleTalk router. The server has been configured as an end node, and AppleTalk filtering was enabled during configuration or ATFLT was loaded at the command line.

Action: No action is necessary. The server will continue to function as an AppleTalk end node. You should update the configuration to disable AppleTalk filtering, or configure the server to be an AppleTalk router.

APPLETLK-5.11-2006: Error adding wild route filter to the interface. Filter not added.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk could not allocate memory to activate the wild route filter configured.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-2602: Net range is not allowed for Non extended net, network is set to the first number in the range.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk is being bound to a nonextended network, but a network range is specified. A nonextended network can accept only a single network number.

Action: No action is necessary. However, you should use NIASCFG to correct the error under the AppleTalk Bindings option.

APPLETLK-5.11-2603: Duplicate network number. Bind cancelled.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The network number specified for this binding conflicts with a network number already in use or falls within the range of a network range already in use.

Action: Load ATCON, and select Interfaces to see which network numbers are in use. Load NIASCFG to review the configuration under the AppleTalk Bindings option, correct the conflicting network number, and reinitialize the server or router. If you do not use NIASCFG to configure the server or router, correct the net parameter on the BIND command line.

APPLETLK-5.11-2604: Not enough memory to schedule call back routine.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk cannot allocate memory to schedule the connection attempt to a WAN call destination.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-2605: Not enough memory to allocate call back structure.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: AppleTalk cannot allocate memory to schedule the connection attempt to a WAN call destination.

Action: Reconfigure the system to use less memory by loading fewer NLM files or reducing some configurable parameters, or add more system memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

APPLETLK-5.11-WAN: Remote node *network.nodeID* conflicts with local network number *network_range*.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: This message appears on the calling router if the WAN port for the router is configured with numbered point-to-point or multiaccess with extended network connecting to the called router with extended network outside the network range.

Action: Configure both calling and called routers to use exactly the same network range.

APPLETLK-5.11-WAN: Cannot find the call target *WAN_call* in the peer list of the WAN port.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: This message appears on the calling router if the WAN port for the router is configured with numbered point-to-point or multiaccess with extended network connecting to the called router with unnumbered point-to-point configuration.

Action: Configure both calling and called routers to use numbered point-to-point, multiaccess, or unnumbered point-to-point.

APPLETLK-5.11-WAN: Configured remote *network.nodeID* conflicts with the actual node address *network.nodeID*, use the actual node address.

Source: APPLETLK-5.11

Explanation: The calling router is configured with a different node address for the called router.

Action: Change the calling router's call to the remote *network.nodeID* of the called router in the WAN binding to match exactly the local address of the called router.

ARAS

ARAS is already loaded.

Source: ARAS

Explanation: The server tried to load ARAS, but ARAS is already loaded. ARAS can only be loaded once. This is an informational message.

Cannot register with LSL

Source: ARAS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the server. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Cannot schedule AES callback

Source: ARAS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the server. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Could not find any valid licenses

Source: ARAS

Explanation: There is no valid license available to run this service.

Action: Load a valid Novell Internet Access Server license.

Driver must be loaded with ETHERNET_SNAP or ETHERNET_II frame type.

Source: ARAS

Explanation: A command load error.

Action: Reload ARAS with either ETHERNET_SNAP or ETHERNET_II frame type, for example:

load NIASCFG, select Configure NIAS>Remote Access>setup...>Select Remote Access Services>ARAS.Select Ethernet_SNAP from the list of frame types for Service.

Unable to add match table to Service Selector.

Source: ARAS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Use NWCSTOP and NWCSTART to unload and reload the routing software services. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to allocate a semaphore.

Source: ARAS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the server. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to create process.

Source: ARAS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the server. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to get an interrupt.

Source: ARAS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the server. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to get resource tag.

Source: ARAS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the server. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to register port to monitor.

Source: ARAS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Use NWCSTOP and NWCSTART to unload and reload the routing software services. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to register with AIO Manager.

Source: ARAS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Use NWCSTOP and NWCSTART to unload and reload the routing software services. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to register with Service Selector.

Source: ARAS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Use NWCSTOP and NWCSTART to unload and reload the routing software services. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to start process.

Source: ARAS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the server. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

ARASCON

Can't get user list.

Source: ARASCON

Explanation: The server might be running out of available memory, or there might be a problem with the NetWare Directory Services™ (NDS™) software.

Action: If the server is running out of available memory, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

Can't write ARAS parameter list.

Source: ARASCON

Explanation: The disk might be full, or the server might be running out of available memory.

Action: If the disk is full, use the PURGE command to permanently remove previously deleted files. If more disk space is needed, move files to another volume, or delete or archive unneeded files.

If the server is running out of available memory, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

Couldn't get default restrict zonelist.

Source: ARASCON

Explanation: The server might be running out of available memory, or the configuration database file might be corrupted.

Action: If the server is running out of available memory, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

If the remote access database file is corrupted, bring down remote access with the NWCSTOP command and runthe NWCRPAIR command.

Couldn't get user restrict zonelist.

Source: ARASCON

Explanation: The server might be running out of available memory.

Action: If the server is running out of available memory, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

Couldn't set user restrict zonelist.

Source: ARASCON

Explanation: The disk might be full, or the server might be running out of available memory.

Action: If the disk is full, use the PURGE command to permanently remove previously deleted files. If more disk space is needed, move files to another volume, or delete or archive unneeded files.

If the server is running out of available memory, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

Couldn't write default restrict zonelist.

Source: ARASCON

Explanation: The disk might be full, or the server might be running out of available memory.

Action: If the disk is full, use the PURGE command to permanently remove previously deleted files. If more disk space is needed, move files to another volume, or delete or archive unneeded files.

If the server is running out of available memory, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

NIAS Remote Access does not have sufficient rights to access the specified container.

Source: ARASCON

Explanation: You specified an NDS context that remote access software cannot access.

Action: Either change the remote access object rights to allow access to the specified context or use another context.

The specified context is invalid.

Source: ARASCON

Explanation: You specified an invalid NDS context.

Action: Repeat the operation using a valid NDS context.

ARASNCF

ARAS allows only a single frame type to be loaded at one time. The loading of ARAS with frame type ETHERNET_II is discarded.

Source: ARASNCF

Explanation: ARASNCF attempted to load ARAS with both the Ethernet_SNAP and Ethernet_II frame types. ARAS supports only one frame type at a time, and ARAS is using Ethernet_SNAP.

Action: If you want to use Ethernet_SNAP, no action is required. If you want to use Ethernet_II, you must reconfigure the software to use only the Ethernet_II frame type.

No frame type is selected for loading ARAS. The entry for loading ARAS will not be added to the nwcstart.ncf file.

Source: ARASNCF

Explanation: The software configuration must select either the Ethernet_SNAP frame type or the Ethernet_II frame type.Neither frame type is selected.

Action: Reconfigure the software to select either the Ethernet_SNAP frame type or the Ethernet_II frame type.

The configuration information for loading services cannot be read from the file *filename*. Please make sure that no other applications are using this file. Then retry this operation.

Source: ARASNCF

Explanation: Remote access needs access to the file named in the message, but the file is not available. Other applications might be using the file. Or, the NWCSTART.NCF file has been deleted.

Action: Quit any applications that might be using the file. If the NWCSTART.NCF file has been deleted, restore the file from backup.

The configuration information for loading services cannot be written to the file *filename*. Please make sure that no other applications are using this file. Then retry this operation.

Source: ARASNCF

Explanation: Remote access needs access to the file named in the message, but the file is not available. Other applications might be using the file, or the read and write file rights might be disabled. Or, the disk is full.

Action: Quit any applications that might be using the file and verify that the file read and write rights are enabled. If the disk is full, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

The starting range of the net number for the ARAS *frame type* must be between 1 and 65279. The ending range of the net number must not be greater than 10 of the starting range.

Source: ARASNCF

Explanation: You specified an invalid AppleTalk address range. The range start number can be any number between 1 and65279. The range end number can be any number between the range start number and the range start number plus 10.For example, a range start of 10 and a range end of 20 is valid. The following network number ranges are invalid: start 20, end 31; start 200, end 100; and start 0, end 5.

Action: Enter valid numbers for the network number range.

The starting range of the net number for the *frame type* must be between 1 and 65279. The ending range must not be greater than 10of the starting range. The entry for loading/binding *frame type* will not be added to the nwcstart.ncf file.

Source: ARASNCF

Explanation: You specified an invalid AppleTalk address range. The range start number can be any number between 1 and65279. The range end number can be any number between the range start number and the range start number plus 10.For example, a start range of 10 and an end range of 20 is valid. The following network number ranges are invalid: start 20, end 31; start 200, end 100; and start 0, end 5.

Action: Enter valid numbers for the network number range.

Zone list for ARAS *frame type* must contain at least one or more zone names (maximum 32 characters long), separated by commas. The entry for loading/binding AR AS *frame type* will not be added to the nwcstart.ncffile.

Source: ARASNCF

Explanation: The zone list is empty.

Action: Verify that the zone list contains at least one entry.

Zone list for ARAS *frame type* must contain one or more zone names (maximum 32 characters long), separated by commas. Duplicate zone names are not allowed.

Source: ARASNCF

Explanation: The zone list is empty, or it contains a duplicate zone name.

Action: Verify that the zone list contains at least one entry and that it contains no duplicate names.

ATCON-5.11

ATCON-5.11-2: Loading of ATCON failed due to failure in allocating resource tag.

Source: ATCON-5.11

Explanation: ATCON could not be loaded because a resource tag could not be allocated from the NetWare operating system.This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335 Reload ATCON when more memory is available.

ATCON-5.11-19: Loading of ATCON failed due to failure in initializing with SNMP.

Source: ATCON-5.11

Explanation: ATCON could not establish communication with SNMP. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the SNMP version does not match the one expected by ATCON.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether your server is low on memory.

If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335 Reload ATCON when more memory is available.

If the server is not low on memory, SNMP and ATCON are probably not compatible versions. Record the versionnumbers of SNMP and ATCON, then contact technical support.

ATCON-5.11-20: Loading of ATCON failed due to failure in initializing with TUI.

Source: ATCON-5.11

Explanation: ATCON could not establish communication with the Textual User Interface (TUI) library. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the TUI version is not compatible with the ATCON version. TUI prints out an additional message explaining the reason for the failure.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether the server is low on memory.

If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335 Reload ATCON when more memory is available.

If the server is not low on memory, TUI and ATCON are probably not compatible versions. Record the versionnumbers of TUI and ATCON, then contact technical support.

ATMELEC

Do not set the group bit (0x01) in the first byte of the NODE override.

Source: ATMELEC

Explanation: Do not set the group (multicast) bit in the Node Override field.

Action: Reconfigure the Node Override without the group bit set.

ATMELEC and ATMTRLEC

The following messages are for both ATMELEC and ATMTRLEC.

The ATM board *board_name* is not loaded.

Source: ATMELEC and ATMTRLEC

Explanation: The ATM board specified in the LEC load line has not yet been loaded.

Action: Check the LEC configuration to make sure the correct ATM board has been specified in the load line parameter.Make sure that the ATM board was configured *before* the ATMLEC, since there is an order dependency.

The ATM board ESI has not been registered with the switch. Verify switch connection.

Source: ATMELEC and ATMTRLEC

Explanation: The ATMLEC uses the ATM board ESI as its default MAC address. The ATM board was unable to register its ESI with the ATM switch.

Action: Check the physical connection from the ATM card to the switch. Check the switch management software.

The MAC address is already in use for another ELAN. Configure the NODE override parameter for the LEC board *board_name*.

Source: ATMELEC and ATMTRLEC

Explanation: The MAC address must be unique for each ATMLEC logical board.

Action: Configure the Node Override parameter for the ATMLEC logical board.

ATMTRLEC

Do not set the group bit (0x80) in the first byte of the NODE override.

Source: ATMTRLEC

Explanation: Do not set the group (multicast) bit in the Node Override field.

Action: Reconfigure the Node Override without the group bit set.

The Maximum Packet Receive Buffer Size must be set to at least 4608 for Token Ring emulation.

Source: ATMTRLEC

Explanation: The ECB must be at least 4608 to support Token Ring emulation.

Action: Set Maximum Packet Receive Buffer Size = 4608 instartup.ncf.

ATMTSM-1.00

ATMTSM-1.00-1: ATMTSM build for Intel 486 or higher.

Source: ATMTSM-1.00

Explanation: ATMTSM has been loaded on a 386 platform. ATMTSM will load only on a 486 or higher level platform.

Action: Check level of platform. Upgrade platform to 486 or higher.

ATMTSM-1.00-2: Insufficient resources for *module_name*.

Source: ATMTSM-1.00

Explanation: Not enough resources are available (usually memory) for the specified module.

Action: Unload NLM files that are not required. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

ATMTSM-1.00-3: ATM Versions of *ATM driver_name* /*module_name* and ATMTSM mismatch.

Source: ATMTSM-1.00

Explanation: ATMTSM version does not match the version of the indicated ATM adapter driver or application NLM.

Action: Load the correct version of ATMTSM, or upgrade the ATM adapter driver or application NLM.

ATMTSM-1.00-4: Warning: Version of *driver_name* /*module_name* is older than ATMTSM, update advised.

Source: ATMTSM-1.00

Explanation: The specified driver or application is an earlier version than ATMTSM. TSM is backward-compatible with this module.

Action: Load the correct version of ATMTSM, or upgrade the ATM adapter driver or application NLM.

ATMTSM-1.00-5: ATM HSM *driver_name* registration failed.

Source: ATMTSM-1.00

Explanation: There is a problem with the system or the LAN driver.

Action: If the error persists, contact technical support or the ATM adapter driver developer.

ATMTSM-1.00-6: ATM HSM *driver_name* hardware registration failed.

Source: ATMTSM-1.00

Explanation: There is a problem with the system or the ATM adapter driver.

Action: If the error persists, contact technical support or the ATM adapter driver developer.

ATMTSM-1.00-7: ATM HSM *driver_name* firmware load Failed.

Source: ATMTSM-1.00

Explanation: Loading the firmware for the given ATM adapter driver failed.

Action: Contact the ATM adapter driver developer.

ATMTSM-1.00-8: ATM HSM *driver_name* cannot start Polling.

Source: ATMTSM-1.00

Explanation: There is a problem with the system or the ATM adapter driver.

Action: If the error persists, contact technical support or the ATM adapter driver developer.

ATMTSM-1.00-9: ATM Switch rejects default ESI.

Source: ATMTSM-1.00

Explanation: ATM switch did not accept the end station identifier (ESI). The ESI is passed by the LAN driver.

Action: Verify that the ESI format is correct. Contact the ATM switch manufacturer.

ATMWAA-1.00

ATMWAA-1.00-1: Incoming call from *remote_sys_id* rejected (*reject_reason*).

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: Incoming call was rejected due to one of the following conditions:

- Call collision
- Incompatible encapsulation type
- Bridging over VCC-based multiplexing not supported
- Failed authentication

Action: Use NIASCFG to check the configuration.

ATMWAA-1.00-2: ATMTSM call *function_name* failed (*rc=nn*).

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: One of the following internal function calls to ATMTSM failed:

ESTABLISH_VC_OUT

ESTABLISH_PVC

ACCEPT_VC_IN

ESTABLISH_VC_IN

GET_LOCAL_ADDRESS

RELEASE_VC

USER_DEREGISTER

Action: If the error persists, contact technical support.

ATMWAA-1.00-3: Error allocating resource tag for *description_of_rtag.*

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: Not enough resources available as indicated by the following description tags:

Alloc Memory

MLID

Semaphore

IORegistration

AES

ECB

Action: Unload the NLM files that are not required.

ATMWAA-1.00-4: Error allocating memory for *description_of_memory_being_allocated.*

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: Not enough memory available. The memory allocation attempt is indicated by the following descriptors:

AW Call Record

AW VC Record

Call Info Record

AW Board Record

AW ECB Record

Action: Unload the NLM files that are not required.

Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

ATMWAA-1.00-5: Program logic error in *description_of_the_error* (*parm1=nn*).

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: There are problems at the system level.

Action: If the error persists, contact technical support.

ATMWAA-1.00-6: Cannot read CSL record for *board_name.*

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: ATMWAA cannot read its configuration record.

Action: Use NIASCFG to check the ATMWAA interface configuration. If the error persists, contact technical support.

ATMWAA-1.00-7: CSL database record version mismatch; major version = *n1*, minor version = *n2.*

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: The CSL version does not match the ATMWAA version.

Action: Load the correct version.

ATMWAA-1.00-8: Interface name *board_name* is not an ATMWAA interface.

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: Specified board name is not configured as an ATMWAA interface.

Action: Use NIASCFG to check the ATMWAA interface configuration.

ATMWAA-1.00-9: Function call *function_name* failed (*rc=nn*).

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: Internal call to LSL/CSL failed as indicated by the following function names:

UpdateWANboard

CallConfirm

Disconnected

ReadyToSendData

IncomingCall

RegisterHardwareOptions

GetApplData

AddProtocolID

RegisterCCAWANBoard

Action: If the error persists, contact technical support.

ATMWAA-1.00-10: Outgoing call to *remote_sys_id* rejected (*reject_reason*).

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: Outgoing connection was rejected as indicated by one of the following reject reasons:

Bridging over VC-based multiplexing not supported

Bandwidth not available

No listener

Incompatible encapsulation type

Incompatible protocols

Action: Use NIASCFG to check the configuration.

ATMWAA-1.00-11: Cannot register with ATMTSM for adapter *board_name.*

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: Either the ATM adapter board is not loaded or the incorrect ATM adapter board has been configured for the ATMWAA interface.

Action: Use NIASCFG to check the ATMWAA interface configuration.

ATMWAA-1.00-12: ATMWAA interface name not specified.

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: ATMWAA interface name is not specified at the LOAD ATMWAA... command.

Action: Enter the command again.

ATMWAA-1.00-13: Incoming call from *remote_sys_id* rejected (MAX User Data Size mismatch, requested UDS=*n1*, supported UDS=*n2*).

Source: ATMWAA-1.00

Explanation: User data size used at each end of the connection does not match.

Action: Use NIASCFG to check the configuration.

AURP-5.10

The AppleTalk Update-based Routing Protocol (AURP) is useful in the following scenarios:

- You prefer to use only the Internet Protocol (IP) for routing information through the backbone network, but you have isolated AppleTalk networks that you would like to have connected.
- You have two AppleTalk networks that you want to connect, but the AppleTalk routers (from different vendors) at the different sites do not inter operate over AppleTalk.

AURP-5.10-2313: Failed to send Routing Information request.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP uses the Routing Information request to obtain a peer's entire routing table at the start of an AURP connection. If AURP cannot send the request, the peer's routes are not learned.

Action: If another message is displayed that indicates the nature of the error, follow the action directed for that error. Then, unload and reload AURP. This reestablishes the AURP connection.

AURP-5.10-2314: Failed to send Routing Information Response.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP sends Routing Information Responses to inform the AURP peer about all known routes available through this router. This information is not retransmitted.

Action: If another message is displayed that indicates the nature of the error, follow the action directed for that error. Then unload and reload AURP. This reestablishes the AURP connection.

AURP-5.10-2324: No memory when entering range *network range*.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP could not allocate memory to save the route for the indicated network range. The route is discarded.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

AURP-5.10-2330: Received Open Response with error *code IP address*. Connection rejected.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: The peer AURP router, identified by the IP address, rejected the Open Connection request. No routing or zone information is exchanged with the peer.

Action: Verify that the peer's AURP configuration includes this router in the Remote Peers list or that it accepts unconfigured peers.

AURP-5.10-2331: Retransmission Handler (*rtx_handler*) cannot allocate ECB.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: The router could not acquire sufficient packet receive buffers, also called Event Control Blocks (ECBs). AURP was trying to retransmit a packet when the ECB allocation error occurred. This could be a temporary condition or it could indicate that the number of ECBs available is not sufficient to support the server load.

Action: If you consistently obtain ECB allocation errors, refer to Error Codes documentation.

AURP-5.10-2333: Error opening AURP configuration file *filename*, error *code*.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP cannot open its configuration file and cannot load. The configuration file either is not present or is in use by another program.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure AURP. You must exit the AURP and AppleTalk configuration screens before loading AURP.

AURP-5.10-2334: Parsing failure in *filename*. Missing keyword: [AURP_TUNNEL].

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP encountered an error in the configuration file. This file is created by NIASCFG and should not be edited.

Action: Use NIASCFG to reconfigure AURP.

AURP-5.10-2335: Failed to allocate memory for tunnel.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP could not allocate sufficient memory to operate and cannot load.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

AURP-5.10-2337: Failed to allocate memory for an AURP peer.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP could not allocate sufficient memory to support a peer configured with NIASCFG in the AURP Remote Peer list.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

AURP-5.10-2340: Failure occurred while parsing [AURP_TUNNEL] parameter *parameter_name*.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP encountered an error in the configuration file. This file is created by NIASCFG and should not be edited.

Action: Use NIASCFG to reconfigure AURP.

AURP-5.10-2342: Failed to allocate memory for tunnel structure.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP could not obtain memory to create necessary data structures.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

AURP-5.10-2344: Failed to allocate memory for AURP peers.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP could not allocate sufficient memory to support a peer configured with NIASCFG in the AURP Remote Peer list.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

AURP-5.10-2345: Failure occurred while parsing [AURP_PEER] parameter *parameter_name*.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP encountered an error in the configuration file. This file is created by NIASCFG and should not be edited.

Action: Use NIASCFG to reconfigure AURP.

AURP-5.10-2348: Received and discarded a packet from an unsupported version *version number* of AURP implementation.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP received a packet with a version other than the one supported. AURP did not understand the version, therefore it discarded the packet.

Action: Reconfigure the peer. If the peer cannot be reconfigured to use a different version number, use NIASCFG to remove the peer from the AURP Remote Peers list.

AURP-5.10-2349: Received and discarded a DDP packet from an AURP router in which no connection has been established.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP received a normal AppleTalk packet (not an AURP routing protocol packet) through the tunnel from a router that does not have a current connection.

Action: Use NIASCFG to verify that all desired AURP peers have been added to the AURP Remote Peers list.

AURP-5.10-2350: Received and discarded an AURP packet with an unknown destination.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP received a packet with an unrecognized IP destination address.

Action: Use NIASCFG to verify that the local IP address configured for AURP matches one of the IP addresses in the peer's AURP Remote Peers list.

AURP-5.10-2351: Received and discarded a packet from an unknown AURP router at *IP address*.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: The AURP router at the indicated address does not have a connection to the router at the source IP address in the received packet.

Action: If you want AURP to establish a connection with the peer, use NIASCFG to add the peer's IP address to the AURP Remote Peers list.

AURP-5.10-2352: Unrecognized tunnel packet type *packet_type*.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP received an unknown packet type through the tunnel and the packet was discarded. This usually indicates that AURP is misconfigured.

Action: Use NIASCFG to reconfigure AURP.

AURP-5.10-2357: Failed to initialize tunnel media.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP could not initialize IP to support AURP.

Action: Verify that IP has been bound to a network interface using the IP address specified as the AURP local IP address.

AURP-5.10-2358: Insufficient memory to allocate a router interface structure for the tunnel.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP could not allocate sufficient memory to add itself to the local AppleTalk router's list of interfaces. AppleTalk cannot use the AURP tunnel.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

AURP-5.10-2359: Failed to allocate connection control block.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP could not allocate sufficient memory for the internal structure necessary to maintain a connection with an AURP peer.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

AURP-5.10-2367: No memory to initialize UDP client.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP could not allocate sufficient memory to form a data structure used to register with UDP. AURP could not load.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

AURP-5.10-2368: Failed to register as a client with UDP. Error *code* returned by UDP.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP tried unsuccessfully to register with UDP to send and receive packets on the IP internetwork. This error is probably caused by insufficient memory resources. If the server has sufficient memory, this problem might be caused by a conflict with another application using the AURP UDP port 387.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. If the server has available memory, determine which application is using the AURP UDP port 387 and unload the application.

AURP-5.10-2369: UDP failed to send AURP packet because *error description*.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: UDP could not send an AURP packet. This error can occur if TCP/IP is not bound to a network interface using the source IP address supplied by AURP, if TCP/IP does not have a route to the destination of the packet, or if the server has insufficient memory to send the packet.

Action: Use NIASCFG to verify that the local IP address configured for AURP matches an IP address specified for a TCP/IP bind. If not, select a new local

address. Verify that the IP addresses in the AURP Remote Peers list arecorrect. TCP/IP must be directly attached to the networks specified in these IP addresses or have routes to the networks. Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

AURP-5.10-2370: No memory for zone process!

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP could not allocate sufficient memory to create the process it uses to maintain zone information. AURP cannot load.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

AURP-5.10-2372: AURP cannot operate correctly when AppleTalk is configured as an end node and not a router. AURP failed to initialize.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP depends on AppleTalk and can function only if AppleTalk has been configured as a router.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure the APPLETLK file to enable packet forwarding.

AURP-5.10-2376: The hop count *count* in alternate route *network range* is too large. Discard alternate route.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: The number of hops separating this router and the destination is larger than the maximum of 15. The route must be discarded.

Action: If the network has connectivity problems, reconfigure the network to decrease the number of routers between the AURP peers.

AURP-5.10-2378: UDP returned error *code* when AURP attempted to send packet.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: UDP could not send the AURP packet. The error code was returned by UDP. This is usually a temporary condition.

Action: If the problem persists, contact technical support.

AURP-5.10-2381: AURP initialization failed.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP did not load. This message follows an AURP message describing the error AURP encountered.

Action: Follow the action for the specified AURP error.

AURP-5.10-2383: Unable to allocate ECB for retransmitting OpenRequests.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: The router could not acquire sufficient packet receive buffers, also called event control blocks (ECBs). AURP was trying to send an Open Request when the ECB allocation error occurred. AURP pauses and then tries to send the Open Request again. This might be a temporary condition, or it might indicate that the number of ECBs available is not sufficient to support the server load.

Action: Refer to the System Messages and Error Codes documentation for information about correcting this condition.

AURP-5.10-2385: No memory when entering an alternate route for range *network range*.

Source: AURP-5.10

Explanation: AURP failed to allocate sufficient memory to store an alternate route for the destination network specified.This route is lost.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

2 B

This chapter includes messages for

BOOTPFWD-3.00

These messages can appear either on a screen or a log file, depending on how you have specified logging with the LOAD command.

BOOTPFWD 0: Forwarding request from *IP address* to server at *IP address*.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: This message indicates that the BOOTP forwarder succeeded in forwarding the request. This message is informational.

BOOTPFWD 1: Failed: BOOTP request dropped. The hop count *number* exceeded the maximum allowed *number*.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP request could not be forwarded any further on this internetwork. The maximum hop count was exceeded.

Action: Install a BOOTP server on this network or on a network closer to the BOOTP client making the request.

BOOTPFWD 2: Failed: Attempt to forward BOOTP packet failed. Error code: *code*.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP forwarder could not forward the packet. The send to call to BSD sockets failed. The error code indicated the error return from the send to call. An error condition of -10 indicates that there is no route to the BOOTP server.

Action: This is usually a temporary condition. If the error persists, contact technical support.

BOOTPFWD 5: Warning: ARP cache update failed.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP forwarder attempted to store the address in its ARP cache. It could not do so. This usually means that the server is low on memory. BOOTP continues to operate.

Action: If possible, release memory to the forwarder so it can maintain the ARP cache. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

BOOTPFWD 6: Received packet contained an unrecognized BOOTP operation code: *code*.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP forwarder received an unknown packet. Some other BOOTP is sending bad packets.

Action: Determine where the bad packet originated and correct that BOOTP forwarder.

BOOTPFWD 7: Insufficient memory to add server.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP forwarder could not allocate memory to add the server to its list of BOOTP servers.

Action: Release some memory to allow the forwarder to operate with a full list of servers. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

BOOTPFWD 8: Unable to resolve server name: *server_name*.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The destination server name in the BOOTP packet could not be resolved to an IP address. The forwarder must know the address of the BOOTP server to forward requests.

Action: Check the server name; use NIASCFG to enter a new IP address, if necessary. You can enter a server name, rather than an IP address, if you use the LOAD BOOTPFWD command at your console. When a given server name cannot be resolved to an IP address by the BOOTPFWD module, it generates the message above.

To help resolve a server name, the server name to IP address mapping must have an entry in thesys:etc\hosts file. You can enter the IP address of the server instead of the name at BOOTPFWD load time toavoid the problem.

BOOTPFWD 9: Load command ignored. The Server parameter must be specified.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP forwarder must know the name of a BOOTP server that can handle BOOTP requests. The forwarder does not load without a valid server.

Action: Use NIASCFG to create a list of BOOTP servers available to the BOOTPFWD file.

BOOTPFWD 10: Unable to open file: *filename*. Error description: *error_code*.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP forwarder could not open the indicated log file. The error is the return code from the Open call.

Action: Determine the reason for the failure and correct it if you want BOOTPFWD to log its messages.

BOOTPFWD 11: Activity will be logged to screen.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: This is an informational message indicating that the BOOTP forwarder logs its activity to the screen.

Action: No action is necessary. If you do not want this level of logging, use NIASCFG to turn off logging, or unload BOOTPFWD and reload it without the -log parameter.

BOOTPFWD 12: Could not create screen. Error description: *error_code*.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP forwarder could not open a screen to log its messages. This usually means that the server is running out of memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

BOOTPFWD 14: Unable to register BOOTP port. Error code: *error_code*.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP forwarder could not open the port required to run. The error code is the return code for an internal routine.

Action: Contact technical support with the message and the error code.

BOOTPFWD 15: Unrecognized BOOTP parameter: *name*.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP forwarder did not recognize the indicated parameter on the load line. The forwarder accepts only the following parameters: Log, File, and Server.

Action: Use NIASCFG to build the BOOTPFWD load line. Select Protocols >TCP/IP > Expert > BOOTP from within NIASCFG.

BOOTPFWD 16: BOOTPFWD accepts the following parameters: Log, File, and Server.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP forwarder detected some invalid parameters on the command line and is indicating its set of valid parameters.

Action: Use NIASCFG to set the BOOTPFWD parameters. Choose protocols >TCP/IP > Expert > BOOTP from within NIASCFG.

BOOTPFWD 20: Load command ignored. The maximum number of servers *number* has already been added.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP forwarder can be loaded multiple times to specify additional BOOTP servers. The current BOOTP forwarder has reached its maximum.

Action: Use NIASCFG to build the table of servers. Choose protocols >TCP/IP > Expert > BOOTP from within NIASCFG.

BOOTPFWD 21: Unable to allocate ECB.

Source: BOOTPFWD-3.00

Explanation: The BOOTP forwarder could not allocate an ECB to forward the request. This indicates that the server is low on ECBs or out of memory.

Action: Refer to the information about resolving event control block allocation errors in the System Messages and Error Codes documentation.

BRGCON-3.00

BRGCON 11: Resource Allocation Failure.

Source: BRGCON-3.00

Explanation: BRGCON could not be loaded because resources could not be allocated from the NetWare operating system. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available server memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload BRGCON when more memory is available.

BRGCON 14: TUI initialization failed.

Source: BRGCON-3.00

Explanation: BRGCON could not establish communication with the TUI library. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the TUI version is not compatible with the BRGCON version. TUI prints out an additional message explaining the reason for the failure.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether the server is low on memory.

If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335 Reload BRGCON when more memory is available.

If the server is not low on memory, TUI and BRGCON are probably not compatible versions. Record the versionnumbers of TUI and BRGCON and contact technical support.

BRGCON 224: SMILE initialization failed.

Source: BRGCON-3.00

Explanation: BRGCON could not establish communication with SNMP. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the SNMP version does not match the one expected by BRGCON.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether your server is low on memory.

If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335 Reload BRGCON when more memory is available.

If the server is not low on memory, SNMP and BRGCON are probably not compatible versions. Record the versionnumbers of SNMP and BRGCON, then contact technical support.

