

StorageTek Automated Cartridge System Library Software

Messages

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Preface

StorageTek Automated Cartridge System Library Software (ACSL) is Oracle's StorageTek UNIX server software that controls StorageTek automated tape libraries. The StorageTek ACS family of products consists of fully automated, tape cartridge-based data storage and retrieval systems. StorageTek ACSL supports network access to different client systems that can range from workstations to mainframes to supercomputers running on a variety of operating systems.

This guide is for the individual responsible for administering StorageTek ACSL. It is expected that you already have a working knowledge of the following:

- UNIX file and directory structure
- How to use UNIX commands and utilities for your platform
- UNIX system files
- How to do typical UNIX system administrator tasks, such as logging on as root and setting up user accesses to a UNIX application

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What's New

The following messages were added to this release:

- 2173 - 2175
- 2380 - 2387

Event Log Messages

This book lists Event Log messages in numeric order. The message number is the number that appears at the beginning of the second line of the message you see in the Event Log. In this book, the message number is followed by the message text, which is the last line you see in the Event Log message. For a description of the complete message that you see in the Event Log, go to “Format for Messages”.

Each message description in this book contains the following information:

- The message number and message text
- An explanation of the message
- A description of any variables appearing in the message
- Any action necessary to respond to the message

Format for Messages

All Event Log entries have a consistent format. Each entry contains a one-line prefix followed by module information and two or more lines of message text.

The first line of the message contains three elements:

- *mm-dd-yy hh:mm:ss* are the date and time of entry.
- *component_name* is an abbreviation for the originating library server component, for example, ACSLM, ACSSA, CSI, storage server, etc.
- *[nn]* is the request ID enclosed in square brackets. This ID is generated by the ACSLM when it receives a valid request. You can enter a query request command to check the status of the request specified by the request ID.

The second and subsequent lines contain the following information:

- *message_number* is the number of the message.
- *classification* is a one-letter classification of the message. These classifications are as follows:
 - N - not classified
 - I - information only
 - W - warning

- **E** - error
- `mod_id`, `mod_ver`, and `mod_line` indicate respectively the file name of the ACSLS module that generated the message, the module version, and the module line number. These identifiers are included to help Oracle Support personnel isolate the cause of the problem. They are not intended to be used by system administrators or library users.
- `function` is the component function that generated the message. Error messages (E) generally include `function`. Informational messages (I) generally omit `function`. (See line three of the generic format for all entries, shown on the preceding page).
- `message text` is the message itself. The message may take up one or more lines of text.

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Please use these websites to open a Service Request and report a problem or ask a question.

Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support

To begin, record the context in which a problem occurs or about which you have a question. Have the following information ready:

- Release and maintenance level of ACSLS that's running.
- Hardware platform.
- OS release level.
- Library(s) that ACSLS supports.
- What ACSLS was doing when the issue occurred.

As part of the service call, Oracle Support may ask you to send the entire set of diagnostic logs and other diagnostic information for analysis. All of this data can be collected with a single command:

```
get_diags
```

Note – You need to be logged in as *root* to run `get_diags`.

When this utility has collected all of the information, it prompts you to either email the data or to make it available for manual transfer.

If you elect to email the data directly from the ACSLS machine, make sure that email communication is possible between your ACSLS machine and the Internet. Your enterprise may have a firewall to prevent email going directly from the target machine. In this case, you can email the information to yourself within the enterprise and then forward the diagnostic data to Oracle.

Alternatively, you can elect to transfer the information manually. The `get_diags` utility advises you where to find the waiting tar packages for transfer. Typically, the staging area for diagnostic data is `/export/backup/diag/acsss`.

Messages

0 I message text

Explanation: Explanation: An error occurred and is described by the variable `message text`.

Variable: `message text` describes the error.

User Response: Resolve the error condition; if you need assistance, gather the information required, described above, and collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support. This error message may indicate a lost volume condition; for more information, see “Recovering Errant (Lost) Volumes” in “Troubleshooting” of the *ACSLs Administrator’s Guide*.

1 N unexpected status = status

Explanation: Explanation: An ACSLS function received an unexpected status code from another ACSLS function.

Variable: `status` is the code being passed between functions.

User Response: If the error recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

4 N LSM lsm_id: Access door closed

Explanation: The LMU has passed a message to ACSLS which indicates that the LSM access door was just closed.

Variable: `lsm_id` is the LSM whose access door is closed.

User Response: None

5 N LSM lsm_id: Access door opened

Explanation: The LMU has passed a message to ACSLS that indicates that the LSM access door was just opened.

Variable: `lsm_id` is the LSM whose access door is open.

User Response: None

6 N ACS Identifier acs_id Invalid

Explanation: The ACS identifier or variable is in the wrong format or has an invalid value.

Variable: `acs_id` is the ACS identifier that is invalid.

User Response: Enter the correct format (see “Component Types and Identifiers” in the “General Command Syntax” section of the “Command Reference” chapter of the *ACSLs Administrator’s Guide*) for the correct format for the ACS identifier.

9 N LSM Identifier *lsm_id* Invalid

Explanation: The LSM identifier or variable is in the wrong format or has an invalid value.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the LSM identifier that is invalid.

User Response: Enter the correct format (see “Component Types and Identifiers” in the “General Command Syntax” section of the “Command Reference” chapter of the *ACSLs Administrator’s Guide*) and/or the correct identifier value.

20 N Invalid exit status *status* returned from PID *process-id*

Explanation: The exit status returned from the process ID (PID) was not considered a valid exit status.

Variable:

status is the exit status returned from the process ID.

process-id is the process ID value.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

37 N LMU READY received for ACS Identifier *acs_id*

Explanation: An LMU has been placed online.

Variable: *acs_id* is the identifier of the ACS to which the LMU is connected.

User Response: None

38 N LSM NOT READY received for LSM Id *lsm_id*.

Explanation: The LSM has been taken offline.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the identifier of the LSM that has gone offline.

User Response: None

40 N LSM READY received for LSM Identifier *lsm_id*.

Explanation: The LSM has been placed online.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the identifier of the LSM that is online.

User Response: None

43 N PORT OFFLINE received for PORT Id *port_id*

Explanation: A port between the server system and the LMU has been taken offline.

Variable: *port_id* is the identifier of the port that has gone offline.

User Response: None

53 N `cell cell_id` - Reserved too long by another process

Explanation: A cell record in the database has been reserved by another process, and the audit is unable to access it after the appropriate number of retries and timeouts. The audit continues with the next cell. This error indicates that the system is under a heavy load.

Variable: `cell_id` is the identifier of the cell record.

User Response:

1. Issue a `query request all` to see if there are any requests active for the cell. See the “Command Reference” chapter of the *ACSLs Administrator's Guide* for information on issuing commands.
2. If there are no requests active, issue an audit request for the sub-panel containing the designated cell. See the “Command Reference” chapter of the *ACSLs Administrator's Guide* for information on issuing commands.
3. If the problem persists, a software failure has occurred and the library server must be restarted. See the “Command Reference” chapter of the *ACSLs Administrator's Guide* for information on issuing commands.

54 N `Cell cell_id` - Missing cell detected

Explanation: The LSM robot is unable to locate a storage cell in the LSM. Possible causes are that the L-shaped target has been wiped off the cell or the cell carrier has detached from the LSM wall. This is a library configuration error and causes the library server to terminate.

Variable: `cell_id` is the location of the missing cell.

User Response: The audit should be rerun after the error has been corrected and the library server has been re-initiated.

55 N `Panel panel_id` - Audit of panel completed

Explanation: For ACS, LSM, or server audits, this message is written to the Event Log for each panel that has been audited.

Variable: `panel_id` is the location of the panel that has been audited.

User Response: None

62 N `Cell cell_id` - `routine_name` returned unexposed status = `status_code`

Explanation: When a single cell is examined during an audit, an unexpected status was returned from a called routine.

Audit terminates its examination of this cell.

Variable:

- `cell_id` is the cell being examined
- `routine_name` is the routine that is examining information about the cell
- `status_code` is the unexpected status code that was returned. Refer to the Status Code chapter for the meaning of the status.

User Response: Issue a subpanel audit of just this cell or examine the cell with SLConsole. If necessary, contact Oracle Support.

65 N Cartridge *vol_id* found at location *cell_id*

Explanation: A tape cartridge not listed in the database has been found in the ACS. The cartridge is added to the database.

Variable:

The *vol_id* is the external label of the tape cartridge.

The *cell_id* is the storage cell location where the cartridge was found.

User Response: None

66 N Cartridge *vol_id*, new location *cell_id*

Explanation: A tape cartridge is not in the location defined by the database. The cartridge is not moved in the ACS; instead, the database is updated to reflect the new storage location.

Variable: The *vol_id* is the external label of the tape cartridge. The *cell_id* is the assigned storage cell location of the cartridge.

User Response: None.

67 N Cartridge *vol_id* not found

Explanation: A tape cartridge listed in the database was not found in the ACS. The cartridge was removed from the database.

Variable: The *vol_id* is the external label of the tape cartridge.

User Response: None

75 N Unexpected Automatic Enter Request received: discarded.

Explanation: The CAP closed at a time when the request queue was empty. There was no matching request to which the CAP closure should be associated. The CAP closure is ignored.

User Response: Observe related event log messages for clues to the possible cause of this condition.

81 N ACS *acs_id* configuration failed to verify

Explanation: The ACS configuration in the library server database does not match the configuration defined in the LMU. Recovery processing terminates.

Variable: *acs_id* is the unique identifier of the ACS.

User Response: After recovery processing terminates, rerun the library server *acsss_config* program to redefine the library configuration in the database (see the *Administrator's Guide* for your platform).

83 N Drive *drive_id*: Configuration failed to verify

Explanation: The recovery process was unable to successfully verify the drive configuration in the database against the configuration defined in the LMU. This condition may be because the LSM is offline or because there is an actual configuration mismatch.

Variable: *drive_id* is the unique identifier of the drive.

User Response: Issue a query `lsm` request to display the state of the LSM. If it is online, you must run the `acsss_config` program to redefine the configuration in the library server database:

1. Check the drive for any problems.
2. If there are drive problems, fix them.
3. Vary the drive and the LSM online.
4. If the problem persists, or if the drive is new or has been removed, run `acsss_config`. See the “Configuring your Library Hardware” chapter in the *ACSLs Administrator’s Guide* for more information on procedures for reconfiguring ACSLS.

85 N LSM *lsm_id*: configuration failed to verify

Explanation: The LSM configuration in the database does not match the configuration defined in the LMU. Recovery processing terminates. This message will be followed by a `Server system recovery failed` message.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the LSM whose configuration does not match that defined in the LMU.

User Response: Check previous Event Log entries for additional information about the failure. Follow the suggested action for the associated error message(s).

87 N ACS *acs_id*: No ports online: marked offline

Explanation: The server system is not able to communicate with any ports for the specified ACS. Recovery will continue, but the ACS and its LSMs are marked as offline in the database.

Variable: *acs_id* is the ACS that was updated.

User Response: When recovery completes, do the following:

1. Vary the port online.
2. Does this correct the problem?

Yes	Vary the ACS online. Action Completed
No	Follow the remaining steps in this procedure.

3. Find and fix any problem with the port. Among other conditions, check these:

The LMU is down.

A cable is missing or there is a bad connection.

The port is bad.

4. Vary the port online.
5. Vary the associated ACS(s) online.

Note – If you have more than one ACS, repeat the steps above for each additional ACS.

88 N No server ports online

Explanation: The server system is not able to communicate with any ACS. Recovery continues, but all ACSs and their LSMs are marked as offline.

User Response: To vary an ACS online, at least one communications port to the ACS must be online. When recovery completes, do the following:

1. Issue vary online requests to the appropriate port(s).
2. Vary all associated ACSs online.

89 N Port *port_id*: Failed to go online: marked offline

Explanation: The server system can not communicate with a port to an ACS. The port is marked offline in the database.

Variable: *port_id* is the port that failed to go online.

User Response: Check the communications line between the server system and the LMU. If the line is intact, issue a vary online request for the designated port.

94 N Cell *cell_id*: Corrected cell *status* to *status*

Explanation: The status of a cell record was updated based on ACSLS processing.

Variable:

cell_id is the specific cell which was updated.

status indicates the new status of the cell.

User Response: None. This is a notification only.

95 N Drive *drive_id*: Corrected drive *status* to *status*

Explanation: The status of a drive record was updated based on ACSLS processing.

Variable:

drive_id is the specific drive which was updated.

status indicates the new status of the drive.

User Response: None. This is a notification only.

96 N Volume *vol_id*: Corrected volume *status* to *status*

Explanation: The status of a volume record was updated based on ACSLS processing.

Variable:

vol_id is the specific volume which was updated.

status indicates the new status of the volume.

User Response: None. This is a notification only.

100 N LSM *lsm_id*: Hardware failed to vary offline/online: marked offline

Explanation: A request to vary an LSM offline was processed to completion, but the LSM failed to vary offline.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the LSM in the request.

User Response: Run the library diagnostics to help isolate the cause of the problem (see the appropriate hardware maintenance manual for instructions). If more help is needed, collect relevant ACSLS data (see ["Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support" on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

101 W LSM *lsm_id* is full; volume *vol_id* cannot be recovered and is deleted

Explanation: ACSLS found this volume in the playground/in-transit cell or in a PCP cell while recovering an LSM. It attempted to recover the volume by moving it to a new home cell in this LSM. However, the volume could not be recovered, as the LSM was full, so the volume was marked deleted in the database.

Variable:

lsm_id identifies the LSM being recovered.

vol_id identifies the deleted volume.

User Response:

1. Eject a volume from the LSM.
2. Vary the LSM offline and back online to recover the volume.

105 N *component component_id*: Overridden by another vary request

Explanation: The specified component was not varied to the specified state because the request was overridden by another vary request.

Variable:

component is the library component (for example, ACS).

component_id is the identifier of the library component.

User Response: None. If desired, resubmit the vary request.

113 N File *file*: operation failed on \"%s\" (*errno=error_no*)

Explanation: An operation performed on an Event Log file failed.

Variable:

file is the file on which the operation failed.

operation is the operation that failed.

error_no is the system error number associated with this file operation problem.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

115 N Volume *vol_id*: Corrected volume type from *media_type1* to *media_type2* cartridge

Explanation: An ACSLS audit detected a volume with an incorrect media type. The audit updated the ACSLS database with the correct volume media type.

Variable:

vol_id is the volume ID.

media_type1 is the incorrect volume media type.

media_type2 is the corrected volume media type.

User Response: None

122 E `surr_main (PID #####): Creating socket SURROGATE failed on "#####"`

Explanation: The Surrogate main routine tried to create a socket (using the `socket()` system call) to listen for requests from the Library Management Gateway. Each Surrogate process that is running has its own unique socket. The system's response is to use the `acsss_daemon` to abnormally terminate the IPC Surrogate and automatically restart ACSLS (up to 10 times).

Variable: ##### is the process ID of the Surrogate trying to create a socket.

User Response:

Look for associated errors that may indicate why the `socket()` call failed.

Kill the ACSLS system using the `kill.acsls` command, then kill any additional "zombie" ACSLS processes (using a `ps | grep acs`)

Then restart ACSLS. It may be necessary to reboot the ACSLS host to release any hung sockets.

If the problem persists, check to see whether UNIX system limits have been exceeded on sockets, file descriptors, or other network resources.

If the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see ["Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support" on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

125 N Volume `vol_id`: Locked volume deleted, lock was `lock_id`

Explanation: A volume with a non-zero lock identifier was deleted.

Variable:

`vol_id` is the volume identification.

`lock_id` is the identifier of the lock.

User Response: None

126 N Timed out waiting for message

Explanation: A process passed an internal request to another process. The latter did not respond within the designated timeout period.

User Response: Observe related event log messages for clues to the possible cause of this condition.

130 E `surr_main (PID #####): Environment variable SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE is not defined or has a null value: exiting`

Explanation: The Surrogate main routine was unable to get the `SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE` dynamic environment variable or the variable is not correctly set. IPC Surrogate terminates.

Variable: ##### is the process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

User Response: Define the `SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE` variable with the `acsss_config` program.

130 E `surr_main (PID #####): Environment variable SURROGATE_TIMEOUT is not defined or has a null value: exiting`

Explanation: The Surrogate main routine was unable to get the SURROGATE_TIMEOUT dynamic environment variable or the variable is not correctly set. IPC Surrogate terminates.

Variable: ##### is the process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

User Response: Define the SURROGATE_TIMEOUT variable with the `acsss_config` program.

130 E `surr_main (PID #####): Environment variable SURROGATE_PORT is not defined or has a null value: exiting`

Explanation: The Surrogate main routine was unable to get the SURROGATE_PORT dynamic environment variable or the variable is not correctly set. IPC Surrogate terminates.

Variable: ##### is the process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

User Response: Define the SURROGATE_PORT variable with the `acsss_config` program.

135 N `Unexpected ACSLH catalog status status detected`

Explanation: After a catalog request was issued by an ACSLS component, a response was received but contained a status code which was not expected by the requesting component.