BRGLANM-1.01

BRGLANM 0: Cannot change management services.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: The management services cannot be changed after the BRGLANM is loaded. The management servers such as Error Monitor, Ring Parameter Server, and Configuration Report Server can be enabled or disabled at the time of loading BRGLANM. After BRGLANM is loaded, management services cannot be changed.

Action: Load NIASCFG and enable the management server.

BRGLANM 1: Unable to open *device_name* STREAMS device.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: BRGLANM STREAMS device could not be opened. The StreamOpenRTag STREAMS function call returned an error.

Action: Load STREAMS before loading BRGLANM. Persistence of this message indicates a software problem.

BRGLANM 4: Unable to link BRGLANM STREAMS device with LLC8022 STREAMS device.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: The Stream Ioctl STREAMS function call returned an error.

Action: Load LLC8022 before loading BRGLANM. Persistence of this message indicates a software problem.

BRGLANM 5: Unsuccessful registration with BRIDGE module.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: BRGLANM could not register with BRIDGE.

Action: Load BRIDGE before loading BRGLANM. Persistence of this message indicates a software problem.

BRGLANM 6: Versions mismatch for the BRIDGE and BRGLANM modules.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: The BRGLANM or BRIDGE software does not support Novell LAN Network Manager Agent software, and they cannot communicate with each other.

Action: Bring both up to the same release level. Persistence of this message indicates a software problem.

BRGLANM 7: LAN Manager Agent activated.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: The Novell LAN Network Manager Agent software initialization tests completed successfully, and the system is ready to start Novell LAN Network Manager Agent. This message is informational.

BRGLANM 8: Bridge test failed. Parallel bridges exist with the same number.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: Bridge test failed because there exists a parallel bridge with the same bridge number.

Action: Load NIASCFG and use a different bridge number. Persistence of this message indicates a software problem.

BRGLANM 9: Bridge test failed. Both token ring adapters connected to the same ring.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: Bridge test failed because both the interfaces are on the same ring or segment.

Action: Verify that token ring LAN adapters are not connected to the same LAN segment. If they are not connected to the same segment and the bridge test still reports it as an error, this message indicates a software problem.

BRGLANM 10: Bridge test started.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: This message is displayed when the bridge test is running during the initialization or when the binding of two interfaces occurs. This message is informational.

BRGLANM 11: Bridge test completed successfully.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: The Bridge LAN Network Manager program was installed successfully. This message is informational.

BRGLANM 12: Bridge test failed, Configured ring numbers conflict.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: Bridge test failed because a bridge exists that refers to a ring with another ring number.

Action: Load NIASCFG and change the ring number of the token ring interface. Persistence of this message indicates a software problem.

BRGLANM 13: LAN Manager Agent started.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: Bridge LAN Network Manager Agent test completed with no failures. This message is informational.

BRGLANM 14: Bridge test failed. Bridge cannot relay its own traffic.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: Bridge test failed and bridging relay function did not work due to hardware malfunction.

Action: Make sure that the token ring adapter (and the token driver) supports source route bridging. Persistence of this message indicates a software interface problem.

BRGLANM 15: Cannot obtain resources.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: The AllocateResourceTag or AllocNonMovableCacheMemory function returned an error indicating that resource request failed.

Action: Install more memory or load fewer NLM files. If enough memory is available, this message indicates a software problem.

BRGLANM 17: BRGLANM detected an internal error = *error_code*.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: BRGLANM software detected an internal error with an error number indicating the function name that detected the error. This error cannot be corrected and is unrecoverable.

Action: Contact technical support.

BRGLANM 18: Bridge hop count too high. BRGLANM will use *number*.

Source: BRGLANM-1.01

Explanation: Bridge NLM supports a hop count IEEE limit of 13. The LAN Network Manager supports up to seven hops. Even though Bridge software is using a value of more than seven, it reports to the LAN Network Manager as seven hops.This message is informational.

BRIDGE-3.02

BRIDGE 6: Call to procedure *name* for BRIDGE failed. Returning error *error_code*.

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: Either NetWare or BRIDGE has software problems.

Action: Contact technical support.

BRIDGE 7: BINDing too many boards to the same interface.

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: Either you tried to bind more than four logical boards to the same interface or you are using uncertified Multiple Link Interface Driver™ (MLID™) software.

Action: Do not bind more than four logical boards to the same interface, or use a Novell-certified MLID.

BRIDGE 8: Insufficient memory for *name.*

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: Not enough memory is available for NetWare to operate properly.

Action: Install more memory or load fewer NLM files. If enough memory *is* available, this message indicates a software problem.

BRIDGE 9: Unsupported Media Identifier.

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: The bridge is being bound to a LAN or WAN driver that is not supported by the bridge (for example, trying to bind the bridge to an ARCNET driver).

Action: Bind the bridge to a supported media driver.

BRIDGE 10: Driver *name* does not support Bridge Enhancements or Promiscuous Mode.

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: The bridge is being bound to a LAN driver that supports neither the Bridging enhancements nor Promiscuous Mode.

Action: Use a driver that supports either the Bridging enhancements, Promiscuous Mode, or both.

BRIDGE 11: Warning: Bridge will use Promiscuous Mode for driver *name.*

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: This message is informational.

BRIDGE 12: BIND for WAN interface must have unique TARGET_NAME.

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: Certain parameters given through NIASCFG cannot be checked by the parser. These parameters are checked by BRIDGE at runtime.

Action: Load NIASCFG and correct the parameter. The reoccurrence of this message indicates a software problem.

BRIDGE 14: Driver *name* does not support raw send mode.

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: The bridge requires drivers to support raw send mode. The identified driver does not support this mode.

Action: Install a driver that supports raw send mode.

BRIDGE 15: Binding too many interface ports to BRIDGE.

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: You are trying to bind too many interface ports to the bridge. The bridge supports up to 32 (combined LAN and WAN) ports.

Action: Configure another Novell® source route bridge to support the extra ports.

BRIDGE 16: Warning: Virtual Ring Number is needed for operation of *name.*

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: The bridge was not given a virtual ring number and either VBRIDGE is loaded or three or more interfaces are bound, of which one or more are LAN drivers that do not support multiport source route bridging.

Action: Assign a virtual ring number to the bridge.

BRIDGE 18: Cannot obtain Resource Tags for Bridge.

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: Not enough memory is available for NetWare to operate properly.

Action: Install more memory or load fewer NLM files. If enough memory *is* available, this message indicates a software problem.

BRIDGE 21: TARGET_NAME *name* is not known.

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: Certain parameters given through NIASCFG cannot be checked by the parser. These parameters are checked by BRIDGE at run time.

Action: Load NIASCFG and correct the parameter. Persistence of this message indicates a software problem.

BRIDGE 22: Warning: Versions mismatch for BRIDGE and *name.*

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: The bridge and the named NLM or LAN file are built with mismatching version numbers.

Action: Upgrade either the bridge or the named NLM or LAN file to the same release. Examples of other NLM files are the SRBRIDGE.LAN, BRGXLT.NLM, and user-created Bridge Filter APIs.

BRIDGE 23: Too many Bridge Filter APIs registered. Cannot register *name*.

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: You tried to load too many Bridge Filter APIs.

Action: Load fewer Bridge Filter APIs.

BRIDGE 24: Cannot bind driver *name* to group SRB.

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: The identified driver is not a token ring driver.

Action: Install a token ring driver.

BRIDGE 25: BRIDGE cannot find Protocol ID for Protocol *name*.

Source: BRIDGE-3.02

Explanation: The identified protocol has software problems.

Action: Contact technical support.

3 C

This chapter includes messages for

CAPIMAN-2.00

CAPIMAN: app error => DISCONNECT_RESP illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: The application sent a CONNECT_REQ message that is invalid in its current state.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: app error => illegal message command.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: The CAPI driver sent a CAPI message that does not conform to CAPI 2.0 specifications.

Action: Make sure that the CAPI application can support CAPI 2.0 messages.

CAPIMAN: app warning => DISCONNECT_REQ with active Level 3references.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: Disconnect request arrived from the application before Level 3 completed disconnection.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: drv error => CONNECT_ACTIVE_IND illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: The CAPI driver sent a CONNECT_ACTIVE_IND message that is invalid in its current state.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: drv error => CONNECT_B3_ACTIVE_IND illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: The CAPI driver sent CONNECT_B3_ACTIVE_IND message that is invalid in its current state.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: drv error => CONNECT_B3_CONF illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: The CAPI driver sent a CONNECT_B_CONF message that is invalid in its current state.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: drv error => CONNECT_CONF illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: CAPI driver sent a CONNECT_CONF message that is invalid in its current state.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: drv error => DISCONNECT_B3_CONF illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: The CAPI driver sent a DISCONNECT_B3_CONF message that is invalid in current state.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: drv error => DISCONNECT_CONF illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: The CAPI driver sent a DISCONNECT_CONF message that is invalid in its current state.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: drv error => DISCONNECT_IND illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: The CAPI driver sent a DISCONNECT_IND message that is invalid in its current state.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: dvr error => illegal message command.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: The CAPI driver sent a CAPI message that does not conform to CAPI 2.0 specifications.

Action: Make sure that the CAPI driver can support CAPI 2.0 messages.

CAPIMAN: dvr error => *message* illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: The CAPI Manager did not expect this message at this time. The CAPI driver hardware or software probably contains a code error.

Action: If the CAPI driver does not recover (no connection being established), unload the CAPI driver and CAPI support components, such as WHSMCAPI and CAPIMGR, and reload them in the following order: CAPIMGR and CAPI driver.Then, issue the REINITIALIZE SYSTEM command.

CAPIMAN: drv error => SELECT_B_PROTOCOL_CONF illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: The CAPI driver sent a SELECT_B_PROTOCOL_CONF message that is invalid in its current state.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: drv warning => DISCONNECT_IND with active Level 3references.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: Disconnect indication arrived from the driver before Level 3 completed disconnection.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: mgr error => CONNECT_B3_IND illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: CAPIMAN sent a CONNECT_B3_IND message that is invalid in its current state.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: mgr error => CONNECT_IND illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: CAPIMAN sent a CONNECT_IND message that is invalid in its current state.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: mgr error => CONNECT_REQ illegal in current state.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: CAPI manager sent a CONNECT_REQ message that is invalid in its current state.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: mgr error => not able to free NCCI reference.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: This is a CAPIMAN internal error.

Action: Contact technical support.

CAPIMAN: mgr error => not able to free PLCI reference.

Source: CAPIMAN-2.00

Explanation: This is a CAPIMAN internal error.

Action: Contact technical support.

CONLOG-1.03

CONLOG-1.03-1: *name* is not recognized as either affirmative or negative. Please use `Yes' or `No' as the argument to the *name* parameter.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: The indicated parameter requires a Yes or No argument.

Action: Reload CONLOG with a valid parameter value.

CONLOG-1.03-3: Ignoring the unrecognized parameter *name*.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: The indicated parameter is not a valid CONLOG parameter. CONLOG accepts the following parameters: ARCHIVE, HELP, FILE, SAVE, ENTIRE, NEXT, and MAXIMUM.

Action: Reload CONLOG with a valid command line.

CONLOG-1.03-4: *name* is a duplicate parameter. Overriding previous *name* parameter.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: The indicated parameter appears twice on the load line. CONLOG uses the second setting.

Action: If the second parameter value is correct, no action is required.

CONLOG-1.03-5: Cannot register for screen events.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: CONLOG could not obtain messages from the screen. This usually indicates that the server is low on memory or heavily loaded.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine what memory might be increased. Increase the memory (for example, by unloading some NLM files) and reload CONLOG. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

CONLOG-1.03-6: Cannot get memory for screen logging.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: CONLOG cannot obtain enough memory to obtain the messages from the screen.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine what memory might be increased. Increase the memory (for example, by unloading some NLM files) and reload CONLOG. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

CONLOG-1.03-7: Cannot open *filename*: *error text*.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: CONLOG could not open the indicated log file. The error text provides an explanation of why the Open call failed. The log file is used to record the console messages; CONLOG exits if the log file cannot be opened.

Action: Determine and correct the reason for failure and reload CONLOG.

CONLOG-1.03-8: Write to system console log failed: *error text*.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: CONLOG could not write the console messages to the log file; therefore, CONLOG exited. The error text provides an explanation of why the write failed.

Action: Check the error message, correct the problem, then reload CONLOG.

Action: If the message text states "bad file number" volume SYS is probably not mounted so the CONLOG utility is not able to write to the console.log file. Make sure volume SYS is mounted.

CONLOG-1.03-12: Cannot get semaphore for screen logging.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: CONLOG could not obtain a semaphore required to capture messages from the console. This usually means the server is very low on resources.

Action: Determine whether some NLM files can be unloaded, then reload CONLOG.

CONLOG-1.03-13: Cannot save *filename* to *backup filename*. Overwriting.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: CONLOG could not create a backup copy of its log file. It is overwriting the existing logfile.

Action: No action is necessary. This message is informational. If you want the backup copy, make sure there is diskspace available on the volume and that CONLOG has write access.

CONLOG-1.03-21: Could not parse number for *name* parameter. Character number *token* unrecognized in *name*.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: CONLOG expects a number as a value for the indicated parameter. The given value was not a number.

Action: Reload CONLOG with the corrected value.

CONLOG-1.03-23: *Filename* exceeded *number* kilobyte limit. Restarting log.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: The log file exceeded the maximum size. CONLOG is restarting the log file as if you had reloaded CONLOG. This message is informational.

CONLOG-1.03-24: Could not get messages. Using English.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: CONLOG could not find the correct message file (CONLOG.MSG) for the current language. It uses English messages as the default.

Action: Place the correct version of the CONLOG.MSG file in the appropriate directory for the current language before continuing.

CONLOG-1.03-25: System console logging stopped because the disk volume containing the log file has been dismounted.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: CONLOG cannot continue logging because the volume has been dismounted. This is normal during the NetWare console command DOWN.

Action: Reload CONLOG once the volume has been mounted again. Or load CONLOG using the FILE parameter to place the log file on a different volume.

CONLOG-1.03-26: Could not parse time for NEXT parameter. *token* is not recognized as a time value.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: The token indicated should represent a time of day in hh:mm format, but CONLOG could not interpret it as such.

Action: Reload CONLOG with the corrected value.

CONLOG-1.03-27: Could not parse time for NEXT parameter. Character number *Index* unrecognized in *token*.

Source: CONLOG-1.03

Explanation: CONLOG did not understand the indicated character as part of a time of day string.

Action: Reload CONLOG with the corrected value.

CSL-2.01

CSL 0: Unable to register for volume SYS: mount event.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: At initialization time, the CSL requests certain services from the NetWare OS. The notification that a server is down is one of the requested services. If the CSL cannot obtain this service, it fails its initialization and does not load.

Action: Attempt to reload the CSL. Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Bring down the server and restart it. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

CSL 1: Unable to register for volume SYS: dismount event.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: The SYS volume was dismounted; therefore, the CSL cannot access its databases.

Action: The SYS volume must be mounted for full CSL operation.

CSL 2: Unable to register for down server event.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: At initialization time, the CSL requests certain services from the NetWare OS. The notification that a server is down is one of the requested services. If the CSL cannot obtain this service, it fails its initialization and does not load.

Action: Attempt to reload the CSL. Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Bring down the server and restart it. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

CSL 3: Unable to allocate resource tags for memory allocation.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: At initialization time, the CSL requests certain services from the NetWare OS. The notification that a server is down is one of the requested services. If the CSL cannot obtain this service, it fails its initialization and does not load.

Action: Attempt to reload the CSL. Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Bring down the server and restart. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

CSL 8: Retrying call for *server_name* to destination *call_name* - Configuration or equipment change required for this call to succeed.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: A call can fail for a number of reasons, some of which are considered unrecoverable reasons.

Action: In such a case, perform some intervention, such as reconfiguration or checking cables. A call can be configured to be retried in all cases, resulting in the reason for this message. The call is retried even though an unrecoverable error has occurred.

CSL 10: Application not registered with the CSL.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: An application that was not registered with the CSL attempted to use features of the CSL that require registration.

Action: Unload the application and reload it. It might have failed its CSL registration the first time.

CSL 11: Memory allocation failure occurred. Unable to allocate event info structure.System needs more memory.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: There is a problem with memory resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335.

CSL 12: Call disconnection for protocol *protocol* to destination *call_name*.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: A disconnect for a call was processed. This message is informational.

CSL 13: Call attempt by protocol *protocol* to destination *call_name* failed. No automatic call retry was requested.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: When a call is configured for no retry and it fails, then this message is printed. This message is informational.

CSL 14: CSL API violation occurred. A process time only function was called at interrupt time.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: This message is a severe message and generally means that something is wrong with the system. Certain CSL functions can be called only at process time and *not* at interrupt time. This message indicates a violation has occurred and unexpected results can occur.

Action: Restart the system.

CSL 15: Call for protocol *protocol* to destination *call_name* queued until port becomes active.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: If the media reports a port is down and a call is made to that port, then the CSL queues the call until the port becomes active or the port deregisters with the CSL. This message is informational.

CSL 16: WARNING: Unable to get CALL_INFO structure. System memory insufficient or call activity too high.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: There is a problem with memory resources or excessive traffic.

Action: If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

CSL 17: A configuration error occurred. Calls with board = WILD_BOARD must set port =WILD_PORT.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: A call was improperly configured.

Action: Use NIASCFG to reconfigure this call, then try to make the call again.

CSL 18: Call by protocol *protocol* to destination *call_name* failed media variation test. Reconfiguration of call target needed.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: When a protocol makes a call to a particular destination, the call information structure identifies the media type and media variation to use for the call. If the media variation is not correct, this error message is printed.

Action: Use NIASCFG to reconfigure the WAN call destination information, then try to make the call again.

CSL 19: Retrying call for *server_name* made to destination *call_name*.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: When a call attempt fails, the CSL might retry the call depending on whether the call was configured for automatic retry. This message is informational.

CSL 21: Call disconnection for protocol *protocol* on interface *board_name*.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: A disconnect for an incoming call was processed. This message is informational.

CSL 35: An incoming call for protocol *protocol* on interface *board_name* was rejected.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: An incoming call was rejected probably because the protocol was not bound to the interface.

Action: Use NIASCFG to check the protocol bindings and issue a REINITIALIZE SYSTEM command, if necessary.

CSL 45: An incoming call for a protocol *protocol* on interface *board_name* was rejected. Check protocol binding to interface.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: An incoming call was rejected probably because the protocol was not bound to the interface.

Action: Use NIASCFG to check the protocol bindings and issue a REINITIALIZE SYSTEM command, if necessary.

CSL 48: An incoming call on board *board_number* for an unrecognized protocol *protocol* was rejected.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: An incoming call was rejected probably because the protocol was not the AppleTalk, IP, or IPX™ protocol.

Action: Check which protocol is making the call and verify that it loaded properly.

CSL 49: An incoming call for an unrecognized protocol *protocol* was rejected on interface *board_name*.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: An incoming call was rejected. The protocol was unrecognized as AppleTalk, IP, or IPX.

Action: Check which protocol is making the call and verify that it loaded properly.

CSL 50: An incoming call for protocol *protocol* was rejected on board *board_number* . Check protocol binding to board.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: An incoming call was rejected, probably because the protocol was not bound to the interface.

Action: Use NIASCFG to check the protocol bindings and issue a REINITIALIZE SYSTEM command, if necessary.

CSL 53: Call Support Layer not operational - remote access license absent.

Source: CSL-2.01

Explanation: The remote access license is not detected, so WAN connections cannot be established.

Action: Install a remote access license, then issue the reinitialize system command.

4 D

This chapter includes messages for

DEBUGLOG

0000: Unable to spawn thread.

Source: DEBUGLOG

Explanation: DEBUGLOG is unable to spawn the thread.

Action: Contact Novell technical support.

0001: Unable to register with DEBUGLOG.NLM: *error_code*.

Source: DEBUGLOG

Explanation: Refer to the error code for the reason for the error.

Action: Contact Novell technical support.

0002: Unable to allocate memory.

Source: DEBUGLOG

Explanation: DEBUGLOG cannot allocate the requested memory.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. If the error reoccurs, contact Novell technical support.

DHCPD 1.00a

Activity will be logged to screen.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: The messages generated by DHCPD will be output to screen only instead of to the log file. This is an informational message.

Adding *workstation_IP_address* /*workstation_NIC_physical_address* to ARP cache.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: An entry is being added to the TCP/IP ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) cache. This is an informational message.

Address Lookup failed, IP Address is not available now.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: A request for a new IP Address was received. However, the server cannot honor the request because no IP addresses are available in the pool.

Action: Change the pool settings if required.

ARP cache update failed for *IP_address*/*physical_address*.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: The updating of the TCP/IP ARP cache with the IP address/physical address was unsuccessful.

Action: Nothing can be done to correct the problem at this stage.

BOOTP/DHCP Forwarding active, Sending to server: *IP_address*.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: The DHCP/BOOTP packet forwarding function is active. The packets will be forwarded to the servers specified in the Server= command line parameter. This message is informational.

BOOTP/DHCP reply send failed. Error code: *error_code* (from UDP Send).

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: UDP could not send (transmit) a packet. The error code returned by UDP indicates the cause of the failure.

Action: Report the error code to technical support.

BOOTP/DHCP request dropped. Hop count (*hop_count*), exceeded (*maximum_allowed_hop_count*).

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: A DHCP or BOOTP packet is being dropped (not serviced) because the Hop count has gone beyond the allowed limit. The packet has been in the network for too long. This is an informational message.

Broadcasting BOOTP/DHCP reply to *IP_address*.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: The reply is being sent as an IP broadcast.

Could not create screen. Error description: *system_returned_error_string*.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: The creation of a screen for the DHCP server failed.

Action: Refer to the error string returned by the system.

Client did not select this DHCPserver.(DHCPREQUEST)

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: The server received a DHCPREQUEST message intended for a different server. This is not abnormal. This is an informational message.

DHCPDECLINE packet received from client.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: A client sent the server a DHCPDECLINE message, indicating that something is wrong with the IP address that the server sent it.

Action: Check to make sure that there are no conflicting IP address assignments to the clients.

Forwarding reply from *server_IP_address* to *client_IP_address* (*client_physical_address*).

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: A DHCP/BOOTP BOOTREPLY packet is being forwarded from a server to a client. This message is informational.

Forwarding request from *IP_address* to server at *IP_address*.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: A DHPC or BOOTP BOOTREQUEST packet is being forwarded from one of the clients to a DHCP or BOOTP server. This message is informational.

Insufficient memory to add server.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: An attempt to get memory, to add the forwarding server name, from the system failed.

Action: Try unloading some NLM programs so that memory becomes available, and then try the operation again.

Load command ignored. Maximum number of servers (*number*) already added.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: More forwarding servers have been added than can be supported by the server.

Action: To change the list of servers, unload DHCPD.NLM. Then add the required forwarding servers.

Load command ignored. The `Server' parameter must be specified.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: The Server= parameter was specified without the Server IP address or name on the command line.

Action: Specify the command line parameters properly.

Memory Allocation Failed, will keep trying!

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: This is a serious error message indicating that a memory allocation request failed. This message continues to appear until an attempt is successful.

Action: Try unloading some NLM programs so that memory becomes available.

Received packet contained an unrecognized DHCP operation code: *actual_code_received*.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: The DHCP/BOOTP packet received was not a BOOTREQUEST or BOOTREPLY type. This is an informational message.

Sending BOOTP/DHCP reply to *IP_address*/*client_physical_address*.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: A DHCP or BOOTP reply is being sent to a client. This is an informational message.

Unable to open file: *filename*. Error description: *message_string*.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: The log file specified in the Log= command line could not be opened for writing.

Explanation: Unload DHCPD and load again with a valid file name.

Unable to register BOOTP/DHCP Port. Error code: *error_code*.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: The NLM could not register with the UDP protocol stack for receiving the DHCP or BOOTP packets.

Action: Report the error code to Novell technical support.

Unable to resolve server name: *command_line_option*

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: The server address or name specified in Server= option in the command line is invalid.

Action: If the IP address for the server is invalid, make sure a valid IP address is specified. If the host name could not be resolved to an IP address, make sure the host name is correct and that such a host exists.

Unrecognized DHCP parameter: `*unsupported_parameter*'.

Source: DHCPD 1.00a

Explanation: An unknown command line parameter was specified.

Action: Check the usage and specify only supported options.

5 F

This chapter includes messages for

FLTCFG

Fltcfg is unable to open the interface configuration file. Filtering is only supported on interfaces configured with Inetcfg.

Source: FLTCFG

Explanation: The file SYS:ETC/NETINFO.CFG does not exist or there is invalid formatting in the file.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure, then try the same operation again.

Network IP address bits which do not fall within the subnetwork mask will be truncated.

Source: FLTCFG

Explanation: There is an invalid combination of IP address bits and mask bits.

Action: Refer to NIASCFG about how to edit the IP address and mask.

***protocol_name* is not currently enabled.Any filters added will not be active. Enable *protocol_name* support using NIASCFG NLM and then enter the \reinitialize system\ console command to activate the change.**

Source: FLTCFG

Explanation: You need to enable *protocol_name* filtering support.

Action: Use NIASCFG to enable protocol filtering, then enter the \reinitialize system\ console command to make the change.

The network or host address must be a valid class A, B, or C IP address.

Source: FLTCFG

Explanation: The IP address is invalid.

Action: Check to make sure that you have a valid IP address, then try again.

The subnetwork mask *address* does not include the natural mask *address*.

Source: FLTCFG

Explanation: The natural mask address is not automatically entered. The subnetwork mask should contain at least the natural mask bits set for the specified class of the IP address.

Action: Use NIASCFG to check that you added the natural mask address. Enter the subnetwork mask address with the natural mask bits set.

The subnetwork mask must have contiguous network bits set. The bits in the subnetwork mask *mask*, are not contiguous.

Source: FLTCFG

Explanation: There is an invalid subnetwork mask.

Action: Enter a correct subnetwork mask.

This action will cause all *name* Networks to be blocked, since no filters are currently configured. You may wish to proceed by first disabling Incoming *name* Filters, by toggling the Status Field to Disabled.

Source: FLTCFG

Explanation: In filtering actions you have selected permit filters with an empty filter list, which means to block everything.

Action: Proceed if you are sure that this is what you want.

This Filter Category is not currently supported.

Source: FLTCFG

Explanation: You are no longer allowed to configure filters for the protocol. This message is informational.

FLTSRV-1.10

FLTSRV 0: Filter Services NLM did not load since it could not allocate Resource Tag.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: The server does not have enough memory to complete the operation.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

FLTSRV 1: The system function at exit returned error code *error_code*.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact technical support.

FLTSRV 2: The SNMP function PMFRegisterProtocolNotification returned error code: *error_code*.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: This is an internal error that might occur if the system is low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

FLTSRV 3: Error while parsing file *filename* line: *line text*.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: Someone might have edited the specified file and added an invalid or misspelled keyword.

Action: Correct any editorial errors in the file. Unload FLTSRV. Repeat the operation. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FLTSRV 4: The version of the filter database file *filename* is not compatible with the version of this NLM.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: You might have hand-copied a version of the FLTSRV file that is incompatible with the filter database file in the system.

Action: Follow the usual installation procedure to install FLTSRV. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FLTSRV 5: Unexpected keyword *word* in filter database file *filename*.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: Someone might have edited the specified file and added an invalid or misspelled keyword.

Action: Correct any editorial errors in the file. Unload FLTSRV. Repeat the operation. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FLTSRV 6: Could not open file *filename* for write access.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: FLTSRV could not open the filter database file specified in the error message. The configured filters were not saved.

Action: Make sure that the directory specified in the *filename* parameter exists and that the specified file does not already exist with read-only permission.

FLTSRV 7: Could not open configuration file *filename*.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: FLTSRV could not read the configuration file NETINFO.CFG. The file might have been deleted accidentally.

Action: Reinstall NetWare. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FLTSRV 8: The version of the configuration file *filename* is not compatible with this NLM.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: This message refers to the configuration file NETINFO.CFG. You might have copied a version of the FLTSRV file that is incompatible with the version of the NETINFO.CFG file on the server.

Action: Follow the usual installation procedure to install FLTSRV. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FLTSRV 9: Invalid Filter Status value *status word*.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: Someone might have edited the filter database file FILTERS.CFG and added an invalid Filter Status value.Valid status keywords are ENABLED and DISABLED.

Action: Correct any editorial errors in the file. Unload FLTSRV. Repeat the operation. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FLTSRV 10: Invalid Filter Action value *action word*.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: Someone might have edited the filter database file FILTERS.CFG and added an invalid filter action value.Valid filter action keywords are ALLOW and DENY.

Action: Correct any editorial errors in the file. Unload FLTSRV. Repeat the operation. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FLTSRV 11: Undefined Location *location name*.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: Someone might have edited the filter database file FILTERS.CFG and added a misspelled location name.

Action: Correct any editorial errors in the file. Unload FLTSRV. Repeat the operation. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FLTSRV 12: Undefined Service Group *service group name*.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: Someone might have edited the filter database file FILTERS.CFG and added a misspelled service group name.

Action: Correct any editorial errors in the file. Unload FLTSRV. Repeat the operation. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FLTSRV 13: Could not allocate memory.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: The server has insufficient memory to complete the operation.

Action: Add more memory.

FLTSRV 14: Unexpected input *input word* in filter database file.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: Someone might have edited the filter database file FILTERS.CFG and added an invalid or misspelled keyword.

Action: Correct any editorial errors in the file. Unload FLTSRV. Repeat the operation. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FLTSRV 15: Protocol *protocol name* does not support Service Information filtering.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: Someone might have edited the filter database file FILTERS.CFG and added an invalid protocol name for service information filters. Valid protocol names are IPX and APPLETLK.

Action: Correct any editorial errors in the FILTERS.CFG file. Unload FLTSRV. Repeat the operation. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FLTSRV 16: Protocol *protocol name* does not support Routing Information Filtering.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: Someone might have edited the filter database file FILTERS.CFG and added an invalid protocol name for Routing Information filters. Valid protocol names are IPX, TCPIP, and APPLETLK.

Action: Correct any editorial errors in the FILTERS.CFG file. Unload FLTSRV. Repeat the operation. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FLTSRV 17: Error *code* while delivering filters to the Bridge NLM.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact technical support.

FLTSRV 18: Error *code* while delivering filters to protocol *protocol name*.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: This is an internal error.

Action: Contact technical support.

FLTSRV 19: Service *service name* is not defined for protocol *protocol name*.

Source: FLTSRV-1.10

Explanation: Someone might have edited the filter database file FILTERS.CFG and added an invalid or misspelled service name or protocol name.

Action: Correct any editorial errors in the FILTERS.CFG file. Unload FLTSRV. Repeat the operation. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

FRCON-1.1

FRCON 34: Could not get resource tag.

Source: FRCON-1.1

Explanation: FRCON could not be loaded because a resource tag could not be allocated from the NetWare operating system.This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload FRCON when more memory is available.

FRCON 35: Could not initialize SMILE.

Source: FRCON-1.1

Explanation: FRCON could not establish communication with SNMP. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the SNMP version does not match the one expected by FRCON.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether your server is low on memory. If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload FRCON when more memory is available. If the server is not low on memory, SNMP and FRCON are probably not compatible versions. Record the version numbers of SNMP and FRCON, then contact technical support.

FRCON 36: Could not initialize TUI.

Source: FRCON-1.1

Explanation: FRCON could not establish communication with the TUI library. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the TUI version is not compatible with the FRCON version. TUI prints out an additional message explaining the reason for the failure.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether the server is low on memory. If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Reload FRCON when more memory is available. If the server is not low on memory, TUI and FRCON are probably not compatible versions. Record the version numbers of TUI and FRCON, then contact technical support.

FRTRACE-1.10

FRTRACE 1.10 5: Unable to allocate resource tag.