Variable: *status* is the specific status code.

User Response: None. Refer to the event log for additional information.

141 N `Unexpected message detected, IPC identifier is ipc_id`

Explanation: An orphaned response is returned from one process to another that does not match any outstanding request.

Explanation: Observe related event log messages for clues to the possible cause of this condition.

146 N `Unexpected status status detected`

Explanation: An ACSLS function received an unexpected status code from another ACSLS function.

Variable: *status* is the code being passed between functions.

User Response: If the message recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

148 N `Volume vol_id Unknown media type detected`

Explanation: While performing Cartridge Recovery, a cartridge with a readable label was encountered for which no volume record was recorded in the database. In the process of adding a volume record, an attempt was made to determine volume type based on media type. That attempt failed because the media type was unknown.

Variable: *vol_id* is the specific volume identifier of the cartridge.

User Response: None.

149 N Removing file *file*: failed on *cause of failure*

Explanation: An operation performed on an Event Log file failed.

Variable:

file is the name of the event log file.

cause of failure is the cause of the operation's failure.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

152 N Unsupported version *version* packet detected: discarded

Explanation: The ACSLS CSI detected an unsupported packet version on a request.

Variable: *version* is the unsupported packet version.

User Response: Either update the client application to use a supported packet version or, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

153 N Volume *vol_id*: Found in *cell/CAP/drive/recovery cell_id/CAP_id/drive_id/cell* added

Explanation: This message is issued when a misplaced tape is found in the library by vary or CAP processing.

Variable:

vol_id is the identifier of the volume that was found.

cell/CAP/drive/recovery is the location type where the volume was found.

cell_id/CAP_id/drive_id/cell is the identifier of the location where the volume was found. Note that, in the case of a volume being found in the playground area (*recovery*), only the word *cell*, not the *cell_id*, is output.

User Response: None.

154 W Misplaced cartridge detected; volume *vol_id* cannot be recovered and is deleted

Explanation: ACSLS found this volume in the playground/in-transit cell or in a PCP cell while recovering an LSM. It attempted to recover the volume by moving it to a new home cell in this LSM. However, the move failed because the destination cell contained a cartridge. The volume has not been recovered and is marked deleted in the database.

Variable: *vol_id* identifies the deleted volume.

User Response:

1. Check to make sure that the problem is not a single misplaced cartridge.
2. If it is not, audit the LSM to update the ACSLS database to match the actual contents of the library.
3. Vary the LSM offline and back offline to recover the volume.

155 N Volume *vol_id*: New home location is cell *cell_id*

Explanation: When checking a storage cell, Cartridge Recovery encountered a cartridge that appeared to be misplaced. The recorded home cell for that cartridge was checked and found to be either empty or full with some other cartridge.

Variable:

vol_id is the specific volume identifier of the cartridge.

cell_id is the cell in which the cartridge was found.

User Response: None. The volume record for this cartridge is updated to reflect the new home cell location.

187 N audit started

Explanation: Audit processing has begun.

User Response: None

239 N *calling_routine:id_type identifier called_routine()*
unexpected status = *status_code*

Explanation: A routine in audit received a failing status from a called routine. The calling routine terminates with a failing status code.

Variable:

- *calling_routine* is the calling routine
- *id_type* is the type of identifier (e.g. lsm, cap, panel, subpanel)
- *identifier* is the component's identifier
- *called_routine* is the called routine that returned the failing status code
- *status_code* is the failing status code that was returned. Refer to the Status Code chapter for the meaning of the status.

User Response: Earlier messages may explain the route cause of the failure. If necessary, contact Oracle Support.

240 E Cartridge Recovery () unexpected status =
STATUS_LIBRARY_NOT_AVAILABLE

Explanation: When checking storage cells, Cartridge Recovery was unable to check an LSM that was idle.

User Response: None

241 N audit completed not all cartridges were ejected, messages
lost status = *audit_completion_status*

Explanation: A spawned audit process has sent an incomplete or unintelligible message to the parent audit process. As a result, some errant cartridges may not be ejected.

Variable: *audit_completion_status* is the status of the audit upon its completion.

User Response: To respond to this message, do the following:

1. Check previous Event Log entries to determine the reason for the lost message(s).
2. If the *audit_completion_status* is Audit cancelled or Audit failed, the audit should be rerun.
3. If the audit continues to fail, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

243 N audit completed

Explanation: Audit processing has completed successfully.

User Response: None

244 N audit cancelled not all cartridges were ejected, messages
lost status = *audit_completion_status*

Explanation: A spawned audit process has sent an incomplete or unintelligible message to the parent audit process. As a result, some errant cartridges may not be ejected.

Variable: *audit_completion_status* is the status of the audit upon its completion.

User Response: To respond to this message, do the following:

1. Check previous Event Log entries to determine the reason for the lost message(s).
2. If the *audit_completion_status* is Audit cancelled or Audit failed, the audit should be rerun.
3. If the audit continues to fail, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.
4. If the *audit_completion_status* is Audit complete, no action is required, as the audit has completed successfully.

245 N audit cancelled

Explanation: Audit processing has been cancelled. The database may have discrepancies or errant cartridges may not have been ejected.

User Response: None

246 N audit failed not all cartridges were ejected, messages
loststatus = *audit_completion_status*

Explanation: A spawned audit process has sent an incomplete or unintelligible message to the parent audit process. As a result, some errant cartridges may not be ejected.

Variable: *audit_completion_status* is the status returned by the audit.

User Response: To respond to this message, do the following:

1. Check previous Event Log entries to determine the reason for the lost message(s).
2. If the *audit_completion_status* is Audit cancelled or Audit failed, the audit should be rerun.
3. If the audit continues to fail, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.
4. If the *audit_completion_status* is Audit complete, no action is required, as the audit has completed successfully.

247 N audit failed

Explanation: Audit processing has terminated due to some error condition. The description of the error is displayed in the Command Area. The database may have discrepancies or errant cartridges may not have been ejected.

User Response: Check previous Event Log entries to determine the cause of the failure. Follow the suggested action for the associated message(s). Once this is done, rerun the audit.

252 N audit failed not all cartridges were ejected, status = *status*

Explanation: An ACSLS audit was interrupted (for example, by an idle force command or a hardware failure).

Variable: *status* describes the event that interrupted the audit.

User Response: Resubmit the audit.

317 N Lock request size incorrect. Req = *string1*, Exp = *number1*,
Rec = *number2*

Explanation: The size of the lock request submitted does not match the expected byte count.

Variable:

string1 is the current type of lock request.

number1 is the expected byte count of the current lock request.

number2 is the actual byte count of the current lock request.

User Response: Re-submit the lock request with the correct information in the request.

347 N Initiation started, *acsss_version*

Explanation: Library server initiation has begun.

Variable: *acsss_version* is the ACSLS version number.

User Response: None

351 N Initiation completed (library server)

Explanation: Product initiation completed successfully.

User Response: None

352 N wait() return invalid PID *PID*

Explanation: The PID returned by wait is not the expected PID.

Variable: PID is the process ID returned by wait().

User Response: Restart ACSLS, if needed. If restarting ACSLS fails after three tries, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

354 N exit status (*status_code*), *status*, received from *process_name*

Explanation: The library server daemon has received an unexpected exit status from a library server process.

Variable:

status_code is the library server status code that was generated as a result of the exit.

status is the numeric exit status from the process.

process_name is the library server process.

User Response: If this error occurs when not shutting down ACSLS or issuing an `idle force` command, check the following conditions

Condition	Action
Processing continues, no more errors.	No action. Message informational only.
Processing continues but the same error continues over a period of days, weeks, or months.	Collect relevant ACSLS data (see “Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8). Then contact Oracle Support.
Processing does not continue.	Collect relevant ACSLS data (see “Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8). Then contact Oracle Support.

355 N signal (*signal_num*) terminated *process_name*

Explanation: An ACSLS process died from the specified signal. ACSLS will either restart the process or terminate depending on which process terminated. This message is informational only if it was received when shutting down ACSLS.

Variable:

- *signal_num* is the signal number received that terminated the process.

- *process_name* is the library server process that terminated.

User Response: Restart ACSLS, if needed. See “Restarting ACSLS” in “Chapter 1: Overview” of the *ACSLs Administrator’s Guide* for procedures on restarting ACSLS. If restarting ACSLS fails after three tries, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

356 N Termination invoked, *termination_status*

Explanation: Library server termination has begun.

Variable: *termination_status* is the library server status code which indicates the reason for the termination.

User Response: Follow the suggested action for the appropriate *termination_status*:

If *termination_status* is `STATUS_TERMINATED`, there is no action, as this indicates a manually invoked termination of the software by the `acsss` user.

If *termination_status* is `STATUS_DATABASE_ERROR`, use the following procedure:

1. Attempt to restart the library server software with the `rc.acsss` command file.
2. You may be prompted for the `acsss` user password. If you are `acsss` or `root`, you will not be prompted.

Did the library server restart successfully?

Yes:	Go to Step 3.
No:	Go to Step 4.

1. Run the database recovery utility, `rdb.acsss` (as the `acsss` user).
 - a. `rdb.acsss` prompts you to enter a tape. Enter the most recent backup tape you have, since this utility writes over your existing database. (If you do not have a current backup tape, enter [CTRL]+C to quit out of this procedure.)
 - b. When `rdb.acsss` completes successfully, attempt to restart the library server software with the `rc.acsss` utility.
2. Perform an audit to reconcile the database with the physical contents of the library.
3. If none of the above steps are successful, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

If *termination_status* is `STATUS_CONFIGURATION_ERROR`, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support. Your support representative will adjust the LMU configuration to make it match the physical configuration of the library. Once this has been done, rerun the library server configuration program to redefine the library configuration in the database.

If *termination_status* is `STATUS_RECOVERY_FAILED`, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

357 N wait failed, ret = wait_return_code, errno= error_no

Explanation: The UNIX system call wait() failed.

Variable:

wait_return_code is the code returned by the wait.

error_no is the system error number.

User Response: Restart ACSLS, if needed. If restarting ACSLS fails after three tries, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

361 N process_name restarted, pid process_id

Explanation: A library server process has been automatically restarted.

Variable:

process_name is the library server process that was terminated.

process_id is the library server process identifier.

User Response: If this message recurs over a period of days, weeks, or months, Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

368 N Unreadable Label cell_id

Explanation: The robot was unable to decipher the external label of the volume.

Variable: *cell_id* is the storage cell location where the volume resides.

User Response: Eject the volume and inspect the label. If you cannot determine which volume to eject, submit the following command:

```
sql.sh "select volid from volumetable where acs=v and lsm=w
and panel=x and row=y and column=z."
```

where v, w, x, y, and z are the corresponding values for acs, lsm, panel, row, and column.

If this error occurs frequently with good labels, contact your Customer Service Engineer (CSE) to inspect the robotic vision system.

371 N Destination location full: cell_id/drive_id

Explanation: The storage cell to which a cartridge was to be dismounted is full although the database indicates it is empty. The robot will retry the dismount until it finds an available cell. The most likely cause for this error is that someone entered the LSM and moved a cartridge manually.

Variable:

cell_id is the storage cell location indicated in the database.

drive_id is the identifier of the tape drive.

User Response: You should perform an audit on the LSM to reconcile the database with the physical contents of the LSM.

372 N Source location empty: *cell_id*

Explanation: A cartridge marked for ejection was not found in its storage cell when the robot went to move it to the CAP. The audit terminates. This error is most likely the result of a hardware failure in the robot.

Variable: *cell_id* is the identifier of the cell where the cartridge marked for ejection should have been.

User Response: Check previous entries in the Event Log for additional information about the error. Use the proper LSM entry procedure and check the robot's hands for in-transit cartridges; remove any cartridges that you find there. Repeat the audit after varying the LSM back online.

376 N Drive *drive_id*: No cleaning cartridge available

Explanation: The specified drive requires cleaning but no cleaning cartridges are available. The mount proceeds.

Variable: *drive_id* is the identifier of the tape drive.

User Response: Add more cleaning cartridges, making sure these are compatible with the drive type. See "Defining Cleaning Cartridges" in the "Cleaning Transports" section of the "Cartridge Management" chapter of the *ACSLs Administrator's Guide* for information about adding cleaning cartridges.

377 N mc_mo_error: Cleaning failed. Drive *drive_id*

Explanation: The mount operation involving a cleaning cartridge failed.

Variable: *drive_id* is the identifier of the drive requesting the cleaning operation.

User Response: Observe the associated error messages in the event log to determine the root cause of the failure.

383 N Cleaning cartridge *vol_id*: Usage limit exceeded.

Explanation: Automatic cleaning of a drive has caused a cleaning cartridge to exceed its specified maximum usage. The cleaning cartridge will no longer be available for automatic cleaning selection.

Variable: *vol_id* is the identifier of the cleaning cartridge.

User Response: Eject the cleaning cartridge.

386 N Source location empty: *cell_id*

Explanation: The LSM robot was unable to find the tape cartridge in the location indicated by the database. The request fails.

Variable: *cell_id* is the storage cell location indicated in the database.

User Response: The most likely cause for this error is that someone entered the LSM and moved the cartridge manually. You should perform an audit on the LSM to reconcile the database with the physical contents of the library.

387 N Cartridge in *cell_id*, unreadable label

Explanation: The LSM robot was unable to read the label of the cartridge found in the specified drive. The request fails.

Variable: *cell_id* is the storage cell location indicated in the database.

User Response: Eject the cartridge. Correct the label problem and re-enter the cartridge.

400 N Volume record created for *vol_id*.

Explanation: A cell or drive marked reserved is found to contain a tape cartridge that does not exist in the database. A record is created for the new volume. This message usually appears together with the drive (*drive_id*) readable, marked in use message.

Variable: *vol_id* is the volume record that was created.

User Response: We recommend that you perform an audit of the LSM to reconcile the database with the physical contents of the library.

405 N Table lookup failure *m_id*: *m_id*

Explanation: A message processing error occurred for a mount request. The mount is identified as incomplete due to some failure.

Variable: *m_id* is the mount request ID.

User Response: If the problem recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

435 N Volume: *vol_id* may be jammed in drive: *drive_id*

Explanation: The specified volume is jammed in the specified transport.

Variable:

vol_id is the jammed volume.

drive_id is the drive that contains the jammed volume.

User Response: The jammed volume must be manually unloaded from the drive; if necessary, contact Oracle Support.

436 N Cartridge *vol_id*, new location *cell_id*

Explanation: This message reports the recording of a new location for the cartridge in the ACSLS database.

Variable:

vol_id is the volume identifier of the volume that was moved.

cell_id is the new location of the moved volume.

User Response: None

437 N volume (*vol_id*) not in drive (*drive_id*), deleted

Explanation: A drive marked as containing a tape cartridge is found to be empty. The volume record is deleted from the database.

Variable:

vol_id is the volume record that was deleted.

drive_id is the tape drive that the database indicated contained the cartridge.

User Response: We recommend that you perform an audit of the LSM to reconcile the database with the physical contents of the library.

439 N Unknown packet received, command *command*, identifier *ipc_id*

Explanation: The ACSSA has received a message packet with an IPC identifier not found in the request queue. The ACSSA is unable to process the message.

Variable:

command is the entry in the MESSAGE_HEADER.

pc_id is the identifier assigned to this message (used to synchronize requests and responses).

User Response: If the message occurs frequently, use the following procedure to shut down and restart the library server software at your earliest convenience:

1. From a Command Processor window, issue an idle request to place the library server in a quiescent state.
2. Login as the acsss user, and shut down the library server using the `kill.acsss` utility.
3. Restart the library server using the `rc.acsss` utility.

441 N cl_ipc_read() byte count < sizeof(REQUEST_HEADER) = *bytes*

Explanation: An internal ACSLS failure occurred.

Variable: *bytes* is the number of bytes read before the failure.

User Response: If the error recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

485 N ipc_read: shared_block_read failed, errno = *error_no*

Explanation: An internal ACSLS failure occurred.

Variable: *error_no* describes the failure.

User Response: If the error recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

486 N `cl_ipc_read: accept() failed, errno + error_no`

Explanation: While establishing communication between ACSLS processes, the receiving side was unable to accept an incoming connection from the sending side.

Variable: *error_no* is the error code returned from the system call to `accept()`.

User Response: None. Additional messages in the Event Log may report a failure in inter-process communication (IPC). If this problem recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

487 N `cl_ipc_read: invalid byte_count detected`

Explanation: A packet that appeared to contain invalid data was received during communication between ACSLS processes.

User Response: None. Additional messages in the event log may report a failure in inter-process communication (IPC). If this problem recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

528 N `Invalid type type identifier`

Explanation: The *type* identifier is in the wrong format or has an invalid value.

Variable: *type identifier* refers to an invalid type of identifier used by the operator across the network or ACSLS.

User Response: Enter the correct format (see “Component Types and Identifiers” in the “General Command Syntax” section in the Command Reference” chapter of the *ACSLs Administrator’s Guide*) and/or the correct identifier value.

530 N `Invalid tag count file=number1 vs. code=number2`

Explanation: An incorrect number of entries was found in the dynamic variables file.

Variable:

number1 is the number of entries found in the file.

number2 is the number of entries expected by ACSLS.

User Response:

1. Log in as `acsss`.
2. run: `dv_print > filename`.
3. Save the dynamic variables file for Oracle Support.
4. Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

536 N `cl_ipc_read: read() failed, errno = error_no`

Explanation: The receiving side was unable to successfully read input from the sending side during communication between ACSLS processes.

Variable: *error_no* is the error code returned from the system call to read ().

User Response: None. Additional messages in the Event Log may report a failure in inter-process communication (IPC). If this problem recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

546 N `LH error type = status`

Explanation: This message indicates that ACSLS has received an abnormal status code from the library hardware.

Variable: *status* is the code being passed between functions.

User Response: Observe the accompanying LH error type to determine the root cause of this message.

568 E `EXEC SQL Lock timeout: insert into acstable * values (acs, partition_id, acs_state acs_desired_state)`

Explanation: An attempt to insert records into the table failed.

Variable:

acs is the ACS identifier

partition_id is the partition ID of the ACS

acs_state is the actual state of the ACS

acs_desired_state is the state you want for the ACS

User Response:

1. Restart the application server.
2. If the problem persists, restart the database.

569 E `EXEC SQL Error on insert into acstable * values (acs, partition_id, acs_state acs_desired_state)`

Explanation: An attempt to insert records into the table failed.

Variable:

acs is the ACS identifier

partition_id is the partition ID of the ACS

acs_state is the actual state of the ACS

acs_desired_state is the state you want for the ACS

User Response:

1. Restart the application server.
2. If the problem persists, restart the database.

713 E EXEC SQL unable to delete volume *vol_id* because of database error

Explanation: ACSLS could not find a volume in the library and attempted to mark it deleted, but the ACSLS database interface returned an unusual status to the volumetable update. The database update failed.

Variable: *vol_id* identifies the absent volume.

User Response:

1. Stop ACSLS (**kill.acsss**).
2. Stop the database (**db_command stop**).
3. Kill any hanging ACSLS processes.
4. Restart ACSLS (one time).
5. If the problem persists, you need the help of support to verify that the table volumetable exists and that the "acsss" user has the proper permissions to update it. Collect relevant ACSLS data (see ["Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support" on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

886 N byte count(*byte_count*) too small for min packet size(*min_size*) ignored

Explanation: The ACSLM has received a message that is too small from a CSI or the ACSSA. The ACSLM did not attempt to interpret the message because it did not have enough information. This could be a problem with either the network or the software.

Variable:

byte_count is the number of bytes in the message.

min_size is the minimum size of a valid, readable message.

User Response:

Make sure the problem is not caused by the network or an ACSAPI client.

If the problem is not a network or ACSAPI client problem collect relevant ACSLS data (see ["Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support" on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

890 N Severe Error (*status*), Exiting to ACSSS

Explanation: The ACSLM has encountered a fatal error, such as a database failure or an inconsistency in the library configuration. The ACSLM will automatically initiate recovery processing if it is able. If recovery fails, and if you determine that the problem is not being caused by your network or by your ACS API client software, collect relevant ACSLS data (see ["Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support" on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support. If recovery completes with a recovery incomplete status, there is no need to call; however, you should audit the libraries at your earliest convenience.

Variable: *status* is a message indicating the nature of the severe error.

User Response: Check previous Event Log entries to determine the cause of the failure. Follow the suggested action for the associated message(s).

923 N Drive *drive_id* lookup failed

Explanation: While performing Cartridge Recovery, a volume record was encountered with a status that indicated a drive association (e.g., in drive, mount or dismount activity). No record was found in the database for the drive that was recorded in the volume record.

Variable: *drive_id* is the specific drive identifier that was recorded in the volume record.

User Response: None. Cartridge Recovery proceeds as if no drive were recorded for the volume.

928 N XDR message translation failure

Explanation: During a translation of a packet of data from one version (1, 2, 3, or 4 packet) to another version, the XDR (external data representation) translator detected an error.

User Response:

1. Reboot the server system and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, contact Oracle Support with a CSI trace during the failure and the full event log during the CSI tracing.

935 N Initiation Started

Explanation: CSI initiation has been started.

User Response: None.

936 N Creation of connect queue failed

Explanation: The call to the `cl_qm_init()` or `cl_qm_create()` common library function has failed while trying to create the internal SSI address connection queue.

User Response: Restart ACSLS by doing the following:

1. From a Command Processor window, issue an `idle` request to place the library server in a quiescent state.
2. Login as the `acsss` user, and shut down the library server using the `kill.acsss` utility.
3. Restart the library server using the `rc.acsss` utility.
4. If the error recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

937 N Creation of network output queue failed

Explanation: The CSI was unable to create the network output queue which is used for messages between the CSI and the SSI.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

938 N Initiation completed

Explanation: The specified process has completed initiation procedures.

User Response: None.

941 N Undefined message detected: discarded

Explanation: The CSI has encountered a message from the ACSLM or the Network Interface (NI) that cannot be delivered because of incorrect message format or a CSI failure. The message is discarded.

User Response: If the error recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

943 N Can't delete Q-id *queue_id*, Member: *member_id*

Explanation: The CSI is unable to delete a message in an internal queue.

Variable:

queue_id is the identifier of the CSI connection queue.

member_id is the identifier of the queue member it is trying to delete.

User Response: If the error recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

945 N Invalid communications service

Explanation: This entry may indicate that neither environment variable for the two available communication services has been defined. These variables are `CSI_TCP_RPCSERVICE` and `CSI_UDP_RPCSERVICE`, which can be defined through `acsss_config`. See the “Configuring Your Library Hardware” chapter in the *ACSLs Administrator’s Guide* for information about using `acsss_config`. This message may also indicate that a request received from the SSI has incorrect values specified in the protocol-dependent portions of the `CSI_HEADER`.

Variable:

`CSI_TCP_RPCSERVICE` is the TCP communication service variable.

`CSI_UDP_RPCSERVICE` is the UDP communication service variable.

`acsss_config` is the program used to configure your ACSLS environment.

`CSI_HEADER` is the variable that specifies CSI protocols and values.

User Response:

Make sure that your communication service has been defined using `acsss_config`.

If the problem still occurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

947 N Cannot send message message: discarded

Explanation: The CSI is unable to communicate with a client. The CSI discards the message after the appropriate number of retries with timeouts.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

948 N Can't get queue status Errno: *error_no* Q-id: *queue_id*,
Member: *member_id*

Explanation: The CSI is unable to get status information.

Variable:

error_no is the system error number.

queue_id is the identifier of the CSI connection queue.

member_id is the identifier of the queue member for which the CSI is seeking status information.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

949 N Queue cleanup Q-id: *queue_id*, Member: *member_id* removed

Explanation: The CSI has begun the process of purging old processes from its connection queue. The CSI routinely searches for processes older than CSI_CONNECT_AGETIME and purges them.

Variable:

queue_id is the identifier of the CSI connection queue.

member_id is the identifier of the queue member it is trying to delete.

User Response: None

950 N Can't locate queue Q-id: *queue_id*, Member: *member_id*

Explanation: The CSI is unable to find a specific member in an internal queue.

Variable:

queue_id is the identifier of the CSI connection queue.

member_id is the identifier of the queue member it is trying to locate.

User Response: No action is required if the queue member is dropped because it is older than the connection queue aging time (defined by the CSI_CONNECT_AGETIME environment variable). If this error occurs before connection queue aging time has elapsed, however, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#) on page fou)r. Then contact Oracle Support.

951 N Queue creation failure

Explanation: The CSI is unable to create its connection queue.

User Response:

1. Restart ACSLS.
2. If the error recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

952 N Can't add member to queue Q-id: *queue_id*

Explanation: The CSI was unable to put a client's return address on its queue.

Variable: *queue_id* is the identifier of the CSI connection queue.

User Response: If the error recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

953 N Invalid procedure number

Explanation: A program is trying to use the CSI, but the program is not using one of the two valid procedure numbers. This is a programming error in the client application.

User Response: If the error recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

954 N Unsupported module type *module_type* detected:discarded

Explanation: The ACSLM detected a request with an IPC_HEADER module_type not set to TYPE_CSI or TYPE_SA. The ACSLM will only process requests received from a client application through the CSI, or from a user through the ACSSA.

Variable: *module_type* is the invalid entry.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

955 N RPC TCP client connection failed, *rpc_error_msg* Errno = *error_no* Remote Internet address: *internet_add*, Port: *port_id*

Explanation: The attempted TCP connection is not possible. This is an error in the client system network.

Variable:

rpc_error_msg is a detailed error message generated by the RPC service itself. In most cases, this message will be Program number not registered, which indicates that either the CSI or the SSI is not running.

error_no is the system error number.

Internet_add is the address of the client machine to which the reply is sent.

port_id is the port identifier.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

956 N `RPC_UDP client connection failed, rpc_error_msg, Remote Internet address: Internet_add, Port: port`

Explanation: The attempted UDP connection is not possible.

Variable:

rpc_error_msg is a detailed error message generated by the RPC service itself. In most cases, this message will be Program number not registered, which indicates that the CSI or SSI is not running.

Internet_add is the address of the client host, expressed as an unsigned long integer.

port is the port number of the client where a connection was attempted.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

957 N `Invalid network protocol`

Explanation: An unsupported network protocol has been passed. This is a programming error in the client SSI.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

960 N `Cannot reply to RPC message`

Explanation: The CSI is unable to reply to an RPC message because the call to the `svc_sendreply()` function failed. This is an error in the client system network. See Oracle’s Sun network programming manual.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

964 N `Unmapped previously registered RPC service.`

Explanation: The CSI has been initiated. It notifies you that an RPC number previously assigned to the CSI still exists. The CSI unmaps this number and `svctcp_create()` remaps to a new one as a normal part of the initiation.

User Response: None

965 N `Create of RPC TCP service failed`

Explanation: The RPC call to the `svctcp_create()` function has failed.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

966 N `Can't register RPC TCP service`

Explanation: The call to the `svc_register()` function failed.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#) on page four). Then contact Oracle Support. See the network programming manual, *Remote Procedure Call Programming Guide*.

967 N Create of RPC UDP service failed

Explanation: The RPC call to the `svctcp_create()` function failed.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

968 N Can't register RPC UDP service

Explanation: The call to the `svc_register()` function failed.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

969 N Termination Started

Explanation: CSI termination has been started.

User Response: None

970 N Termination Completed

Explanation: CSI termination has been completed successfully.

User Response: None

971 N LH error type = LH_ERR_TRANSPORT_BUSY *drive_id*

Explanation: The identified drive is busy.

Variable: `drive_id` identifies the busy drive.

User Response: None

975 N Invalid command

Explanation: The CSI received a request packet from the SSI with an unrecognizable command specified in the `MESSAGE_HEADER` portion of the `CSI_REQUEST_HEADER`.

User Response:

Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

976 N Invalid location type

Explanation: The CSI received a request packet from the SSI with an unrecognizable type specified in the `message_data` portion of the request.

User Response:

Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

977 N Invalid type

Explanation: The CSI received a packet from the NI with either an unrecognizable `TYPE` in the `IPC_HEADER` portion of the `CSI_REQUEST_HEADER` or an unrecognizable `IDENTIFIER` type in the message packet.

User Response:

Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

980 N Cannot read message from ACSLM: discarded

Explanation: The CSI detected a message from the ACSLM but is unable to read it.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

981 N Operating system error *error_no*

Explanation: The CSI encountered an operating system error. This message is indicative of a problem with the operating system itself, not with the CSI or the library server.

Variable: *error_no* is the system error number; see your Oracle OS documentation for a description.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

982 N Duplicate packet from ACSLM detected:discarded

Explanation: The CSI has received a duplicate IPC packet. It automatically drops the duplicate packet.

User Response: If the error recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1005 N Insufficient packet size = *bytes*

Explanation: An internal ACSLS failure occurred.

Variable: *bytes* is the packet size.

User Response: If the error recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1006 N line *line_number*, Unknown packet received, command = *command*

Explanation: The ACSLM (library manager process) has received an unexpected IPC packet from another ACSLS process. This typically occurs when commands are cancelled because an outstanding request process (associated with the command) may still send packets back to the ACSLM before the request/command is completely cleaned up.

Variable:

line_number is the location in the ACSLS code where the error was detected.

command is the type of ACSLS command packet received.

User Response: None

1017 N CAP *cap_id*: Enter succeeded *status*

Explanation: An enter operation was successful.

Variable:

cap_id is the identifier of the CAP.

status is the final status code of the enter command.

User Response: None

1021 N Initiation of CSI Failed

Explanation: CSI initiation failed.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1022 N Cannot send message to NI:discarded, *failure_msg*. Errno = *error_no* (none) Remote Internet address: *Internet_add* Port: *port_id*

Explanation: The NI's communications mechanism is unable to accept a message from the CSI. The CSI discards the message after the appropriate number of retries with timeouts.

Variable:

failure_msg. is the message text identifying the cause of the failure.

error_no is the system error number.

Internet_add is the address of the client host, expressed as an unsigned long integer.

port_id is the port identifier.

User Response: See the corresponding *failure_msg*. description for an explanation and suggested action. Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1024 N Cannot send message to NI:discarded *status* Errno =
error_no Remote Internet Address: *Internet_add* Port: *port_id*

Explanation: The ACSLS server was unable to reply to a client, and has exhausted its retry attempts. The reply packet will be discarded.

Variable:

status is the final status code of the function.

error_no is the system error number associated with the failure (which may not be meaningful to the ACSLS error).

Internet_add is the address of the client machine to which the reply is sent.

port_id is the client machine port to which the reply is sent.

User Response: If client/server communications and requests are not being affected, no action is necessary. If those communications/requests are being adversely affected, Oracle recommends that you do the following:

First, have your network personnel determine if either the local net or traffic on that net is causing the problem.

If the local net is not the cause, contact your client system software provider for help in determining why the client is not accepting response packets from the server.

1025 N Unexpected signal caught, value: *signal*

Explanation: The CSI received a signal that it did not expect.

Variable: *signal* is the signal value that the CSI has received.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1026 N Dropping from Queue: Remote Internet Address: *Internet_add*
 Port: *port_id* ssi_identifier: *ssid* Protocol: *protocol_type*
 Connect type: *connection_type*

Explanation: The ACSLS server was unable to reply to a client, and has exhausted its retry attempts. The reply packet will be discarded.

Variable:

Internet_add is the address of the client machine to which the reply is sent.

port_id is the client machine port to which the reply is sent.

ssid is the identifier associated with the client-side network interface.

protocol_type is the network protocol being used.

connection_type is the network connect type.

User Response: If client/server communications and requests are not being affected, no action is necessary. If those communications/requests are being adversely affected, Oracle recommends that you do the following:

First, have your network personnel determine if either the local net or traffic on that net is causing the problem.

If the local net is not the cause, contact your client system software provider for help in determining why the client is not accepting response packets from the server.

1052 I Volume *vol_id* missing, home cell was *cell_id*, drive was *drive_id*, unable to examine

Explanation: This tape cartridge was not found where ACSLS expected it, but either the home cell or the drive couldn't be examined during the recovery process. The volume record will remain in the database until ACSLS can examine all recorded locations for the cartridge and determine that it is not in any of these locations.

Variable:

vol_id is the volume identifier of the missing cartridge.

cell_id is the storage cell location for this cartridge recorded in the database.

drive_id is the tape drive containing this cartridge, as recorded in the database, or none.

location identifies the cell, drive, or cell and drive that ACSLS could not examine.

User Response: No action is required. The cartridge is recorded as being in a home cell or a drive that cannot be examined now. ACSLS will attempt to recover the cartridge when the LSM comes online or the drive is ready and communicating with the library. If ACSLS does not find the cartridge, the customer may perform an audit of the ACS to locate lost volumes.

1053 I Volume *vol_id* was not found and will be deleted

Explanation: This tape cartridge's volume record is deleted from the database.

Variable: *vol_id* is the volume identifier of the missing cartridge.

User Response: No action is required.

1054 I Volume *vol_id* deleted, home cell was *cell_id*, drive was *drive_id*

Explanation: This tape cartridge's volume record is deleted from the database

Variable:

vol_id is the volume identifier of the missing cartridge.

cell_id was the storage cell location for this cartridge recorded in the database.

drive_id was the tape drive containing this cartridge, as recorded in the database, or none.

User Response: No action is required. The customer may perform an audit of the ACS to locate lost volumes.

1139 W ACS: *acs_id* port: *port_id* Parity error

Explanation: A parity error occurred in communications between the ACSLS server and the LMU.

Variable:

acs_id is the ACS identifier.

port_id is the identifier of the ACSLS-to-LMU port.

User Response: None. If this message recurs often or is adversely affecting completion of library requests, check the ACSLS-to-LMU cable connection.

1141 W ACS: *acs_id* port: *port_id* Read timed out

Explanation: A read timed out in communications between the ACSLS server and the LMU.

Variable:

acs_id is the ACS identifier.

port_id is the identifier of the ACSLS-to-LMU port.