Source: FRTRACE-1.10

Explanation: FRTRACE failed to allocate resource tag at initialization time. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Reload FRTRACE when more memory is available.

FRTRACE 1.10 57: System Initialization Failed.

Source: FRTRACE-1.10

Explanation: FRTRACE failed to allocate memory or start a process at initialization time. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Reload FRTRACE when more memory is available.

FRTRACE 1.10 68: Unable to get message pointer.

Source: FRTRACE-1.10

Explanation: FRTRACE failed to obtain message pointer at initialization time.

Action: Verify that FRTRACE.NLM is in the search path.

FRTRACE 1.10 75: NUT Initialization Error (return value=*value*).

Source: FRTRACE-1.10

Explanation: Error encountered in TUI Initialize function. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the Textual User Interface (TUI) version is not compatible with the FRTRACE version. TUI prints out an additional message explaining the reason for the failure.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether the server is low on memory. If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Reload FRTRACE when more memory is available. If the server is not low on memory, TUI and FRTRACEare probably not compatible versions. Record the version numbers of TUI and FRTRACE, then contact technicalsupport. To check the version number, enter **`module` *`module_name`*** at the console. For example, enter **`module TUI`** at the console to get the version number for TUI.

FRTRACE NUT Errors

A NUT error message is a message that appears in a pop-up window on the monitor screen. For NUT error messages, no module name, version number, or error number information is displayed.

FRTRACE: Error! Capture RAM empty, Please capture before playback.

Source: FRTRACE NUT Errors

Explanation: You attempted to play back data before it was captured.

Action: Use FRTRACE to capture a dynamic data session before you attempt a playback.

FRTRACE: Error! Disk file, *file-name*, does not exist.

Source: FRTRACE NUT Errors

Explanation: A nonexisting disk filename was specified during playback.

Action: Specify an existing filename.

FRTRACE: Error! Disk file not specified.

Source: FRTRACE NUT Errors

Explanation: The playback filename was unspecified.

Action: Specify the filename that you want to play back.

FRTRACE: Error! Incompatible disk file format.

Source: FRTRACE NUT Errors

Explanation: An incompatible playback file format was detected. You specified a file (for example, a text file or a document file) other than an FRTRACE capture file.

Action: Specify an existing capture file.

FRTRACE: Failed to append item to menu list. List has been truncated.

Source: FRTRACE NUT Errors

Explanation: NWSNUT failed to append an item when FRTRACE tried to create a menu or interface list.

Action: Verify that there is enough memory available. If memory is available, contact technical support.

FRTRACE: Invalid File Name. Press F1 for Help.

Source: FRTRACE NUT Errors

Explanation: Invalid characters or filename convention were found.

Action: Verify that no invalid characters are contained in the filename. Make sure the filename conforms to DOS conventions.

FRTSM-1.10

FRTSM 4: Fail to allocate memory from MSM.

Source: FRTSM-1.10

Explanation: FRTSM failed to allocate memory from MSM. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload FRTSM when more memory is available.

FRTSM 6: Unable to Allocate Resource Tag for Frame Relay SNMP MIB.

Source: FRTSM-1.10

Explanation: FRTSM failed to allocate resource tag at initialization time. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Reload FRTSM when more memory is available.

FRTSM 7: Fail to Register Frame Relay SNMP (ret_val=*value*).

Source: FRTSM-1.10

Explanation: FRTSM failed to register to SNMP at initialization time.

Action: Contact technical support.

FRTSM 10: FRSnmpRegisterMIBEntry: An Invalid Interface Index Received (*index*).

Source: FRTSM-1.10

Explanation: An invalid interface index was detected while registering a MIB entry pointer to the frame relay SNMP MIB.

Action: Contact technical support.

FRTSM 11: FRSnmpDeRegisterMIBEntry: An Invalid Interface Index Received (*index*).

Source: FRTSM-1.10

Explanation: An invalid interface index was detected while deregistering a MIB entry pointer from the frame relay SNMPMIB.

Action: Contact technical support.

FRTSM 12: Driver(s) still loaded. Unloading FRTSM will crash the system.

Source: FRTSM-1.10

Explanation: The board driver must be unloaded before FRTSM is unloaded.

Action: Unload the board driver before unloading FRTSM.

FRTSM 13: Port Configuration record may have an incompatible version number.

Source: FRTSM-1.10

Explanation: An invalid or unknown CSL port configuration record was found.

Action: Verify that the CSL and FRTSM modules are current and compatible. To check the version number, enter **`module`** ***`module_name`*** at the console. For

example, enter **`module CSL`** at the console to get the version number for CSL.

FRTSM 14: Port Status record may have an incompatible version number.

Source: FRTSM-1.10

Explanation: Invalid or unknown board port status record found.

Action: Verify that the board driver and FRTSM modules are current and compatible. To check the version number, enter **`module`** ***`module_name`*** at the console. For example, enter **`module FRTSM`** at the console to get the version number for FRTSM.

6

This chapter includes messages for

IPRELAY-3.0

IPRELAY 0: Unable to allocate resource tags.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: The server is out of memory. IPRELAY cannot complete initialization.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPRELAY 1: IP must be bound to at least one network interface. IPRELAY will not load until it detects an IP address for this node.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: IP cannot find any local IP addresses because IP has not been bound to any drivers.

Action: Bind IP to a LAN or WAN driver before loading IPRELAY.

IPRELAY 2: The LSL rejected IPXs protocol ID. Error code: *error_code*.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: IPRELAY could not add the IPX protocol ID to the Link Support Layer™ (LSL™). This usually indicates that the server is low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPRELAY 3: LSL registration failed. Error code: *error_code*.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: The LSL ran out of logical boards or it could not allocate memory for its internal structures.

Action: Unload unneeded LAN drivers that are consuming large numbers of logical boards, or increase available memory by unloading nonessential NLM files.

IPRELAY 4: CSL registration failed. Error code: *error_code*.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: IPRELAY could not register with the CSL. This usually indicates that the server is low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPRELAY 5: IPRELAY could not open UDP port *port_number* (error code: *error_code*).

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: IPRELAY encountered an unexpected error while trying to open the UDP port.

Action: Specify the correct UDP port in the port parameter, or unload the application that is using the UDP port.

IPRELAY 8: Ignored duplicate `Peer' parameter.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: IPRELAY can be loaded multiple times to specify additional peers, but the Peer parameter can be specified only once on each load line.

Action: Use the IPX Protocols screen in NIASCFG to tunnel IPX through IP and to specify the remote peers. If you do not use NIASCFG, load IPRELAY multiple times, specifying one peer on each load line.

IPRELAY 11: Checksum parameter is missing or invalid.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: The value specified for the checksum parameter is invalid. The valid values are yes and no.

Action: Use the IPX Protocols screen in NIASCFG to tunnel IPX through IP and to specify the checksum option. If you do not use NIASCFG, specify either yes or no for the checksum option in the load IPRELAY command line.

IPRELAY 12: Name parameter is missing or invalid.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: An invalid board name was entered for the name parameter on the load IPRELAY command line.

Action: Use NIASCFG to tunnel IPX through IP (Parameter Path: Select Protocols > IPX). If you do not use NIASCFG, correct the board name on the command line and load IPRELAY.

IPRELAY 13: Peer parameter is missing or invalid.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: The value specified for the Peer parameter is not a valid IP address.

Action: Change the peer address to a valid IP address.

IPRELAY 14: Relay Port parameter is missing or invalid.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: The value specified for the Relay Port parameter is not a valid UDP port value. Port numbers must be between 1 and 65535.

Action: Specify a port within the valid range.

IPRELAY 15: Ticks parameter is missing or invalid.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: The value specified for the Ticks parameter is invalid. The Ticks parameter is used to estimate the time to transport an IPX packet to a remote destination. The ticks value must be between 1 and 65535.

Action: Specify a port within the valid range.

IPRELAY 16: Board name has been truncated to *board_name*.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: The board name specified by the name parameter is too long. It has been truncated to the specified string.

Action: Use the truncated board name when binding IPX to IPRELAY. You should update your IPRELAY load line to specify a shorter board name.

IPRELAY 19: Decreasing MTU to *number* bytes because of buffer size limitations.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: IPRELAY supports a minimum MTU size larger than the configured ECB size. Therefore, IPRELAY will use the reduced MTU size.

Action: Increase the Maximum Physical Receive Packet Size value inSTARTUP.NCF if the MTU size is too small.

IPRELAY 24: The connection to *call_name* was aborted because of a memory allocation error.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: IPRELAY could not allocate memory to maintain a connection to the specified WAN call destination.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPRELAY 25: The connection to *call_name* was aborted because of CSL resource limitations.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: CSL could not allocate memory to maintain an IPRELAY connection to the specified WAN call destination.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPRELAY 26: The connection to *call_name* was aborted because of an unknown error. Error code: *error_code*.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: An error was received from the CSL indicating the connection to the remote peer was aborted.

Action: Check the local and peer's console for CSL messages indicating the cause of the error.

IPRELAY 28: *IP_address* is an illegal peer address. The call destination cannot be an IP loop back address.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: An IP multicast address has been specified for the peer parameter for IPRELAY. The address specified for the peer parameter must be a valid IP unicast address.

Action: Do not use a multicast address as an IPRELAY peer.

IPRELAY 29: *IP_address* is an illegal peer address. The call destination cannot be one of the local IP interfaces.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: A peer parameter has been given to IPRELAY, indicating that a local address is an IPRELAY peer. The address specified for the peer parameter must be a valid IP unicast address.

Action: Do not use a local address as an IPRELAY peer.

IPRELAY 30: *IP_address* is an illegal peer address. The call destination cannot be an IP multicast address.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: An IP multicast address has been specified for the peer parameter for IPRELAY. The address specified for the peer parameter must be a valid IP unicast address.

Action: Do not use a multicast address as an IPRELAY peer.

IPRELAY 32: Message table was not found.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: IPRELAY could not find the correct message file (IPRELAY.MSG) for the current language. It uses English messages as the default.

Action: Place the correct version of the IPRELAY.MSG file in the appropriate directory for the current language before continuing.

IPRELAY 33: The Name parameter is only valid the first time IPRELAY is loaded.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: IPRELAY can be loaded multiple times to specify additional peers, but the Name parameter can be specified only on the first LOAD IPRELAY command line.

Action: Unload IPRELAY if you intended to change the value of the Name parameter. Load IPRELAY with the correct value for the Name parameter.

IPRELAY 34: The Relay Port parameter is only valid the first time IPRELAY is loaded.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: IPRELAY can be loaded multiple times to specify additional peers, but the Relay Port parameter can be specified only on the first LOAD IPRELAY command line.

Action: Unload IPRELAY if you intended to change the value of the Relay Port parameter. Load IPRELAY with the correct value for the Relay Port parameter.

IPRELAY 35: Tunnel Port parameter is missing or invalid.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: The port number you gave in the IP Tunnel Port parameter could not be interpreted as a valid UDP port number. Port numbers must be between 1 and 65535.

Action: Specify a port number within the range.

IPRELAY 36: Ignored duplicate Tunnel Port parameter.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: The Tunnel Port parameter can be specified only once for IPRELAY.

Action: Unload IPRELAY if you intended to change the value of the Tunnel Port parameter. Load IPRELAY with the correct value for the Tunnel Port parameter.

IPRELAY 37: The Tunnel Port parameter is only valid the first time IPRELAY is loaded.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: IPRELAY can be loaded multiple times to specify additional peers, but the Tunnel Port parameter can be specified only on the first LOAD IPRELAY command line.

Action: Unload IPRELAY if you intended to change the value of the Tunnel Port parameter. Load IPRELAY with the correct value for the Tunnel Port parameter.

IPRELAY 39: IPRELAY could not open UDP port *port_number* (error code *error_code*).Compatibility with IPTUNNEL.NLM has been disabled.

Source: IPRELAY-3.0

Explanation: This error usually occurs if IPTUNNEL.NLM has been loaded. IPRELAY will support IPTUNNEL connections; therefore, IPTUNNEL.NLM and IPRELAY.NLM should not both be loaded.

Action: Unload IPTUNNEL.NLM.

IPTRACE

Address *IP_address* is bound to local interface. No routing needed.

Source: IPTRACE

Explanation: The IP address already belongs to a local interface. The packets to this IP address are delivered locally.This message is informational.

Address *IP_address* not valid.

Source: IPTRACE

Explanation: The IP address you have entered is not a legal IP address.

Action: Reenter the IP address correctly.

Cannot locate \ *IP_address* \.Make sure sys:\\etc\\resolv.cfg has the definitions for DOMAIN and NAMESERVER.

Source: IPTRACE

Explanation: The DNS name supplied is either invalid or your DNS file is not configured.

Action: Check the file SYS:\\ETC\\RESOLV.CFG and make sure that you have entries for Domain and NameServer.

ICMP: Unknown Protocol.

Source: IPTRACE

Explanation: This is an internal error. This error can occur if you have mismatched versions of TCP/IP and IPTRACE.

Action: Check to make sure you have the latest version of TCP/IP. If you are using the latest version and the error still occurs, contact technical support.

No IP Address bound to any interface. Use NIASCFG->Bindings to bind an IP Address to an Interface.

Source: IPTRACE

Explanation: The server needs an IP address bound to one of the local interfaces.

Action: Use NIASCFG to bind an IP address to one of the local interfaces.

Receive failed on ICMP socket.

Source: IPTRACE

Explanation: This is an internal error. This error can occur if you have mismatched versions of TCP/IP and IPTRACE.

Action: Check to make sure you have the latest version of TCP/IP. If you have the latest version and the error still occurs, contact technical support.

Unable to bind to any local address. At least one numbered IP binding is necessary.

Source: IPTRACE

Explanation: No addresses are bound to any interface.

Action: Use NIASCFG to bind an IP address to local interfaces.

Unable to log to file *file_name*. Trace Route will continue without logging.

Source: IPTRACE

Explanation: IPTRACE cannot create the log file.

Action: Make sure no other application has opened this file and try again.

Unable to open ICMP socket.

Source: IPTRACE

Explanation: This is an internal error. This error can occur if you have mismatched versions of TCP/IP and IPTRACE.

Action: Check to make sure you have the latest version of TCP/IP. If you have the latest version and the error still occurs, contact technical support.

Unable to open raw socket. Make sure the version of TCP/IP supports raw sockets.

Source: IPTRACE

Explanation: This is an internal error. This error can occur if you have mismatched versions of TCP/IP and IPTRACE.

Action: Check to make sure you have the latest version of TCP/IP. If you have the latest version and the error still occurs, contact technical support.

Unknown host *host_name*.

Source: IPTRACE

Explanation: The hostname you supplied does not exist.

Action: Recheck your hostname, enter a new name, and try again.

Usage: LOAD IPTRACE *DESTINATION (DNS Name or IP Address) host_name* [Hops=hops] [Wait=maximum wait time] [Port=DestinationPort].

Source: IPTRACE

Explanation: You have not supplied the correct arguments.

Action: Check your argument parameters.

IPTUNNEL-3.00

IPTUNNEL 3: Could not validate the peer address (*IPaddress*).

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: The IP address specified is not a valid IP address.

Action: Change the peer IP address to a valid class A, B, or C address.

IPTUNNEL 4: *IP address* is an illegal peer address. The peer cannot be the address of one of the local IP interfaces.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: A peer parameter has been given to the IP tunnel, indicating that a local address is an IP tunnel peer. This is invalid.

Action: Do not use a local address as an IP tunnel peer.

IPTUNNEL 6: IP must be bound to at least one network interface. IPTUNNEL will not load until it detects an IP address for this node.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: IP cannot find any local IP addresses because IP has not been bound to any drivers.

Action: Bind IP to a LAN driver before loading the IP tunnel.

IPTUNNEL 7: Could not allocate memory to add *IP address* to the peer list.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: The server is out of memory. The IP tunnel could not add the indicated peer to the peer list.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPTUNNEL 8: Could not allocate a resource tag.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: The server is out of memory. The IP tunnel cannot complete the initialization.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPTUNNEL 9: *IP address* is not currently a local IP address.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: The IP tunnel found the local parameter, but the indicated address is not a local IP address.

Action: Provide a local address for the local parameter, or bind IP to a LAN driver with the indicated address as the addr parameter before loading the IP tunnel.

IPTUNNEL 12: UDP port *port_number* (*hex_port_number*) is in use.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: The IP tunnel tried to use the indicated UDP port for IP tunnel traffic, but the port was already in use.

Action: Specify the correct UDP port in the port parameter, or unload the application that is using that UDP port.

IPTUNNEL 13: Could not register port *port number* with UDP (*error code*).

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: The IP tunnel encountered an unexpected error while trying to register with the UDP port.

Action: Contact technical support.

IPTUNNEL 14: UDP rejected port *port_number* (*hex_port_number*) as invalid.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: UDP could not use the port number you gave the IP tunnel in the port parameter. Port numbers must be between 1 and 65535.

Action: Specify a port number within the range.

IPTUNNEL 15: UDP rejected UDP interface version *version number*.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: UDP no longer supports the UDP interface version that the IP tunnel uses. This can happen only if your versions of the IPTUNNEL.LAN and TCPIP files are incompatible.

Action: Use the IPTUNNEL.LAN and TCPIP files from the same release of the NetWare operating system.

IPTUNNEL 16: *Port number* is not a valid port value.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: The value given for the port parameter is not a valid UDP port value. Port numbers must be between 1 and 65535.

Action: Specify a port number within the range.

IPTUNNEL 20: The address value is illegal.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: The command line contains an IP address that contains a syntactical error.

Action: Correct the IP address. Make sure all addresses are in dotted decimal notation.

IPTUNNEL 22: Found *character*. Each byte of IP address must be separated by `.'.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: The command line contained an IP address in which two bytes were separated by the indicated character rather than the required dot.

Action: Correct the IP address. Make sure all addresses are in dotted decimal notation.

IPTUNNEL 23: Please use `Yes' or `No' as the argument to *name* parameter.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: A parameter that requires a Yes or No argument had neither.

Action: Use Yes or No as the parameter.

IPTUNNEL 24: *Token* is not recognized as affirmative or negative.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: The token is invalid for a parameter that requires a Yes or No argument.

Action: Use Yes or No as the parameter.

IPTUNNEL 25: Ignored the ambiguous parameter *name*.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: A parameter associated with LOAD on the command line does not have enough characters specified to be unique.

Action: Reload IPTUNNEL with enough characters specified so that each parameter is unique.

IPTUNNEL 26: Ignored the unrecognized parameter *name*.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: The indicated parameter is not a valid IPTUNNEL parameter.

Action: Correct the parameter and reload IPTUNNEL.LAN.

IPTUNNEL 27: *Name* is a duplicate parameter. The previous one has been overridden.

Source: IPTUNNEL-3.00

Explanation: The previously specified value for the parameter is replaced with the new value.

Action: No action is necessary if you intended to change the value of the parameter.

IPXCON-6.50

IPXCON 161: Unexpected failure from SMILE initialization: *router*.

Source: IPXCON-6.50

Explanation: To retrieve information from this router or remote routers, you need to register with SNMP. The registration failed; therefore, you cannot obtain any information. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the SNMP version is not compatible with the IPXCON version.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether the server is low on memory.

If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload IPXCON when more memory is available.

If the server is not low on memory, SNMP and IPXCON are probably not compatible versions. Record the versionnumbers of SNMP and IPXCON and contact technical support.

IPXCON 366: Unexpected failure from TUI initialization: *router*.

Source: IPXCON-6.50

Explanation: To display information from this router or remote routers, you need to register with TUI. The registration failed; therefore, you cannot display any information. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the TUI version is not compatible with the IPXCON version. TUI prints out an additional message explaining the reason for the failure.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether the server is low on memory.

If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Reload IPXCON when more memory is available.

If the server is not low on memory, TUI and IPXCON are probably not compatible versions. Record the versionnumbers of TUI and IPXCON and contact technical support.

IPXCON 368: Setting the locale failed.

Source: IPXCON-6.50

Explanation: A failure occurred when you tried to set the local language value.

Action: Contact technical support.

IPXCON 371: The community name parameter value is not valid.

Source: IPXCON-6.50

Explanation: You did not enter a community name, or you entered a community name longer than 32characters.

Action: Remove the parameter option, or specify a valid community name (no longer than 32characters).

IPXCON 372: The request poll interval value is not valid.

Source: IPXCON-6.50

Explanation: You entered an invalid poll interval value.

Action: Remove the parameter option, or specify a value between 0 and 900.

IPXCON 373: This parameter is not recognized: *value*.

Source: IPXCON-6.50

Explanation: You entered an invalid parameter name on the load line.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure IPX, or enter a valid parameter name on the load line. Refer to the System Messages and Error Codes documentation for information on valid load line parameters.

IPXF-3.10

IPXF 0: Cannot allocate memory.

Source: IPXF-3.10

Explanation: The server is low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPF 1: Cannot create process.

Source: IPXF-3.10

Explanation: The server is low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXFLT-6.50

IPXFLT 2: Error registering IPX Filter with the Filter Services module.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: IPXFLT could not register the IPX filter with the Filter Services module.

Action: Check the error messages generated by FILTSRV. Also make sure the software versions are compatible.

IPXFLT 3: Error registering IPX Filter with IPXRTR.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: The IPX filter could not be registered with the IPXRTR module. The filters have not taken effect.

Action: Make sure the IPXRTR file is loaded. Also, make sure the software versions are compatible.

IPXFLT 4: Error allocating memory for maximum number of boards possible.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: The server is probably low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXFLT 5: Error allocating Resource Tags.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: The server is probably low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXFLT 6: Unable to work with this version ofFILTSRV.NLM.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: There is an interoperability problem between version levels.

Action: Verify that all portions of the install program were completed fully. If the install appears correct, contact technical support.

IPXFLT 7: Unable to allocate memory for filter on NLSP circuit number *number*.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: The server is probably low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXFLT 10: Unable to allocate memory while adding filter.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: The server is probably low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXFLT 11: Error registering virtual network with IPX Filter module.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: There is an unrecoverable program error. This might indicate that another module is trying to use the NetWare Link Services Protocol™ (NLSP™) filter interface illegally.

Action: Check system modules and unload anything that is not needed. Check the configuration and restart the server.

IPXFLT 12: Unable to register exit function with the operating system.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: The server is probably low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXFLT 13: Unable to work with this version ofIPXRTR.NLM.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: There is an interoperability problem between version levels.

Action: Verify that all portions of the install program were completed. If the installation is correct, contact technical support.

IPXFLT-6.50-14 IPXFLT can not enable logging option.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: Because IPXFLT cannot register with the logging module, the logging option is disabled. This message is informational.

IPXFLT-6.50-15 IPXFLT supports Logging option.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: This message is displayed when IPXFLT is able to register with the logging module. This message is informational.

IPXFLT-6.50-16 IPXFLT has error in defining log file with the CSAUDIT.NLM,error=xxxx.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: IPXFLT cannot register and define the log file with the logging module, CSAUDIT.NLM. IPXFLT still remains loaded even if it cannot find the logging module. This is for backward compatibility. This message is informational.

IPXFLT-6.50-17 Interface with an old version of FILTSRV.NLM which does not support Logging. Logging is disabled.

Source: IPXFLT-6.50

Explanation: The version of FILTSRV is outdated. IPXFLT disables the logging option. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.02

IPXIPGW-4.02-3: User on IP station address *parameter .parameter .parameter .parameter* is not authenticated or logged in, access denied.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The unauthorized user specified by the IP workstation address *parameter .parameter .parameter .parameter* is trying to access the Novell IP Gateway. All gateway users must be logged on to a file server before gateway services can be used.Unauthenticated users cannot access gateway services if the access control check has been enabled.

Action: This is an informational message. However, you can use NWADMN95 to turn access control on or off.

IPXIPGW-4.02-7: Unable to post listen for IP connections - rcode = *BSD_error_code*. IP to IP gateway disabled.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: An attempt to activate the IP/IP Gateway function failed. The error code returned from TCP/IP could be one of the BSD error codes.

Action: Reload the Novell IP Gateway software. If the problem persists, reboot the server. If the error reoccurs, contact technical support.

IPXIPGW-4.02-8: Unable to post listen for IPX connections - rcode = *BSD_error_code*. IPX to IP gateway disabled.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: An attempt to activate the IPX/IP Gateway function failed. The error code returned from TCP/IP could be one of the BSD error codes.

Action: Reload the Novell IP Gateway software. If the problem persists, reboot the server. If the error reoccurs, contact technical support.

IPXIPGW-4.02-9: Request for gateway SAP service advertisement failed.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: An attempt to activate the Novell IP Gateway's periodic SAP advertisement failed.

Action: Reload the Novell IP Gateway software. If the problem persists, reboot the server. If the error reoccurs, contact technical support.

IPXIPGW-4.02-10: Allotted Novell Gateway user license limit of *maximum_licensed_users* exceeded. Connection request from client rejected.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The maximum allowable number of licensed users for the Novell IP Gateway has been exceeded.

Action: If this message persists, increase the number of user licenses or contact technical support if the message does not agree with number of users. The gateway must be reloaded to get the most recent user license count.

IPXIPGW-4.02-11: IPXIPGW: Unable to locate program messages.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The Novell IP Gateway cannot find the IPXIPGW.MSG file.

Action: Check that the IPXIPGW.MSG message file is in the \SYSTEM\NLS\4 directory and verify that the file is valid and not corrupted.

IPXIPGW-4.02-12: Failed to update NDS gateway port attribute - Rcode = *error_code*.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: Unable to write Novell IP Gateway's listen port address to NDS. NDS rejected the request with errorcode *error_code*.

Action: Run NWADMIN95 to configure the gateway. If the problem persists, run DSREPAIR on the gateway server and the DS master server to correct the DS database corruption.

IPXIPGW-4.02-13: Can't read NDS configuration for Novell IP Gateway. IP Gateway started without access control.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The Novell IP Gateway was started without the correct configuration information.

Action: Run NWADMN95 to configure the gateway. If the problem persists, run DSREPAIR on the gateway server and the DSmaster server to correct the DS database corruption.

IPXIPGW-4.02-14: The trial period has ended for the IP Gateway early access release.You must restored the production version of the IP Gateway to continue normal Gateway operation. For instructions, see the README file in the SYS:\ETC\MLP directory.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The gateway is no longer operating.

Action: Obtain a production version of the IP Gateway files. See the README file in the SYS:\ETC\MLP directory for more information.

IPXIPGW-4.02-16: User on IPX station address *network_address*: *node_address* :*node_address* is not authenticated or logged in, access denied.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: An unauthorized user on the IPX workstation address specified by network address: node address: node address is trying to access the Novell IP Gateway. Gateway users must be logged on to any file server before Gateway services can be used. Unauthenticated users cannot access gateway services if the ACCESS control check has been enabled.

Action: This is an informational message. However, you can use NWADMN95 to turn access control on or off.

IPXIPGW-4.02-17: Failed to get public IP address from NDS. You should configure public IP address through NWADMN95 if you have multiple public IP addresses bound to the gateway server.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The IP address to the public network is not specified in the configuration database.

Action: Run NWADMN95 to configure the gateway. If the problem persists, run DSREPAIR on the gateway server and the DS master server to correct the DS database corruption. If the gateway server is connected to the Internet through a single link, this message can be ignored.

IPXIPGW-4.02-18: Failed to get public IP address from NDS. You should configure public IP address through NWADMN95 if you have multiple public IP addresses bound to the gateway server.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The IP address to the public network is not specified in the configuration database.

Action: Run NWADMN95 to configure the gateway. If the problem persists, run DSREPAIR on the gateway server and the DS master server to correct the DS database corruption. If the gateway server is connected to the Internet through a single link, this message can be ignored.

IPXIPGW-4.02-19: The gateway was unable to read configuration information from the NDS. Please configure the gateway throughNWADMN95.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The Novell IP Gateway started without the correct configuration information.

Action: Run NWADMIN95 to configure the Novell IP Gateway. If the problem persists, run DSREPAIR on the gateway server and the DS master server to correct the DS database corruption.

IPXIPGW-4.02-21: Client *user_info* is logged into Novell IP Gateway.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The Novell IP Gateway user specified in the string *user_info* is logged in to the Novell IP Gateway server. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.02-22: Client *user_info* is logged out from the Novell IP Gateway.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The Gateway user specified in the string *user_info* is logged out from the Novell IP Gateway server. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.02-23: Client *IP_address_string* does not have rights to access the specified IP address: *IP_address_string*

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The gateway client specified in the string *IP_address_string* is trying to connect to an access-controlled Web site and does not have rights. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.02-26: Gateway module started.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The Novell IP Gateway has started. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.02-27: Novell IPX to IP gateway is enabled.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The Novell IP Gateway has been started. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.02-28: Novell IPX to IP gateway is disabled.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The IPX to IP Gateway server is deactivated. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.02-29: Novell IP Gateway control port address is *gateway_control_port_number*.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The *gateway_control_port_number* indicates the current control port address. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.01-30: Novell IP Gateway data port address is *data_port_number*.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The *data_port_number* indicates the current data port address.This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.01-31: Novell IP Gateway information message logging level is *access_level*.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The *access_level* indicates the current information log level.This message is informational. The following is a list of the possible levels:

- 0 - no access information.
- 1- configuration and user access information.
- 2 - all of the above plus warning messages.
- 3 - reserved for future use.

IPXIPGW-4.01-32: Novell IP Gateway information message logging turned off.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: Informational message logging is turned off. Gateway activity information is no longer written to theIPXIPGW.LOG file and the gateway status screen. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.01-33: Gateway access control enabled.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The current access control activation status is enabled. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.01-34: Gateway access control disabled.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The current access control activation status is disabled. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.02-35: Gateway public IP address is *parameter .parameter .parameter .parameter*.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: This message indicates the current public IP address. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.02-36: No public IP address assigned. If your gateway server have multiple path to the internet, than public address should be assigned through the NWADMN95 to make Novell IP Gateway work properly.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The IP address of the public network has not been specified in the configuration database.

Action: Run NWADMIN95 to configure the gateway. If the problem persists, run DSREPAIR on the gateway server and the DS master server to correct the DS database corruption. If the Gateway server has been connected to the Internet through a single link, this message can be ignored.

IPXIPGW-4.01-37: Novell IP to IP gateway is enabled.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The IP to IP gateway server is activated. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.01-38: Novell IP to IP gateway is disabled.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The IP to IP gateway server is deactivated. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.01-40: Gateway audit logging is turned off.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The current access logging status is off. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.01-41: Gateway audit logging is turned on.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The current access logging status is on. This message is informational.

IPXIPGW-4.01-42: Gateway user license count is *maximum_licensed_users*.

Source: IPXIPGW-4.02

Explanation: The *maximum licensed users* indicates the current license user count. This message is informational.

IPXPING-6.50

IPXPING: Could not initialize the message file, return code = *code*.

Source: IPXPING-6.50

Explanation: IPXPING could not read the IPXPING.MSG file, which might be missing or corrupt. The default location for theIPXPING.MSG file is in the NLS*language* directory, which should be located in the directory where IPXPING.EXE is installed.

Action: Verify that the IPXPING.MSG file is installed in the default location, and that the NWLANGUAGE environment variable is set to the appropriate language. (For example, NWLANGUAGE=english.)

If the IPXPIN.MSG file is installed correctly and the NWLANGUAGE

variable is set correctly, replace theIPXPING.MSG file with a file from back up files or from the installation diskettes.

IPXPING: IPX is not installed.

Source: IPXPING-6.50

Explanation: IPXPING requires that IPXODI be loaded.

Action: Load IPXODI.

IPXPING: Packet *number* is undeliverable.

Source: IPXPING-6.50

Explanation: IPXODI cannot deliver the IPXPING packet. The IPX error number is 0xFE.

Action: Verify that the NetWare client is using the correct version of IPXODI. Also verify that the LAN or NCOMX/NWREMOTE drivers are loaded and configured properly.

IPXPING: Packet *number* is undeliverable;packet overflow.