User Response: None. If this message recurs often or is adversely affecting completion of library requests, check the ACSLS-to-LMU cable connection.

1145 W ACS: *acs_id* No queue entry found

Explanation: This message indicates that a response was received from the LMU with error status but when ACSLS searched its work queue for the corresponding entry it could not find it. The actual cause is not determinable in this instance but could be as a result of data transmission error between the LMU and ACSLS or possibly a duplicate return message from the LMU.

Variable: *acs_id* is the ACS identifier.

User Response: If the problem recurs, check the LMU logs for any hardware problems and if necessary obtain an LMU trace to aid your hardware service representative in diagnosing the problem.

1154 I ACS: *acs_id* Unexpected acknowledge received

Explanation: The ACSLS Library Handler received an unexpected acknowledgement from the library. This extra acknowledgement was ignored.

Background: When ACSLS communicates with a library via the Host/LMU Interface (HLI), each transmission must be acknowledged. If an acknowledgement is not received within 10 seconds, ACSLS sends the transmission again. If ACSLS then receives the delayed acknowledgement, it is ignored.

Note – HLI libraries includes the 9310 and SL8500.

Variable: *acs_id* is the ACS identifier.

User Response: None. ACSLS and the library automatically re-sends transmissions that are not acknowledged within the time-out period.

1156 N Invalid character received, line = *line_number*

Explanation: A data packet received from the LMU contains an invalid character. Valid characters are A:Z and 0:9.

Variable: *line_number* is the location in the ACSLS code where the error was detected.

User Response: If the problem persists and the system does not recover, check cable connections between the LMU and the ACSLS server.

1159 W ACS: *acs_id* port: *port_id* Failed to connect, line = *line_number*

Explanation: A connection between the ACSLS server and the LMU failed to establish communications.

Variable:

acs_id is the ACS identifier.

port_id is the identifier of the ACSLS-to-LMU port.

line_number is the location in the ACSLS code where the error was detected.

User Response: Check the physical connection and cable between the specified port on the ACSLS server and the LMU.

1178 W Rp error: Co_4400:Vwrite: ACS *acs_id*: No connection created yet, line = *line_nbr*

Explanation: An ACSLS request process attempted to send a request to the library when ACSLS did not have an active connection to the library.

Variable:

acs_id identifies the library (ACS) to which ACSLS tried to send the request.

line_nbr identifies the line of source code that issued the message.

User Response: Before sending requests to the library, restore communication between ACSLS and the library:

Ensure that the library is ready.

The desired state of both the port(s) and ACS must be online. If they are not online, vary them online.

Resolve any network communications issues between ACSLS and the library.

1185 N ACS: *acs_id* port: *port_id* Resetting port, line = *line_number*

Explanation: A communications error occurred between the ACSLS server and the LMU. The port is being reset to attempt to retry communications.

Variable:

acs_id is the ACS identifier.

port_id is the identifier of the ACSLS-to-LMU port.

line_number is the location in the ACSLS code where the error was detected.

User Response: None, if communications are successfully reestablished. If not, check the physical connections between the ACSLS server and the LMU. Also check the *acsss_config* setting of the ACS communications port.

1187 N Invalid or unknown media type found in transaction
Unpack LMU Message Transaction

Explanation: The LMU encountered an unknown or invalid media type associated with the object volume of the current library operation.

User Response: Check the media type character on the physical label of the associated volume. If the media type character is garbled or missing, a new label should be attached to the volume. Multiple instances of this error may point to problems with the robotics vision system.

1292 N Volume *vol_id*: Found in *cell/CAP/drive/recovery cell_id/CAP_id/drive_id/cell action*

Explanation: This message is issued when a misplaced tape is found in the library.

Variable:

vol_id is the identifier of the volume that was found.

cell/CAP/drive/recovery is the location type where the volume was found.

cell_id/CAP_id/drive_id/cell is the identifier of the location where the volume was found. Note that, in the case of a volume being found in the playground area (recovery), only the word *cell*, not the *cell_id*, is output.

action is either added if a volume record was created for it or recovered if this volume already had a volume record.

User Response: None.

1328 N DBMS error. Return code *sql_code* and message *error_message*. *DI_STATUS = di_status*

Explanation: ACSLS database found an invalid transaction or a system error.

Variable:

sql_code is the SQL error code returned by ODBC.

error_message is the description of the *sql_code*.

di_status is the status returned by the database interface

User Response: Resolve the error condition; if you need assistance, gather the information required, described above, and collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1392 N LSM *lsm_id* offline

Explanation: The LSM is offline and is therefore unavailable for entering tape cartridges. If this message is logged during enter processing, the message means the LSM was varied offline with the force option while its CAP was being used for the enter.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the identifier of the LSM.

User Response: Vary the LSM online and then reissue the enter request.

1406 N Transport failure *drive_id*

Explanation: A hardware failure occurred in the specified transport.

Variable: *drive_id* is the transport that failed.

User Response: Contact Oracle Support.

1418 N Server system idle

Explanation: The ACSLM has been placed in the idle state by an operator and is unavailable for requests using library resources.

User Response: None

1419 N Server system running

Explanation: The ACSLM has been placed in the run state.

User Response: None

1420 N CAP *cap_id*: Cartridges detected in CAP

Explanation: Cartridges were detected in the CAP during a vary online operation or during library server initiation or recovery.

Variable: *cap_id* is the identifier of the CAP.

User Response: Issue an enter request to unlock the designated CAP, then remove the cartridges from the CAP.

1421 N Drive *drive_id*: Clean drive

Explanation: The specified drive needs to be cleaned.

Variable: *drive_id* is the identifier of the library drive.

User Response: If Auto Clean is FALSE, mount a cleaning cartridge in the designated drive. If Auto Clean is TRUE, this message is informational only; the drive will be cleaned automatically prior to the next mount of the drive.

1422 N Library configuration error.

Explanation: The library configuration specified in the database is not the same as the one defined in the LMU, or a component appears in the database, but fails to respond to LMU commands. This error causes the library server to terminate.

User Response: Rerun `acslib_config`. Then run an audit. See the “Configuring Your Library Hardware” chapter in the *ACSL Administrator’s Guide* for information about `acslib_config` and running an audit.

1423 N Data base failure

Explanation: An ACSLS process is unable to access the database. A database error code, indicating the reason for the failure, will also be written to the Event Log.

User Response:

Gather Informix database information (see “Diagnostic Information for Informix Database-Related Error Messages” on page five (5)).

Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1427 N Event log is full

Explanation: The Event Log has reached the maximum size defined in the library server installation. Messages will continue to be added to the Event Log, but this message will be logged at one-minute intervals until you reduce the size of the log.

User Response: If you wish to keep a copy of the current Event Log for archiving purposes, move it to another directory. The Event Logger will automatically create a new file when it logs the next message. For information on managing the Event Log, see the “Reporting and Logging” chapter in the *ACSL Administrator’s Guide*.

1428 N `Server system idle is pending`

Explanation: The ACSLM is in an idle-pending state and is therefore unavailable for requests using library resources.

User Response: None

1429 N `CAP cap_id: Place cartridges in CAP`

Explanation: The specified CAP is ready to receive cartridges, as part of an enter operation. This message is repeated at approximately two-minute intervals until the CAP door is opened.

Variable: `cap_id` is the identifier of the CAP.

User Response: Open the designated CAP door and place the cartridges in the CAP.

1430 N `IPC failure on socket socket_id`

Explanation: The ACSLM or ACSSA cannot communicate with another library server software component.

Variable: `socket_id` is the identifier of the failing socket.

User Response: If you did *not* issue an `idle force` command *and* the problem recurs, shut down and restart the library server software. Use the following procedure:

1. From a `cmd_proc` window, issue an `idle` request to place the library server in a quiescent state.
2. Log in as the `acsss` user, and shut down the library server using the `kill.acsss` utility.
3. Restart the library server using the `rc.acsss` utility.
4. If the problem continues, report the error to Oracle Support. Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)).

1431 N `component component_id: Library error, error_type`

Explanation: An error in the library hardware has been reported to ACSLS.

Variable:

`component` is the library component (for example, port or drive).

`component_id` is the identifier of the library component.

`error_type` is the type of error received from the library by the ACSLS server or encountered when ACSLS attempted to communicate with the library.

User Response: If the cause of the error is not obvious from this and other messages on the Event Log, report the error to your CSE. They should check the library and related hardware components to determine the cause of the library failure.

1432 N `Server System network interface timeout`

Explanation: Due to lack of client response, a timeout has occurred during network data handling. Data such as earlier requests you put in or system responses may have been lost.

User Response:

1. Check the network connections on both the server system and the client system. If these are intact, the error may be due to network activity or momentary load.
2. If the error persists, verify network operations.

1433 N `component component_id: Offline`

Explanation: The specified component was varied offline.

Variable:

component is the library component (for example, ACS).

component_id is the identifier of the library component.

User Response: None

1434 N `component component_Id: Online`

Explanation: The specified component was varied online.

Variable:

component is the library component (for example, ACS).

component_id is the identifier of the library component.

User Response: None

1435 N `Software process failure`

Explanation: A library request process failed. This may be due to either an error in request processing or an unexpected process termination. This error can be ignored if you just issued an `idle force` command.

User Response: Retry the command and see if you get the same error. If you do, shut down and restart ACSLS:

1. From a Command Processor window, issue an `idle` request to place the library server in a quiescent state.
 - a. Log in as the `acsss` user, and shut down the library server using the `kill.acsss` utility.
 - b. Restart the library server using the `rc.acsss` utility.
 - c. We recommend that you perform an audit to reconcile the database with the physical contents of the library.

1436 N `Server system recovery complete`

Explanation: Library server recovery completed successfully.

User Response: None

1437 N Server system recovery failed**Explanation:** Library server recovery failed.**User Response:** Check previous Event Log entries for additional information about the failure. Follow the suggested action for the associated error message(s).**1438 N** LSM *lsm_id*: In-transit cartridge recovery incomplete**Explanation:** The specified LSM failed to recover all in-transit cartridges during library server recovery.**Variable:** *lsm_id* is the identifier of the LSM containing the in-transit cartridges.**User Response:**

1. Query the LSM to make sure there are empty cells in the LSM.
2. If there are not empty cells in the LSM, eject cartridges to free cell space. See the "Cartridge Management" chapter in the *ACSLs Administrator's Guide* for information about ejecting cartridges.
3. Ensure that the CAP in the specified LSM is empty.
4. Vary the LSM offline, and then back online to attempt in-transit cartridge recovery.
5. If this process is unsuccessful, collect relevant ACSLS data (see ["Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support" on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1439 N Server system recovery started**Explanation:** Library server recovery has been initiated.**User Response:** None**1440 N** CAP *cap_id*: Remove cartridges from CAP**Explanation:** The specified CAP contains cartridges and is ready for the operator to remove them. This message is repeated at approximately two-minute intervals until the CAP door is opened.**Variable:** *cap_id* is the identifier of the CAP.**User Response:** Open the designated CAP door and remove the cartridges.**1441 N** Server system network interface failure**Explanation:** The CSI has encountered a Remote Procedure Call (RPC) failure. Data such as earlier requests you put in or system responses may have been lost.**User Response:** Check previous Event Log entries for additional information about the failure. Follow the suggested action for the associated error message(s).

1442 N Pool *pool_id*: high water mark warning

Explanation: The number of volumes in the specified scratch pool is greater than or equal to the high water mark.

Variable: *pool_id* is the pool identifier.

User Response: None. Unless cartridges are used from the pool or the high water mark threshold is reset, this message will be repeated when a volume is added to the specified scratch pool. See the “Cartridge Management” chapter in the *ACSLs Administrator’s Guide* for information on managing scratch pools.

1443 N Pool *pool_id*: low water mark warning

Explanation: The number of volumes in the specified scratch pool is less than or equal to the low water mark.

Variable: *pool_id* is the pool identifier.

User Response: Follow your company’s procedures for adding scratch volumes unless it is not a problem to run out of scratch volumes. See the “Cartridge Management” chapter in the *ACSLs Administrator’s Guide* for information on managing scratch pools.

1444 N CAP *cap_id*: No CAP available, waiting...

Explanation: Audit processing has completed, but a CAP is not available for ejecting cartridges.

Variable: The *cap_id* indicates which ACS does not have a CAP available.

User Response: None. When a CAP is available, the cartridges will be ejected.

1445 N Drive *drive_id*: Cleaned

Explanation: The specified drive has been cleaned.

Variable: *drive_id* is the identifier of the library drive.

User Response: None

1446 N CAP *cap_id*: CAP opened

Explanation: The CAP has been opened.

Variable: *cap_id* is the identifier of the CAP that was opened.

User Response: None

1447 N CAP *cap_id*: CAP is uninstalled, inoperative or it is offline

Explanation: The CAP is uninstalled, inoperative, or is offline.

Variable: *cap_id* is the identifier of the CAP whose door is open.

User Response: If the CAP is offline, make it online. If the CAP is uninstalled or inoperative, use the other available CAP.

1448 N filesystem: Disk usage of *current%* pct exceeds limit of *limit%* pct

Explanation: The available disk space in the indicated file system is about to run out. Appearance of this message is usually indicative of either:

the Event Log filling up disk space because it has not been periodically reset

the database journal files are filling up disk space because a database backup has not been periodically done.

Variable:

filesystem is the name of the disk subsystem that is about to run out of space.

current is the current percentage of disk space used in the filesystem.

limit the disk threshold above which this message is periodically issued.

User Response: Take the following actions to free up disk space.

1. See “ACSLs Event Log” in “Appendix B: Troubleshooting” in the *ACSLs Administrator’s Guide* for information about managing the Event Log size and rollover files.

2. See the “Database Backup and Restore” chapter of the *ACSLs Administrator’s Guide* for information about database backups and managing database redo log files.

1450 N Volume identifier *vol_id* deleted

Explanation: The specified volume identifier has been removed from the ACSLS database. This typically occurs when volumes are ejected from the library. It may also occur when the specified volume is not found where it should be located (for example, because it was manually removed from the library).

Variable: *vol_id* is the volume identifier of the volume that was deleted.

User Response: None. However, if you believe the volume was deleted in error, then report the error to support. Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

1453 N CAP *cap_id*: Enter operation *status*

Explanation: This message shows the status of an enter operation that is either in progress or completed.

Variable:

cap_id is the identifier of the CAP.

status is the current status of the enter operation and the CAP identified in the message.

User Response: None

1458 N Server system terminated

Explanation: This message indicates that the ACSLS server is being shutdown and will not take any more requests or commands.

Variable: None

User Response: Wait for the completion of server shutdown and then re-start the ACSLS server.

1459 N *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* configuration changed

Explanation: The configuration of the library component identified by *cmpnt_id*, (e.g., LSM 0,0) changed.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is the library component type (LSM, ACS or CAP).

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0 (*lsm_id*).

User Response: None

1460 N *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* port configuration changed

Explanation: The port connections of an ACS identified by *acs_id* were changed.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is the library component, such as ACS.

cmpnt_id identifies the ACS. This is an *acs_id*, e.g., 0.

User Response: None

1463 N Unknown media type detected. Not Entered

Validate volumes placed in CAP

Explanation: The media type of a volume found in the CAP is unknown to ACSLS and the volume will not be entered into the library.

User Response: Remove the cartridge from the CAP and check the media-type character on the label. Make sure the label is readable and that it is associated with a valid tape device attached to the library. Multiple instances of this error may point to problems with the robotics vision system.

1571 I Backing up ACSLS control files...

Explanation: The backup of the ACSLS control files started.

User Response: None.

1572 E Error backing up ACSLS control files *control_file*.

Explanation: There was an error while backing up the ACSLS control files *control_file*.

Variable: *control_file* are the files in *\$ACS_HOME/data* or *\$ACS_HOME/data/external*

User Response: Observe related error messages for clues to the possible cause of this condition.

1573 I ACSLS control files *control_files* successfully backed up to device.

Explanation: Backup of ACSLS control files to the backup device was successful.

Variable: *control_files* are the files in *\$ACS_HOME/data* or *\$ACS_HOME/data/external* device is the tape device or the file the user is trying to back up to.

User Response: None

1575 I Restoring ACSLS control files...

Explanation: The restore of the ACSLS control files started.

User Response: None.

1577 I ACSLS control files *control_files* have been restored.

Explanation: Restore of the ACSLS control files completed successfully.

Variable: *control_files* are the files in \$ACS_HOME/data or \$ACS_HOME/data/external.

User Response: None.

1578 E Cannot extract ACSLS control files from *restore_file*.

Explanation: There was an error while extracting ACSLS control files from the *restore_file*.

Variable: *restore_file* is the file used for ACSLS restore.

User Response: Observe related error messages for clues to the possible cause of this condition.

1580 E Cannot rename *source_file* to *destination_file*.

Explanation: There was an error when moving *source_file* to *destination_file*

Variable:

source_file is the file to be moved

destination_file is the target location

User Response: Check if user performing the operation has necessary permissions.

1597: Exiting Library configuration program because ACSSS services are currently running. To modify the library configuration, first 'idle' the library server and then run the command, 'acsss disable'

Explanation: The *acsss_config* routine discovered that ACSLS is running.

User Response: You must bring down ACSSS services before you can run *acsss_config*.

To do this, run *acsss disable*.

1616 W ACSLS control files export failed. Database export was successful though.

Explanation: There was an error during the export of ACSLS control files. However, the export of ACSLS database completed successfully.

User Response: Observe related event log messages for clues to the possible cause of this condition.

1617 W An export file of the ACSLS control files matching the exported database table data in `import_file` is not found. If ACSLS has been newly installed (or re-installed), this import will not be able to restore any previous product customization, such as access control or scratch preferences.

Explanation: ACSLS control files will not be part of `import_file` if export was done from pre-ACSL5 5.2 release.

1619 W ACSLS control files import failed. Database import was successful though.

Explanation: There was an error during the import of ACSLS control files. However, the import of ACSLS database completed successfully.

User Response: Observe related event log messages for clues to the possible cause of this condition.

1626 I Please place the ACSLS export cartridge in the tape drive.

Explanation: An operation which uses a tape device was started.

User Response: Place the correct tape containing exported ACSLS database files in the tape drive.

1627 W Check Tape Device `tape_device`: Problems with the ACSLS export tape.

Explanation: An operation which uses Tape device was started.

Variable: `tape_device` is the Tape device used for exporting ACSLS data.

User Response: Correct the problems seen with the tape drive.

1651 I Beginning database export phase.

Explanation: The export of the ACSLS database was started.

User Response: None.

1656 W ACSLS must not be running to facilitate database imports and exports. Execute the ACSLS server shutdown script (`kill.acsss`).

Explanation: This error is logged when you try to stop the database while ACSLS is running. This is not allowed since the application communicates extensively with the database. Hence, the ACSLS application must be shut down prior to shutting down the database.

User Response:

Stop ACSLS by executing the commands `idle` and `kill.acsss`.

Shut down the database server using `db_command stop`.

1657 I Beginning database import phase.

Explanation: The export of the ACSLS database was started.

User Response: None.

1662: ACSSS services must not be running while managing database imports and exports. Bring down non-database services with 'acsss disable'.

Explanation: The import or export utility discovered that ACSSS services are running.

User Response: You must first bring down the ACSSS services in order to import or export the ACSLS database. To do this, use `acsss disable`.

1663 I Extracting ACSLS control files.

Explanation: The extraction of the ACSLS control files was started.

User Response: None.

1698 E Unable to start ACSLS database.

Explanation: There was an error while starting ACSLS Database.

User Response: See ACSLS database log files. If you need assistance, gather the information required, described above, and collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1726 I ACSLS database recovery started.

Explanation: This message is logged when the ACSLS database recovery is started.

User Response: None.

1727 I ACSLS recovery successfully completed.

Explanation: Restore of ACSLS completed successfully.

User Response: None.

1732 I ACSLS database recovery successfully completed. Database has been restored to the point of the last backup plus any subsequent transactions recorded on the current disk.

Explanation: This message indicates that the recovery you ran is completed. The second part of the message can mean that all transactions were recovered *unless* you have the following conditions:

You do not have a second disk, just a primary disk.

Your primary disk was damaged and you ran a recovery.

Under these conditions, it is possible that not all transaction files were recovered after running the recovery. Chances are likely that redo logs were not applied since they were corrupted by the same problem that prompted the restore.

If you do have a second disk or you have only a primary disk that did not crash, it is likely that all transactions were restored.

User Response: None.

1765 E The backup media (in *device*) doesn't appear to have been generated by ACSLS database export. Please check and retry the operation with a valid tape or file.

Explanation: ACSLS database import has failed because of wrong input file or *tape_device* is specified.

Variable: *device* is the tape device or the file the user is trying to import from

User Response: Use correct file or *tape_device*.

1775 E Failed to add necessary CRON entry for PostGres log management.

Explanation: There was an error while adding CRON entries for PostgreSQL log management.

User Response: Verify if user has necessary permissions to add cron entry.

1820 E Unable to kill *scsilh.im*, PID *PID*

Explanation: A *scsilh* process was still running (*scsilh.im*) when the product came up. This *scsilh.im* process must be killed before the product can come up.

Variable: *PID* is the process id for the *scsilh.im* image that is still running.

User Response:

1. Kill the *scsilh.im* as *acsss* by running *stopSCSILH.sh*.
2. If *stopSCSILH.sh* does not work when run as *acsss*, run *stopSCSILH.sh* as *root*.
3. If *stopSCSILH.sh* fails when run as *root*, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

1822 E Killing SCSILH process *PID* with SIGTERM failed on *error_desc*, *errno= error_no*

Explanation: A *scsilh.im* was still running when the product came up or was shut down. This *scsilh.im* process must be killed before the product can come up.

Variable:

function is the function that found the error.

PID is the process id [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#) of the process to be killed.

error_desc is the Unix error description associated with *error_no* returned by *kill*.

error_no is the value of the Unix system error number

User Response:

1. Kill the *scsilh.im* as *acsss* by running *stopSCSILH.sh*.
2. If *stopSCSILH.sh* does not work when run as *acsss*, run *stopSCSILH.sh* as *root*.
3. If *stopSCSILH.sh* fails when run as *root*, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

1824 E Invalid driver_state state for Connect/Vary request ACS
ACS_id port_name

Explanation: This error message indicates an ACSLS software error.

Variable:

function is the function that found the error.

state is the state of the driver, of the form STATE_<NAME_OF_STATE>.

ACS_id is the identifier of the ACS receiving the request.

port_name is the name of the port in the Connect/Vary request.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1826 E Cleanup of SCSILH failed, rerun stopSCSILH.sh manually,
errno error_desc

Explanation: An scsilh process was still running when the product came up or shut down. This scsilh process must be killed before the product can come up.

Variable:

Function is the function that found the error.

error_desc is the Unix error description associated with the errno returned by UNIX, system call, system.

User Response:

1. Kill the scsilh as acsss by running stopSCSILH.sh.
2. If stopSCSILH.sh does not work when run as acsss, run stopSCSILH.sh as root.
3. If stopSCSILH.sh fails when run as root, call Oracle Support.

1827 E Cleanup of SCSILH failed, rerun stopSCSILH.sh manually,
return_code return_code

Explanation: A scsilh process was still running when the product came up or shut down. This scsilh process must be killed before the product can come up.

Variable:

function is the function that found the error.

return_code is the return code from the ACSLS shell script stopSCSILH.sh.

User Response:

1. Kill the scsilh as acsss by running stopSCSILH.sh.
2. If stopSCSILH.sh does not work when run as acsss, run stopSCSILH.sh as root.
3. If stopSCSILH.sh fails when run as root, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1828 E ACS *ACS_id*: fork of SCSILH failed errno (*error_no*)
error_desc

Explanation: The UNIX system call fork had an error.

Variable:

function is the function that found the error.

ACS_id is the ACS identifier.

error_no is the value of the UNIX system error number returned by the UNIX fork system call.

error_desc is the UNIX error description associated with the error number returned by UNIX, system call, fork.

User Response: Restart ACSLS and if the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1829 E *execl (program) failed, errno=error_desc*

Explanation: The UNIX system call *execl* failed executing program.

Variable:

function is the function that found the error.

program - the program that *execl* tried to execute.

error_desc is the UNIX error description associated with *errno* returned by the UNIX *execl* system call.

User Response: Restart ACSLS and if the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1830 E SCSILH did not start, acslh exiting

Explanation: This message refers to a fatal error in either ACSLS, SCSILH, or the UNIX system. The product will shut down as part of this message.

Variable: *function* is the function that found the error.

User Response: Restart ACSLS. If ACSLS does not restart after three tries, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1831 E *return code (return_code) terminated scsilh.im*

Explanation: SCSILH terminated without a signal. If this message occurred during shutdown of ACSLS, it is informational only. Otherwise, see Action Required below.

Variable: *return_code* is the code returned by SCSILH.

User Response: Restart ACSLS. If ACSLS does not restart after three tries, contact collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support. Please have return code available.

1880 E Drive *drive_id*: Unable to position on the drive, status: loaded

Explanation: The drive is loaded. The robot was unable to target on the drive.

Variable: *drive_id* is the drive identifier.

User Response: Drive transport is reporting a problem. This could be due to the drive or to the robot. Do the following:

1. Contact a CSE to have the drive checked for a stuck tape.
2. If there are no problems in the drive, the CSE should check the LMU and LSM error logs for more information.

1907 E Unable to create filename file

Explanation: An ACSLS utility could not create a required file.

Variable: *filename* is the name of the file to be created

User Response: Make sure that the */tmp* directory has write permission for all users, then rerun the backup.

1908 E Unable to read files from backup device, *dev*

Explanation: The *rdb.acsss* utility cannot read the backup files from the specified backup device.

Variable: *dev* is the backup device you specified.

User Response: Rerun the restore operation, specifying a valid device with a valid backup file created by the *bdb.acsss* utility.

1909 E The backup device *dev* is not a good *bdb* backup from ACSLS *release* Please try again specifying a valid *bdb* backup

Explanation: The *rdb.acsss* utility cannot verify that the specified backup files are valid.

Variable:

dev is the backup device you specified.

release is the ACSLS release you are running.

User Response: You must restore the database from a backup created by the *bdb.acsss* utility from the same version of ACSLS (*release*) that you are running. Rerun the restore operation, specifying a valid device with a valid backup file created by the *release* version of the *bdb.acsss* utility.

1918 N Too many processes. With the current settings specified through *acsss_config*, ACSLS requires *no_req_pro* processes to be running simultaneously. Currently, your system limit allows only

sys_limit_no_pro_user processes per user. Either lower the number of mount processes, persistent query processes, or transient processes, or else raise this system limit.

Explanation: Message is self-explanatory.

Variable:

no_req_pro is the number of required processes.

sys_limit_no_pro_user is the system limit on the number of processes per user.

User Response: Do one or more of the following:

Lower the number of persistent query processes through *acsss_config*

Lower the number of mount processes through *acsss_config*

Lower the maximum number of transient processes through *acsss_config*

Raise the maximum allowable number of processes per user. (This is system-dependent.)

1951 W *<this_mem>* is insufficient memory. *<recommended_mem>* is recommended.

Explanation: A check for sufficient memory space is made during the installation of ACSLS. If the server lacks sufficient memory, this message displays with the actual (installed) value and the recommended value of physical memory.

Variables:

this_mem is the actual physical memory installed.

recommended_mem is the amount of memory recommended for this version of ACSLS.

User Response: To avoid sluggish behavior and other operational difficulties with ACSLS, you should equip the machine with the recommended minimum amount of physical memory.

1952 W *<current_swap>* is insufficient swap. *<min_swap>* is recommended.

Explanation: A check for sufficient swap space is made during the installation of ACSLS. If the server lacks sufficient swap, this message displays with the currently configured value and the recommended value of swap space.

Variables:

current_swap is the amount of swap space currently configured.

min_swap is the amount of swap space recommended for this version of ACSLS

User Response: To avoid sluggish behavior and numerous operational difficulties with ACSLS, you should configure the system with the recommended amount of swap space.

1970 W RPTIMEOUT value for *keyword* is not numeric.

Explanation: In the \$ACS_HOME/data/internal/RPTIMEOUT file the value for *keyword* was not all numeric data. This message will be followed by **message 1974**.

Variable: *keyword* represents the operation that has the corresponding timeout value.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1971 W RPTIMEOUT value for *keyword* is not in range.

Explanation: In the \$ACS_HOME/data/internal/RPTIMEOUT file the value for *keyword* was not in the range of 1 second to 24 hours. This message will be followed by **message 1974**. The default value for *keyword* will be used.

Variable: *keyword* represents the operation that has the corresponding timeout value.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1972 W Unable to find *keyword* in RPTIMEOUT file.

Explanation: In the file, ACSLS was unable to find the *keyword*. This message is followed by **message 1974**, which will give the *keyword*.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1973 W Unable to open RPTIMEOUT file.

Explanation: ACSLS attempted to open \$ACS_HOME/data/internal/RPTIMEOUT, but was unable to do so. The default value will be used. This message is followed by **message 1974**, giving the *keyword*.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

1974 I Using default timeout value for *keyword*.

Explanation: This message follows **message 1970, 1971, 1972, or 1973** to inform you that the default timeout value was used for the LH request type *keyword*.

Variable: *keyword* represents the operation that has the corresponding timeout value.

User Response: None. Action applies to the message that preceded this one.

2000 E Failed to get queue member.

Explanation: Message was not retrieved from the message queue for removal.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2001 E Don't have read permission.

Explanation: The CSI does not have read permission on the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file.

User Response: Use `chmod` to set permissions on the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file for read and write access for the user.

2002 E Can't open file `errno=error_no`

Explanation: A failure of type `errno` occurred when the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file was attempted to be opened.

Variable: `error_no` is the system error number associated with opening this file.

User Response: Check that the file `csc_ip_switch.dat` exists and is in the proper location: `$ACSL_HOME/data/internal/client_config/`

If both of these conditions are met and the problem still persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support. For more information about managing a dual-LAN client configuration, see “Managing a Dual-Lan Client Configuration” in the “Library Management” chapter of the *ACSL Administrator's Guide*.

2003 E Invalid entry `displayed_line` - line ignored

Explanation: The line displayed is an invalid entry and the line is ignored.

Variable: `displayed_line` is the invalid line that needs to be corrected.

User Response: Correct the line displayed and restart ACSLS.

2004 E Duplicate addresses `displayed_line` - line ignored.

Explanation: Duplicate primary and secondary addresses were entered into the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file.

Variable: `displayed_line` is the invalid line that needs to be corrected.

User Response: Correct the line displayed and restart ACSLS.

2005 E Max number of (`max_no_allowed`) dual clients exceeded

Explanation: More than the maximum number of allowable dual clients was entered into the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file. Only the maximum number of dual clients is allowed.

Variable: `max_no_allowed` is the maximum number of allowable dual clients entered into the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file.

User Response: Do not exceed the maximum number of allowable dual clients in the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file, or, if you need more clients, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2006 E Bad primary addr - bad conversion: *displayed_addr*.

Explanation: The primary address entered into the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file is not an IP address format.

Variable: *displayed_addr* is the erroneous primary address displayed.

User Response: Correct the displayed address in the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file and restart ACSLS.

2007 E Bad primary addr - not digital: *displayed_addr*

Explanation: The primary address entered in the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file is not an IP address format.

Variable: *displayed_addr* is the erroneous primary address displayed.

User Response: Correct the displayed address in the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file and restart ACSLS.

2008 E Bad secondary addr - bad conversion: *displayed_addr*

Explanation: The secondary address entered in the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file is not an IP address format.

Variable: *displayed_addr* is the erroneous secondary address displayed.

User Response: Correct the displayed address in the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file and restart ACSLS.

2009 E Bad secondary addr - not digital: *displayed_addr*

Explanation: The secondary address entered in the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file is not an IP address format. The address is not digital.

Variable: *displayed_addr* is the erroneous secondary address displayed.

User Response: Correct the displayed address in the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file and restart ACSLS.

2010 I *path* opened - DUAL PATH OPTION ACTIVATED.

Explanation: File (`csc_ip_switch.dat`) was opened and read successfully. Dual path function is activated.

Variable: *path* is the full path to the `csc_ip_switch.dat` file.

User Response: None.

2011 E *path* opened - Dual Option Process Failure.

Explanation: A major process failure has occurred when trying to de-queue primary address packets.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2012 N LMU error: ACS: *acs_id* Invalid value found in transmission, value = *character*

Explanation: The ACSLS (library handler process) detected an invalid character in the transmission received from the LMU.

Variable:

acs_id is the ACS identifier.

character is the invalid character detected in the transmission.

User Response: If the request failed, reissue the request.

2014 N LMU error: ACS: *acs_id* Invalid *lmu_mode* *lmu_mode*.

Explanation: The ACSLS (library handler process) received a response packet from the LMU with an unrecognizable LMU code specified in *lmu_mode*.

Variable:

acs_id is the ACS identifier.

lmu_mode is the LMU mode from which the response was received. The mode is one of the following: active, standby, or standalone.

User Response: None.

2018 N LMU error: ACS: *acs_id* Invalid compatibility level *compat_level* line = *line_number*.

Explanation: An invalid LMU compatibility level was detected.

Variable:

acs_id is the ACS identifier.

compat_level is the invalid compatibility level detected.

line_number is the location in the ACSLS code where the error was detected.

User Response: None.

2027 N ACS: *acs_id* Library Recovery Complete.

Explanation: The ACSLS (library handler process) has completed processing of library requests that were affected by a switch LMU, library IPL, or when communication with the library was lost and has been re-established.

Variable: *acs_id* identifies the ACS.

User Response: None. This message is informational only.

2028 N ACS: *acs_id* New Active LMU.

Explanation: The ACSLS (library handler process) has received an unsolicited message from the LMU indicating that there is a new Active LMU.

Variable: *acs_id* is the ACS identifier.

User Response: None.