Source: IPXPING-6.50

Explanation: The specified packet is undeliverable because it exceeds the configured link support buffer size. The default link support buffer size is 1500 bytes.

Action: Verify that the size of the IPXPING packet, which is specified by the -s parameter, is not too close to the configured link support buffer size. The IPXPING default packet size is 100 bytes; the packet overhead is approximately 92 bytes.

IPXPING: Packet *number* is undeliverable;unknown error=0x*number*.

Source: IPXPING-6.50

Explanation: IPXODI cannot deliver the IPXPING packet. The IPX error number appears at the end of the message.

Action: Verify that the NetWare client is using the correct version of IPXODI. Also verify that the LAN or NCOMX/NWREMOTE drivers are loaded and configured properly.

IPXPING: Server at address *address* is unreachable.

Source: IPXPING-6.50

Explanation: IPXPING could not communicate with the server at the address listed in the message.

Action: Verify that the specified address is correct and that the server SAP packets are not being filtered out by a router.

IPXPING: Too many outstanding pings.

Source: IPXPING-6.50

Explanation: There are more than 256 outstanding (unacknowledged) IPXPING packets.

Action: Verify that the destination server has IPXRTR loaded and is responding to messages from other IPXPING clients.

IPXPING: Unable to allocate *number* bytes of memory.

Source: IPXPING-6.50

Explanation: The workstation does not have enough available memory to run IPXPING.

Action: Unload other applications to free up some memory.

IPXPING: Unable to open socket; errno=0x *number*.

Source: IPXPING-6.50

Explanation: The IPXPING program was unable to open a socket. The error number appears at the end of the message.

Action: Verify that the NetWare client is using the correct version of IPXODI.

IPXPING: Unable to open socket; socket table full.

Source: IPXPING-6.50

Explanation: All the sockets in the socket table are in use.

Action: Either unload other IPX/SPX applications, or increase the number of sockets by modifying the IPX SOCKETS parameter in NET.CFG. Refer to the NetWare client documentation for information on NET.CFGparameters.

IPXPING: Unable to post listen ECBs.

Source: IPXPING-6.50

Explanation: The workstation does not have enough available memory to run IPXPING, or the available memory is too fragmented to be useful.

Action: Unload other applications to free up some memory, or reboot the workstation.

IPXRTR-6.50

IPXRTR-6.50-1: Compression memory or ECB resource tag allocation failed.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The resource tag for the memory or ECBs used by the compression modules failed allocation. This is due to alack of resources in the system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-2: RIP router configuration error detected. Node *name* claims network address *address* should be *address*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: A RIP packet was received indicating that one of the servers or routers specified in the message does not agree with the local machine about the network number for the connecting circuit. This is a configuration error.

Action: Change the network number on either the local system or the remote system so that all servers and routers on the media use the same network number.

IPXRTR-6.50-4: SAP router configuration error detected. Node *name* claims network address *address* should be *address*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: A SAP packet was received indicating that one of the servers or routers specified in the message does not agree with the local machine about the network number for the connecting circuit. This is a configuration error.

Action: Change the network number on either the local system or the remote system so that all servers and routers on the media use the same network number.

IPXRTR-6.50-8: Unable to bind to board *name*. Memory allocation failed.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The IPX BIND command to the specified board has failed because the system does not have adequate resources to complete the bind. This is caused by allocation failures while trying to allocate memory to handle the bind process.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-9: Unable to bind to WAN board *board_name*. Board is not registered with the CSL.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The BIND command failed because the WAN board to which IPX bind was issued was not registered with the CSL (Call Support Layer).

Action: Verify that the board driver is loaded. If the driver is loaded, it is probably incompatible with the CSL.Contact technical support to obtain a compatible driver.

IPXRTR-6.50-10: Unable to bind to board *call_name*. Unable to allocate circuit information.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: IPX was not bound to the specified board due to a lack of resources in the local system, and the circuit allocation failed. This could mean that the system under the current configuration has used up all available resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-11: Unable to register with CSL. CSL result code = *error_code*. IPX will continue to work, however, WAN support will be disabled.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The IPXRTR module could not register with CSL. CSL returned the error code specified in themes sage.

Action: Check for additional error messages from CSL, and refer to the error messages listed in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335 for information about the corrective action.

IPXRTR-6.50-12: Unable to initialize I/O process.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The IPXRTR I/O process failed during initialization, and IPXRTR cannot load. This could be due to a lack of resources in the system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-13: Unable to register with ICM_SPX module. IPX will continue to work; however, WAN support will be disabled.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: IPXRTR could not be loaded because the registration with the ICM_SPX module failed.

Action: Check ICM_SPX error message for details.

IPXRTR-6.50-14: Unable to allocate resource tags for WAN modules.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Resource tag could not be allocated for WAN modules' memory allocation. This is due to a lack of resources in the local system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-15: Unable to create WAN connection process. IPX will continue to work.However, WAN support will be disabled.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: WAN connection process could not be created. IPXRTR will not load. This could be because of a lack of resources in the system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-16: Version *number*, rev *number*, of ICM_SPX is required. IPX will continue to work. However, WAN support will be disabled.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: IPXRTR requires the specified version of ICM_SPX to run.

Action: Load the specified version of ICM_SPX.

IPXRTR-6.50-17: Version *X.X*, rev *Y*, of CSL is required. IPX will continue to work. However, WAN support will be disabled.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: IPXRTR requires the specified version of CSL to run.

Action: Obtain the specified version of CSL and load it before using the current version of IPXRTR.

IPXRTR-6.50-18: Out of *number* NLSP packets received in the last *number* seconds, *number* have been discarded.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: NLSP packets have been dropped because more NLSP packets were received than the number that can be queued.The queue limit for NLSP packets depends on the number of Receive ECBs in the system. The queue limit is set to prevent NLSP packets from using up all the Receive ECBs in the system, thereby preventing other packets from being received. The system recovers from this condition automatically.

Action: If this condition occurs frequently, the local system must be configured with a greater number of Receive ECBs. This can be done on the command line by using the SET command for Maximum Packet Receive Buffers and increasing the value. Also, include the SET command in the AUTOEXEC.NCF file to set this parameter each time the system is restarted. Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-19: Out of *number* RIP packets received in the last *number* seconds, *number* have been discarded.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: RIP packets have been dropped because more RIP packets were received than the number that can be queued. The queue limit for RIP packets depends on the number of Receive ECBs in the system. The queue limit is set to prevent RIP packets from using up all the Receive ECBs, thereby preventing other packets from being received. The system recovers from this condition automatically.

Action: If this condition occurs frequently, set the Maximum Packet Receive Buffers to a larger value. Also, include the SET command in the AUTOEXEC.NCF file to set this parameter each time the system is restarted.

IPXRTR-6.50-26: Out of *number* SAP packets received in the last *number* seconds, *number* have been discarded.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: SAP packets have been dropped because more SAP packets were received than the number that can be queued. The queue limit for SAP packets depends on the number of Receive ECBs in the system. The queue limit is set to prevent SAP packets from using up all the Receive ECBs, thereby preventing

other packets from being received. The system recovers from this condition automatically.

Action: If this condition occurs frequently, set the Maximum Packet Receive Buffers to a larger value. Also, include the SET command in the AUTOEXEC.NCF file to set this parameter when the system is restarted.

IPXRTR-6.50-27: Call to destination *call_name* is already in progress or is already connected.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The call is already in progress or is completed for the specified destination.

Action: Verify that automatic calling is enabled on only one side of the connection.

IPXRTR-6.50-28: Attempt to add route with network number *number* was ignored. Network numbers of 00000000 and FFFFFFFF are not valid.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: An attempt to initialize a route with network number zero was ignored. This condition sometimes occurs when a bad static route is specified.

Action: Check the static route configuration.

IPXRTR-6.50-29: Unable to allocate memory for static route while initializing on-demand call *call_name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Memory could not be allocated for supporting a static route configured while initializing an on-demand call.This is due to a lack of resources in the local system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-30: Unable to allocate memory for static service while initializing on-demand call *call_name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Memory could not be allocated for a configured static service while initializing an on-demand call. This is due to a lack of resources in the local system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-31: Unable to initialize on-demand operation for call *call_name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: On-demand operation could not initialize for a call to the specified destination. This is due to a lack of resources in the local system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-32: Failed to unbind duplicate LAN board *name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: While unloading IPXRTR, an attempt to unbind from a duplicate network board failed (if you have IPX bound to more than one network board on the same network). This is a warning message indicating that the internal router cannot handle multiple binds to the same LAN.

Action: Make sure IPXRTR is loaded to support multiple boards.

IPXRTR-6.50-33: Unable to use existing WAN destination *call_name* for on-demandlink.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The on-demand link cannot be created using an old-style WAN destination record.

Action: Create a WAN destination record conforming to the new style using NIASCFG.

IPXRTR-6.50-34: Unable to read WAN destination record *call_name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The WAN destination record could not be read from the configuration file. This might be due to file corruption or many other reasons.

Action: Reconfiguring the WAN destinations might solve the problem.

IPXRTR-6.50-35: Unable to initialize IPX protocol for on-demand call using WAN destination record *call_name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: A WAN destination record was specified with a static route, and that WAN record could not be read.

Action: Unbind and rebind the interface referenced by the WAN destination. If the problem persists, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-36: Unable to initialize call *call_name*. IPXRTR supports a maximum of 255circuits.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The on-demand call could not be initialized to the specified destination because the number of circuits in the local system has exceeded the maximum value of 255 supported by IPXRTR.

Action: Delete any unneeded circuits. Reconnect the call.

IPXRTR-6.50-37: Binding to WAN board *board_name* failed because WAN support is disabled.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The WAN support option is not enabled in NIASCFG. If you have the NetWare IPX Router™ product instead of the Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 product, it is likely that the system is using CSLSTUB.NLM, which allows only LAN support. WAN support requires CSL.NLM andICM_SPX.NLM to be loaded.

Action: Use NIASCFG to enable the WAN support option.

IPXRTR-6.50-38: Operating system interface error. Use released version of NetWare 4.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: IPXRTR could not operate as a loadable router with the NetWare 4 operating system version on the server.

Action: Upgrade the server to a released version of the NetWare 4 operating system.

IPXRTR-6.50-39: Configuration memory resource tag allocation failed.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The resource tag could not be allocated for the memory used by the configuration. This is due to a lack of resources in the local system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-40: General short term memory resource tag failed.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The resource tag could not be allocated for general short-term memory allocations used by IPXRTR. The local system does not have the resources to run IPXRTR.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-41: Error in configuration file.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The NLSP.CFG file has an error or is corrupted. IPXRTR failed while parsing the file.

Action: Delete the NLSP.CFG file and use NIASCFG to redo the configuration. You should never edit this file manually; manual editing could lead to file corruption.

IPXRTR-6.50-42: An invalid parameter was specified on the load line for IPXRTR.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The command line for loading IPXRTR has an invalid parameter.

Action: Check the syntax of the LOAD IPXRTR command.

IPXRTR-6.50-43: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because the IPX WAN negotiation packet exchange took more than 60seconds.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: There is a severe problem with the link to the remote router. IPXRTR will automatically disconnect the link and reestablish the connection to correct the problem. The most likely cause for this problem is an unreliable datalink.

Action: Contact technical support.

IPXRTR-6.50-44: Insufficient memory to synchronize LSP database. Entering LSP overload state. An attempt will be made to exit the overload state automatically.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The system does not have the resources to synchronize the LSP database. This condition is caused when memory could not be allocated to handle a valid LSP or to create or regenerate a local LSP. IPXRTR enters the overload state and

sets a timer to make an attempt to exit overload if no more allocation failures occur during the overload time interval. The local system also indicates to other routers that the system is in overload and should be used to route through, although access to the local system is available through network management. The system remains in overload; this means that the system requires more memory to operate under the current configuration.

Action: If the error persists, refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-45: Out of memory condition has not occurred for Maximum Overload Timeout period. Exiting LSP overload state.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: An out-of-memory condition has not been experienced by an overloaded router for the overload interval. The router tries to exit overload and synchronize its LSP database. It also resets the overload flag in the LSP.

Action: No action is necessary. This message is informational.

IPXRTR-6.50-46: Memory is still not available to synchronize the LSP database.Remaining in LSP overload state.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The overloaded system has experienced an out-of-memory condition within less than the overload interval since the last out-of-memory condition. The local system resets its timer to exit overload.

Action: No action is necessary. This message is informational. The system remains in overload for the overload interval if no other out-of-memory condition occurs during that interval.

IPXRTR-6.50-47: The local area contains more than three configured area addresses.Dropping the locally configured system area: *number* with area mask:*number*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The local area of which the system is a part has more than the maximum of three area addresses describing it.The local area is now defined as only the three lowest area addresses configured in all the systems in the area.This is a configuration error.

Action: Resolve this condition by reconfiguring the area addresses for the local system. It might require reconfiguring a network number to conform to the newly defined area addresses.

IPXRTR-6.50-58: Error getting AES resource tag for IPXRTR Forwarding Cache Manager.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The resource tag for the AES process that dynamically adjusts the forwarding cache table size could not beallocated. This is due to a lack of resources in the NetWare operating system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-69: Timer Process resource tag allocation failed.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The resource tag allocation for the timer process failed. This is due to a lack of resources in the NetWare operating system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-75: Cannot find pointer to reply to get nearest server.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The pointer to the argument for the Reply To Get Nearest Server parameter (ON or OFF) in the SET command could not be found. This might be due to an error in the version of the NetWare operating system you are running. The version of the NetWare operating system currently running on your system might be an unreleased version.

Action: Contact technical support.

IPXRTR-6.50-76: Cache memory resource tag allocation failed.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The resource tag could not be allocated for cache memory allocations. This is due to a lack of resources in the NetWare operating system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-78: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because the remote router is not responding to the DELAY REQUEST packet.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The remote router is not responding to an IPX WAN Delay Request negotiation packet. The most probable cause for this problem is an unreliable data link.

Action: Contact technical support.

IPXRTR-6.50-79: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because the remote router is not responding to the THROUGHPUT REQUEST packet.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The remote router is not responding to an IPX WAN Throughput Request negotiation packet. The most likely cause for this problem is an unreliable data link between two routers.

Action: Contact technical support.

IPXRTR-6.50-80: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because memory allocation failed.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The link is disconnecting due to a lack of memory resources. The problem could be a temporary situation or action might be required.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-81: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because the remote router is not configured to use any compatible routing types.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Two routers could not negotiate the IPX WAN routing type.

Action: Verify that the Inbound Authentication option is not set to None and that the Remote System ID value in the WAN call destination specified in the On-Demand Static Service or Route parameter field of the answering router is the same as the Local System ID value in the WAN call destination used by the calling router.

IPXRTR-6.50-82: Disconnecting incoming on-demand call *call_name* because the matching outgoing call cannot be found.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: An incoming call has occurred where the remote system is attempting to negotiate an on-demand operation, and there is no outgoing call configured that will reach the calling system.

Action: Configure an outgoing call that will reach the calling system.

IPXRTR-6.50-83: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because IPX WAN negotiation started on a fully active connection.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The WAN call to a specified target is disconnecting because a permanent virtual circuit to the remote router is disrupted. IPXRTR is disconnecting the link to resynchronize the call state.

Action: Verify that the call is down and reconnect the call.

IPXRTR-6.50-84: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because an IPX WAN negotiation packet was received out of order.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: There was a temporary disturbance in the data link. IPXRTR will reestablish a connection to synchronize the IPX WAN negotiation protocols.

Action: Verify that the call is down and reconnect the call.

IPXRTR-6.50-85: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because a bad INFORMATION RESPONSE packet was received.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The call to a remote router is disconnecting due to receiving an IPX WAN Information Response packet with bad information. The most likely source of the problem is the data link.

Action: Contact technical support.

IPXRTR-6.50-86: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because a NAK packet response was received from the remote router.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The call to the specified WAN target name is disconnecting because the remote router rejected an IPX WAN negotiation packet. One possible cause for the problem is that the remote router is not interoperable with IPXRTR.

Action: Verify that the remote router supports interoperation with IPXRTR.

IPXRTR-6.50-87: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because the remote router is not responding to the TIMER REQUEST packet.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The call to the specified WAN target is not responding to an IPX WAN Timer Request packet. Because this is the first data packet that IPXRTR is transmitting, the most likely source of the problem is the data link.

Action: Contact technical support.

IPXRTR-6.50-88: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because the remote router is not responding to the INFORMATION REQUEST packet.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The call to the specified WAN target is disconnecting because the remote router is not responding to an Information Request IPX WAN negotiation packet. The most likely source of this problem is the data link or the remote router's interoperability with IPXRTR.

Action: Verify that the remote router supports interoperation with IPXRTR, and if necessary, contact technical support.

IPXRTR-6.50-89: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because an unreasonable IPX throughput and delay was obtained.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: During IPX WAN negotiation, IPXRTR has calculated the throughput and delay value of the WAN link, but they do not agree with each other. IPXRTR automatically disconnects the call and reestablishes the connection to recalculate the link throughput and delay values. This message is informational.

IPXRTR-6.50-90: Attempt to add static route with network number *number* was ignored because the hop count was incorrectly configured with a zero value.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: An attempt was made to add a static route with a zero hop count.

Action: Check the static route configuration.

IPXRTR-6.50-91: Attempt to add static route with network number *number* was ignored because the time to reach the network was incorrectly configured with zero.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: An attempt was made to add a static route with a zero time to the network number.

Action: Check the static route configuration.

IPXRTR-6.50-94: Unrecognized parameter: *parameter_name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The parameter specified is not a valid BIND command-line parameter.

Action: Check the syntax for the BIND command and reissue the command.

IPXRTR-6.50-95: Outgoing call *call_name* is rejected because a connection to remote server *server_name* already exists or is in progress.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The specified outgoing call is rejected because a call to the given remote system ID already exists or another call to that remote system ID is in progress.

Action: Verify that automatic calling is enabled on only one side of the connection.

IPXRTR-6.50-96: Disconnecting WAN call *call_name* because the configured driver MTU size is smaller than 576 bytes and cannot handle IPX packets.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: A WAN driver has the MTU size set to less than 576 bytes, and it cannot handle the IPX packets because IPX requires at least 576 bytes.

Action: Reconfigure the MTU size to a value greater than or equal to 576 bytes.

IPXRTR-6.50-99: Warning: The node server_name reports a link to itself in its LSP.This link is not used.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: A link has been reported by the router or a pseudo node that is not needed and is not used.

Action: Check for incompatible software or invalid configurations on the remote router.

IPXRTR-6.50-101: Information for WAN call *call_name* was found in NLSPSTAT.CFG, but matching information was not found in the CSL database. Information for this WAN call entry will be ignored. This error can occur when configuring WAN calls under low memory conditions.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The information in SYS:\ETC\NLSPSTAT.CFG for the WAN call is inconsistent with the information inCSL.DAT. This might be because the board and group information in NLSPSTAT.CFG is different from the board and group information in CSL.DAT or there is an entry in NLSPSTAT.CFG with no corresponding entry in CSL.DAT. This indicates that one or both of the files is corrupted.

Action: Delete the configuration files, reconfigure, then restart the system.

IPXRTR-6.50-102: IPXRTR reconfiguration failed.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Reinitialization completed, but IPXRTR cannot read the new configuration information. The NIASCFG files might be open for writing or they might be corrupted.

Action: Unload NIASCFG, then reinitialize the system.

IPXRTR-6.50-103: IPX Roaming Support failed to initialize. IPXRTR will continue to load.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: NetWare Mobile IPX™ was unable to initialize because of a lack of memory or insufficient IPX sockets.

Action: Use SPXCONFIG.NLM to increase the number of IPX sockets. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-104: Internal network nodes allocation API initialization has failed. The allocation API will not be provided. IPXRTR will continue to load.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: IPXRTR tried to initialize the node ID allocation for NetWare Mobile IPX. This will cause the APIs to be unavailable. IPXRTR will continue to load and operate as a router. The initialization failed due to a lack of resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-109: Disconnecting call to *call_name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The WAN call is disconnected because the network number for the link or internal network number of the remote system is being filtered by the local system.

Action: Modify the filters to not filter the internal network numbers of the remote node.

IPXRTR-6.50-110: Unable to allocate memory for aggregated route while initializing on demand call *call_name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This error results from a lack of system resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-112: Unable to allocate resource tags for IPX Address Mapping Gateway. IPX Address Mapping Gateway Functionality is disabled.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The memory allocation for the IPX Address Mapping Gateway failed. This is due to a lack of resources in the system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-114: Unable to open socket for IPX Address Mapping Gateway. IPX Address Mapping Gateway functionality is disabled.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This error results from either a lack of system resources or another NLM being loaded and using the IAMG socket.

Action: Use SPXCONFIG.NLM to increase the number of IPX sockets. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-116: Unable to allocate memory for IPX Address Mapping Gateway mapping table. IPX Address Mapping Gateway functionality is disabled.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The memory allocation for the IPX Address Mapping Gateway mapping table failed. This error results from alack of system resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-119: Call to destination workstation-client is established.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This message is informational.

IPXRTR-6.50-120: Call to destination workstation-client is disconnected.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This message is informational.

IPXRTR-6.50-121: Unable to create IPX Address Mapping Gateway Maintenance Thread. IPX Address Mapping Gateway functionality is disabled.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This error results from a lack of system resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-124: Incoming call rejected because of insufficient memory in the local system.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The incoming call was rejected because of a lack of system resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-125: Unable to create semaphore for IPX Address Mapping Gateway. IPX Address Mapping Gateway functionality is disabled.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This error results from a lack of system resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-126: Unable to add static route to IPX Address Mapping Gateway network number. IPX Address Mapping Gateway functionality is disabled.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The IPXRTR was unable to add a static route. This error results from a lack of system resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-127: Alloc Memory resource tag allocation failed.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The resource tag for alloc (allocation) memory could not be allocated. This could be caused by a lack of system resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-128: Unable to register DOWN SERVER notification.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This problem is caused by a lack of resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-129: The IPX Address Mapping Gateway detected a conflicting mapping while trying to map the network address *address*. The mapping conflicts with a mapping for network address *address*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Token ring and Ethernet-style IPX node addresses can sometimes clash because they use different bit orders.Locally assigned addresses may conflict with IEEE token ring addresses.

If remote access is configured to use node addresses that use the upper thirty-four bits of the node address,node address conflicts can occur.

Action: Reload LAN drivers on the conflicting network segments using the opposite canonical order for the MAC addresses or use a different LAN card.

Make sure that the remote access machine has a registered network address

that will not be translated, orthat it uses low node addresses.

IPXRTR-6.50-130: The IPX Address Mapping Gateway attempted to allocate a new mapping and failed because the maximum size of the mapping table is too small. Please reconfigure this value to be a larger value. The gateway will continue to work for existing mappings.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The mapping table for the IPX Address Mapping Gateway is too small.

Action: Reconfigure the mapping table configuration using NIASCFG (select Protocols > IPX) and try again.

IPXRTR-6.50-132: Unable to register with the Call Support Layer.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This problem is caused by an incompatibility or a lack of resources.

Action: Verify that CSL is loaded. Verify that you are using the correct version of CSL and that it is supported by the operating system. If necessary, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-133: Unable to determine protocol number for IPX stack.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This problem is caused by an incompatibility between the operating system and the version of LSL.

Action: Verify that you are using the correct version of LSL and the NetWare operating system.

IPXRTR-6.50-134: Unable to initialize SPX™ communications module.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This problem is caused by an incompatibility or a lack of resources.

Action: Verify that ICM_SPX is loaded. Verify that you are using the correct version of ICM_SPX. If necessary, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-137: Unable to operate on this version of NetWare.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: IPXRTR cannot run on the version of the NetWare operating system you are running. This could mean that the version of NetWare currently running on your system is an unreleased version.

Action: Contact technical support.

IPXRTR-6.50-139: Unable to initialize WAN client station because of circuit creation failure.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The WAN client stations cannot be supported because of a lack of resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-140: *Call_name* failed because the local system is out of memory.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Could not allocate resources for a WAN workstation client call. This is because of a lack of resources in the local system.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-141: *Call_name* is connected to the duplicate network address *address*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This indicates that the WAN circuit that was being created has been assigned a network number that is already in use by another circuit in the local system. This is a configuration error.

Action: Check the configuration to eliminate the duplicate network number indicated.

IPXRTR-6.50-146: Unable to register pause routine.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Could not register the pause routine for the RIP or SAP tracking screens.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

IPXRTR-6.50-147: Unable to deregister pause routine.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Could not deregister the pause routine for the RIP or SAP tracking screens.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Also, check the operating system error message for details.

IPXRTR-6.50-152: Packet ignored because of an invalid packet length.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This message is displayed on the RIP tracking screen when a RIP packet is received with no valid routes in the packet. This means that a router exists in the local connected network that is not sending correct RIP packets.

Action: Determine which router is sending the incorrect RIP packets and correct the problem.

IPXRTR-6.50-159: Required network number is missing.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The network number was not specified in the BIND command. Binding IPX to a board requires a network number.

Action: Use NIASCFG to specify a network number.

IPXRTR-6.50-160: Network address not required for this bind. Network address is ignored.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: IPXRTR ignored the network number because it is not required for this bind.

Action: Verify that you are binding IPX to the intended board.

IPXRTR-6.50-161: Bind failed because network address *address* is already used as an internal network address.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The BIND command was issued to bind IPX to a board having an external network number the same as the internal network number.

Action: Use NIASCFG to change the BIND command.

IPXRTR-6.50-162: Bind failed because network address *address* is already used by a remote server *name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The BIND command was issued with a network number that is in use by a remote system to which the local system is connected. This is a configuration error.

Action: Use NIASCFG to change the network address used for the bind process.

IPXRTR-6.50-163: Bind failed because network address *address* is already used for another board.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The BIND command was issued to a board having a network number the same as the network number for another board on which IPX is already bound. This is a configuration error.

Action: Use NIASCFG to change the network address.

IPXRTR-6.50-165: Network address not within configured level 1 address range.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The network address is not within the range of valid network addresses that can be configured using the area addresses for the current local area.

Action: Change the network address to an address within the valid network addresses range for the local area.

IPXRTR-6.50-166: Unable to bind LAN board *name* to IPX using network address *address*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The IPX bind to the specified network board could not be completed because the network address for the bind process is not within the range of valid network addresses that can be configured using the area addresses for the current local area.

Action: Change the network address to an address within the valid network addresses range for the local area.

IPXRTR-6.50-167: Fatal Error: Attempt to add a timer that already exists. Restart router/server.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: An active timer is being added to the timer queue without deleting the existing timer. This is an unrecoverable error.

Action: Restart the server.

IPXRTR-6.50-168: Incoming call rejected because of incompatible version information.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: An incoming WAN call has been rejected due to incompatibility of version information. The calling system has version information that is not supported by the local system.

Action: Upgrade the software so that both systems have the same version.

IPXRTR-6.50-170: *Name* packet received on circuit *name* from *name* with network address *address* is truncated.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: A truncated NLSP packet was received containing only a portion of the information sent. This could be caused by a hardware error or a malfunctioning system.

Action: Check your hardware and system.

IPXRTR-6.50-171: *Name* packet received on circuit *name* from *name* with network address *address* has a bad packet type *name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This message could indicate one of the following conditions:

- The NLSP packet that was received had an unknown packet type.
- The packet was received for one of the known packet types but was from a system that was not a Level 1router; this is indicated by the Router Type field in the LSP (Link State Packet) header.

Action: Check the NLSP routers on the locally connected network.

IPXRTR-6.50-173: *Name* packet received on circuit *name* from *name* with network address *address* has a bad header length *number*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This message is displayed for all NLSP packets. The packet received had a bad length field in the LSP header for the specified packet type.

Action: Correct the length field in the NLSP header.

IPXRTR-6.50-174: Mismatched version number *number* in *name* packet received on circuit *name* from *name* with network address *address*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The NLSP received had a value for the major version number not equal to 1.

Action: Check the NLSP routers on the locally connected network.

IPXRTR-6.50-175: Router *name* on circuit *name* claims network *name* should be *name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The local system disagrees with a neighboring system about the IPX network number assigned to the circuit.The IPX network number in the IPX header of the NLSP packet read from the remote node does not match the network number of the local LAN. This is a configuration error.

Action: Change the network number for the circuit in the BIND command for the circuit on the local system or the neighboring system to make all the systems on the circuit agree on the network number for the circuit.

IPXRTR-6.50-176: *Name* packet received on circuit *name* from *name* with network address *address* has a malformed option code *number*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The syntax check on the received LSP failed. This could be, for example, an LSP with the length field for the link option not equal to the valid link option length.

Action: Check the system that generated the LSP for hardware errors or incompatible software. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

IPXRTR-6.50-177: LSP received on circuit *name* from *name* with network address *address* has a bad checksum.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The LSP received on the specified circuit has a bad checksum. This could be due to packet corruption in the media connecting the system that sent the LSP to the local system. It could also be that the LSP was corrupted in the memory of the system that sent this LSP. The error could also be in the Open Data-Link Interface™ (ODI™) drivers, which could have caused the corruption. This could also be a bug in the checksum calculation routine, either in the local system or in the system that sent this LSP.

Action: Check your hardware and system.

IPXRTR-6.50-178: Bad checksum detected on stored LSP from system *name* length *number*. There has been a memory corruption or software error.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The LSP specified has been corrupted in the local system's memory. This means that the LSP database was overwritten accidentally by some process in the local system (possibly a malfunctioning application). The system tries to recover from it by flushing its database and its routing tables. IPXRTR tries to recover automatically.This message is informational.

IPXRTR-6.50-180: LSP/graph inconsistency detected in stored LSP from system *name* length *number*. There has been a memory corruption or software error.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The graph that is built reflecting the network, as described by the LSPs in the link state database, is inconsistent. This could mean that Links, External Routes, Services, or Management Information in the LSP have not been reflected in the graph correctly. The system tries to recover from it automatically by resetting the router.This condition could occur due to accidental memory overwrites. IPXRTR tries to recover automatically. This message is informational.

IPXRTR-6.50-181: Router *name* has the same internal network address of *address* but a System ID of *number*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The router specified has a duplicate internal network number and a different system ID, compared with the local system's internal network number. This means that there is a configuration error and that the local system and the router specified have the same IPX internal network number.

Action: Change the IPX internal network number on one of the systems.

IPXRTR-6.50-182: Router *name* has an internal network address of *address* but the same System ID of *number*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The router specified and the local system have the same system ID but different internal network numbers.This is a configuration error.

Action: Use NIASCFG to change the system ID on one of the systems.

IPXRTR-6.50-183: Missing option in *name* packet received on circuit *name* from *name* with network address *address* code *number*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The NLSP packet failed the syntax check and a mandatory option (for example, Local MTU in Hello packets) was absent.

Action: Check for a malfunctioning NLSP router on the network.

IPXRTR-6.50-184: A mismatched source node/data-link address *address/address* in *name* packet received on circuit *name* from *name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The source node address in the IPX header does not match the source node address in the data-link header for the NLSP packet received. This could be because the NLSP packet was forwarded by a system on the circuit specified with the data-link address specified in the message.

Action: Check for a malfunctioning NLSP router on the network.

IPXRTR-6.50-185: Too many NLSP neighbors on circuit *name*. The maximum allowed for a packet size of *number* is *number*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Too many routers are attached to the same circuit. The number of routers that can be attached to a circuit is determined by the MTU size of the circuit media, because Hello packets cannot include all the neighbors on the circuit if the number of neighbors exceeds the value specified in the message.

Action: Split the LAN into two or more LAN segments and add a router between the LAN segments, or change to media with a larger MTU.

IPXRTR-6.50-187: The link between routers *name* and *name* has a zero throughput. A default of 10 MB will be used for the link throughput.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The LSPs of two systems reporting a link between them have specified a throughput of zero for the link. This is an invalid throughput value; the system will use a default value for the throughput of the link (10 MBPS for Ethernet media). This message is informational.