2029 N LMU error: ACS: *acs_id* Invalid lmu_name *lmu_name*.

Explanation: The ACSLS (library handler process) received a packet from the LMU with an unrecognizable LMU name specified in the *lmu_name* portion of the packet.

Variable:

acs_id is the ACS identifier.

lmu_name is the name of the LMU from which the packet was received: A, B, or standalone.

User Response: None.

2030 N LMU error: ACS: *acs_id* Invalid standby_status *standby_status*.

Explanation: An unexpected status for a standby LMU has been returned in the response to a “query lmu” request.

Variable:

vol_id is the ACS identifier.

standby_status is the unexpected value which was received.

User Response:

Check the status of the port used by ACSLS to communicate with the standby LMU for the specified ACS. A “vary port” command may correct the status of the LMU.

If the error persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#) in this manual). Then contact Oracle Support.

2031 N ACS: *acs_id* Standby LMU now communicating.

Explanation: The standby LMU is communicating to the specified ACS.

Variable: *acs_id* is the ACS identifier.

User Response: None.

2032 N ACS: *acs_id* Standby LMU not communicating

Explanation: The ACSLH (library handler process) has received an unsolicited message from the LMU indicating that the Standby LMU is not communicating with the ACSLS server.

Variable: *acs_id* is the ACS identifier.

User Response: None.

2034 N ACSLH: Request Recoverer: *message*

Explanation: This message usually displays when a software error occurs during a dual LMU switchover recovery or in the recovery period after a standalone LMU IPLs.

Variable: *message* gives a detailed description of the error.

User Response: Have the error description from *message* available, and collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2035 N *status = port_status*: Cannot vary last Active port offline, leaving port online.

Explanation: Issuing a vary port offline command to the last online active port is not allowed.

Variable: *port_status* is the status of the port.

User Response: None.

2036 N Standalone LMU, cannot initiate switch.

Explanation: Issuing a switch LMU command to a standalone LMU is not allowed.

User Response: None.

2037 N Standby LMU not communicating, cannot initiate switch.

Explanation: Issuing a switch LMU command when the standby LMU is not communicating is not allowed.

User Response: None.

2038 N ACS *acs_id* has no LSMs configured; you may want to verify hardware configuration.

Explanation: This message may appear in either of the following conditions:

If the ACS was configured with ports that are actually connected to different ACSs.

If you have a dual-LMU configuration and a switchover occurs during *acsss_config*, it is possible to get this message when one of the LMUs IPLs during *acsss_config*.

Variable: *acs_id* is the ACS that has no LSMs configured.

User Response:

If you see this message during product configuration, verify all hardware configuration and all hardware connections. These connections include those to the server, from the LMUs to the LSMs, and between the LMUs in a dual-LMU configuration.

If all hardware connections are correct and *acsss_config* still detects an empty ACS, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

If this message occurs with an LMU switchover during *acsss_config*, rerun *acsss_config*.

2041 W Could not find text 'text' in file *filename*

Explanation: Some expected text in the specified file was not found. The file could possibly be corrupted.

Variable:

filename is the file.

text is the text that was expected to be in that file.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2050 W Error processing command: *command - error*

Explanation: This message occurs when there is an error processing a command received within ACSLS.

Variable:

command: The command that caused the error.

error: The specific error that occurred.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2051 W Ipc error reading command: *error*

Explanation: There was an internal communication error when trying to read a command for processing.

Variable: *error* The error encountered during IPC.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2052 W Unable to get value for TRACE_VOLUME dynamic variable

Explanation: There was an error retrieving the value for the TRACE_VOLUME dynamic variable. This will result in possible inconsistent behavior with respect to volume tracing.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2053 W Error trying to create volume statistics entry.*error_desc*.

Explanation: There was a problem when trying to create an entry in the LIB_VOL_STSTS file.

Variable: *error_desc* Detailed error message describing the problem.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2054 W Move to *cell_id* failed cartridge recovery needed. Volume *vol_id* may be stuck intransit.

Explanation: Volume is stranded inside the LSM somewhere between its original source and destination.

Variable:

cell_id Destination cell address.

vol_id Volume identifier of stuck volume.

User Response: Do either of the following:

Manually remove tape from LSM then audit its cell and enter it.

Vary offline force the LSM the volume is in, then vary the LSM online to force intransit recovery.

2055 W Error updating cell *cell_id* state to full.

Explanation: There was an error in setting a cell's state to full. This may have resulted in an inconsistent ACSLS database.

Variable: *cell_id* Cell address that had the error.

User Response: Perform a subpanel audit of cell indicated to attempt to reconcile database.

2056 W Error update cell *cell_id* state to empty.

Explanation: There was an error in setting a cell's state to empty. This may have resulted in an inconsistent ACSLS database.

Variable: *cell_id* Cell address that had the error.

User Response: Perform a subpanel audit of cell indicated to attempt to reconcile database.

2057 W Error update cell *cell_id* state to reserved.

Explanation: There was an error in setting a cell's state to empty. This may have resulted in an inconsistent ACSLS database.

Variable: *cell_id* Cell address that had the error.

User Response: Perform a subpanel audit of cell indicated to attempt to reconcile database.

2058 W Idle command failed *information*.

Explanation: An attempt to idle a portion of the ACSLS server failed.

Variable: *information* Detailed information about failure.

User Response: The server will still be functional but you should report the problem as it may be a symptom of a larger problem. Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2059 W Failed to close accept socket. Error: *error*

Explanation: There was an error when attempting to close an internal ACSLS communication mechanism.

Variable: *error* The error that caused failure.

User Response: This error could indicate a one-time anomaly or it could be a symptom of a bigger, underlying problem. If this message appears one time with no other error messages, then it can be ignored. If it appears multiple times or with other error messages, then collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2060 W Database Error: *error*

Explanation: There was an error processing a transaction with the database used by ACSLS.

Variable: *error* The specific error that occurred with the database.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2061 W Invalid data found in command: *information*

Explanation: ACSLS detected some invalid data in an internal command structure.

Variable: *information* Detailed description of invalid data.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2062 W Unexpected ACSLS result received by move: *information*

Explanation: An internal error occurred in the communication between ACSLS components.

Variable: *information* Detailed description of the unexpected result.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2063 E Internal error in processing the move command: *information*

Explanation: An internal error occurred while processing a move request.

Variable: *information* Detailed information about the error.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2064 E Error getting LIB_VOL_STATS value: *explanation*.

Explanation: ACSLS was unable to read the value for the LIB_VOL_STATS dynamic variable. This may result in a failure to log volume statistic entries.

Variable: *explanation* Detailed information about the error.

User Response: Rerun `acsss_config` to attempt to turn on LIB_VOL_STATS and then attempt the request again. If the error persists, then collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2065 E Error creating record for Volume *vol_id: information*.

Explanation: An internal error occurred while attempting to update the ACSLS internal database record for the given *vol_id*.

Variable:

vol_id Volume identifier of the volume that failed to create.

information Detailed information about the error.

User Response: Attempt to audit the expected location of the volume. If that fails, then collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2066 E Unable to update status for Volume *vol_id: information*.

Explanation: An internal error occurred while attempting to update the ACSLS internal database record for the given *vol_id*.

Variable:

vol_id Volume identifier of volume that failed to create.

information Detailed information about the error.

User Response: Attempt to audit the expected location of the volume. If that fails, then collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2068 N move: volume (*vol_id*) not found in cell (%s), deleted.

Explanation: When attempting to move a volume, the volume was not found in its home cell. The volume record is deleted from the database

Variable:

vol_id Volume identifier of the volume that was not found.

cell_id is the cell location.

User Response: Audit the LSM to reconcile the ACSLS database with the contents of the LSM.

2069 N cl_vol_write failed: (*vol_id*)\n

Explanation: The process failed to update the volume record in the database.

Variable: (*vol_id*) is the volume id for the volume record that failed to be updated in the database.

User Response: Display the volume. Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2077 N Attempting to log an invalid message (*message_number*) from a client thread.

Explanation: A CSI client thread returned an unsupported message number to the main CSI thread. The message is ignored.

Variable: *message_number* is the unsupported message number

User Response: None. CSI processing continues without problems. If desired, report this message to Oracle Support.

2078 E XDR translation failed.

Explanation: The XDR translation of a response failed. An earlier message probably pinpoints the exact problem. The CSI is not able to send this response to the network client.

Variable: None

User Response: Collect relevant logs, especially the `acsss_event.log`, and report this problem to Oracle Support.

2079 I Sending first response to client *ip_address*.

Explanation: This message is reported when the first response is sent to a network client.

Variable: *ip_address* - the IP address of the network client

User Response: None.

2080 E Unable to allocate shared queue for client *ip_address*.

Explanation: The CSI was unable to allocate a shared queue for responses to the specified network client. No responses will be returned to this client until this problem is corrected.

Variable: *ip_address* - the IP address of the network client

User Response: Determine if the ACSLS server is out of memory. Use “`vmstat`” or “`vmstat -s`” and look for pages swapped out.

If the ACSLS server is not out of memory, collect diagnostic information and contact Oracle Support.

2081 E Unable to add entry to shared queue for client *ip_address*.

Explanation: The CSI was unable to add a response to the shared queue for the specified network client. This response will be dropped.

Variable: *ip_address* - the IP address of the network client

User Response: Determine if the ACSLS server is out of memory. Use “`vmstat`” or “`vmstat -s`” and look for pages swapped out.

If the ACSLS server is not out of memory, collect diagnostic information and contact Oracle Support.

2082 E Unable to create thread for client *ip_address*.

Explanation: The CSI was unable to create a thread to send responses to the specified network client. No responses will be returned to this client until this problem is corrected.

Variable: *ip_address* - the IP address of the network client

User Response: Determine if the ACSLS server is out of memory. Use “`vmstat`” or “`vmstat -s`” and look for pages swapped out.

If the ACSLS server is not out of memory, collect diagnostic information and contact Oracle Support.

2083 E Unable to create clients queue.

Explanation: The CSI was unable to create the list of all network clients, and is unable to return responses to clients until it can create this list.

Variable: None

User Response: Determine if the ACSLS server is out of memory. Use “vmstat” or “vmstat -s” and look for pages swapped out.

If the ACSLS server is not out of memory, collect diagnostic information and contact Oracle Support.

2084 E Unable to create response queue.

Explanation: The CSI was unable to create the queue for responses from client threads to the main CSI thread. The CSI may have problems returning responses to clients until it can create the response queue.

Variable: None

User Response: Determine if the ACSLS server is out of memory. Use “vmstat” or “vmstat -s” and look for pages swapped out.

If the ACSLS server is not out of memory, collect diagnostic information and contact Oracle Support.

2085 N Discarding packet for client *ip_address* with SSI identifier of *request_id*.

Explanation: A response to a request from a network client was discarded. The response was either an Acknowledgement to a request from a client or a response to a request. It may have not been sent because of network problems or because ACSLS is shutting down. If ACSLS is not shutting down, the CSI continues to attempt to return other responses

Variables:

ip_address - the IP address of the network client

request_id - Uniquely identifies this request, assigned by the SSI (on the network client).

User Response: See associated messages for more details. If ACSLS is not shutting down, determine if there may be network problems between the client and the ACSLS server.

2086 E Pthread function failed with return code *return_code*.

Explanation: The indicated thread function failed with the given return code. The ACSLS CSI is not operating properly.

Variable: *return_code* - Uniquely identifies this request assigned

User Response: Collect relevant logs, especially the *acsss_event.log*, and report this problem to Oracle Support.

2087 N Resetting bad RPC file descriptor *rpc_fd*.

Explanation: This message logs recovery from an RPC error. CSI automatically resets the RPC file descriptor, and processing continues.

Variable: *rpc_fd* – The RPC file descriptor that was reset.

User Response: None. The CSI automatically resets the RPC file descriptor, and processing continues.

2088 E Unable to shift transaction log file on secondary disk.

Explanation: The secondary disk manager is unable to create the transaction log file on the secondary disk. This is a database error.

Variable: None.

User Response: Rerun the secondary disk manager (*sd_mgr.sh*).

2107 N Cannot allocate environment handle.

Explanation: The ODBC call to allocate the environment handle has failed.

Variable: None.

User Response: The application has to be re-started; or contact your System Administrator.

2108 N Cannot allocate database handle.

Explanation: The ODBC call to allocate the database handle has failed.

Variable: None.

User Response: The application has to be re-started. Contact your System Administrator.

2109 N Cannot allocate statement handle.

Explanation: The ODBC call to allocate the SQL statement handle has failed.

Variable: None.

User Response: The application has to be re-started. Contact your System Administrator.

2111 N Cannot free connection handle.

Explanation: The ODBC call to free database connection handle has failed.

Variable: None.

User Response: None.

2112 N Cannot free environment handle

Explanation: The ODBC call to free the environment handle has failed.

Variable: None.

User Response: None.

2113 N Cannot fetch. Return code *return_code*

Explanation: The ODBC call to fetch a row from the query result set has failed.

Variable: *return_code* The error code number returned by ODBC.

User Response: The application has to be re-run. Contact your System Administrator.

2114 N Error in preparing statement

Explanation: The ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for execution has failed.

Variable: None.

User Response: The application has to be re-run. Contact your System Administrator.

2115 N Cannot reset auto commit option

Explanation: The ODBC call to set/reset the automatic commit option for all database transactions has failed.

Variable: None.

User Response: The application has to be re-run. Contact your System Administrator.

2116 N Attempt to database recovery was aborted by the user

Explanation: During database recovery, a warning message is prompted to the user for overwriting the current database. Database recovery cannot be interrupted once it starts. With this message the user has selected to discontinue with the database recovery process.

Variable: None.

User Response: None.

2118 E Could not create the *filename* file.

Explanation: The file creation command failed. This message is logged when the installation program is unable to create the `odbc.ini` file. The installation program fails to create this file when any one of the following environment variables is not set:

`$ACS_HOME`

`$INFORMIXDIR`

`$HW_PLATFORM`

Variable: *filename*. The `odbc.ini` file. [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)).

User Response: Check whether the above-mentioned variables are set. If these are not set, please reinstall ACSLS.

2125 E ACSLS database gentle shutdown did not succeed.

Explanation: Gentle shutdown of the database failed. This error is logged when the command fails after 10 retries.

User Response:

If the error occurred during initial installation, reinstall the product and retry.

If the existing database is corrupted, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2126 E ACSLS database forced shutdown did not succeed.

Explanation: The forced shutdown failed.

User Response:

If the error occurred during initial installation, reinstall the product and retry.

If the existing database is corrupted, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2128 E ACSLS database fast shutdown did not succeed.

Explanation: The fast shutdown failed.

User Response:

If the error occurred during initial installation, reinstall the product and retry.

If the existing database is corrupted, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2130 N There remains only %s MB of free space for ACSLS database space.

Explanation: Insufficient space for the ACSLS database. Contact Oracle Support.

2131 N ACS: *acs_id* Standby LMU now communicating with active.

Explanation: The standby LMU for the specified ACS has resumed communicating with the active LMU for that ACS over their internal connection. Note that communication status between ACSLS and the standby LMU is tracked separately, and can be displayed using the “query lmu” command.

Variable: *acs_id* is the ACS identifier.

User Response: None. This message is informational only, and replaces message number 2031.

2132 N ACS: *acs_id* Standby LMU not communicating with active.

Explanation: The standby LMU for the specified ACS has stopped communicating with the active LMU for that ACS over their internal connection. Note that communication status between ACSLS and the standby LMU is tracked separately, and can be displayed using the “query lmu” command.

Variable: *acs_id* is the ACS identifier.

User Response:

No action is required for ACSLS, which continues communicating with the active LMU. This message is informational only, and replaces message number 2032.

This message would typically be seen when an IPL of the standby LMU is performed. Once the IPL is complete, message 2131 would be expected, indicating that internal communication between the LMUs has resumed. If this does not occur, it may indicate a problem. Check the LMUs, verifying that both are operational and that the LAN cable(s) between them are properly connected.

2133 N LMU error: ACS: *acs_id* Invalid active_status
active_status.

Explanation: An unexpected status for a active LMU has been returned in the response to a “query lmu” request.

Variable:

vol_id is the ACS identifier.

active_status is the unexpected value which was received.

User Response:

Check the status of the port used by ACSLS to communicate with the active LMU for the specified ACS. A “vary port” command may correct the status of the LMU.

If the error persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#) in this manual). Then contact Oracle Support.

2134 I Module: Selecting another volume because scratch volume
vol_id may be in use.

Explanation: ACSLS selected a cartridge for a mount scratch request and was updating the database. However, the cartridge’s home cell was already reserved. ACSLS then called Cartridge Recovery to investigate the cell and volume, and selected a different scratch cartridge.

Variable:

Module is the ACSLS module displaying this message.

vol_id is the ACS identifier.

User Response: None.

2135 E Cannot cancel automatic enter at CAP *cap_id*

Explanation: A cancel was attempted on an automatic enter request, which is not allowed.

Variable:

cap_id identifier of the CAP where the automatic enter could not be cancelled.

User Response: None.

2136 E Cannot cancel this request type: *request_type*

Explanation: A cancel was attempted on a request type, *request_type*, that was not allowed.

Variable: *request_type* is the request type not allowed.

User Response: None.

2137 E CAP *proc_id*: CAP *cap_id* is in a partitioned library, but the CAP is not dedicated to this partition. Therefore, it cannot be set to automatic mode

Explanation: An attempt was made to set CAP *cap_id* to automatic mode, but automatic mode is disallowed in a partitioned library unless the CAP is dedicated to this partition.

Variable:

proc_id is the name of the procedure issuing the error message.

cap_id identifies the CAP .

User Response: None

2138 E CAP *cap_id* is already reserved in partition *partition_num* by host *host_id*.

Explanation: An attempt was made to use a CAP *cap_id*, but that attempt failed due to a prior CAP reservation by another partition. If

Variable:

cap_id is the CAP you attempted to use.

partition_num is the partition which current holds the CAP reservation.

host_id is the identifier of the host using the partition that has the CAP reserved.

User Response: In order for the CAP operation to complete, the CAP must be made available. This should be done by ending the processing of the host which is using the CAP. If that can't be done, see the library procedures for overriding a CAP reservation.

2139 E CAP *cap_id* received an unexpected CAP door opened message; ignoring.

Explanation: The ACSLM received an unexpected message pertaining to a CAP door opening event.

Variable: *cap_id* is the CAP you attempted to use

User Response: none.

2140 E CAP *cap_id* received an unexpected CAP door closed message; ignoring.

Explanation: The ACSLM received an unexpected message pertaining to a CAP door closing event.

Variable: *cap_id* is the CAP you attempted to use

User Response: None.

2141 I CAP *cap_id* has been set to manual mode because the CAP is now shared; it is no longer dedicated to this partition.

Explanation: The CAP is no longer dedicated to this partition and therefore cannot be in automatic mode; a CAP must be in manual mode when it is being shared.

Variable: *cap_id* identifies the CAP.

User Response: None. This message is informational only.

2142 W CAP *cap_id* is in a partitioned library, and the CAP is dedicated to another partition. Please run Dynamic Config or *acsss_config* to remove the CAP from the configuration for this ACS. The CAP will be varied offline.

Explanation: The CAP is no longer accessible to this partition, and therefore should be removed from the configuration.

Variable: *cap_id* identifies the CAP.

User Response: Either run the Dynamic Configuration utility to update the configuration for the ACS (config acs *acs_id*), or shutdown ACSLS and run *acsss_config* to reconfigure the ACS.

2143 W The library reports CAP *cap_id* as not installed. Please run Dynamic Config or *acsss_config* to remove the CAP from the configuration. The CAP will be varied offline.

Explanation: The CAP is no longer installed in the library, and therefore should be removed from the configuration.

Variable: *cap_id* identifies the CAP.

User Response: Either run the Dynamic Configuration utility to update the configuration for the ACS (config acs *acs_id*), or shutdown ACSLS and run *acsss_config* to reconfigure the ACS.

2144 I Intermediate dismount response not received when dismounting volume *vol_id* from drive *drive_id*.

Explanation: ACSLS did not receive the informational only response from the library on a dismount.

Variable: *vol_id* identified the volume.

User Response: None. This message is informational only.

2145 E *proc_id*: Maintenance required for *component component_id*.

Explanation: The library reported a problem with the specified component.

Variables:

proc_id is the name of the procedure issuing the error message.

component identifies the component type (volume or drive).

component_id identifies the component.

User Response: Contact Oracle Support to have the component inspected.

2146 I Fault Symptom Code (FSC) *fsc* reported when dismounting volume *vol_id* from drive *drive_id*.

Explanation: The drive reported a Fault Symptom Code (FSC) on a dismount.

Variables:

fsc is the four-digit Fault Symptom Code.

vol_id identified the volume.

drive_id identifies the drive.

User Response: None. This message is informational only. If you continue experiencing problems with the drive or cartridge, provide this FSC to Oracle Support to help them diagnose the problem.

2147 E Duplicate label *vol_id*, with media domain and type *media_domain_type*, reported in the library in *component component_id*.

Explanation: The library reported it contains two or more cartridges with the same label.

Variables:

vol_id identifies the duplicate volume label.

media_domain_type is the media domain immediately followed by the media type.

component identifies the component type (ACS, CAP, cell, or drive).

component_id identifies the component.

User Response: Please see **message 2148**.

2148 E Please eject the duplicate volumes with label *vol_id* via SLConsole and re-enter the correct volume.

Level: The library reported it contains two or more cartridges with the same label. Since ACSLS only supports unique labels (volume serial numbers), the duplicates must be ejected.

Variable: *vol_id* identifies the duplicate volume label.

User Response: Use SLConsole's recovery move function to eject all the volumes reported in **message 2147**, inspect them, and re-enter the correct volume.

2149 E *proc_id*: The configuration for ACS *acs_id* is out of date. The current configuration does not include *component* *component_id* with volume *vol_id*. Please update the configuration using Dynamic Config or *acsss_config*.

Explanation: The configuration for the ACS is out of date, and a volume is in a component that is currently not in the configuration, and therefore not accessible.

Variables:

proc_id is the name of the procedure issuing the error message.

acs_id identifies the ACS.

component identifies the component type (cell or drive).

component_id identifies the component.

vol_id identifies the volume.

User Response: Either run the Dynamic Configuration utility to update the configuration for the ACS (config acs *acs_id*), or shutdown ACSLS and run *acsss_config* to reconfigure the ACS.

2150 E Lh error: *proc_id*: ACS *acs_id* configured to ACSLS with partition ID = *partition_id*, but the library is NOT partitioned.

Explanation: The ACS is attempting to connect to a partitioned library, but the library is not partitioned.

Variables:

proc_id is the name of the procedure issuing the error message.

acs_id identifies the ACS.

partition_id is the partition to which the ACS is configured.

User Response: If partitioning is supposed to be disabled, run *acsss_config* to reconfigure the ACS to a non-partitioned library or to remove the ACS. Otherwise, enable partitioning on the library with the partition *partition_id* defined and reconnect.

2151 E Lh error: *proc_id*: ACS *acs_id* configured to ACSLS as NOT partitioned, but the library reports that this ACS is partitioned.

Explanation: The ACS is attempting to connect to a non-partitioned library, but the library is partitioned.

Variables:

proc_id is the name of the procedure issuing the error message.

acs_id identifies the ACS.

User Response: If partitioning is supposed to be enabled, run *acsss_config* to reconfigure the ACS to a defined partition or remove the ACS. Otherwise, disable partitioning on the library and reconnect.

2152 E Lh error: *proc_id*: ACS *acs_id* configured to ACSLS with partition ID = *partition_id*, but the library reports that this partition is not defined.

Explanation: The partition ID of the ACS is not a defined partition ID in the library.

Variables:

proc_id is the name of the procedure issuing the error message.

acs_id identifies the ACS.

partition_id is the partition to which the ACS is configured.

User Response: Ensure that partitioning is enabled and the partition ID is defined on the library. If partition is enabled, but the partition ID is not defined, run `acsss_config` to reconfigure the ACS to the correct partition.

2153 E Lh error: *proc_id*: HLI Transmission header invalid for host/library compatibility level = *compat_level*.

Explanation: A communications error occurred between the ACSLS server and the library. When ACSLS communicates with a library via the Host/Library Interface (HLI), the transmission must match the compatibility level of the transmission.

Note – HLI libraries include the 9310 and SL8500.

Variables:

proc_id is the name of the procedure issuing the error message.

compat_level is the HLI compatibility level of the transmission.

User Response: If the problem is disruptive then:

1. Restart ACSLS.
2. If the error reoccurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

2154 E Lh error: *proc_id*: ACS *acs_id* already defined to partition *defined_id*; attempt to connect to partition *new_id* rejected.

Explanation: The ACSLS Library Handler received a connect request with a different partition ID than already defined for the ACS.

Variables:

file is the name of the procedure issuing the error message.

acs_id identifies the ACS.

defined_id is the partition ID already defined for a connection to the ACS.

new_id is the new, rejected partition ID for the ACS.

User Response: If the problem is disruptive then:

1. Vary the ACS offline.
2. Vary all ports for the ACS offline.
3. Vary all ports for the ACS back online.
4. Vary the ACS back online.

If the problem is still present, restart ACSLS.

If the problem reoccurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2155 E Lh error: *proc_id*: Port *port_id* already defined with port-name *defined_name*; attempt to connect to port-name *new_name* rejected.

Explanation: The ACSLS Library Handler received a connect request with a different port-name than already defined for the port.

Variables:

proc_id is the name of the procedure issuing the error message.

port_id identifies the port.

defined_name is the port-name already defined to the port.

new_name is the new, rejected port-name for the port.

User Response:

1. Vary the ACS offline.
2. Vary all ports for the ACS offline.
3. Vary all ports for the ACS back online.
4. Vary the ACS back online.

If the problem is still present, restart ACSLS. If the problem reoccurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

2156 I The reservation on CAP *cap_id* was overridden by the library's CLI or SLConsole.

Explanation: ACSLS received notification from library that an operator overrode the CAP reservation held by ACSLS for a CAP in a partitioned library.

Variables: *cap_id* identifies the CAP.

User Response: Any enter or eject in progress has been terminated because the CAP reservation was overridden. If there are cartridges still in the CAP, they must be removed before the other partition can use the CAP. Please label these cartridges with the partition that they were being entered into or ejected from.

2157 I ACS *acs_id* is affected by a configuration or capacity on demand change. Please run dynamic config to update the configuration of this ACS.

Explanation: ACSLS received notification from the library that this ACS is affected by either a configuration or capacity on demand change.

Variables: *acs_id* identifies the ACS.

User Response: Run the Dynamic Configuration utility to update the configuration for the ACS (config acs *acs_id*).

2158 I Re-trying the mount of volume *vol_id* on drive *drive_id* using the volume's new home cell.

Explanation: The original mount of the volume failed because the volume was not in its home cell. However, ACSLS was able to find the volume in another cell, and is thus reattempting the mount.

Variables:

vol_id identifies the volume.

drive_id identifies the drive.

User Response: None. This message is informational only.

2159 I ACS *acs_id*: Library Recovery Started.

Explanation: The ACSLH (library handler process) has started processing of library requests that were affected by a switch LMU, library IPL, or when communication with the library was lost and has been re-established.

Variable: *acs_id* identifies the ACS.

User Response: None. This message is informational only.

2160 W Port *port_id* lost communication with the library and has been varied offline. If communication is reestablished, the port will automatically be varied online.

Explanation: ACSLS cannot successfully communicate with the library over the port. The port will continually attempt to reestablish communication, and when successful, it will be varied back online.

Variables: *port_id* identifies the port.

User Response:

Check that any cables used by the port are plugged in and operational.

Check that all hubs, switches, routers, etc. used by the port are operational.

Check that the physical devices on both ACSLS and the library are operational.

If the port does not come back online automatically after all checks have been made, vary the port offline and back online.

If the port still does not come online:

1. Vary the ACS offline.
2. Vary all ports for the ACS offline.
3. Vary all ports for the ACS back online.
4. Vary the ACS back online.

If the port is still offline, restart ACSLS.

If the port doesn't come online, restart the library.

If the problem reoccurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see ["Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support" on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2161 W ACS *acs_id* lost control of the library and has been varied offline. If control is reestablished, the ACS will automatically be varied to its previous state (*previous_state*).

Explanation: ACSLS can no longer control the library. All ports capable of controlling the library (a non-standby port) have either been varied offline or have lost communication with the library. When a controlling port is either varied online or reestablishes communication, the ACS will automatically be varied to its previous state.

Note – In a dual LMU configuration, standby port(s) may still be online and communicating. However, because standby ports cannot control the library, the ACS was varied offline.

Variables:

acs_id identifies the ACS.

previous_state is the desired state of the ACS before control was lost.

User Response:

If a controlling port is varied offline, vary the port online.

If all controlling port(s) are reconnecting, follow the Action Required section of **Message 2160** to reconnect the port(s).

If the ACS does not come back to its previous state automatically after a controlling port has come online:

1. Vary the ACS offline.
2. Vary all ports for the ACS offline.
3. Vary all ports for the ACS back online.
4. Vary the ACS back online/diagnostic.

If the ACS is still offline, restart ACSLS.

If the ACS does not come online, restart the library.

If the problem recurs, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2162 I Port *port_id* has reestablished communication with the library and has been varied online.

Explanation: ACSLS has successfully reestablished communication with the library over the port. The port is now online and operational.

Variables: *port_id* identifies the port.

User Response: None. This message is informational only.

2163 I ACS *acs_id* has reestablished control of the library and has been varied to its previous state (*previous_state*).

Explanation: ACSLS has reestablished control of the library and the ACS has been varied to the desired state before control was lost. This occurred because a port capable of controlling the library (a non-standby port) either successfully reestablished communication with the library or was varied online.

Variables:

acs_id identifies the ACS.

previous_state is the desired state of the ACS before control was lost.

User Response: None. This message is informational only.

2164 E Port *port_id* cannot be varied offline because the desired state for ACS *acs_id* is *acs_state*. Please vary ACS *acs_id* offline first.

Explanation: The attempt to vary the port offline failed because the port is either the last port online or the last port with a desired state of online, and the ACS needs to be online or diagnostic (previous *acs_state*). You cannot vary all the ports of an ACS offline while the ACS is still needed to be online or diagnostic.

Variables:

port_id identifies the port.

acs_id identifies the ACS.

acs_state is the desired state of the ACS.

User Response: To vary the port offline, either vary another port for the ACS online, or vary the ACS offline.

2165 E Cannot vary ACS *acs_id* *new_state* because no ports for this ACS have a desired state of online. Please vary a port for ACS *acs_id* online first.

Explanation: The attempt to vary the ACS online or diagnostic failed because no ports for the ACS are in an online state. You cannot vary an ACS online or diagnostic when no ports are online.

Variables:

acs_id identifies the ACS.

new_state is the requested state for the ACS.

User Response: To vary the ACS online or diagnostic, vary a port for the ACS online.

2166 I Desired state for component *component_id* set to *new_state*.

Explanation: The desired state for the component has successfully been updated set to *new_state* in the database.

Variables:

component identifies the component type (ACS or port).

component_id identifies the component.

new_state is the desired state for the component.

User Response: None. This message is informational only.

2167 I *Module*: CAP *cap_id* is an Access Expansion Module (AEM) and should not be used for small enters and ejects. Therefore maximum CAP priority is one.

Explanation: An attempt was made to set the CAP priority of an AEM to a priority higher than one (1).

AEMs are not designed for enters or ejects of small numbers of cartridges. To help prevent them from being automatically selected when the CAP ID is wild-carded with an asterisk or an LSM ID is specified, we do not allow AEMs to be set to a priority greater than 1.

Variables:

Module is the ACSLS module displaying this message.

cap_id is the AEM specified in the "set cap priority" command.

User Response: Set the priority of an AEM to only zero or one. Please do not use AEMs for entering or ejecting small numbers of cartridges.

2168 E Limit of *max_value* *variable_name* exceeded.

Explanation: ACSLS detected a value which exceeded the maximum allowed for some program setting or variable. ACSLS processing will continue.

Variable:

max_value is the maximum allowable value.

variable_name is the program setting or variable.

User Response: Notify Support. (Although ACSLS processing continues, we want to know about this event.)

2169 W *operation* of *volser* on drive *drive_id* failed due to component status, and the time of *timeout* minutes was exceeded.

Explanation: ACSLS was unable to carry out a mount or dismount operation because a library component (ACS, LSM or drive) was unavailable, and the time limit for automatic retry was exceeded.

Variable:

operation is the failing request type (mount or dismount).

vol_id is the volume identifier of the volume

drive_id is the drive identifier

component is the library component which caused the request to fail.

status is the status of the library component (currently offline or in recovery)

timeout is the time limit (in minutes) which was exceeded. (See the *MOUNT_RETRY_TIME_LIMIT* dynamic variable.)

User Response: None. To retry the operation, make sure that any offline library components (ACS, LSM and/or drive) are made ready, available and online.

2170 W Volume *vol_id*, not in drive *drive_id*. ACSLS will recover cartridge automatically.

Explanation: An attempt was made to dismount a volume, but the volume was not in the drive. ACSLS will automatically try to find the cartridge in the library.

Variables:

vol_id is the volume identifier of the volume.

drive_id is the drive identifier.

User Response: None.

2171 W switch lmu for ACS *acs_id* not allowed, because more than one SL8500 in ACS.

Explanation: A switch lmu command was issued for an ACS. However, the ACS includes multiple SL8500 libraries connected by pass-thru-ports. For SL8500 libraries, the switch lmu command is only supported against a single, standalone SL8500.

Variables: *acs_id* is the ACS against which the switch lmu command was issued.

User Response: None.

2172 W switch lmu for ACS *acs_id* not allowed, because ACS is partitioned.

Explanation: switch lmu requests from a host, like ACSLS, are not supported for a partitioned library, because the switch would cause an outage for the other partition(s).

Variable: *acs_id* identifies the ACS for which the switch lmu request was issued.