IPXRTR-6.50-194: System *name* has the same name, internal network address of *address* and System ID of *number* as the local system.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The router specified has the same name, IPX internal network address, and system ID as the local system, and is a duplicate of the local system. This is a configuration error.

Action: Use NIASCFG to change the name, IPX internal network address, and system ID.

IPXRTR-6.50-198: IPXCP negotiation failed for target *name*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Sometimes this error occurs when a phone line fails. Also, the error can occur either because the IPXRTR cannot make the IPXCP connect or because one end disagrees with the other.

Action: Usually, the client side redials or checks the configuration to make sure it is correct. On the server side, no action is necessary.

IPXRTR-6.50-200: IPXCP negotiation failed to *user_name* terminated because node address range all used up.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: During configuration, the address range for the user is set for incoming calls. If the range is exceeded, IPXCP terminates.

Action: Reconfigure the address range to accept more calls for the user.

IPXRTR-6.50-201: An attempt to create a new LSP failed because all 255 LSPs are full.The current LSP size of *number* bytes needs to be increased if possible.The maximum size that can be configured is equal to the smallest MTU size implemented on your network minus 30bytes.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The number of LSPs needs to be increased. This will result in some servers or services being unavailable. The current LSP size of 512 bytes needs to be increased, if possible. The maximum size that can be configured is equal to the smallest MTU size implemented on your network minus 30 bytes.

Action: Reconfigure using NIASCFG (choose NIASCFG > IPX > Expert Configuration Options) and try again.

IPXRTR-6.50-202: Unable to load or locate a compatible IPX Fragmentation Layer module(IPXF.NLM). The IPX Address Mapping Gateway will continue to work. Parallel IPX Address Mapping Gateway usage may result in a slightly reduced performance when mappings are unknown.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The IPXF.NLM could be corrupted.

Action: Obtain a new IPXF.NLM (located with other Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 NLM programs) and try again.

IPXRTR-6.50-204: Incoming call rejected because the WAN client node address range was exceeded.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: During configuration, the address range is set for incoming calls. If the range is exceeded, IPXRTR rejects any more calls.

Action: Reconfigure to increase the address range to allow more calls or put any incoming calls that go beyond the range to fall into a different node group address range.

IPXRTR-6.50-205: IPXRTR has loaded with LAN Only support. For full WAN support, please install the NIAS product.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 has been installed improperly.

Action: Reinstall Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 and try again.

IPXRTR-6.50-208: The configured LSP size of *lsp_size* bytes is too large to be flooded onto circuit *circuit_name*. The effective MTU size for this circuit is *mtu_size* bytes. Set the LSP size to *new_lsp_size* bytes or less.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The LSP size is too large.

Action: Reconfigure LSP size using NIASCFG.

IPXRTR-6.50-211: IPXCP resource allocation failed.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The resource tag for the memory or ECBs used by the compression modules failed allocation. This results from a lack of system resources.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Contact technical support.

IPXRTR-6.50-212: IPXCP detected an unsupported or unknown option *option*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: IPXCP received an unknown option from the IPXRTR.

Action: Check the software version number and dates. Make sure that you are using a released, not a Beta, version.

IPXRTR-6.50-213: IPXCP detected an unknown routing protocol *protocol*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Currently, IPXCP is designed to accept only the NWC client routing protocol type, but IPXRTR is requesting that IPXCP handle other routing protocols.

Action: Check the software version number. Make sure that you are using a released, not a Beta, version.

IPXRTR-6.50-214: IPXCP could not locate a call list entry.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: This is an internal IPXRTR problem.

Action: Contact technical support.

IPXRTR-6.50-215: IPXCP could not negotiate a network number as one has not been configured.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The IPX address for the client connection is not configured.

Action: Make sure the remote IPX server connection configuration is correct. Try to reinitialize the server. If that does not work, reboot the server.

IPXRTR-6.50-216: IPXCP could not allocate a node number to assign to a workstation peer.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: During the IPXCP negotiation, the client is not requesting a node address.

Action: Check the client configuration. Make sure that the calling system, not the router, is the client workstation.

IPXRTR-6.50-217: IPXCP node number negotiation failed.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The client and the server are unable to agree on an IPX node address. The client is refusing to accept the node address from the server.

Action: Make sure both the server and the workstation client configurations are correct and try again. Reboot the client workstation.

IPXRTR-6.50-218: IPXCP detected a bad option *option*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: An unknown IPXCP negotiation packet was received from the client.

Action: Make sure the client configuration is correct and try again.

IPXRTR-6.50-219: IPXCP detected an attempted by a router to negotiate a network number. IPXCP is not supported for router to router connections.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The client and server are unable to negotiate an IPX network address. The client is refusing to accept the network address from the server.

Action: Make sure the client configuration is correct and try again.

IPXRTR-6.50-220: IPXCP rejected a peer's node number.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: The router was unable to obtain a new IPX node address for the client workstation.

Action: Make sure the client configuration for the user address range assignment is correct.

IPXRTR-6.50-221: IPXCP router does not negotiate its router name.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: An interoperability problem occurred between the client and IPXRTR.

Action: Check the software version number. Make sure that you are using a released, not a Beta, version.

IPXRTR-6.50-222: IPXCP detected an unknown IPXCP option from a peer.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: Either a bad packet was received or an incompatible implementation of IPX is in use.

Action: Obtain a trace of the message and contact technical support.

IPXRTR-6.50-223: IPXCP could not be initialized because of bad parameters returned during initialization.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: You could be using an outdated version of the software.

Action: Check the software version number. Make sure that you are using a released, not a Beta, version.

IPXRTR-6.50-226: IPXCP could not be initialized. IPXCP registration failed with reason code =*code*.

Source: IPXRTR-6.50

Explanation: You could be using an outdated version of the software.

Action: Check the software version number. Make sure that you are using a released, not a Beta, version.

IPXRTRNM-6.50

IPXRTRNM 1: Resource tag allocation failed.

Source: IPXRTRNM-6.50

Explanation: The resource tag could not be allocated because of a lack of memory on the server.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTRNM 3: Unable to allocate AES Process resource tag.

Source: IPXRTRNM-6.50

Explanation: The resource tag used for the Asynchronous Event Scheduler (AES) process could not be allocated because of insufficient memory on the server.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

IPXRTRNM 4: Unable to register IPXRTRNM with the SNMP Agent.

Source: IPXRTRNM-6.50

Explanation: The network management instrumentation could not register with the SNMP Agent.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

7 M

This chapter includes messages for

MPRDINST

Cannot close the product database.

Source: MPRDINST

Explanation: The server is running out of available memory.

Action: Try to add more memory to the server, then try again. If that does not work, refer to "Resolving Memory Problems" on page 335.

Cannot delete this product from product database.

Source: MPRDINST

Explanation: MPRDINST was unable to delete the product from the product database. This indicates that MPRDINST might be corrupted.

Action: Reinstall MPRDINST and try again.

Cannot open the product database.

Source: MPRDINST

Explanation: The server is running out of available memory.

Action: Try to add more memory to the server, then try again. If that does not work, refer to "Resolving Memory Problems" on page 335.

Insufficient memory to allocate data buffer of length bytes. Please add more memory to this server. For short term solution, you may unload unused NLMs to free up memory and try again.

Source: MPRDINST

Explanation: The server is running out of available memory.

Action: Refer to "Resolving Memory Problems" on page 335.

MPRDINST: Deinstallation program failed to allocate system resource.

Source: MPRDINST

Explanation: The server is running out of available memory.

Action: Refer to "Resolving Memory Problems" on page 335.

***Name* was removed from the product database successfully!**

Source: MPRDINST

Explanation: The product was deleted.

Action: No action is necessary.

Product *name* will be removed from the product database. Some directories associated with above product will also be deleted! <Press ESCAPE to abort>

Source: MPRDINST

Explanation: You will not only remove products from the database, but the directories associated with those products will also be deleted.

Action: No action is necessary unless you want to abort the operation.

The product cannot be removed.

Source: MPRDINST

Explanation: Either the database cannot be opened or the file is corrupted.

Action: Delete NetWare and reinstall.

The script file didn't specify the product ID for uninstall. Please check the product script file.

Source: MPRDINST

Explanation: The product ID needs to be a perfect match for the script file to process properly. Check that the product ID is typed correctly and that the case matches. Check that you have entered command correctly, for example, MPRDINSTNIAS to remove the Novell Internet Access Server module.

Action: Check the product script file and try again.

8 P

This chapter includes messages for

PING-3.00

PING 5: Could not open ICMP socket.

Source: PING-3.00

Explanation: PING could not open the ICMP socket to communicate with the other IP hosts.

Action: Use NIASCFG to determine whether another utility is using the ICMP socket. If the ICMP socket is being used, unload the utility that is using the ICMP socket. After freeing the ICMP socket, reload PING.

PING 6: Could not create enough threads to support Ping.

Source: PING-3.00

Explanation: The server is probably low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

PINSTALL

Aborted, database update failure. Code = *code*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not update the product database file, PRODUCTS.DAT.

Action: If you are installing routing software on a remote server, verify that BSPXCOM is loaded on the target server. If BSPXCOM is not loaded, reload BSPXCOM on the target server, unload and reload BROUTER on the local server, and reinstall the routing software.

Aborted, DOS not installed.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: You chose to install from a DOS drive or partition, but DOS is not installed on the specified drive or partition.

Action: Install DOS on the specified partition and then install the routing software, or install the routing software from a NetWare partition.

Aborted, incompatible NetWare Version. NetWare release *version* or greater is required.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: The routing software is not compatible with the NetWare operating system running on the local server.

Action: Install a compatible version of the NetWare network operating system (NetWare v3.12 or NetWare v4.1), or install the routing software on another server.

Aborted, internal display error.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not create the PINSTALL screen. The computer might be out of available memory, or NWSNUT.NLMmight be corrupt.

Action: Verify that the computer has sufficient available memory. If the computer is running out of available memory, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

If the computer has sufficient available memory, replace the NWSNUT.NLM file.

Aborted, unable to copy media file CONNECT.RMV to *filename*. Error Code = *return_code*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL cannot copy the CONNECT.RMV file from the source server. This file should be installed on routing software Disk 1 or in the DISK1 directory.

Action: Verify that the CONNECT.RMV file exists on Disk 1 or in the DISK1 directory. If the file does exist, it might be corrupt; replace the CONNECT.RMV file.

If you are installing routing software from a remote server, copy the source files to the local server, andthen install the routing software from the local server.

Aborted, unable to copy media file PINSTALL.NLM to *filename*. Error Code = *return_code*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL cannot copy the PINSTALL.NLM file from the source server. This file should be installed on routing software Disk 1 or in the DISK1 directory.

Action: Verify that PINSTALL.NLM exists on Disk 1 or in the DISK1 directory. If the file does exist, it might be corrupt; replace the PINSTALL.NLM file.

If you are installing routing software from a remote server, copy the source files to the local server, andthen install the routing software from the local server.

Aborted, unable to copy media file PIREADME.TXT to *filename*. Error Code = *return_code*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL cannot copy the README file (PIREADME.TXT) from the source server. This file should be installed on the routing software Disk 1 or in the DISK1 directory.

Action: Verify that PIREADME.TXT exists on Disk 1 or in the DISK1 directory. If the file does exist, it might be corrupt; replace the PIREADME.TXT file.

If you are installing routing software from a remote server, copy the source files to the local server, andthen install the routing software from the local server.

Aborted, unable to open script file CONNECT.*xxx*. Reason: *return_code*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL cannot open the CONNECT.*xxx* script file on the sourceserver. This file should be installed on the routing software Disk *xxx*or in the DISK*xxx* directory. The variable *xxx* represents the disk number. For example, the CONNECT.8 file is stored on routing software Disk 8 or in the DISK8 directory.

Action: Verify that the CONNECT.*xxx* file exists on Disk *xxx* or in the DISK*xxx* directory. If thefile does exist, it might be corrupt; replace the CONNECT.*xxx*file.

Backup copy of the *filename* file cannot be saved.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not create a backup file of the file named in the message. The file might already exist as a read-only file.

Action: Check to see if the backup file already exists. If the backup file already exists, delete it.

Cannot open the *filename* file.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL cannot open the file named in the message. The file might be missing or corrupt. If the file is on a5.25-inch floppy disk, the disk drive door might be open.

Action: If the disk drive door is open, close the door. If the file named in the message is on the routing software distribution software, exit and restart the installation. If the problem reoccurs, use another copy of the distribution software.

Can't access source file *filename*. Error: errno = *number*, NetWare Errno = *error_number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not read the file named in the message. The file might be missing or corrupt. If the file is on a 5.25-inch floppy disk, the disk drive door might be open.

Action: If the disk drive door is open, close the door. If the file named in the message is on the routing software distribution software, exit and restart the installation. If the problem reoccurs, use another copy of the distribution software.

Can't copy source file *filename* to destination file *filename*. Error: *number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not copy the file named in the message from the source to the destination. The source file might be missing or corrupt, or the destination file or directory might be flagged read-only.

Action: Verify that the destination file and directory are not open or flagged read-only, then reinstall the routing software. If the problem persists, write down the message and error number and contact technical support.

Can't create Comm Server Agent. Name = *object_name*, Type = *object_type*, Errno =*number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not update the bindery in a NetWare 3.1*x* server.

Action: Remove the routing software from the server, then restart the installation procedure. If the problem persists, write down the message and error number and contact technical support.

Can't create destination file *filename*. Error: errno = *number*, NetWare Errno = *number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not create the file named in the message. The destination file or directory might be flagged read-only, or the destination disk might be full.

Action: Verify that the destination file and directory are not flagged read-only.

Can't find NLM handle for *filename*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the installation procedure.

Could not log in to server *server_name*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not log in to the server named in the message. You might have entered the wrong username or password.

Action: Repeat the procedure and enter a valid username and password.

Directory Service login/authentication failed.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not log in to NetWare Directory Services. You might have entered the wrong username, password, or context.

Action: Repeat the procedure and enter a valid username, password, and context.

DOS partition is not present, installation cannot proceed.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: You instructed PINSTALL to install the software from a DOS partition, but the specified DOS partition does not exist.

Action: Locate the source files on a DOS or NetWare partition, repeat the procedure, and specify the correct location of the source files.

Error in product definition file(PRODUCT.DEF).

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: The product definition file (PRODUCT.DEF) in the DISK1 directory or disk is corrupt.

Action: If you are installing routing software from a remote server, copy the source files to the local server, and then install the routing software from the local server.

If you are installing from the distribution media, ask technical support for a copy of thisfile.

Error: Unable to copy *source_filename* to*target_filename*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: An error occurred while PINSTALL was copying a file to the destination server. PINSTALL prompts you to choose to abort, continue, or retry the copy.

Action: Choose retry. If several retry attempts fail, quit PINSTALL and restart the installation.

File *filename* not found.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not locate the file named in the message.

Action: Use the distribution media to install or replace the file. If you have trouble locating the file, contact technical support.

File *filename* open failed.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not open the file named in the message. The file might be corrupt or missing.

Action: Use the distribution media to install or replace the file. If you have trouble locating the file, contact technical support.

File server *server_name* authentication failed.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not authenticate your connection to the server named in the message. You might not have sufficient rights to the server, or you might have specified an invalid username, password, or context.

Action: Verify that you have rights to access the server. Repeat the procedure and specify a valid username, password, and context.

Help file not found.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL cannot locate the PINSTALL help file (PINSTALL.HLP). The help file might be corrupt or missing.

Action: Use the distribution media to install or replace the file.

Local file server authentication failed.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not log in to the local file server. You might not have sufficient rights to the server, or you might have specified an invalid username, password, or context.

Action: Verify that you have rights to access the server. Repeat the procedure and specify a valid username, password, and context.

May not have enough disk space for upgrade install.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: The destination server might not have enough available disk space for the routing software upgrade. For more information on the disk space required for routing software upgrades, refer to the product documentation.

Action: Purge and delete files or add disk space until you have enough available space to upgrade the routing software.

No product found at specified path.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: You specified a path to the installation files, but PINSTALL could not find the product definition file(PRODUCT.DEF) at that location. PINSTALL will prompt you to specify the location of the source files.

This message appears when you load PINSTALL from the routing software distributiondiskette.

Action: If you are installing from files on a remote NetWare partition, specify the path to the source files. If the source files are on a local DOS or NetWare volume, specify the path of the DISK1 directory or diskette that contains the source files.

Not enough disk space, *product_name* requires *number* bytes, only *number* bytes is available.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: The target server does not have enough available disk space for the routing software installation. For more information on the disk space required for the routing software, refer to the product documentation.

Action: Purge and delete files or add disk space until you have enough available space to install the routing software.

NWDSGetBinderyEmulationContext failed, rc= *return_code*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Verify that DSAPI is loaded at the local server.

Product definition file not found.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: You specified a path to the installation files, but PINSTALL could not find the product definition file(PRODUCT.DEF) at that location. PINSTALL will prompt you to specify the location of the source files.

This message appears when you load PINSTALL from the license diskette, which prepares the local server forinstallation from files on a remote NetWare volume.

Action: If you are installing from files on a remote NetWare partition, specify the path to the source files. If the source files are on a local DOS or NetWare volume, specify the path of the DISK1 directory or diskette that contains the source files.

Product *product_name* is incompatible with *product_name* on this server.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: On the target server, PINSTALL detected a product that is incompatible with the version of routing software you are installing.

Action: Remove the incompatible product from the destination server, or install routing software in another server.

Product *product_name* requires product *product_name*, version *number* or higher, to be installed first.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: The routing software version that you are installing requires that you install the product named in themes sage before you install routing software.

Action: Install the product named in the message, then install the routing software.

Server *server_name* in tree *tree_name* is in a different NDS tree.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: A source or target server is in an NDS tree that is different from the tree in which the local server is defined. PINSTALL does not support installations from one tree to another.

Action: Quit PINSTALL and restart the installation using source and target servers that are in the same tree.

Unable to allocate memory for *number* bytes.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: The local server does not have enough available memory to run PINSTALL.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

Unable to backup *filename* to *filename*. Error = *number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not back up the PRODUCTS.DAT database file.

This message might appear when you are doing a remote install and the prerequisite NLM files are not loaded.For remote installations, BSPXCOM must be loaded on the target server and BROUTER must be loaded on the localserver.

Action: If you are doing a remote install, verify that the prerequisite NLM files are loaded and restart the installation.

Unable to close DOS file *filename*. Errno =*number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not close a file on a DOS partition.

Action: If the DOS partition is a diskette drive, verify that the diskette is in the diskette drive and that the drive door or latch is closed.

Unable to close NetWare file *filename*.Errno = *number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not close a file on the target NetWare server. The target server might have been brought down or might have stopped operating.

Action: Reinstall routing software. If the problem persists, write down the message and error number and contact technical support.

Unable to close the PRODUCTS.DAT database file. Btrieve error in network partition. Code = *code*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: BROUTER and BSPXCOM are no longer communicating.

Action: Verify that BSPXCOM is loaded on the target server, unload and reload BROUTER on the local server, and restart the installation.

Unable to create destination file *filename*. Errno = *error_number*; NetWare Errno = *error_number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL failed to copy a file to the destination named in the message.

Action: Verify that you have write access to the destination directory. If the destination file already exists, verify that the destination file is not set to read-only.

Unable to create *filename* to backup *filename*. Errno = *error_number*; NetWare Errno = *error_number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not create a backup copy of the PRODUCTS.DAT file. BROUTER and BSPXCOM might not be communicating.

Action: Verify that BSPXCOM is loaded on the target server, unload and reload BROUTER on the local server, and restart the installation.

Unable to create the PRODUCTS.DAT database file. Btrieve error in network partition.Code = *code*

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not create the PRODUCTS.DAT file on the target server. BROUTER and BSPXCOM might not be communicating.

Action: Verify that BSPXCOM is loaded on the target server, unload and reload BROUTER on the local server, and restart the installation.

**Unable to delete a PRODUCTS.DAT database record.
Btrieve error in network partition. Code = *code*.**

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not delete a record in the PRODUCTS.DAT database file. BROUTER and BSPXCOM might not be communicating.

Action: Verify that BSPXCOM is loaded on the target server, unload and reload BROUTER on the local server, and restart the installation.

Unable to get network address for server *server_name*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not obtain the network address of the target server.

Action: Verify that the target server is operating and is using a valid network address.

**Unable to get position in PRODUCTS.DAT database file.
Btrieve error in network partition. Code = *code*.**

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: An error occurred while PINSTALL was accessing the PRODUCTS.DAT database file. BROUTER and BSPXCOM might not be communicating.

Action: Verify that BSPXCOM is loaded on the target server, unload and reload BROUTER on the local server, and restart the product installation or removal.

**Unable to insert a record in PRODUCTS.DAT database file.
Btrieve error in network partition. Code = *code*.**

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: An error occurred while PINSTALL was updating the PRODUCTS.DAT database file. BROUTER and BSPXCOM might not be communicating.

Action: Verify that BSPXCOM is loaded on the target server, unload and reload BROUTER on the local server, and restart the product installation or removal.

Unable to install destination file: *filename* from source file *filename*. Reason: *reason_code*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: An error occurred while PINSTALL was copying the source file to the destination file.

Action: Verify that the source and destination partitions are mounted and accessible, then restart the installation.

Unable to modify the updated time and date attributes of the filename file. Errno = *error_number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: After copying a file to the target partition, PINSTALL could not update the time and date file parameters.

Action: Restart the installation.

Unable to open *filename* for backup. Errno= *error_number*; NetWare Errno = *error_number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not open the PRODUCTS.DAT database file for backup.

Action: If you are installing routing software from a remote server, unload and reload the BROUTER NLM at the local server. Restart the installation.

Unable to open PRODUCTS.DAT database file. Btrieve error in network partition. Code = *code*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL cannot open the PRODUCTS.DAT database file on the remote server. BROUTER and BSPXCOM might not be communicating.

Action: Verify that BSPXCOM is loaded on the target server, unload and reload BROUTER on the local server, and restart the product installation.

Unable to open PRODUCTS.DAT database file (error=*number*).

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL cannot open the PRODUCTS.DAT database file on the local server.

Action: Verify that BSPXCOM is loaded on the target server, unload and reload BROUTER on the local server, and restart the product installation.

Unable to open PRODUCTS.DAT, (error=*number*). Verify that BSPXCOM is loaded.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL cannot open the PRODUCTS.DAT database file on the remote server. BROUTER and BSPXCOM might not be communicating.

Action: Verify that BSPXCOM is loaded on the target server, unload and reload BROUTER on the local server, and restart the product installation.

Unable to read DOS source file *filename*.Errno = *error_number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: An error occurred while PINSTALL was reading a file from a DOS partition or diskette. The file, partition, or diskette might be corrupted, or DOS might have been removed from memory by executing the REMOVE DOS command at the system console.

Action: Verify that the file exists. If the file is on a diskette, verify that the diskette is inserted in the drive and the drive door or latch is closed.

Note: If DOS has been removed from memory, you must restart the server before you install the routing software.

Unable to read record from PRODUCTINFO database file. Btrieve error in network partition. Code = *code*

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not read a record in the PRODUCTS.DAT database file.

Action: Verify that BSPXCOM and BTRIEVE are loaded.

Unable to rename file *filename*. Reason: *reason_code*, NetWare error code = *error_number*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not rename the file named in the message.

Action: Verify that the file is not set to read-only. Restart the installation.

Unable to restore position in PRODUCTS.DAT database file. Btrieve error in network partition. Code = *code*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: An error occurred while PINSTALL was trying to access the PRODUCTS.DAT database file on the remote server.

Action: Verify that BSPXCOM and BTRIEVE are loaded.

If you are installing routing software from a remote server, unload and reload the BROUTER NLM at the localserver. Restart the installation.

Unable to spawn *filename*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: PINSTALL could not create or spawn the NLM file named in the message. The NLM is created at the local server in the SYS:\SYSTEM\CSINSTAL\SPAWN directory.

Action: If the file already exists in the SYS:\SYSTEM\CSINSTAL\SPAWN directory, delete the file and restart the installation.

Unable to update a record in PRODUCTS.DAT database file. Btrieve error in network partition. Code = *code*.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: An error occurred while PINSTALL was trying to update the PRODUCTS.DAT database file.

Action: Verify that BSPXCOM and BTRIEVE are loaded.

If you are installing routing software from a remote server, unload and reload the BROUTER NLM at the localserver. Restart the installation.

Unable to write to *filename* file.

Source: PINSTALL

Explanation: An error occurred while PINSTALL was trying to write data to the file named in the message.

Action: If the file already exists, verify that the file is not set to read-only.

PPPCON-1.1

PPPCON-1.1-34: Could not get resource tag.

Source: PPPCON-1.1

Explanation: PPPCON could not be loaded because a resource tag could not be allocated from the NetWare operating system.This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload PPPCON when more memory is available.

PPPCON-1.1-35: Could not initialize SMILE.

Source: PPPCON-1.1

Explanation: PPPCON could not establish communication with SNMP. This error usually occurs when the server is low on available memory or the SNMP version does not match the one expected by PPPCON.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether your server is low on memory.

If the server is low on memory, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one ofthe methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload PPPCON when more memory is available.

If the server is not low on memory, SNMP and PPPCON are probably not compatible versions. Record the versionnumbers of SNMP and PPPCON, and then contact technical support.

PPPCON-1.1-36: Could not initialize TUI.

Source: PPPCON-1.1

Explanation: PPPCON could not establish communication with the TUI library. This error usually occurs when the server is low on available memory or the TUI version is not compatible with the PPPCON version. TUI prints out an additional message explaining the reason for the failure.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether the server is low on memory.

If the server is low on memory, add memory to the server or increase the

available server memory using one ofthe methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload PPPCON when more memory is available.

If the server is not low on memory, TUI and PPPCON are probably not compatible versions. Record the versionnumbers of TUI and PPPCON and contact technical support.

PPPNCF

A host field with all bits set to one is not allowed.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The host field IP address is all ones. A host field address with all ones is invalid. Also, this could happen if the IP address is valid but using the wrong subnet mask.

Action: Obtain a valid IP address from the network administrator, or supply the correct subnet mask.

A host field with all bits set to zero is not allowed.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The host field IP address is all zeros. A host field address with all zeros is invalid. Also, this could happen if the IP address is valid but using the wrong subnet mask.

Action: Obtain a valid IP address from the network administrator, or supply the correct subnet mask.

A subnet mask with all bits set to zero is not allowed.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The subnet mask IP address is all zeros. A subnet mask address with all zeros is invalid.

Action: Obtain a valid subnet mask from the network administrator.

Could not write a required CSL database record.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: There might not be a valid license installed. Or, this error could be due to an internal error.

Action: To disable the service, exit to the Select Remote Access Services screen, highlight PPPRNS and press Delete.Contact technical support.

No protocol has been selected. All changes will be ignored.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: A protocol selection is required.

Action: Select a protocol and try again.

The Client Address Range must contain at least one address value that is not the same as the local IP address.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The Client Address range must contain an address value different from the local IP address.

Action: Expand the Client Address range to include an IP address that is different from the local IP address.

The Client Address Range Start address must be less than or equal to the Range End address.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The Client Address Range Start must be less than or equal to the Range End address.

Action: Enter an IP address that is in the correct range.

The Client Address Range Start, Client Address Range End, and Local IP Address must be on the same network.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The Client Address Range Start, Client Address Range End, and Local IP Address must be on the same network.

Action: Verify that all the addresses are on the same network. To apply the subnet mask to all three addresses, use AND with the mask with all the addresses to produce the same value in all three cases.

The configuration information for loading services cannot be read from the file *filename*. Please make sure that no other applications are using this file. Then retry this operation.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The most likely cause is that the file is in use by another application.

Action: Exit the other application and retry the operation. If the error still occurs, contact technical support.

The configuration information for loading services cannot be written to the file *filename*. Please make sure that no other applications are using this file and that the file has read/write access turned on. Then retry this operation.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The most likely cause is that the file is in use by another application.

Action: Exit the other application and retry the operation. If the error still occurs, contact technical support.

The CSL database on this system is incompatible with this version of NIAS.

Source: PPPNCF

Action: Contact technical support for the correct version.

The field must be in decimal dot notation, i.e. it must contain 4 numbers separated by. and each number cannot be greater than 255. for example, 129.1.2.0 or255.255.255.0

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: An invalid IP address was specified.

Action: Change the address and try the operation again.

The *IP* subnet mask for *address* must be set to a non-zero number. The entry for loading/binding *IP* will not be added to the nwcstart.ncffile.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: An invalid subnet mask was specified.

Action: Change the subnet mask address and try again.

The NLM that needs to be run to perform the requested operation is already running.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: You requested PPPNCP to load INETCFG for you, but INETCFG is already running on another console screen.

Action: Exit the NLM that is running.

The primary and secondary local IP addresses must be different.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: You cannot have the same address for both the primary and secondary IP address.

Action: Enter a different primary or secondary local IP address.

The *protocol_name* network address for *name* must be set to a unique non-zero number. The entry for loading/binding *protocol_name* will not be added to the nwcstart.ncffile.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: An invalid address was specified.

Action: Change the network address and try again.

The secondary client address range must contain at least one address value that is not the same as the secondary local IP address.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The Client Address range must contain an address value different than the local IP address.

Action: Expand the Client Address range to include an IP address that is different than the local IP address.

The Secondary Client Address Range Start address must be less than or equal to the Range End address.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: One of the address values is invalid.

Action: Enter a valid IP address.

The Secondary Client Address Range Start, Secondary Client Address Range End, and Secondary Local IP Address must be on the same network.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The Secondary Client Address Range Start, Secondary Client Address Range End, and Secondary Local IP Address must be on the same network.

Action: Verify that all the addresses are on the same network. To apply the subnet mask to all three addresses, use AND with the mask with all the addresses to produce the same value in all three cases.

The subnet mask must be in decimal dot notation, i.e. it must contain 4 numbers separated by. and each number cannot be greater than 255. for example, 255.255.255.0. All the 1 bits must be contiguous and on the left.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: An invalid subnet mask was specified.

Action: Change the subnet mask address and try the operation again.

Unable to open port access semaphore. Try again later.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: There is a shortage of system resources.

Action: If the server is running out of available memory, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

You have specified a Class A IP address, but the subnet mask is not valid for a Class A address. Check that the correct address and subnet mask have been supplied.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The IP address or subnet mask is invalid.

Action: Make sure that you have a valid IP address, then try again.

You have specified a Class B IP address, but the subnet mask is not valid for a Class B address. Check that the correct address and subnet mask have been supplied.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The IP address or subnet mask is invalid.

Action: Make sure that you have a valid IP address, then try again.

You have specified a Class C IP address, but the subnet mask is not valid for a Class C address. Check that the correct address and subnet mask have been supplied.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: The IP address is invalid.

Action: Make sure that you have a valid IP address, then try again.

You have specified a Class D IP address, which is not supported. Check that the correct address and subnet mask have been supplied.

Source: PPPNCF

Explanation: A Class D IP address is not supported.

Action: Make sure that you have a valid IP address, then try again.

PPPRNCON

Cannot set IP parameters for this user/container.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: You might not have rights to modify this user or container.

Action: Verify that you have rights.

Cannot set IPX parameters for this user/container.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: You might not have rights to modify this user or container.

Action: Verify that you have rights.

Can't get user list.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: The server might be running out of available memory, or one of the remote access database files might be corrupted.

Action: If the server is running out of available memory, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

Either the address or the mask is invalid. The result of applying the specified mask to the specified address is zero.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: The user IP address and the PPPRNS subnet mask together specify address 0.0.0.0, which is an invalid address.

Action: Change either the user IP address or the subnet mask so that they specify a valid IP address

Error getting ISDN Short Hold parameters list.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: There was an error while getting the ISDN Short Hold parameters list, possibly due to either a lack of memory or database corruption.

Action: If the server is running out of available memory, add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335 If the error is due to database corruption, run NWCRPAIR.

Error getting PPP Multilink parameters.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: There was an error while getting the PPP Multilink parameters, possibly due to either a lack of memory or database corruption.

Action: Verify that the SYS volume is mounted and is not full. If the disk is not full, use NWCSTOP to bring down remote access, then use NWCRPAIR to repair the remote access database files.

Error getting security mode.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: The database file might be corrupted.

Action: Use NWCSTOP to bring down remote access, then use NWCRPAIR to repair the remote access database files.

Error setting ISDN Short Hold parameters list.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: There was an error while setting the ISDN Short Hold parameters list, possibly due to either a lack of memory or database corruption.

Action: Verify that the SYS volume is mounted and is not full. If the disk is not full, use NWCSTOP to bring down remote access, then use NWCRPAIR to repair the remote access database files.

Error setting PPP Multilink parameters.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: There was an error while setting the PPP Multilink parameters, possibly due to either a lack of memory or database corruption.

Action: Verify that the SYS volume is mounted and is not full. If the disk is not full, use NWCSTOP to bring down remote access, then use NWCRPAIR to repair the remote access database files.

Error setting security mode.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: The SYS volume might be full, or the database file might be corrupted.

Action: Verify that the SYS volume is mounted and is not full. If the disk is not full, use NWCSTOP to bring down remote access, then use NWCRPAIR to repair the remote access database files.

NIAS Remote Access does not have sufficient rights to access the specified container.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: You specified an NDS context that remote access cannot access.

Action: Either change the remote access object rights to allow access to the specified context or use another context.

The field must be in decimal dot notation, i.e. it must contain 4 numbers separated by. and each number cannot be greater than 255. e.g. 129.1.2.0 or255.255.255.0

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: You specified an IP address with an invalid format. The correct format is *x.x.x.x*, where *x* represents a number between 0 and 255. Note that address 0.0.0.0 is reserved and cannot be used.

Action: Enter a valid IP address.

The mask is invalid. All the 1 bits in the mask must start at the left and be contiguous.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: The IP subnet mask you entered is invalid. The decimal numbers you enter must represent binary ones from left to right. For example, 255 is a valid number because it represents binary 1111 1111. Decimal numbers that meet this requirement are 128, 192, 224, 240, 248, 252, 254, and 255. Decimal number 248 is valid because it represents 11111000.

Subnet mask 255.255.248.0 is valid because this decimal address defines a binary number in which all the onesare contiguous from left to right. Subnet mask 248.255.255.1 is invalid because zeros appear in the mask betweenthe ones in 248 and the ones in 255.

Action: Enter a valid IP subnet mask.

The specified context is invalid.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: You specified an invalid NDS context.

Action: Repeat the operation using a valid NDS context.

The specified IPX address is invalid. An address of 000000000000, 000000000001, or FFFFFFFFFFFF is not allowed.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: You specified an invalid IPX address.

Action: Enter a valid IPX address.

You have not specified a valid Domain Name Server Address.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: The IP address is missing or invalid.

Action: Enter a valid IP address.

You have not specified a valid TFTP Server Address.

Source: PPPRNCON

Explanation: The IP address is missing or invalid.

Action: Enter a valid IP address.

PPPRNS

Configuration file not found.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred. This error can occur if you load PPPRNS prior to configuring PPPRNS using NIASCFG.

Action: Verify that PPPRNS is enabled in NWCCON, then use NWCSTOP and NWCSTART to unload and reload all routing software services. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Incorrect TSM major or minor version.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: PPPRNS detected a version of PPPTSM.NLM that is newer or older than the version required by PPPRNS.

Action: Use the version of PPPTSM.NLM that came with the routing software, or use a newer version that is known to be compatible with this version of the routing software.

PPPRNS is already loaded.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: The server tried to load PPPRNS, but PPPRNS is already loaded. PPPRNS can only be loaded once. This is an informational message.

TSM port registered event error.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Verify that you are using compatible versions of PPPTSM.NLM and WSM.NLM. Use the versions of PPPTSM.NLM andWSM.NLM that came with the routing software, or use newer versions that are known to be compatible with this version of the routing software.

If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to acquire memory.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: PPPRNS could not obtain the memory it requires.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

Unable to add match table to Service Selector.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: PPPRNS failed to communicate with the module NWCSS.NLM.

Action: Verify that NWCSS and PPRNS are the correct versions. Use NWCSTOP and NWCSTART to unload and reload all routing software services. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to allocate a semaphore.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the server. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to create process.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the server. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to get resource tag.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the server. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to get TSM entries.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: PPPRNS failed to communicate with the module PPPTSM.NLM.

Action: Verify that you are using a compatible version of PPPTSM.NLM. Use the version of PPPTSM.NLM that came with the routing software, or use a newer version that is known to be compatible with this version of routing software.

If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to initialize PPPRNS.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the server. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to initialize semaphore.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Restart the server. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to register port to monitor.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Use NWCSTOP and NWCSTART to unload and reload all routing software services. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to register with AIO Manager.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: PPPRNS failed to communicate with the module AIO.NLM.

Action: Use NWCSTOP and NWCSTART to unload and reload all routing software services. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to register with MSM.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: PPPRNS cannot communicate with the MSM.

Action: Verify that you are using a compatible version of the MSM. Use the version that came with your routing software, or use a newer version that is known to be compatible with this version of routing software.

If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to register with Service Selector.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: An internal program error occurred.

Action: Use NWCSTOP and NWCSTART to unload and reload all routing software services. If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

Unable to register with WSM.

Source: PPPRNS

Explanation: PPPRNS cannot communicate with the WSM.

Action: Verify that you are using a compatible version of the WSM. Use the version that came with your routing software, or use a newer version that is known to be compatible with this version of routing software.

If this does not correct the problem, write down the message and contact technical support.

PPPTRACE-1.10

PPPTRACE: NUT Initialization Error (return value=*value)*

Source: PPPTRACE-1.10

Explanation: Error encountered in PTUI Initialize function. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the TUI version is not compatible with the PPPTRACE version. TUI prints out an additional message explaining the reason for the failure.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether the server is low on memory. If the server is low on memory, increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload PPPTRACE when more memory is available.

If the server is not low on memory, the versions of TUI and PPPTRACE are probably not compatible. Record theversion numbers of TUI and PPPTRACE, then contact technical support.

PPPTRACE: System Initialization Failed.

Source: PPPTRACE-1.10

Explanation: PPPTRACE failed to allocate a resource tag or start a process at initialization time. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: If the server is low on memory, increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload PPPTRACE when memory is available.

PPPTRACE: Unable to allocate resource tag.

Source: PPPTRACE-1.10

Explanation: PPPTRACE failed to allocate a resource tag at initialization time. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: If the server is low on memory, increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload PPPTRACE when memory is available.

PPPTRACE: Unable to get message pointer.

Source: PPPTRACE-1.10

Explanation: PPPTRACE failed to obtain a message pointer at initialization time. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether the server is low on memory. If the server is low on memory, increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Reload PPPTRACE when memory is available.

PPPTRACE NUT Errors

A NUT error message is a message that appears in a pop-up window on the monitor screen. For NUT error messages, no module name, version number, or error number information is displayed.

PPPTRACE: Error! Capture RAM empty, Please capture before playback.

Source: PPPTRACE NUT Errors

Explanation: You attempted to play back data before it was captured.

Action: Use PPPTRACE to capture a dynamic data session before you attempt a playback.

PPPTRACE: Error! Disk file, file-name, does not exist.

Source: PPPTRACE NUT Errors

Explanation: A nonexisting disk filename was specified during playback.

Action: Specify an existing filename.

PPPTRACE: Error! Disk file not specified.

Source: PPPTRACE NUT Errors

Explanation: The playback filename was unspecified.

Action: Specify the filename that you want to play back.

PPPTRACE: Error! Incompatible disk file format.

Source: PPPTRACE NUT Errors

Explanation: An incompatible playback file format was detected. You specified a file (for example, a text file or a document file) other than a PPPTRACE capture file.

Action: Specify an existing capture file.

PPPTRACE: Failed to append item to menu list. List has been truncated.

Source: PPPTRACE NUT Errors

Explanation: NWSNUT failed to append an item when PPPTRACE tried to create a menu or interface list.

Action: Contact technical support.

PPPTSM-1.1

PPPTSM 0: LCP is down: **Compression initialization failed. Not enough memory Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: Compression initialization failed because of lack of short-term memory.

Action: Use the SET command (with option 1) to see how much maximum short-term memory is used by the following parameters:

- Minimum Packet Receive Buffers
- Maximum Packet Receive Buffers
- Maximum Physical Receive Packet Size

Use the SET command to reduce the amount of memory used by the parameters previously listed or upgrade yourPC to have more memory. One port uses about 140K short-term memory when compression isenabled.

PPPTSM 1: Unable to register LCP MIB with SNMP for Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred when attempting to register the MIB with the SNMP Agent.

Action: Contact technical support.

PPPTSM 2: Unable to register PPP Extension MIB with SNMP for Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred when attempting to register the MIB with the SNMP Agent.

Action: Contact technical support.

PPPTSM 3: Unable to register Generic Interface Extension MIB with SNMP for Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred when attempting to register the MIB with the SNMP Agent.

Action: Contact technical support.

PPPTSM 4: Unable to register LAPB MIB with SNMP for Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred when attempting to register the MIB with the SNMP Agent.

Action: Contact technical support.

PPPTSM 5: Remote does not have compression enabled - Local compression is disabled for Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPP failed to negotiate the compression with the peer. The remote router has compression disabled and the local router has compression enabled.

Action: Load NIASCFG on the remote system and check the PPP data compression field to ensure that both sides have compression enabled.

PPPTSM 6: LCP is down: **Dial-up connection failure Interface *if_name* Board *board_number.***

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: A connection could not be established.

Action: Load NIASCFG and ensure that the modem is set up correctly; also check the phone line.

PPPTSM 10: Unable to allocate short-term memory.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPP could not allocate short-term memory. PPP might disconnect the link.

Action: Use the SET command (with option 1) to see how much maximum short-term memory is used by the following parameters:

- Minimum Packet Receive Buffers
- Maximum Packet Receive Buffers
- Maximum Physical Receive Packet Size

Use the SET command to reduce the amount of memory used by the parameters previously listed or upgrade yourPC to have more memory. One port uses about 140K short-term memory when compression isenabled.

PPPTSM 11: CSL_CALL_INFO structure major/minor version mismatch (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information provided by CSL is not the version expected by PPPTSM. This error should occur only if the product was not properly installed or you used a version of CSL or PPPTSM you received from technical support.

Action: Reinstall the product to upgrade CSL and PPPTSM to the latest version. If you are using a version of these files that you received from technical support, contact technical support.

PPPTSM 12: Authentication Entry structure major/minor version mismatch (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information provided by PPPCFG is not the version expected by PPPTSM.

Action: Use NIASCFG to view the interface indicated in the error message (Select Parameter Path > Network Interfaces > *specific interface*). If the configuration record is an older, incompatible version, the following message will appear: The configuration record found was created by an older version of PPPCFG. The record structure will be updated, and any new configuration fields will be set to their default values. If this message appears, you should exit and save your changes.

If a message appears stating that the configuration for the indicated interface was created by anincompatible version of PPPCFG, delete the configuration and re-create it. If the message persists, reload thesoftware to ensure that compatible versions of PPPTSM and PPPCFG are on the router.

If a message appears stating that the configuration has been corrupted, reconfigure the indicated interface.If the message persists, check your disk

subsystem using utilities such as VREPAIR.

PPPTSM 13: NCP Option Message major/minor version mismatch (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information provided by TCP/IP is not the version expected by PPPTSM.

Action: Use the MODULES command to see the release labels. Upgrade PPPTSM and TCP/IP to the latest version.

PPPTSM 14: Configuration Record Read Error for Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPPTSM failed to read the configuration database.

Action: Load NIASCFG to reconfigure the board and PPP.

PPPTSM 15: Unable to allocate configuration record for Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPPTSM could not allocate memory for storing the configuration.

Action: Use the SET command (with option 1) to see how much maximum short-term memory is used by the following parameters:

- Minimum Packet Receive Buffers
- Maximum Packet Receive Buffers
- Maximum Physical Receive Packet Size

Use the SET command to reduce the amount of memory used by the parameters previously listed or upgrade yourPC to have more memory. One port uses about 140K short-term memory when compression isenabled.

PPPTSM 16: Configuration record major/minor version mismatch (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information in the configuration record is not the version expected by PPPTSM.

Action: Load NIASCFG and select Network Interfaces. NIASCFG displays a message about the older version database and updates the database to have the newer version number. If the problem is not resolved, reinstall the product. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

PPPTSM 17: Port Configuration Header major/minor version mismatch (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information provided by the WAN board driver is not the version expected by PPPTSM.

Action: Use the MODULES command to see the release labels. Upgrade PPPTSM and the WAN board driver to the latest version.

PPPTSM 18: Unable to allocate If Index for LAPB for Interface *if_name*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred when attempting to register LAPB with WSM.

Action: Contact technical support.

PPPTSM 19: Unable to allocate If Index for PPP for Interface *if_name*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred when attempting to register PPP with WSM.

Action: Contact technical support.

PPPTSM 20: Port Status Change structure major/minor mismatch (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information provided by the WAN board driver is not the version expected by PPPTSM.

Action: Use the MODULES command to see the release labels. Upgrade PPPTSM and the WAN board driver to the latest version.

PPPTSM 21: MSM major/minor version mismatch.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information provided by MSM is not the version expected by PPPTSM.

Action: Use the MODULES command to see the release label. Upgrade PPPTSM and MSM to the latest version.

PPPTSM 22: Unable to register PPP with MSM.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred when attempting to register PPPTSM with MSM.

Action: Contact technical support.

PPPTSM 23: Driver(s) still loaded. Unloading PPPTSM will crash the system.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: All WAN drivers must be unloaded before unloading PPPTSM.

Action: Unload the WAN drivers before you unload PPPTSM.

PPPTSM 24: Device Configuration Record Read Error for Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information provided by PPPCFG is not the version expected by PPPTSM.

Action: Use NIASCFG to view the interface indicated in the error message (Select Network Interfaces >*specific interface*). If the configuration record is an older, incompatible version, the following message will appear: The configuration record found was created by an older version of PPPCFG. The record structure will be updated, and any new configuration fields will be set to their default values. If this message appears, you should exit and save your changes.

If a message appears stating that the configuration for the indicated interface was created by anincompatible version of PPPCFG, delete the configuration and re-create it. If the message persists, reload thesoftware to ensure that compatible versions of PPPTSM and PPPCFG are on the router.

If a message appears stating that the configuration has been corrupted, reconfigure the indicated interface.If the message persists, check your disk subsystem using utilities such as VREPAIR.

PPPTSM 25: External device configuration record major/minor version mismatch(*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information provided by PPPCFG is not the version expected by PPPTSM.

Action: Use NIASCFG to view the interface indicated in the error message (Parameter Path: Select Network Interfaces>*specific interface*). If the configuration record is an older, incompatible version, the following message will appear: The configuration record found was created by an older version of PPPCFG. The record structure will be updated, and any new configuration fields will be set to their default values. If this message appears, you should exit and save your changes.

If a message appears stating that the configuration for the indicated interface was created by anincompatible version of PPPCFG, delete the configuration and re-create it. If the message persists, reload thesoftware to ensure that compatible versions of PPPTSM and PPPCFG are on the router.

If a message appears stating that the configuration has been corrupted, reconfigure the indicated interface.If the message persists, check your disk subsystem using utilities such as VREPAIR.

PPPTSM 26: Unable to allocate AES resource tag.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred when attempting to allocate an AES resource tag. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload PPPTSM when more memory is available.

PPPTSM 27: MRU and MTU is set to after negotiation for Interface *interface*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: MRU has been negotiated between PPP peers. This message is informational.

PPPTSM 28: Unable to bring LCP up due to negotiated MRU option failure for Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPP could not bring up LCP because of the failure of MRU negotiation.

Action: Load NIASCFG to ensure that the range of MRU minimum and maximum values in the Network Interfaces configuration has some overlap with the range of values configured on the remote side.

PPPTSM 29: Unable to allocate process resource tag.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred when attempting to allocate a process resource tag for PPPTSM. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload PPPTSM when more memory is available.

PPPTSM 30: Unable to allocate alloc resource tag.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred when attempting to allocate an alloc resource tag for PPPTSM. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload PPPTSM when more memory is available.

PPPTSM 31: Stage info structure major/minor mismatch (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information provided by TCP/IP is not the version expected by PPPTSM. This error should occur only if the product was not properly installed or you used a version of TCP/IP or PPPTSM you received from technical support.

Action: Reinstall the product to upgrade TCP/IP and PPPTSM to the latest version. If you are using a version of these files that you received from technical support, contact technical support.

PPPTSM 32: CSL major/minor version mismatch (*X.X:Y.Y*), please upgrade latest CSL.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information provided by CSL is not the version expected by PPPTSM. This error should occur only if the product was not properly installed or you used a version of CSL or PPPTSM you received from technical support.

Action: Reinstall the product to upgrade CSL and PPPTSM to the latest version. If you are using a version of these files that you received from technical support, contact technical support.

PPPTSM 33: LCP is down: **No mbuf available** Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred because no mbuf is available. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Reload PPPTSM when more memory is available.

PPPTSM 34: TSM Configuration Record major/minor version mismatch (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information provided by PPPCFG is not the version expected by PPPTSM.

Action: Use NIASCFG to view the interface indicated in the error message (Select Network Interfaces >*specific interface*). If the configuration record is an older, incompatible version, the following message will appear: The configuration record found was created by an older version of PPPCFG. The record structure will be updated, and any new configuration fields will be set to their default values. If this message appears, you should exit and save your changes.

If a message appears stating that the configuration for the indicated interface was created by anincompatible version of PPPCFG, delete the configuration and re-create it. If the message persists, reload thesoftware to ensure that compatible versions of PPPTSM and PPPCFG are on the router.

If a message appears stating that the configuration has been corrupted, reconfigure the indicated interface.If the message persists, check your disk subsystem using utilities such as VREPAIR.

PPPTSM 35: CSL Configuration Record major/minor version mismatch (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The version information provided by CSL is not the version expected by PPPTSM. This error should occur only if the product was not properly installed or you used a version of CSL or PPPTSM you received from technical support.

Action: Reinstall the product to upgrade CSL and PPPTSM to the latest version. If you are using a version of these files that you received from technical support, contact technical support.

PPPTSM 36: Predictor: No mbuf available, LCP will be terminated on Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred because no mbuf is available. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Reload PPPTSM when more memory is available.

PPPTSM 37: Compression: Timer loop at *xxx*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred because the timer looped.

Action: Contact technical support.

PPPTSM 38: LCP is down: LAPB received a DM from peer Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The peer disconnected the LAPB.

Action: Check the peer's console messages for the reason it disconnected the link.

PPPTSM 39: LCP is down: **Peer rejected Authentication negotiation Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPP failed to negotiate the authentication with the peer.

Action: Load NIASCFG to ensure that the outbound authentication type in the PPP WAN call destination and the peer's inbound authentication type in the PPP Network Interface configuration are matched.

PPPTSM 40: LCP is down: **Illegal peer ID/password in the Authenticate Request packet Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPP rejected the authentication because of an invalid ID and password.

Action: Load the peer's NIASCFG to ensure that the local ID and password entry in the PPP WAN call destination are in the local router's inbound authentication database.

PPPTSM 41: LCP is down: **PPP received an Authenticate Nak from peer** Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The peer rejected the authentication because of an invalid ID and password.

Action: Load NIASCFG to ensure that the local ID and password entry in the PPP WAN call destination are in the peer's inbound authentication database.

PPPTSM 42: LCP is down: **Maximum reached for Config-Request retries - absence of remote application** Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The peer does not respond to the Configure-Request packets because of one of the following possible causes:

- PPP is not bound to the called interface.
- The Physical Type option is set to the wrong value.
- The Frame Type option is set to the wrong value.
- The interface speeds between the two routers do not match.
- The interface speed does not match DTE speed of the modem.
- You are using a poor-quality phone line.

Action: Load the peer's NIASCFG to verify that the physical type and framing type are the correct value, and to ensure that the interface is properly configured and bound to PPP and the interface speed is set to the same value as the remote interface. If the problem is not solved, use the Real-Time Monitor in PPPTRACE on the calling interface to determine the speed at which the modems connect (look for the line starting with the word CONNECT that is originated from the calling modem after the phone number is dialed and the modems connect).

Use NIASCFG to set the Interface Speed on both interfaces to this value, and try to connect again. If the problem continues, try another phone line or test the phone line.

PPPTSM 43: LCP is down: **PPP did not receive an Authenticate Ack from its peerInterface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The peer did not respond to the authenticate request.

Action: Load PPPTRACE on the local and remote sides to see what PPP packets are sent and received. If no PPP authentication ID packet is received from the calling side, verify that authentication is configured correctly. If no PPP packets are received from either side, check the physical line.

PPPTSM 44: LCP is down: **PPP has rejected peer's negotiation option value too many times Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPP failed to negotiate one option with the peer.

Action: Load PPPTRACE to see which option is in the Config-Nak packet that PPP rejected. Load NIASCFG to adjust the PPP configuration.

PPPTSM 45: LCP is down: **Physical link down Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The physical link is down.

Action: Check the power, interface cable, circuit, and modem or DSU for the affected interface.

PPPTSM 46: LCP is down: **PPP received a code reject packet from peer Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The peer sent a code reject packet.

Action: Because this error should not occur in typical operation, load PPPTRACE to see what packet PPP sent to cause the peer to send the code reject packet and contact technical support.

PPPTSM 47: LCP is down: **PPP received a Protocol-Reject packet from peer Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The peer sent a protocol reject packet.

Action: Because this error should not occur in typical operation, load PPPTRACE to see what packet PPP sent to cause the peer to send the protocol reject packet and contact technical support.

PPPTSM 48: LCP is down: **PPP received a Terminate-Request from peer Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPP brought the link down because of the peer initiating the close. This message is informational.

PPPTSM 49: LCP is down: **PPP did not receive a response from peer for the several Echo-Request sent Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPP brought the link down because of lack of response from the peer.

Action: Verify that the router has not crashed. Check the interface cable, circuit, and modem or DSU. If no problem is found, load PPPTRACE on the peer side to see whether the peer receives the Echo Request packet. Also check the Send Line Utilization and Recv Line Utilization parameters using MONITOR. If the utilization percent is too high (more than 90 percent), it is possible that the echo responses are lost in the queue. If so, change the EchoTimeout value under Network Interfaces and Time-outs and Retries in NIASCFG. If you are using a satellite link or low-speed modems, this value should be increased. Reset the interface using PPPCON.

PPPTSM 50: LCP is down: **CSL did not respond to the Incoming Call Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The protocol stack did not respond to the incoming call.

Action: Load NIASCFG to check the Protocols and Bindings configuration.

PPPTSM 51: LCP is down: **Maximum reached for Config-Request retries - remote rejected the call Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The peer did not accept the Configure-Request packets.

Action: Load PPPTRACE to see why the peer does not accept the Configure-Request packets. Check the PPP configuration.

PPPTSM 52: LCP is down: **CSL canceled the listen Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number***

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: CSL canceled the listen. PPP will not accept any incoming calls for this protocol. This is caused by the protocol stack issuing an UNBIND command.

Action: Bind the protocol to the required interface.

PPPTSM 53: LCP is down: **CSL initiated the disconnect Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: CSL disconnected the call.

Action: No action is necessary. This message is informational. Look on the console screen for earlier messages for more information.

PPPTSM 54: LCP is down: **CSL did not accept the call Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The protocol stack did not accept the incoming call.

Action: Load NIASCFG to check the Protocols and Bindings configuration.

PPPTSM 55: LCP is down: **PPP Reset Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The protocol stack issued a PPP reset. This message is informational.

PPPTSM 56: LCP is down: **On demand connection terminated due to absence of data **Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPP brought the link down because of no traffic on the line.

Action: This is a feature of an on-demand link. If you do not want the link to go down or it goes down too frequently, change the configuration of the on-demand call to increase the idle link time out. If this message occurs for a permanent link

that has been misconfigured as an on-demand link, reconfigure the link as a permanent link.

PPPTSM 57: LCP is down: **PPP received a Terminate Request from peer during LCP negotiation Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: There is a misconfiguration.

Action: Verify that the Outgoing Authentication field in the WAN call destination screen specifies the same authorization protocol as configured on the remote side. Other misconfigurations might cause the same result. Check the peer's console message for the reason it disconnected the link.

PPPTSM 58: LCP is down: **Driver is unloaded Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: LCP is down because the driver is unloaded. This message is informational.

PPPTSM 59: LCP is down: **LAPB received a DISC from peer Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The peer disconnected the LAPB.

Action: Check the peer's console messages for the reason it disconnected the link.

PPPTSM 60: LAPB is down: **LAPB N2 Timer expired Interface *if_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: LAPB disconnected the link because the T1 timer expired *N* times.LAPB did not receive any response for (*N* times *T1 timer)* seconds from the peer.

Action: Check the MONITOR statistics to look for any line error statistics. If the line quality is bad, reconfigure the T1 timer to be longer and N2 to be larger. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

PPPTSM 61: Interface is down. **Unknown reason**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The link went down for an unknown reason.

Action: If this problem persists, contact technical support.

PPPTSM 62: Unable to reset an interface. Please unload the driver and reinitialize the system.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An attempt to reset or reinitialize the system did not work.

Action: Unload the WAN driver and issue the REINITIALIZE SYSTEM command.

PPPTSM 63: Unable to reset the interface *interface*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An attempt to reset or reinitialize the system did not work.

Action: Unload the WAN driver and issue the REINITIALIZE SYSTEM command.

PPPTSM 67: Compression is disabled because both ends cannot successfully negotiate a common compression algorithm on interface *interface*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The two PPP systems are not configured for or do not support the same compression algorithm. This message is informational.

PPPTSM 68: PPPTSM 68: LCP is down: **LAPB initialization failure Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_name*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: LAPB initialization failed because of no memory, or LAPB is not negotiated on both transmit and receive.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Load NIASCFG to check Network Interface/Data Compression configuration to make sure all the PPP Multilink member links have data compression enabled or disabled.

PPPTSM 69: LCP is down: **Multilink initialization failure Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: Failed to initialize the Multilink because of a memory problem.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

PPPTSM 70: LCP is down: **Low bandwidth usage Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The link is brought down because of low volume of traffic on the line. This message is informational.

PPPTSM 71: LCP is down: **No Authentication or Endpoint Discriminator option is negotiated for Multilink. Authentication has to be enabled. Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: Multilink PPP needs an ID for grouping the links. The ID can be either endpoint discriminator or remote system ID. If the peer does not support the endpoint discriminator option, then authentication has to be enabled to obtain the remote system ID.

Action: Load NIASCFG to check the Network Interface/Authentication configuration.

PPPTSM 72: Peer does not support PPP Multilink, Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_number*.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: User is configured to run PPP Multilink but peer does not support PPP Multilink. This message is informational.

PPPTSM 73: LCP is down: **Multilink member link's MRU is too small for Multilink fragmentation Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The PPP Multilink secondary link's MRU is smaller than the fragmentation size.

Action: Load NIASCFG to increase the Network Interface/MRU configuration.

PPPTSM 74: LCP is down: **Data compression has to run on all the Multilink member links or not at all Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: All or none of the Multilink member links have to run data compression.

Action: Load NIASCFG to check the Network Interface/Data Compression configuration to make sure all the member link shave data compression enabled or disabled.

PPPTSM 75: LCP is down: **PPPRNS driver could not recover suspended board Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An attempt to associate a new connection with a previously suspended session failed. It may be a result of the client machine being rebooted, or the session history being freed by the server.

Action: The requested remote node client session will not be resumed, so the client must initiate a new connection to start a new session.

PPPTSM 76: LCP is down: **Remote end suspended session(s) Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The remote node clients idle-timer caused the link to drop. The sessions that were suspended can resume at a later time. If the sessions are not resumed within the session suspend time out, the session will be freed. This message is informational.

PPPTSM 77: LCP is down: **Local end suspended session(s) Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The remote access server's idle-timer caused the link to drop. The sessions that were suspended can resume at a later time. If the sessions are not resumed within the session suspend time out, the session will be freed. This message is informational.

PPPTSM 78: LCP is down: **Suspended session(s) released Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: Resumption of the suspended sessions did not occur within the alloted time so all session history is freed.Any attempt by the client to reconnect will be treated as a new session. This message is informational.

PPPTSM 79: LCP is down: **Compression engine failure Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: An internal error occurred in the compression driver.

Action: If the problem persists, contact technical support.

PPPTSM 80: LCP is down: **Compression driver unloaded Interface *interface_name*, Board *board_number*.**

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The compression driver is unloaded during the connection. This message is informational.

PPPTSM 81: IP/IPX/APPL/BRIDGE protocol is not bound to interface *interface_name*, board *board_number*.Please check protocol binding.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The protocol stack did not bind to this interface.

Action: Load NIASCFG to check the Bindings configuration.

PPPTSM 82: PPP can not bring up additional link for Multilink group due to no board being available or phone number configuration error.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The peer attempted to add a link, but no board is available or no phone number is configured in the Network Interface configuration.

Action: Load NIASCFG to check the Network Interface configuration.

PPPTSM 83: ISDN address/local phone number is required for bringing up additional link for PPP Multilink. Reconfigure interface *interface_name* and retry.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: The peer queried the local phone number for calling to add a link for Multilink, but no phone number is configured.

Action: Load NIASCFG to check the Network Interface configuration.

PPPTSM 84: PPP can not bring up additional link for Multilink group, Call Destination *call_name*. Either peer has no resources available or peer has configuration error.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPP attempted to add a link, but the peer rejects the request.

Action: Check the peer's console messages for the reason it rejects the request.

PPPTSM 85: PPP can not bring up additional link for Multilink group, Call Destination *call_name*. Please check the Multilink configuration.

Source: PPPTSM-1.1

Explanation: PPP attempted to add a link, but no board was available or the configured phone number was incorrect.

Action: Load NIASCFG to check the WAN Call Destination/Multilink configuration.

9 R

This chapter includes messages for

Remote Access Client Messages

This section describes messages that might appear to a remote access client. The NetWare Connect Service Selector (NWCSS) on the Novell Internet Access Server 4.1 generates these messages and sends them to the remote client application, which displays the messages when the client is in the terminal mode. This might be either a NASI client or a PPP client in a terminal window.

Access to server denied.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: The remote client password for the user is incorrect.

Action: Enter the correct remote client password corresponding to the username or contact your system administrator to reset your remote client password.

An error was returned from third-party security processing!

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: An error was encountered while processing third-party security for this session.

Action: Check with the system administrator to make sure that third-party security is operating properly on the remote access server.

BEGIN PROTOCOL

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: When third-party security is enabled, this message is sent from the remote access server after the ENDSECURITY message to indicate the beginning of the protocol session for this connection.

Action: Proceed with usage of the session. For example, for PPP clients, exit the terminal window and enable the dialer to proceed with the PPP negotiation. For NCS clients, wait for the service selector to present the list of available NCS host sessions.

BEGIN SECURITY

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: When third-party security is enabled, this message is sent from the remote access server when a connection is first established. This message will be displayed in the remote client's terminal window and third-party security interactions will follow.

Action: Proceed with security processing for this session as instructed. For example, type user ID and keys as prompted.

END SECURITY

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: When third-party security is enabled, this message is sent from the remote access server when third-party security has been executed successfully for this session.

Action: Proceed with usage of the session. For example, for PPP clients, exit the terminal window and enable the dialer to proceed with the PPP negotiation. For NCS clients, wait for the service selector to present the list of available NCS host sessions.

FAILED SECURITY

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: When third-party security is enabled, this message is sent from the remote access server when third-party security failed. This could result from an invalid password or key that is entered when prompted.

Action: Verify that the identifiers and keys used for third party security for this session (or user) is entered correctly. If problems persist, check with the system administrator to verify that the correct data is available.

Failed to change password; error=*error_code*.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: The attempt to change your remote client password was unsuccessful.

Action: Note the error code indicated and report the error to your system administrator.

Failed to change password. The CONNECT object for this Remote Access server does not have sufficient rights to modify this user's remote client password.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: The CONNECT object for this remote access server requires write permissions to the user's NDS attributes to modify the user's remote client password. Without this right, the user can be authenticated to this remote access server, but this remote access server cannot be used to modify any of the user's remote client configuration parameters.

Action: Report this problem to the system administrator or dial into another remote access server that has the sufficient rights to manage this user.

Failed to change password. The password length was longer than the global maximum length limit.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: The remote client password that was entered is too long. By default, Novell Internet Access Server 4.1supports an 8-character remote client password unless the administrator has enabled long passwords (up to 16characters) on the server. If one remote access server on the network is configured to support long passwords, then all remote access servers on the network need to be configured the same way. Otherwise, you might not be able to gain access via all remote access servers if you are using long passwords.

Action: Use a password that conforms to the password length restriction configured at the remote access server.

Intruder detection lockout has disabled this username.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: You have attempted to access the Novell Internet Access Server but has entered an incorrect remote client password too many times.

Action: Contact your system administrator to reset your remote client password.

Password changed successfully.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: Your remote client password has been changed successfully. Your password expiration and grace logins have been reset.

Action: No action is necessary.

Password is too short. Minimum password length is *number* characters.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: The password that was entered does not contain the minimum number of characters as specified by the administrator.

Action: Select a password that meets the requirement.

Sorry, there are no services available at this time.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: The incoming call was not recognized for use with any of the active auto-selected services, such as PPPRNS or ARAS. At that same time, no other menu services, such as NCS, were available for use by the caller. Because no service was ready to accept the call, the call was terminated.

Action: Contact your system administrator to verify that the service you are attempting to access is running on the Novell Internet Access Server.

The CONNECT object for this Remote Access server does not have sufficient rights to access user information for *user_name*.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: The CONNECT object for this remote access server does not have sufficient rights in NDS to validate the specified NetWare user.

Action: Report this problem to the system administrator.

The new password must be different from the old password.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: When you change your remote client password, you must enter a new password that is different than the existing password.

Action: Enter a new password.

The selected session has been removed; select another.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: The session selected from the display list is no longer available. Another caller might have selected the session or the session is no longer available. If the session was an NCS or NASI session, perhaps the NASI host PC was reset while the session selection was in progress.

Action: Contact your system administrator to verify that a session is available to the username that you are using.

The user *user_name* is not a valid NetWare User.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: When using third-party security with the remote access component of Novell Internet Access Server 4.1, the name reported by the third-party security module is required to be a valid NetWare username.

Action: Report this problem to the system administrator. Tell the system administrator that the user ID that you are using for the third-party security and ask the administrator to verify that the NetWare username corresponding to that user ID is a valid NetWare username. Also verify that the CONNECT object for this remote access server has sufficient rights in NDS to validate the specified NetWare user.

The value entered was invalid; please try again.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: The only valid entries are the numbers in the current display list.

Action: Enter a number from the current display list. Press enter to see the next list.

There are no selections available at this time.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: There are no active services or sessions available for use by this caller. If the caller is trying to access a NCS/NASI session, another possibility is that the username given does not allow access to any of the sessions registered with the Novell Internet Access Server.

Action: Contact your system administrator to verify that a session is available to the username that you are using.

This username has expired.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: This user's remote client password has expired.

Action: Contact your system administrator to reset your remote client password.

You did not re-enter the same new password.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: You need to enter the new password twice for verification. You did not enter the same password the second time.

Action: Enter the new password and repeat the same password when prompted.

Your remote client password has expired. You have *number* grace login(s) remaining.

Source: Remote Access Client Messages

Explanation: Your remote client password has expired as indicated. You are connected successfully by using grace login.

Action: Change your remote client password before you run out of grace logins. If you have no grace logins remaining, you will not be able to connect successfully.

Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

AIOGetBoardList, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to AIOGetBoardList() failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

AIOGetDriverList, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to AIOGetDriverList() failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

AIOMGRGetPortConfiguration, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to AIOMGRGetPortConfiguration() failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

AIOMGRGetPortInformation, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to AIOMGRGetPortInformation() failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

AIOMGRLocateObject DESCRIPTION, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to AIOMGRLocateObject() for a port description failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

AIOMGRLocateObject MODEM, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to AIOMGRLocateObject() to locate a modem failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

AIOMGRPortSummaryList, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to AIOMGRPortSummaryList() failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

AIOMGRRegisterAppl, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: NCMA tried to register with AIOMGR but failed; rc contains the error return.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

GetAIOPortList, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to AIOMGRPortSummaryList() failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

GetAuditTrailInfo, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to CSAT_DefineProduct() to obtain Audit Trail information failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

GetInstallInfo, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCCONFIG() to obtain the routing software installation information failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

GetLicenseInfo, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCCONFIG() to obtain the routing software license information failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

GetNWCGroupList, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCCONFIG() to obtain a list of the routing software configured groups failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

GetServiceList, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCCONFIG() to obtain a list of the routing software services failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

LogFile Create Error.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: NCMA tried to create a trace or log file but failed.

Action: Check for available disk space, or turn off the trace log. This trace log is for internal debugging only.

Message table initialization failed.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: NCMA unable to initialize its message file.

Action: Verify that the SYS:\SYSTEM\NLS\4\NCMA.MSG file exists.

NCMIB/AIOMIB registration failed.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: NCMA tried, but failed, to register itself with NetWare SNMP Agent.

Action: Verify that SNMP.NLM is loaded by typing MODULES at the system console screen.

NetWare Connect Callback registration failed.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: NCMA tried, but failed, to register itself with the routing software.

Action: Verify that NWCSU.NLM (the routing software) is loaded by typing MODULES at the system console and scrolling through the list. If NWCSU.NLM is not in the list, type LOAD NWCSU at the system console.

NWCConfig ACL, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCCONFIG() to obtain the routing software access control list information failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

NWCConfig DIALIN_PORT_LIST, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCCONFIG() to obtain a list of the routing software dial-in ports failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

NWCConfig DIALOUT_PORT_LIST, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCCONFIG() to obtain a list of the routing software dial-out ports failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

NWCConfig GROUP_LIST, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCCONFIG() to obtain a list of the routing software configured groups failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

NWCConfig GROUP_MEMBER, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCCONFIG() to obtain a list of the routing software ports associated with a group failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

NWCConfig LICENSE_PORT_LIST, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCCONFIG() to obtain a list of the routing software license ports failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

NWCConfig LOADED_SERVICE, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCCONFIG() to obtain the list of the routing software services that are loaded failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

NWCConfig SERVICE_PROFILE, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCCONFIG() to obtain the routing software service profile information failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

NWCGetPortStatus, rc=*return_code*.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The function call to NWCGetPortStatus() to obtain the routing software port status information failed; rc contains the error return value.

Action: Write down the return code and contact technical support.

Out of Memory error.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: The operation failed during memory allocation because the system ran out of memory.

Action: Add memory to the server or increase the available server memory using one of the methods described in Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

Script file not found.

Source: Remote Access Management Agent (RAMA)

Explanation: NCMA tried to load the routing software service, but it cannot locate the service definition file associated with the service.

Action: Verify that a service definition file is associated with the AIOMGR Port Summary List, rc=*return_code*.

10 V

This chapter includes messages for

VPN

VPTUNNEL-4.10-0: Unable to allocate resource tags because the server is out of memory.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The server is out of memory. VPTUNNEL cannot complete initialization.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

VPTUNNEL-4.10-1: IP must be bound to at least one network interface. VPTUNNEL will not load until it detects an IP address for this node.

Source: VPN

Explanation: IP cannot find any local IP addresses because IP has not been bound to any drivers.

Action: Bind IP to a LAN or WAN driver before loading VPTUNNEL.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-2: The LSL rejected IPX's protocol ID (Error code = *error_code*).

Source: VPN

Explanation: VPTUNNEL could not add the IPX protocol ID to the Link-Support layer (LSL). This usually indicates that the server is low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

VPTUNNEL-4.10-3: The LSL registration failed (Error code = *error_code*).

Source: VPN

Explanation: The LSL ran out of logical boards or it could not allocate memory for its internal structures.

Action: Unload the unneeded LAN drivers that are consuming large numbers of logical boards, or make memory available by unloading nonessential NLM files.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-4: The CSL registration failed (Error = *error_code*).

Source: VPN

Explanation: VPTUNNEL could not register with the CSL. This usually indicates that the server is low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

VPTUNNEL-4.10-5: VPTUNNEL could not open UDP port *port_number* (Error = *error_code*).

Source: VPN

Explanation: VPTUNNEL encountered an unexpected error while trying to open the UDP port or IPRELAY was already loaded.VPTUNNEL and IPRELAY use the same UDP port number. VPTUNNEL and IPRELAY cannot be loaded at the same time.

Action: Unload IPRELAY and then try loading VPTUNNEL again.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-7: Ignored duplicate `Name' parameter.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The Name parameter can be specified only once for VPTUNNEL.

Action: If you intended to change the Name parameter, unload VPTUNNEL. Load VPTUNNEL with the correct name for the Name parameter.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-12: The `Name' parameter is missing or invalid.

Source: VPN

Explanation: An invalid board name was entered for the Name parameter on the load VPTUNNEL command line.

Action: Correct the board name on the command line and load VPTUNNEL.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-16: The board name has been truncated to *board_name* because it is too long.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The board name specified by the Name parameter is too long. It has been truncated to the specified string.

Action: Use the truncated board name when binding IPX, IP, or both to VPTUNNEL. Update your VPTUNNEL load line to specify a shorter board name.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-33: The `Name' parameter is only valid the first time VPTUNNEL is loaded.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The Name parameter can be specified only on the first Load command of VPTUNNEL.

Action: Unload VPTUNNEL if you intended to change the value of the Name parameter. Load VPTUNNEL with the correct value for the Name parameter.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-39: VPTUNNEL could not open UDP port *port_number* (Error = *error_code*).Compatibility with IPTUNNEL.NLM has been disabled.

Source: VPN

Explanation: This error usually occurs if IPTUNNEL.NLM or IPRELAY.NLM has been loaded.

Action: Unload IPTUNNEL.NLM or IPRELAY.NLM (whichever is loaded) and then try loading VPTUNNEL again.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-40: Unable to register VPN MIB with SNMP.

Source: VPN

Explanation: VPTUNNEL could not register with SNMP. This usually indicates that the server is low on memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

VPTUNNEL-4.10-41: The `Debug' parameter is missing or invalid.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The value specified for the Debug parameter is invalid. The Debug value must be between 0 and 4,inclusive.

Action: Correct the Debug value on the command line and load VPTUNNEL.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-42: The `KeyLifeTime' parameter is missing or invalid.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The value specified for the KeyLifeTime parameter is invalid. The KeyLifeTime value must be between 100 and65535, inclusive.

Action: Correct the KeyLifeTime value on the command line and load VPTUNNEL.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-43: Mismatched encryption key length with VPN member at address: *address*. The expected encrypted key length should be *key_size* bytes, instead an encrypted key length of *key_size* bytes was received.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The sender and the receiver encryption keys are not the same size.

Action: Verify that VPN members are using the same encryption key size.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-44: The shared secret key generation failed (Error = *error_code*).

Source: VPN

Explanation: There might be a temporary memory allocation failure, or the Diffie-Hellman parameters for the two communicating systems might be different.

Action: Verify the Diffie-Hellman parameters for the two communicating systems.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-45: The buffer length is too short to store the DH short key.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The buffer length is too short to store the Diffie-Hellman short key.

Action: Contact technical support.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-46: The generation of the short secret key failed (Error = *error_code*).

Source: VPN

Explanation: There might be a memory allocation failure.

Action: Usually, no action is necessary. VPTUNNEL should recover on its own. If this error reoccurs and connections cannot be established or data transferred, then contact technical support.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-47: Could not register with VPNINF.

Source: VPN

Explanation: VPTUNNEL could not register with VPNINF. This might be the case if VPNINF could not be loaded.

Action: Unload VPNINF and reload VPTUNNEL. If the problem persists, then contact technical support.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-48: The DH parameters or DH private key has changed, but could not obtain the new value.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The current Diffie-Hellman parameters or Diffie-Hellman private key is no longer valid and an attempt to obtain new Diffie-Hellman parameters and Diffie-Hellman private key failed.

Action: Unload VPTUNNEL and VPNINF and reinitialize the system.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-49: Could not get the DH parameters.

Source: VPN

Explanation: An attempt to get the Diffie-Hellman parameters failed.

Action: Make sure the Diffie-Hellman parameter file is in the right location. See also VPNINF error messages.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-50: The buffer length is too short to store the DH parameters.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The buffer length is too short to store the Diffie-Hellman parameters.

Action: Contact technical support.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-51: Could not get the DH private key.

Source: VPN

Explanation: An attempt to get the Diffie-Hellman private key failed.

Action: Make sure the Diffie-Hellman private key file is in the right location. See also VPNINF error messages.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-52: The buffer length is too short to store the DH private key.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The buffer is too short to store the Diffie-Hellman private key.

Action: Contact technical support.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-53: The creation of Crypto objects failed because the server is out of memory.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The server is out of memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

VPTUNNEL-4.10-54: The CSL_CCAIncoming call failed.

Source: VPN

Explanation: CSL rejected the connection. This might be because the destination is not part of the VPN and there may be no entry in the CSL database for this destination.

Action: Verify that this destination is part of the VPN. If it is not, no action is necessary. If this destination is part of the VPN, add this destination to VPN list.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-55: The DH public key is not available for the destination IP address: *IP_adddress*.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The DH public key for the given IP address is unavailable because the IP address is not part of the VPN or because it has been deleted from the VPN. This message can also mean that an unauthorized person is attempting to establish a connection through VPTUNNEL.

Action: If this IP address is from an unauthorized person, take extra care. Otherwise, no action is necessary.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-57: The initialization of the Random algorithm failed (Error =*error_code*).

Source: VPN

Explanation: There might be a memory allocation failure.

Action: Usually, no action is necessary. VPTUNNEL should recover on its own. If this error reoccurs and connections cannot be established or data transferred, contact technical support.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-58: The set Random algorithm failed (Error = *error_code*) because the server is out of memory.

Source: VPN

Explanation: There might be a temporary memory allocation failure.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

VPTUNNEL-4.10-59: The creation of Random algorithm failed (Error = *error_code*) because the server is out of memory.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The server is out of memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, Resolving Memory Problems.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-60: The reset of the Random algorithm failed (Error = *error_code*).

Source: VPN

Explanation: There might be a memory allocation failure.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

VPTUNNEL-4.10-61: The creation of shared key object failed (Error = *error_code*) because the server is out of memory.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The server is out of memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

VPTUNNEL-4.10-62: The set shared key object failed (Error = *error_code*) because the server is out of memory.

Source: VPN

Explanation: There might be a temporary memory allocation failure.

Action: Usually, no action is necessary. VPTUNNEL should recover on its own. If this error reoccurs and connections cannot be established or data transferred, contact technical support.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-63: The creation of Encrypter object failed (Error = *error_code*) because the server is out of memory.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The server is out of memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

VPTUNNEL-4.10-64: The set Encrypter object failed (Error = *error_code*) because the server is out of memory.

Source: VPN

Explanation: There might be a temporary memory allocation failure.

Action: Usually, no action is necessary. VPTUNNEL should recover on its own. If this error reoccurs and connections cannot be established or data transferred, contact technical support.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-65: The creation of Decrypter object failed (Error = *error_code*) because the server is out of memory.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The server is out of memory.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

VPTUNNEL-4.10-66: The set Decrypter object failed (Error = *error_code*) because the server is out of memory.

Source: VPN

Explanation: There might be a temporary memory allocation failure.

Action: Usually, no action is necessary. VPTUNNEL should recover on its own. If this error reoccurs and connections cannot be established or data transferred, contact technical support.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-67: The generation of the Random key failed (Error = *error_code*).

Source: VPN

Explanation: There might be a memory allocation failure.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

VPTUNNEL-4.10-73: Mismatched encryption key version with VPN member at address: *address*. The expected encrypted key version should be *key_version*, instead a key version of *key_version* was received.

Source: VPN

Explanation: The sender and the receiver encryption key versions are not the same.

Action: Verify that VPN members are using the same version of the VPTUNNEL.LAN module.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-84: Remote IP address *xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx* is incorrectly reachable through the VPTUNNEL.

Source: VPN

Explanation: A configuration error has occurred with either the IP RIP filters or the static routes. This has caused the VPTUNNEL to discard packets that have a destination address that is the same as the remote VPN server's public IP address.

Action: Use the server-based utilities to determine the cause of the problem. Inspect the outgoing RIP filters of the remote VPN server or the static routes of the local VPN server to make sure that they are set correctly. The public IP address of the remote peer should not be learned through the VPN.

VPTUNNEL-4.10-85: VPTUNNEL decryption error occurred on an incoming packet.

Source: VPN

Explanation: An error occurred when the VPTUNNEL attempted to decrypt a packet.

Action: If this problem occurs frequently, resynchronize the VPN members. If this action does not solve the problem, disable both the IPX and IP protocols and then reenable the IPX and IP protocols.

VPN NUT Errors

A NUT error message is a message that appears in a pop-up window on the monitor screen. For NUT error messages, no module name, version number, or error number information is displayed.

Access is denied for the specified user.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: You have been denied permission to log in to NDS.

Action: Verify that you have supervisory rights.

An internal error prevented the Directory Services login.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: Refer to the accompanying console message.

Action: Refer to the explanation for the NDS return code that is displayed.

An internal error prevented VPNCFG from generating an RSA key pair.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: An internal error occurred while the encryption information for the VPN server was being generated. This is an informational message.

An internal error prevented VPNCFG from generating the Diffie-Hellman key pair.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: An internal error occurred while the encryption information for the VPN server was being generated. This is an informational message.

An internal error prevented VPNCFG from generating the Diffie-Hellman parameters.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: An internal error occurred while the encryption information for the VPN server was being generated. This is an informational message.

An invalid length was specified in the Diffie-Hellman parameters file.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot obtain the Diffie-Hellman parameters file when it tries to copy the encryption information to a specified path.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and the encryption information for this server has been generated.

An invalid length was specified in the RSA public key file.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot obtain the RSA public key file when it tries to copy the encryption information to a specified path.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and the encryption information for this server has been generated.

Directory Services return code = *return_code*.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: The NDS return code is displayed at your console, along with other error messages.

Action: Refer to the explanation for the NDS return code that is displayed.

Does the message digest authenticate to master server?

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: The message digest is displayed at your console.

Action: Make sure the message digest is the same as it was when the master VPN server was configured.

Enter the user name followed by the password.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: You entered a password without specifying your username.

Action: Enter a username first, then enter the password.

The encryption information for this slave server has already been generated. Confirm whether you wish to regenerate the encryption information for this server. If you continue, you must resubmit the SINFO.VPN to the master server administrator.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: The VPN server has already been configured and you want to reconfigure it by regenerating the encryption information.

Action: Confirm that you really need to regenerate the encryption information.

The username you entered does not exist in Directory Services.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: An invalid username was specified to log in to NDS.

Action: Specify a valid NDS username.

VPNCFG cannot access the VPN subdirectory.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot access the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and it has write access rights.

VPNCFG cannot add the required packet filters.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: System resources, such as memory might be unavailable.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

VPNCFG cannot allocate enough system memory to complete the current operation.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

VPNCFG cannot authenticate the specified user.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: NDS cannot authenticate the specified user.

Action: Make sure the user entered a valid password for logging into NDS.

VPNCFG cannot check the Directory Services schema for VPN attribute definition. The VPN configuration will be aborted.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot determine whether NDS has been extended with VPN attribute definition. This could be because of lack of memory or corruption of the NDS file. This is an informational message.

VPNCFG cannot configure packet filters because outgoing IP RIP filters are disabled and filters are already defined. Use FILTCFG to verify that existing filters are valid, enable Outgoing RIP filters, then select Update VPN Filters.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: The packet filters you are about to configure are already defined and disabled.

VPNCFG cannot copy the server encryption information.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot copy the server encryption information to the specified path.

Action: Make sure the specified path is valid and it has write access rights.

VPNCFG cannot create a Diffie-Hellman parameters file.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot create a Diffie-Hellman parameters file while generating the encryption information.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and it has write access rights.

VPNCFG cannot create the RSA public key file.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot create the RSA public key file while generating the encryption information.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and the encryption information for this server has been generated.

VPNCFG cannot digest the encryption information file.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: An internal error occurred while the encryption information file was being digested. This happened while the encryption information was being authenticated. This is an informational message.

VPNCFG cannot initialize the user interface.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG encountered an error during initialization. This could be because of lack of memory.

Action: No action is necessary. Refer to the NetWare SDK to learn why the PTUI Initialize() API of PTUI failed.

VPNCFG cannot load VPMASTER.NLM. Refer to the system console screen for more information.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot load VPMASTER.NLM automatically.

Action: Refer to the system console screen for the reason.

VPNCFG cannot load VPSLAVE.NLM. Refer to the system console screen for more information.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot load the VPSLAVE.NLM automatically.

Action: Refer to the system console screen for the reason.

VPNCFG cannot log in as a server into Directory Services.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: When the VPN server type is updated to NDS, VPNCFG fails to log in as a server. This is an informational message.

VPNCFG cannot obtain locale information.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG encountered an error during initialization. This could be because of lack of memory.

Action: No action is necessary. Refer to the NetWare SDK to see why the NWLsetlocale() API failed.

VPNCFG cannot obtain screen handle.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG encountered an error during initialization time. The NetWare API GetCurrentScreen() failed.

Action: Refer to the NetWare SDK to see why GetCurrentScreen() failed.

VPNCFG cannot obtain the Diffie-Hellman parameters.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot obtain the Diffie-Hellman parameters when it tries to copy the encryption information to a specified path.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and the encryption information from the VPN master server has been generated.

VPNCFG cannot obtain the Diffie-Hellman parameters file parameters because an invalid length was specified in the Diffie-Hellman parameters file.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot obtain the Diffie-Hellman parameters when it tries to copy the encryption information to a specified path.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and the encryption information for this server has been generated.

VPNCFG cannot obtain the Diffie-Hellman public key.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot obtain the Diffie-Hellman public key when it tries to copy the encryption information to a specified path.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and the encryption information for this server has been generated.

VPNCFG cannot obtain the IP addresses.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot obtain the IP addresses when it tries to copy the encryption information to a specified path.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists, the IP addresses have been configured, and the encryption information for this server has been generated.

VPNCFG cannot obtain the RSA public key.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot obtain the RSA public key when it tries to copy the encryption information to a specified path.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and the encryption information for this server has been generated.

VPNCFG cannot obtain the server name.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot obtain the VPN server name when it tries to copy the encryption information to a specified path.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and the encryption information for this server has been generated.

VPNCFG cannot obtain the server type.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot obtain the VPN server type when it tries to copy the encryption information to a specified path.

Action: the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and the encryption information for this server has been generated.

VPNCFG cannot read the master server information file.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot read the master server information file while configuring the slave server.

Action: Make sure the specified path is valid and the master server encryption information files were copied into it.

VPNCFG cannot read the server digest encryption file.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot read the server encryption digest file while authenticating the encryption information.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists, it has write access rights, and the encryption information has been generated for this server.

VPNCFG cannot save an incomplete configuration.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: You did not specify the mandatory entries while configuring the IP addresses for the VPN server.

Action: Enter all mandatory IP addresses and subnet masks.

VPNCFG cannot save the digest encryption information to the server digest file.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot save the server encryption digest information to a file while generating the encryption information.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and it has write access rights.

VPNCFG cannot save the IP address configuration.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: You entered an invalid IP address.

Action: Configure with valid IP addresses.

VPNCFG cannot write to the Diffie-Hellman parameters file.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot write a Diffie-Hellman parameters file while generating the encryption information.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and it has write access rights.

VPNCFG cannot write to the RSA public key file.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: VPNCFG cannot write to the RSA public key file while generating the encryption information.

Action: Make sure the SYS:SYSTEM\VPN directory exists and it has write access rights.

Warning! You are about to regenerate the master server encryption information. If you continue, you will disable the VPN.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Action: Reconfigure the VPN, as described in the Border Services documentation.

Warning! You are about to remove the master server configuration. If you continue, you will disable the VPN.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Action: Reconfigure the VPN, as described in the Border Services documentation.

You did not enter all required IP addresses and subnet masks. VPNCFG cannot save an incomplete configuration.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Action: Enter all required IP addresses and subnet masks.

You entered an invalid IP address.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Action: Enter a valid IP address.

You entered an invalid path name, or access to the path was denied.

Source: VPN NUT Errors

Explanation: The path name is invalid.

Action: Enter a valid path name with read and write access rights.

11 W

This chapter includes messages for

WHSMAIO Driver

WHSMAIO 0200: Fatal Error: Config Record Error.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: The TSM™ (Topology Specific Module™) version is older than the WSM version.

Action: Update the TSM or WHSMAIO to the newer versions.

WHSMAIO 0201: Fatal Error: Config File Not Found.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: Could not locate the configuration record for the interface.

Action: Load NIASCFG and verify that the interface is configured.

WHSMAIO 0202: Fatal Error: TSM Port Registered Error.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: The TSM failed initialization during the WHSMAIO driver initialization.

Action: Load the TSM.

WHSMAIO 0203: Fatal Error: SNMP Registration Failed.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: SNMP failed the WHSMAIO register request. This is a memory allocation problem.

Action: Adjust the configuration to increase available memory. Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335

WHSMAIO 0204: Fatal Error: Bad Channel/Line No Param.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: A manually entered LOAD command did not contain the CHANNEL keyword or it used an invalid value.

Action: Enter the LOAD command with the CHANNEL keyword and a valid value.

WHSMAIO 0205: Fatal Error: No AIO Board Name.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: A manually entered LOAD command did not contain the AIONAME=*xxx*keyword or it used an invalid value.

Action: Enter the LOAD command with the AIONAME keyword and a valid value.

WHSMAIO 0206: Fatal Error: NO AIO Port Number.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: A manually entered LOAD command did not contain the AIOPORT=*xxxx*keyword or it did not have a value.

Action: Enter the LOAD command with the AIOPORT keyword and a valid value.

WHSMAIO 0207: Fatal Error: Invalid AIO Port Number.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: A manually entered LOAD command contained an invalid value with the AIOPORT=*xxxx* keyword.

Action: Enter the LOAD command with the AIOPORT keyword and an alphanumeric value.

WHSMAIO 0209: Fatal Error: Unable to register with WSM.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: The WSM failed the WHSMAIO attempt to register. It detected an invalid board number or incompatible version.

Action: Upgrade the WSM and WHSMAIO.

WHSMAIO 0210: Fatal Error: Unable to initialize AIO Board.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: The initialization of WHSMAIO failed. An AIO-related error message was previously displayed.

Action: Perform the action described for the accompanying AIO error message.

WHSMAIO 0211: Fatal Error: Incorrect Major or Minor Version.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: The TSM version and WHSMAIO version do not match.

Action: Update the TSM or WHSMAIO to the newer version.

WHSMAIO 0212: Fatal Error: Unable to get TSM entries.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: The WHSMAIO could not retrieve the TSM entry points. Usually, the reason is that TSM is not loaded.

Action: Load the TSM.

WHSMAIO 0213: Fatal Error: Unable to get resource tag.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: The system failed the request for a resource tag.

Action: Adjust the configuration to increase available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

WHSMAIO 0214: Fatal Error: Unable to get memory.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: The system failed the request for memory.

Action: Adjust the configuration to increase available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

WHSMAIO 0215: FATAL: AIO R Tag is Invalid.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: The requested resource tag is not a valid resource tag.

Action: Update the WHSMAIO and AIO modules.

WHSMAIO 0216: FATAL: AIO Port Number Invalid.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: The requested port is an unknown port to AIO.

Action: Use NIASCFG to reconfigure the interface.

WHSMAIO 0217: FATAL: AIO Board Port Number Invalid.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: No board of the hardware type requested was registered with AIO yet.

Action: Load the AIO driver.

WHSMAIO 0218: FATAL: AIO Cannot Acquire Port.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: No hardware driver of the requested type was registered with AIO yet.

Action: Load the AIO driver.

WHSMAIO 0219: FATAL: AIO Port Not Available.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: The requested port was not available. If you use a wildcard request, no free ports are available.

Action: Use NIASCFG to configure the WHSMAIO and AIO interfaces. Check that all the expected AIO modules are loaded.

WHSMAIO 0220: FATAL: AIO Failure.

Source: WHSMAIO Driver

Explanation: An error occurred beyond the control of AIO or the calling application.

Action: Update the WHSMAIO or AIO driver. Check all configuration parameters.

WSM

[Driver Name] FATAL: Cannot open the netinfo.cfgfile.

Source: WSM

Explanation: The system NETINFO.CFG file cannot be opened. The WAN driver will be reloaded to install a configuration change.

Action: Contact technical support.

[Driver Name] FATAL: WSM reinitialize system Alloc error.

Source: WSM

Explanation: Memory to read the NETINFO.CFG file could not be allocated during reinitialize system for the WAN driver. The WAN driver will be reloaded to install a configuration change.

Action: Contact technical support.

[Driver Name] Information: Driver Reconfiguration Started, name = *interface name*.

Source: WSM

Explanation: The driver was notified to reset, reconfigure, and reinitialize the named interface with the latest configuration parameters. This is an informational message.

[Driver Name] Information: Driver reconfiguration started. Board name = *name*

Source: WSM

Explanation: The reconfiguration of an interface has been started. The interface will be stopped, reconfigured with the new configuration records, and then restarted. New parameters will be installed. This is an informational message.

[Driver Name] Information: Load line does not contain name parameter *load line*.

Source: WSM

Explanation: The load line being processed during the reinitialize system for the WAN driver does not contain a Name=keyword. The WAN driver will be reloaded to install a configuration change. This is an informational message.

[Driver Name] Information: Load line not registered with WSM, name = *interface name*.

Source: WSM

Explanation: The load command for the WAN [driver name] being reinitialized could not be found in WSM's registration tables. The WAN driver will be reloaded. This is an informational message.

[Driver Name] Information: The load line changed, name = *interface name*.

Source: WSM

Explanation: One or more of the load command parameters has changed. The driver must be unloaded and reloaded with the new load command parameters. This is an informational message.

[Driver Name] Information: The load line does not contain a name parameter. Board name= *name*

Source: WSM

Explanation: During the system reinitialization, the board name being processed could not be found.

Action: Make sure the WAN driver load lines contain a name parameter in the netinfo.cfg file. Contact technical support.

[Driver Name] Information: Sequence number not found on load line, *load_line*.

Source: WSM

Explanation: The keyword SEQ was not found on the load command being reinitialized. An attempt to reload the driver from the reinitialize system logic will be attempted. This is an informational message.

[Driver Name] Information: The media type has been changed. The driver will be unloaded. Board name = *name*

Source: WSM

Explanation: The interface has been reconfigured with different media (PPP, Frame Relay or X.25). The driver will be unloaded and reloaded to change the media type. This is an informational message.

[Driver Name] Warning: A WAN Board a SEQ number.

Source: WSM

Explanation: The load line for a WAN driver in the NETINFO.CFG file does not have a SEQ= keyword. This is probably because the file was created by an outdated version of the configuration utility. The driver is not correctly registered to reinitialize the system and will be unloaded and reloaded if its configuration is changed. Then enter **REINITIALIZE SYSTEM** at the system console.

Action: Change a configuration parameter for each of the network interfaces configured for this driver. Then enter **REINITIALIZE SYSTEM** at the system console.

[Driver Name] Warning: Driver Load Failed.

Source: WSM

Explanation: The load module command, issued by WSM to load the WAN [driver name], has failed. This occurred after the WAN driver was not found in the WSM registration tables (refer to message above). An attempt to reload the driver from the reinitialize system logic will be attempted.

Action: Contact technical support.

[Driver Name] Warning: Error from registering with reinitialize system.

Source: WSM

Explanation: The call to register a WAN driver with the reinitialize system module returned an error. The driver is not correctly registered to reinitialize the system and will be unloaded and reloaded if its configuration is changed.Then enter **REINITIALIZE SYSTEM** at the system console.

Action: Notify the WAN driver manufacturer of this problem.

[Driver Name] Warning: Error when registering with reinitialize system.

Source: WSM

Explanation: The NetWare reinitialize system routine returned an error when attempting to load and register a WAN driver.

Action: Contact technical support.

[Driver Name] Warning: Load line being reinitialized is not found, *load line*.

Source: WSM

Explanation: The load command for the WAN [driver name] being reinitialized could not be found in the NETINFO.CFG file.The WAN driver will be reloaded to install a configuration change.

Action: Contact technical support.

[Driver Name] Warning: The load line being reinitialized is not found. Board name =*name*

Source: WSM

Explanation: The load line containing the board name called during the system reinitialization could not be found in thenetinfo.cfg file.

Action: Make sure the WAN driver load lines contain a name parameter in the netinfo.cfg file. Contact technical support.

[Driver Name] Warning: The driver has an invalid card name in the Configuration Table.

Source: WSM

Explanation: The MLID Short Name in the MLID Configuration table for this driver does not terminate with a zero or has too many characters. The driver is not registered to reinitialize the system and will be unloaded and reloaded if its configuration is changed. Then enter **`REINITIALIZE SYSTEM`** at the system console.

Action: Notify the driver manufacturer of this problem.

[Driver Name] Warning: The WAN driver load line has an invalid parameter.

Source: WSM

Explanation: The WAN driver load line has an invalid NAME=keyword or parameter value. The driver is not correctly registered to reinitialize the system and will be unloaded and reloaded if its configuration is changed. Then enter **`REINITIALIZE SYSTEM`** at the system console.

Action: Notify the WAN driver manufacturer of this problem.

[Driver Name] Warning: Too many WAN drivers have registered.

Source: WSM

Explanation: More than 10 different WAN drivers have registered. The driver is not registered to reinitialize the system and will be unloaded and reloaded if its configuration is changed. Then enter **`REINITIALIZE SYSTEM`** at the system console.

Action: Reduce the number of different WAN drivers that are being used.

[Driver Name] Information: The load line changed. Board name = *name*

Source: WSM

Explanation: One or more parameters on the load line in the netinfo.cfg file have been changed. The driver will be unloaded and reloaded to change a load line parameter. This is an informational message.

WHSMCAPI-1.0

WHSMCAPI 0201: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: Config File Not Found, Exiting.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: An adapter board name was not given or is incorrect.

Action: Use NIASCFG to check whether the correct driver name is configured.

WHSMCAPI 0202: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: Incorrect Major or Minor Version Numbers.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: The TSM version and the WHSMCAPI driver version are incompatible.

Action: Update the WHSMCAPI driver of TSM to the latest version.

WHSMCAPI 0203: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: TSM Port Registered Error.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: An interface failed to be registered with the TSM.

Action: Check the TSM error messages.

WHSMCAPI 0204: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: Bad Channel/Line Neoprene.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: A manually entered LOAD command did not contain the channel keyword or it used an invalid value.

Action: Enter the LOAD command again with the correct keyword. Use INETCFG to reconfigure the adapter board. Then enter the **`REINITIALIZE SYSTEM`** command.

WHSMCAPI 0206: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: SNMP Registration Failed.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: SNMP failed the WHSMCAPI registration request. This is probably a memory allocation problem.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

WHSMCAPI 0208: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: Unable to Register with WSM.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: WSM failed the WHSMCAPI register request. It detected an invalid adapter board number or an incompatible version for the driver.

Action: Check the version level and upgrade WSM or the WHSMCAPI driver.

WHSMCAPI 0209: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: Unable to Initialize Port.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: The WHSMCAPI failed to initialize the interface. This is probably a memory allocation problem.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

WHSMCAPI 0211: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: Unable to get TSM entries.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: The WHSMCAPI cannot retrieve the TSM entry points. This is usually because the TSM is not loaded.

Action: Load the TSM.

WHSMCAPI 0212: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: Unable to get resource tag.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: The request to the system for a resource tag failed.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

WHSMCAPI 0213: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: Unable to get memory.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: The request to the system for a resource tag failed.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

WHSMCAPI 0219: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: No CAPI Board Name.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: A manually entered LOAD command did not contain the CAPINAME keyword.

Action: Use NIASCFG to reconfigure the adapter board. Then enter the REINITIALIZE SYSTEM command.

WHSMCAPI 0220: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: CAPI Controller not present.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: The CAPI driver is not loaded.

Action: Load the CAPI driver.

WHSMCAPI 0221: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: Cannot Register CAPI Application.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: The CAPI application failed to register with CAPI MANAGER. This is probably a memory problem.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

WHSMCAPI 0225: WHSMCAPI Fatal Error: CAPI Controller unloaded - Controller *n*.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: The CAPI driver was manually unloaded; *n* is the CAPI controller number.

Action: Reload the CAPI driver. Unload and reload all the CAPI support components—including CAPIMGR and WHSMCAPI— in the order shown:

```
LOAD CAPIMGR

LOAD CAPI DRIVER

REINITIALIZE SYSTEM
```

WHSMCAPI 0301: WHSMCAPI WARNING: Maximum Packet Size smaller than Configured MRU SIze using smaller value.

Source: WHSMCAPI-1.0

Explanation: The TSM has changed the maximum packet size. This is an informational message.

12 X

This chapter includes messages for

X25CON-1.0

X25CON 34: Could not get resource tag.

Source: X25CON-1.0

Explanation: X25CON could not obtain a resource tag to start the NLM. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, "Resolving Memory Problems," on page 335. Reload X25CON when more memory is available.

X25CON 35: Could not initialize SMILE.

Source: X25CON-1.0

Explanation: X25CON could not establish communication with SNMP. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the SNMP version does not match the one expected by X25CON.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether your server is low on memory.

If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload X25CON when more memory is available. If theserver is not low on memory, SNMP and X25CON are probably not compatible versions. Record the version numbers ofSNMP and X25CON, then contact technical support.

X25CON 36: Could not initialize TUI.

Source: X25CON-1.0

Explanation: X25CON could not establish communication with the TUI library. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the TUI version is not compatible with the X25CON version. TUI prints out an additional message explaining the reason for the failure.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether the server is low on memory.

If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload X25CON when more memory is available. If theserver is not low on memory, TUI and X25CON are probably not compatible versions. Record the version numbers of TUIand X25CON, then contact technical support.

X25SNMP-1.0

X25SNMP 0: Unable to allocate a resource tag forX25SNMP.

Source: X25SNMP-1.0

Explanation: The operating system could not allocate the resource tag for memory allocation. This problem can occur when the server does not have enough memory.

Action: Unload any NLM files that are not currently being used, dismount unused volumes, and add memory to the server. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

X25SNMP 1: Unable to register the MPRX25 MIBs to the SNMP Agent (returnvalue=*value*).

Source: X25SNMP-1.0

Explanation: The SNMP Agent returned an error return value when X25SNMP attempted to register the MPRX25 MIBs. One of the following error return values is displayed:

- SAI_REGISTER_FAIL_DUP (FF): One of the abstract objects is already registered.
- SAI_REGISTER_BAD_RTAG (FE): The resource tag passed in is not for objects of type SAI_MIB_R TAG.

Action: Contact technical support.

X25SNMP 2: Unable to register the LAPB MIBs for the board *board_name* (Interface Index=*index*) to the SNMP Agent (return value=*value*).

Source: X25SNMP-1.0

Explanation: The SNMP Agent returned an error return value when X25SNMP attempted to register the LAPB MIBs. One of the following error return values is displayed:

- SAI_REGISTER_FAIL_DUP (FF): One of the abstract objects is already registered.
- SAI_REGISTER_BAD_RTAG (FE): The resource tag passed in is not for objects of type SAI_MIB_RTAG.

Action: Contact technical support.

X25SNMP 3: Unable to register the X.25 MIBs to the SNMP Agent (returnvalue=*value)*.

Source: X25SNMP-1.0

Explanation: The SNMP Agent returned an error return value when X25SNMP attempted to register the X25 MIBs. One of the following error return values is displayed:

- SAI_REGISTER_FAIL_DUP (FF): One of the abstract objects is already registered.
- SAI_REGISTER_BAD_RTAG (FE): The resource tag passed in is not for objects of type SAI_MIB_R TAG.

Action: Contact technical support.

X25SNMP 4: Unable to start the X.25thread.

Source: X25SNMP-1.0

Explanation: The operating system could not start the X.25 SNMP background thread. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload X25SNMP when more memory is available.

X25SNMP 5: Unable to allocate a resource tag for X.25 SNMP MIBs.

Source: X25SNMP-1.0

Explanation: The operating system could not allocate the resource tag for the X.25 SNMP MIBs. This problem can occur when the server does not have enough memory.

Action: Unload any NLM files that are not currently being used, dismount unused volumes, and add more memory to the server.

X25TRACE-1.0

X25TRACE 5: Unable to allocate resource tag.

Source: X25TRACE-1.0

Explanation: X25TRACE failed to allocate a resource tag at initialization time. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload X25TRACE when more memory is available.

X25TRACE 6: NUT Initialization Error (return value=*value*).

Source: X25TRACE-1.0

Explanation: An error was encountered in the PTUI Initialize function. This error usually occurs when the server is low on memory or the TUI version is not compatible with the X25TRACE version. TUI prints out an additional message explaining the reason for the failure.

Action: Use NetWare Administrator or MONITOR to determine whether the server is low on memory.

If the server is low on memory, refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload X25TRACE when more memory is available. If theserver is not low on memory, TUI and X25TRACE are probably not compatible versions. Record the version numbers ofTUI and X25TRACE, then contact technical support.

X25TRACE 103: System Initialization Failed.

Source: X25TRACE-1.0

Explanation: X25TRACE failed to allocate memory or start a process at initialization time. This usually means that your server is low on memory.

Action: Increase the available memory. Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335. Reload X25TRACE when more memory is available.

X25TRACE NUT errors

A NUT error message is a message that appears in a pop-up window on the monitor screen. For NUT error messages, no module name, version number, or error number information is displayed.

X25TRACE: Error! Capture RAM empty, Please capture before playback.

Source: X25TRACE NUT errors

Explanation: You attempted to play back data before it was captured.

Action: Use X25TRACE to capture a dynamic data session before you attempt a playback.

X25TRACE: Error! Disk file, file-name, does not exist.

Source: X25TRACE NUT errors

Explanation: A nonexisting disk filename was specified during playback.

Action: Specify an existing filename.

X25TRACE: Error! Disk file not specified.

Source: X25TRACE NUT errors

Explanation: The playback filename was unspecified.

Action: Specify the filename that you want to play back.

X25TRACE: Error! Incompatible disk file format.

Source: X25TRACE NUT errors

Explanation: An incompatible playback file format was detected. You specified a file (for example, a text file or a document file) other than an X25TRACE capture file.

Action: Specify an existing capture file.

X25TRACE: Failed to append item to menu list. List has been truncated.

Source: X25TRACE NUT errors

Explanation: NWSNUT failed to append an item when X25TRACE tried to create a menu or interface list.

Action: Contact technical support.

X25TRACE: Invalid File Name. Press F1 for Help.

Source: X25TRACE NUT errors

Explanation: Invalid characters or filename convention found.

Action: Verify that no invalid characters are contained in the filename. The filename must conform to DOS conventions.

X25TSM-1.0

X25TSM 0: Link Layer Disconnected (Board Name *board_name* Board Number *board_num*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The Link layer of the specified board was logically disconnected. All SVCs established on the specific line were cleared and all PVCs were reset.

Action: Identify the cause of the Link-layer failure and correct it. The Link layer might be disconnected because of the following causes:

- Physical layer failure
- Unrecoverable Link-layer protocol error
- Problem in the Link layer of the DCE

More detailed information can be obtained using X25CON.

X25TSM 1: Virtual circuit reset on the board *board_name* LCN *lcn*.

Cause: 0x13, Local Procedure Error.

Diagnostic: 0x2, Bad P (R) in a Data, RR or RNR Packet.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: A virtual circuit was reset with a nonzero cause code on the specified board and LCN.

Action: The action required to correct the problem depends on the cause code and diagnostic code. Refer to ITU-T (International Telecommunication Union, Telecommunication Standardization Sector), previously CCITT, RecommendationX.25 1988, section 5.4.3.1 and Annex E, for descriptions of various cause codes and diagnostic codes, respectively.

X25TSM 3: Virtual circuit cleared on the board *board_name*.

Remote DTE Adr: *address*

Cause: 0x*nn*

Diagnostic: 0x*nn*

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: A virtual circuit was cleared with a nonzero cause code on the specified board and LCN. Typically, this message indicates that the call is cleared because a nonrecoverable error is detected.

Action: The action required to correct the problem depends on the cause code and diagnostic code. Refer to ITU-T Recommendation X.25 1988, section 5.2.4.1.1 and Annex E, for descriptions of various cause codes and diagnostic codes, respectively.

X25TSM 4: No listener for an incoming call received on the Logical Board Name *board_name* Logical Board Number *board _num* (Protocol ID=*ID*). The call will be rejected.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: An incoming call was received on the specified board. However, the listener was not registered for the specified protocol. The incoming call will be

rejected. This problem occurs when the associated NLM file is not loaded. The type of NLM to be loaded is dependent on the protocol ID.

Action: Check the protocol binding.

X25TSM 6: Incoming Call received on interface board name from *remote_DTE_address* is rejected because of authentication failure.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The incoming call received from the remote DTE on the specified logical board was rejected because the authentication failed.

Action: Make sure the specified remote DTE address is in the authentication database if it is the valid remote DTE.

X25TSM 62: Major/minor version of the X.25 profile for the board *board_name* is incompatible with the version of X.25 (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The version information in the X.25 profile configuration record was not the version expected by X25TSM.

Action: Load NIASCFG and select Network Interface. NIASCFG displays the older version database message and updates the database to have the newer version number. If the problem is not resolved, reinstall the product. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

X25TSM 63: Major/minor version of the packet initialization table for the board *board_name* is incompatible with the version of X.25 (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The version information in the packet initialization table configuration record was not the version expected by X25TSM.

Action: Load NIASCFG and select Network Interfaces. NIASCFG displays a message informing you that the database is an older version and updates the database to have the newer version number. If the problem is not resolved, reinstall the product. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

X25TSM 99: Major/minor version of the WHSM configuration record for the board *board_name* is incompatible with the version of X.25 (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The version information in the WHSM configuration record was not the version expected by X25TSM.

Action: Load NIASCFG and select Network Interface. NIASCFG displays a message informing you that the database is an older version and updates the database to have the newer version number. If the problem is not resolved, reinstall the product. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

X25TSM 102: Major/minor version of the link initialization table for the board *board_name* is incompatible with the version of X.25 (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The version information in the line initialization configuration record was not the version expected byX25TSM.

Action: Load NIASCFG and select Network Interface. NIASCFG displays a message informing you that the database is an older version and updates the database to have the newer version number. If the problem is not resolved, reinstall the product. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

X25TSM 103: Major/minor version of the call info structure for the destination *call_name* is incompatible with the version of X.25 (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The version information in the WAN call destination configuration record was not the version expected byX25TSM.

Action: Load NIASCFG and select Network Interface. NIASCFG displays a message informing you that the database is an older version and updates the database to have the newer version number. If the problem is not resolved, reinstall the product. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

X25TSM 104: Major/minor version of the call stage info for the destination *call_name* is incompatible with the version of X.25 (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The version information in the WAN call destination configuration record was not the version expected byX25TSM.

Action: Load NIASCFG and select Network Interface. NIASCFG displays a message informing you that the database is an older version and updates the database to have the newer version number. If the problem is not resolved, reinstall the product. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

X25TSM 105: Major/minor version of the authentication record for the board *board_name* is incompatible with the version of X.25 (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The version information in the authentication configuration record was not the version expected by X25TSM.

Action: Load NIASCFG and select Network Interface. NIASCFG displays a message informing you that the database is an older version and updates the database to have the newer version number. If the problem is not resolved, reinstall the product. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

X25TSM 106: Major/minor version of the wsm record *record_name* is incompatible with the version of X.25 (*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The version information in the WSM configuration record was not the version expected by X25TSM.

Action: Load NIASCFG and select Network Interface. NIASCFG displays a message informing you that the database is an older version and updates the database to have the newer version number. If the problem is not resolved, reinstall the product. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

X25TSM 116: Failure in registering X.25 board *board_name* with CSL (return value=*value*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: X25TSM cannot register the specified board to the CSL (CSL_CCARegisterCCAWANBoard). One of the followingerror return codes will be displayed:

- CSL_MEM_ERROR (0x1): Could not register due to memory allocation error.
- CSL_ALREADY_REGISTERED (0x2): Board in use.
- CSL_UNABLE_TO_REGISTER (0x15): Incomplete information.

Action: Contact technical support.

X25TSM 118: Failure in registering X.25 TSM with WSM (WSMRegister TSM returnvalue=*value*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: X25TSM cannot register X25TSM to WSM (WSMRegister TSM). One of the following error return codes will be displayed:

- WSM_MEDIA_ID_TBL_FULL (0x6)
- WSM_INCOMPATIBLE_VERSION (0xD)
- WSM_DUPLICATE_MEDIA_ID (0x1)
- WSM_INVALID_MEDIA_ID (0x5)

Action: The following actions are recommended, depending on the specified error return code:

- WSM_MEDIA_ID_TBL_FULL (0x6): Check how many TSM files, such as FRTSM and PPPTSM, are currently running(maximum=10). Unload unnecessary TSM files.
- WSM_INCOMPATIBLE_VERSION (0xD): Check the version numbers of WSM and X25TSM to see whether they are compatible with each other.
- Other return values (0x1 and 0x5): Contact technical support.

X25TSM 119: Failure in deregistering X.25 TSM with WSM (WSMDeRegister TSM returnvalue=*value*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: X25TSM cannot deregister from WSM (WSMDeRegister TSM). An error return code of WSM_INVALID_MEDIA_ID (0x5) will be displayed.

Action: Contact technical support.

X25TSM 122: Error detected while configuring Board *board_name* (return value=*value*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: A problem was encountered while board *board_name* was being configured. The board configuration procedure was aborted.

Action: Contact technical support.

X25TSM 123: There are two drivers(s) still actively using X.25. Unloading X25TSM will crash the system.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: You attempted to unload X25TSM without unloading X.25 drivers.

Action: Unload all drivers associated with X.25, such as SYNCPLUS, before unloadingX25TSM.

X25TSM 124: Failed to get resource tag for memory allocation.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The operating system could not allocate the resource tag for memory allocation. This problem can occur when the server does not have enough memory.

Action: Unload any NLM files that are not currently being used, dismount unused volumes, and add memory to the server.

X25TSM 125: MSM/WHSM calls an unsupported function.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: MSM/WHSM called an X25TSM function that is not supported.

Action: Contact technical support.

X25TSM 126: Exceeds the supported number of interfaces.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The number of the configured X.25 lines exceeded the maximum allowed (32).

Action: Make sure that the total number of X.25 lines is no more than the maximum allowed(32).

X25TSM 127: Failure in modem connection on the board *board_name*.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: A timeout occurred while an attempt was made to dial out.

Action: Check for the following conditions:

- The dial-out modem is functional.
- The modem is properly connected to the telephone line.
- The remote end is functioning properly.

X25TSM 128: Memory allocation error.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The operating system could not allocate memory to X25TSM because your system has a memory shortage.

Action: Refer to Appendix A, “Resolving Memory Problems,” on page 335

X25TSM 129: Attempt to transmit a packet that is greater than maximum packet size configured on the board *board_name* (packet size=*size*, maximum packet size=*size*). Packet will be discarded.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: A higher layer attempted to transmit a data packet that is greater than the configured maximum packet size.The packet will be discarded.

Action: No action is necessary if an initial IPX connection is being established. Otherwise, check the Maximum Physical Receive Packet Size and the User Data Size values. Increase the values, if necessary.

X25TSM 130: Packet Layer Restart Procedure Completed on board name *board_num*.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The packet layer restart procedure was completed on the specified board. The SVC can be established only when the restart procedure is completed on the specific board.

Action: No action is necessary. This message is informational.

X25TSM 133: VC cleared on *board_name*.

Dest Adrs: *destination_address*

Cause Code: 0x*nn*

Diagnostic Code: 0x*nn*

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: A virtual circuit was cleared with a nonzero cause code on the specified adapter board. This message usually indicates that the call was cleared because a nonrecoverable error was detected. This message is displayed on the NetWare 3.11 server only.

Action: The specific action required to clear this error depends on the cause code and diagnostic code. Refer to ITU-T Recommendation X.25 1988, section 5.2.4.1.1 and Annex E, for descriptions of various cause codes and diagnostic codes, respectively.

X25TSM 134: VC reset on *board_name* LCN*lcn*.

Cause Code: 0x*nn*

Diagnostic Code: 0x*nn*

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: A virtual circuit was reset with a nonzero cause code on the specified board and LCN. This message is displayed on the NetWare 3.11 server only.

Action: The specific action required to clear this error depends on the cause code and diagnostic code. Refer to ITU-T Recommendation X.25 1988, section 5.2.4.1.1 and Annex E, for descriptions of various cause codes and diagnostic codes, respectively.

X25TSM 135: No listener for incoming call (protocol id = *ID*). The call is rejected.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: An incoming call was received with the specified protocol ID. However, the listener was not registered for the specified protocol. The incoming call is rejected. This message is displayed on the NetWare 3.11 server only.This problem occurs when the associated NLM file is not loaded. The type of NLM to be loaded is dependent on the protocol ID.

Action: Check the protocol binding. Also check whether the server has enough memory available.

X25TSM 136: Attempt to transmit a packet that is too large on *board_name* (packet size=*size*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: A higher layer attempted to transmit a packet greater than the configured maximum packet size. The packet is discarded. This message is displayed on the NetWare 3.11 server only.

Action: If an initial IPX connection is being established, no action is required. Otherwise, use NIASCFG to check the value set for the Maximum Physical

Receive Size parameter and the User Data Size parameter. Increase the values of these parameters if necessary.

X25TSM 139: On-demand connection to *call_name* for protocol *protocol* on interface *board_name* (board number *board_number*) terminated due to absence of data.

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The on-demand connection disconnected because the connection has been idle for the configured Idle Connection Time parameter.

Action: No action is necessary. This message is informational. However, if the connection is terminated frequently, it is recommended that you increase the Idle Connection Time value.

X25TSM 140: Major/minor version of the X.25 TSM configuration file for the board *board_name* is incompatible with the version of X.25(*X.X:Y.Y*).

Source: X25TSM-1.0

Explanation: The version information in the X.25 TSM configuration file for the specified adapter board was not the version expected by X25TSM.

Action: Load NIASCFG and select Network Interface. NIASCFG displays a message informing you that the database is an older version and updated the database to have the newer version number. If the problem persists, contact technical support.

A Resolving Memory Problems

To increase available memory on your server or router (until you can add more memory to your system), perform one or more of the following tasks:

- Use the SET command (with option 1) to see how much maximum short-term memory is used by the following parameters:
  - Minimum Packet Receive Buffers

    You can set this value to less than 400 to free some memory, but you will wait longer for a buffer.
  - Maximum Packet Receive Buffers
  - Maximum Physical Receive Packet Size

    This value should be configured for each Novell Internet Access Server.
- Upgrade your computer to have more memory.
- If you do not need access to the DOS volumes (floppy drive) on your server, you can use REMOVE DOS or SECURECONSOLE to free up the memory in the server or router that has been reserved for DOS.
- Unload the NetWare Loadable Module™ (NLM™) programs, such as INSTALL or MONITOR, that are not currently needed.
- Dismount volumes that are not being used.
- Delete unused files and directories on the specified volume.
- Use the FILER (or NetWare Administrator utility for NetWare 4.1 systems) to purge deleted files on the specified directory that cannot be purged automatically. (Deleted files are using up directory table space.)
- Issue the MEMORY command at the NetWare console to verify that all memory is getting registered for use by NetWare. Some machines register

only 16 MB and you must issue a REGISTER MEMORY command (usually inSTARTUP.NCF).

- Change the Minimum File Delete Wait Time SET command parameter in the AUTOEXEC.NCF file so that files can be purged immediately rather than being retained in a salvageable state on the volume.
- For NetWare 4.1 systems, reduce the size or number of volumes that the server supports.
- As a last resort on NetWare 4.1 systems, back up all files in your volume, bring down your server, and use INSTALL to reinitialize the volume. Specify a block size of 64 KB and turn the Block Suballocation option to Off. (This setting uses a lot of disk space but increases the amount of memory available.)

B Message Return and Error Codes

This appendix provides additional information on return codes and error codes that appear within remote access messages.

This cryptic information is taken directly from the programming files. In some cases, it may provide additional information that can help you solve a problem. In other cases, you might need to note the information provided and contact technical support for assistance.

CSAUDIT Return Codes

The return codes in this section may appear in messages produced by the NWCSU module, which displays messages on the system console.

0x00240000	CSATE_xxx base error number.
0x00240001	Asked for a product, got none.
0x00240002	Invalid parameter.
0x00240003	Product already defined.
0x00240004	Invalid data in configuration structure.
0x00240005	Single record is too large to read.
0x00240006	End of file (EOF).
0x00240007	Client needs to do a ReadFirst/Last before Prev/Next.
0x00240008	CSAT_Init has already been called.
0x00240009	Cannot create the audit trail task.

0x0024000a	CSAT_Init has not been previously called.
0x0024000b	Too many.ARC files in audit trail directory.
0x0024000c	The stat function returned an error.
0x0024000d	The SetFileInfo function returned an error.
0x0024000e	Cannot rename TMP archive into real archive.
0x0024000f	Cannot create the audit trail task.
0x00240010	Cannot create the necessary Audit Trail subdirectories.

NWCSU Error Codes

0x00700001	NWCE_INCOMPATIBLE_DATASTRUCT
0x00700002	NWCE_SEMAPHORE
0x00700003	NWCE_MEM
0x00700004	NWCE_INVALID_PARAM
0x00700005	NWCE_INIT_FAILURE
0x00700006	NWCE_ALREADY_REGISTERED
0x00700007	NWCE_NLM_NOT_REGISTERED
0x00700008	NWCE_DOWN
0x00700009	NWCE_NOT_SUPPORTED
0x00700011	NWCE_INVALID_ATTRIBUTE_VAL_CNT
0x00700012	NWCE_CANT_GET_ATTR_VAL
0x00700013	NWCE_CANT_GET_ATTR_VAL_SIZE
0x00700014	NWCE_CANT_COMPARE_DS
0x00700015	NWCE_CANT_READ_DS

0x00700016	NWCE_NO_AGENT
0x00700017	NWCE_CANT_GET_ATTR_CNT
0x00700018	NWCE_CANT_GET_ATTR_NAME
0x00700019	NWCE_INVALID_ATTRIBUTE
0x0070001A	NWCE_INVALID_CONTEXT
0x0070001B	NWCE_CANT_LIST_CONTEXT
0x0070001C	NWCE_CANT_ABBREV_NAME
0x0070001D	NWCE_DO_NOT_INSTALL
0x0070001E	NWCE_CANT_PUT_CLASS_NAME
0x0070001F	NWCE_CANT_READ_CLASS_DEF
0x00700020	NWCE_CANT_GET_CLASS_DEF_CNT
0x00700021	NWCE_LOGGED_IN
0x00700022	NWCE_CANT_GET_CLASS_DEF
0x00700023	NWCE_CANT_GET_CLASS_ITEM_CNT
0x00700024	NWCE_CANT_GET_CLASS_ITEM
0x00700025	NWCE_DO_NOT_EXTEND
0x00700030	NWCE_KEYMEM
0x00700031	NWCE_KEYSIZE
0x00700032	NWCE_KEYERROR
0x00700033	NWCE_BADKEY
0x00700034	NWCE_DECRYPTSZ
0x00700035	NWCE_DECRYPT_ERR
0x00700036	NWCE_ENCRYPTSZ
0x00700037	NWCE_ENCRYPT_ERR
0x00700038	NWCE_TIME_NOT_SYNCED

0x00700040	NWCE_SECURITY
0x00700041	NWCE_ACCESS_DENIED
0x00700042	NWCE_INVALID_RESOURCETYPE
0x00700043	NWCE_NO_PROPERTY
0x00700044	NWCE_NOT_IN_SET
0x00700045	NWCE_PORT_NOT_LOCATED
0x00700046	NWCE_NO_DIALBACK
0x00700047	NWCE_MISSING_DIALBACKNUM
0x00700048	NWCE_NO_PORT
0x00700049	NWCE_USER_OUTSIDE_CONTAINER
0x00700051	NWCE_LOGIN_DISABLED
0x00700052	NWCE_UNKNOWN_USER
0x00700053	NWCE_NODE_ADDR
0x00700054	NWCE_LOGIN_CONTROL
0x00700055	NWCE_ACCESS_TIME
0x00700056	NWCE_ACCT_EXPIRED
0x00700057	NWCE_PASSWORD
0x00700058	NWCE_PASSWORD_EXPIRED
0x00700059	NWCE_PASSWORD_LENGTH
0x0070005A	NWCE_LOCKED_BY_INTRUDER
0x0070005B	NWCE_PASSWORD_EXPIRED_NO_GRACELOG IN
0x0070005C	NWCE_PASSWORD_TOOLONG
0x0070005D	NWCE_CONCURRENT_LOGIN
0x00700060	NWCE_LICENSE

0x00700061	NWCE_SERIALNUM_TOOLONG
0x00700062	NWCE_INVALID_LICENSE
0x00700063	NWCE_DUPLICATE_LICENSE
0x00700064	NWCE_LICENSE_FILE
0x00700065	NWCE_NO_LICENSE
0x00700066	NWCE_NONEXISTING_LICENSE
0x00700067	NWCE_LICENSE_EXPIRED
0x00700068	NWCE_LICENSE_UPGRADED
0x00700069	NWCE_LICENSE_FAIL_UPGRADE
0x00700081	NWCE_INVALID_OBJ
0x00700082	NWCE_INVALID_OP
0x00700083	NWCE_NO_CONFIGINFO
0x00700084	NWCE_INVALID_NAME
0x00700085	NWCE_ALREADY_EXISTS
0x00700086	NWCE_CONFIG_LIST
0x00700087	NWCE_NO_MEMBERS
0x00700088	NWCE_REC_TOOLARGE
0x00700089	NWCE_CANT_MODIFY_OBJECT
0x0070008a	NWCE_NAME_NOT_IN_CACHE
0x0070008b	NWCE_RIGHTS_NOT_IN_CACHE
0x0070008c	NWCE_WRONG_MEMTYPE
0x00700090	NWCE_INVALID_EVENT
0x00700091	NWCE_PORT_NOT_FOUND
0x00700092	NWCE_SRVC_NOT_FOUND
0x007000A1	NWCE_STAT_ALREADY_REGISTERED

0x007000A2	NWCE_STAT_NOT_REGISTERED
0x007000A3	NWCE_STAT_REGISTER_FAILED
0x007000A4	NWCE_STAT_INVALID_PARAM
0x007000A5	NWCE_STAT_NO_MLIDSTAT
0x007000A6	NWCE_GROUP_NOT_FOUND
0x007000E7	NWCE_CANT_SET_CONTEXT
0x007000E8	NWCE_CANT_CANON_NAME
0x007000Ea	NWCE_NOT_ENOUGH_RIGHTS
0x007000Eb	NWCE_CANT_GET_RIGHTS
0x007000F4	NWCE_CANT_INIT_BUF