User Response: If you need to switch this library, use SLConsole.

2173 E More than max. of *max_drives_in_acsls* drives in database, cannot re-configure.

Explanation: When trying to define or change your library hardware configuration with *acsss_config*, more than the maximum number of tape drives exist in all of the ACSs managed by this ACSLS system. *acsss_config* terminates because it cannot support this many tape drives.

Variable: *max_drives_in_acsls* is the maximum number of tape drives that *acsss_config* supports.

User Response: You can support this hardware configuration by either of the following options:

- Manage separate ACSs (library complexes) with different ACSLS servers. *max_drives_in_acsls* supports at least 1500 tape drives (more than can be installed in over 20 SL8500 libraries).
- Use the "config acs new" utility to configure a new ACS, and use "config acs *acs_id*" to re-configure an ACS.

Please report this to Oracle Support so the *max_drives_in_acsls* limit can be raised.

2174 I Restarting auto-enter for CAP *cap_id*

Explanation: An automatic enter was restarted for the specified CAP.

Variable: *cap_id* is the CAP for which the automatic enter was re-started.

User Response: You can proceed to enter cartridges through this CAP in automatic enter mode.

2175 E *vol_id vol_id* too long for Volume Access Control.

Explanation: ACSLS tried to check whether a volume was owned by a client under Volume Access Control. However, the specified volume has a volume ID longer than six characters. Volume Access Control only supports 6-character *vol_ids*.

Variable: *vol_id* is the volume with a volume ID longer than six characters

User Response: Please gather diagnostic information and report this to Oracle Support.

2176 W CAP *cap_id*: Not reserved for automatic enter

Explanation: After a CAP was closed, it was determined that the CAP was not reserved for an automatic enter. The automatic enter request was terminated.

Variable: *cap_id* is the CAP for which the automatic enter was started.

User Response: Vary the CAP "offline force" and back online and then use `set cap mode automatic` to clean up the CAPs mode and status.

2177 W CAP *cap_id*: *cap_size db_cap_size* invalid for automatic enter

Explanation: After a CAP was closed, it was determined that the size of the CAP recorded in the database was invalid. The automatic enter request was terminated.

Variable:

cap_id is the CAP for which the automatic enter was started.

db_cap_size is the size of the CAP recorded in the database. It was either zero or less, or larger than the largest CAP.

User Response: Update the CAPs configuration in the database to reset the CAPs size.

1. Make sure all library components are ready and online.
2. Use either the dynamic config utility while ACSLS is up or `acsss_config` after stopping ACSLS.
3. If you are using dynamic config, use `config acs acs_id` to reconfigure an SL8500, and use `config lsm lsm_id` to reconfigure an SL3000 or 9310.

2180 E ACS *acs_id*: Called for circuit to standby or unknown LC.

Explanation: Explanation: Tried to select a request for an active LC (Library Controller) for a circuit connected to a standby or unknown LC.

Variable: *acs_id* identifies the ACS involved

User Response: This is an internal error that should never occur. Please collect diagnostic data and report this to Oracle Support.

2181 E Delete of current Xmit_active_q queue member failed.

Explanation: After selecting a request to be transmitted to the library, it could not delete this request from the queue of active requests.

User Response: This is an internal error that should never occur. Please collect diagnostic data and report this to Oracle Support.

2182 E Get of Xmit_active_q queue member_id *queue_member_id* failed.

Explanation: Tried to get a request for an active LC (Library Controller) from the queue of active requests, but was unable to retrieve this queue member from the queue.

Variable: *queue_member_id* identifies the internal queue member id

User Response: This is an internal error that should never occur. Please collect diagnostic data and report this to Oracle Support.

2183 E Delete of Xmit_active_q queue member_id *queue_member_id* failed.

Explanation: Tried to delete a request for an active LC (Library Controller) from the queue of active requests, but was unable to delete this queue member from the queue.

Variable: *queue_member_id* identifies the internal queue member id

User Response: This is an internal error that should never occur. Please collect diagnostic data and report this to Oracle Support.

2200 E Cannot create group acsdb.

Explanation: This error can occur only while installing the product on an AIX operating system. The installation program creates the Unix group named acsdb. It calls the Unix command `mkgroup` to create the group. This error is logged if the `mkgroup` command fails. Group ID # 106 should be available.

User Response: Reinstall ACSLS after the problem has been corrected.

2202 E Cannot create acsdb user.

Explanation: This error can occur only while installing the product on an AIX operating system. The installation program creates the UNIX user named acsdb. It calls the UNIX command `mkuser` to create the group. This error is logged if the `mkuser` command fails. User ID # 11 should be available.

User Response: Reinstall ACSLS after the problem has been corrected.

2205 E Group file update (acsdb) failed: updates discarded.

Explanation: This error can occur only while installing the product on an Oracle's Solaris operating system. The installation program creates the UNIX group named acsdb. If the group name already exists, it tries to update the entry. This error is logged if the update fails.

User Response: Reinstall ACSLS after the problem has been corrected.

2206 E Group file move (acsdbs) failed: updates discarded.

Explanation: This error can occur only while installing the product on a Solaris operating system. The installation program creates the UNIX group named acsdbs. It tries to move the previous version of group file. This error is logged if the move fails.

User Response: Reinstall ACSLS after the problem has been corrected.

2207 E Insufficient disk *space* available in *disk*. Need *needed_space* Kb. Have *available_space* kb. You must make at least *needed_space* kb available in *disk* before installing ACSLS database.

Explanation: The installation program verifies the available disk space before commencing the installation. This message is logged if the disk where ACSLS is being installed does not have enough space to install ACSLS database software.

Variables:

disk The disk on which the ACSLS product is being installed.

needed_space The disk space needed to install the ACSLS database.

available_space This indicates the space available on the disk.

User Response:

Make space in the chosen directory by deleting files,

Choose another directory that has more disk space, then reinstall ACSLS

or

Install a larger disk

2208 E ACSLS database installation failed.

Explanation: This error is logged when the ACSLS database software installation fails. The cause can be one or several of the following:

The directory chosen to install acsdbs is not writable.

The disk specified for backups had insufficient space.

Initialization of the shared memory failed.

User Response:

The directory chosen to install ACSLS database is not writable. Choose a directory that has write access and reinstall ACSLS.

If the installation is being done using tapes, the tape is bad and the extraction failed. Replace the media and reinstall ACSLS.

The disk specified for backups had insufficient space on it. Increase the available disk space and reinstall ACSLS.

Initialization of the shared memory failed. Reinstall ACSLS.

2216 E Error in adding the device *dev*.

Explanation: During installation, the installation program registers the backup directories with Informix Storage Manager to be treated as backup devices. This message is logged when this process fails. This can happen for the following reasons:

The backup directory does not exist.

The backup directory is already mounted.

Informix Storage Manager can support a maximum of four devices. If four devices have been mounted already, this error is logged.

Variable: *dev* The backup directory that is being registered as a backup device.

User Response:

Check to see whether the directory exists. If not, then create one with the same name and retry installation. If it exists, the permission should be 664.

Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2217 E Error in labelling *dev*.

Explanation: During installation, the install program creates backup volumes. This message is logged when this process fails. This can happen if a volume with the same name already exists.

Variable: *dev* The backup directory which is associated with the backup volume.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2218 E Error in mounting *dev*.

Explanation: During installation, the install program creates and mounts backup volumes. This message is logged when mounting a backup device fails. This can happen for the following reasons:

The device does not exist.

The backup volume with which the device is associated does not exist.

Variable: *dev* The directory that is getting mounted.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2220 E Error in creating new devices.

Explanation: During installation of second disk, the backup directories are shifted to directories in the second disk. This message is logged when this process fails.

User Response: Please refer to the `sd_event.log` and see the error message number logged before this error number in order to know the exact reason for failure. One of the following errors may be the reason for failure:

Please refer to the following error numbers in the *ACSL Messages* manual for more details: 1581, 1516, 1569, 2227, 2229, 2230, 2216, 2217, and 2218.

Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2221 I Secondary disk already installed.

Explanation: This message is logged while doing the second disk installation if a secondary disk has already been installed.

User Response: When this error occurs, it means that a second disk is already installed and no action is required.

2222 I ACSLS control files backup successfully completed.

Explanation: ACSLS control file backup was successful.

User Response: None.

2225 E Error in turning mirror off for rootdbs.

Explanation: This message is logged while deinstalling the second disk.

User Response: Contact your System Administrator or collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2226 I Second disk de-installation completed successfully.

Explanation: This message is logged when second disk deinstallation is completed successfully.

User Response: It will not appear if the installation fails.

2227 E Error in unmounting *dev*.

Explanation: This message is logged when an error occurs while installing or deinstalling the second disk. Also, the dismount fails if the backup device is in use by a backup or restore session.

Variable: *dev* The directory being dismounted.

User Response:

Check to see whether any backup process is running. If so, wait till the backup is completed.

If the error was encountered while installing the second disk option, reinstall `sd_mgr.sh`.

If the error was encountered while deinstalling the second disk option, reinstall `sd_mgr.sh`.

2228 E Unable to mirror dbspace on Secondary disk.

Explanation: As a part of the second disk installation, ACSLS mirrors the database on to the second disk in order to provide additional security for your data against failures. This message is logged if the process of mirroring fails.

User Response:

Make sure the path given for the second disk is a valid one.

Make sure the proper permissions (667) are set for the mirror dbspace on the second disk.

If the problem still persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

2230 E Unable to remove the device *dev*.

Explanation: During installation of a second disk, the backup directories are shifted to directories in the second disk. In this process, the devices used with the primary disk are removed. This message is logged when this process fails.

Variable: *dev* The directory being removed.

User Response:

Check to see whether any backup process is running. If so, wait till the backup has completed.

If the error was encountered while installing the second disk option, reinstall *sd_mgr.sh*.

If the error was encountered while deinstalling the second disk option, reinstall *sd_mgr.sh*.

2233 N *program*: Cannot set ODBC driver version. Status code (*error_code*).

Explanation: An internal error happened while ACSLS was trying to connect to the database.

Variable:

program This is the name of the source file where the error was encountered.

error_code The error code encountered by the application on return from the *SQLSetEnvAttr* ODBC function.

User Response: Reboot the server and retry (suspecting memory to be the reason).

2234 I ACSLS database backup started.

Explanation: Database backup process started.

User Response: None.

2236 I ACSLS database backup successfully completed.

Explanation: Successfully completed the backup of the database.

User Response: None.

2237 E EXEC SQL delete from audittable.

Explanation: An attempt to delete the rows from the audit table has failed.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

2240 E Unable to configure volume backup *data_volume*.

Explanation: As a part of the manual backup, the backup files are archived to a tar file. During this process, the backup devices are configured to disallow backups until the archival is complete. This message is logged if an error occurs while configuring the backup devices.

Variable: *backup data_volume* The backup volume that could not be configured. Volume names suffixed with *pri_* indicate that they are primary disk volumes. Similarly, volume names suffixed with *sec_* indicate that they are secondary disk volumes.

User Response: Please log out, log in as *acsss* and retry the second disk installation/deinstallation.

2241 E Failed to reset *logfile_name*.

Explanation: Explanation: During the course of time, some of the key Informix log files keep growing in size. In order to prevent this uncontrolled growth, these files are moved to backup files periodically.

Variable: *logfile_name* The name of the log files being moved.

User Response: Ensure that you are logged in as the correct user to execute this utility.

Check the file access permissions for these files.

Check the user permissions for these files. They should be 667.

If you find that the variable *\$ACS_HOME* was accidentally erased, please log out and log in again.

2243 E Cannot remove the directory *directory*.

Explanation: Deletion of a directory may have failed due to access permission problems.

Variable: *directory* The directory being deleted.

User Response: Ensure that you are logged in as the correct user to execute this utility. Check the access permissions for the directory.

2246 E Failed to add necessary CRON entry for automatic backup.

Explanation: The automatic backup configuration script registers the periodic backup event with the Operating System Scheduler. This error is logged when the registration failed.

User Response: Contact your System Administrator or collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2250 I ACSLS database recovery successfully completed. Database has been restored to the point of the specified backup.

Explanation: This message is logged after successfully restoring from a previous local disk backup.

User Response: None. This message is informational only

2255 I ACSLS control files backup failed.

Explanation: The backup of the ACSLS control files failed.

2256 I Disk is *percentage* full, please decrease the database backup retention period to free disk space.

Explanation: The disk used for backup is running out of space. If expired volumes are not removed, there is a very high possibility of the backup disk overflowing. As a result, the automatic backup could fail to back up your data.

Variable: *percentage* The percentage indicating the amount of the disk space already used.

User Response:

1. Run the `acsss_config` script.
2. Select the option 5: Set automatic backup parameters.
3. Reply `n` for the prompt Would you like to modify the automatic backup settings? (y or n):
4. Using the next prompt, set the retention period to a lower value. This setting automatically deletes expired backups, thereby releasing locked up disk space.

2257 E Unexpected error occurred in automatic configuration settings.

Explanation: The script that allows the user to configure the automatic backup parameters has failed. The failure may be due to the following reasons:

The variable `$ACS_HOME` points to an incorrect directory.

This script depends upon another script `$ACS_HOME/.acsss_env`. That script is missing.

Could not find script `fix_autobkup_cron.sh`.

The configuration program registers your auto backup settings with the Operating System Scheduler. This process failed.

User Response:

Please log out of the session and log in again. ACSLS reloads all the variables. If the error occurred because the environment variables got altered accidentally, the reloading will set it right.

Reinstall ACSLS if any product files are missing.

Execute the script `acsss_config` to configure the auto-backup parameters.

2258 E Expired backup files could not be removed.

Explanation: ACSLS removes expired backup files prior to initiating a backup in order to avoid overfilling the backup disk. This message indicates that the recycling of the expired files could not be completed successfully.

This can happen if:

The environment file `$ACS_HOME/.acsss_env` is not found.

Environment variable `RETENTION_PERIOD` is not set.

The variable `$ACSDDB_BACKUP_DIR` was altered or erased.

The variable `$ACSDDB_BACKUP_DIR` points to an incorrect directory.

There is no permission to delete files in the directory pointed to by `$ACSDDB_BACKUP_DIR`.

User Response:

Log out of the session and log in again with the correct user ID. ACSLS reloads all the variables. If the error occurred because the environment variables got altered accidentally, the reloading would set it right.

Reinstall ACSLS if any product files are missing.

Contact your System Administrator or collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2259 I Recycle of expired files completed.

Explanation: ACSLS removes expired backup files prior to initiating a backup in order to avoid overfilling the backup disk. This message indicates that the recycling of the expired files was completed successfully.

User Response: ACSLS removes expired backup files prior to initiating a backup in order to avoid overfilling the backup.

2260 I ACSLS backup completed successfully.

Explanation: ACSLS backup has been completed successfully.

User Response: None.

2261 I ACSLS control files backup started.

Explanation: The backup of the control files used by the ACSLS product is being started.

User Response: None.

2262 W Failed to recycle expired files.

Explanation: An internal error occurred while trying to recycle expired backup files.

User Response: No action required.

2264 I Writing ACSLS backup file to target location.

Explanation: Creating final tar for the backup.

2270 E Cartridge stuck in in-transit cell. Please vary LSM *lsm_id* offline and back online again to recover the cartridge.

Explanation: A cartridge is stuck in the in-transit cell of LSM with identifier *lsm_id*.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the LSM identifier.

User Response: Vary the LSM specified in the message offline and back online to recover the cartridge.

2271 E LSM *lsm_id* in maintenance mode.

Explanation: The LSM with the specified *lsm_id* is in maintenance mode.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the LSM identifier.

User Response:

Record any status information displayed on the Library.

IPL the LSM. In ACSLS, vary the LSM online.

If the problem persists, call Oracle Support.

2272 I Micro-code had been changed in LSM *lsm_id*.

Explanation: The microcode level for the LSM with identifier *lsm_id* has been changed.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the LSM identifier.

User Response: None.

2273 E Pass-thru port inoperative in LSM *lsm_id*.

Explanation: The pass-thru port in LSM with identifier *lsm_id* is inoperative.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the LSM identifier.

User Response:

Record any status information displayed on the Library.

IPL the LSM. In ACSLS, vary the LSM online.

If the problem persists, call your Customer Service Engineer (CSE).

2274 E LSM *lsm_id* Not Ready. Manual Intervention Required.

Explanation: The LSM with identifier *lsm_id* is not ready. Possible reasons are that a door is open or a cartridge is stuck in the LSM hand.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the LSM identifier.

User Response:

Check the LSM hand and manually remove cartridge.

Be sure the LSM door is closed.

2275 E Cartridge stuck in pass-thru port. Please vary any LSM in ACS *acs_id* offline and back online again to recover the cartridge.

Explanation: A cartridge is stuck in the pass-thru port of ACS *acs_id*. Vary any LSM in the ACS specified in the message offline and back online to recover the cartridge.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the ACS identifier.

User Response: Vary any LSM in the ACS specified in the message offline and back online to recover the cartridge.

2276 W LSM *lsm_id* could not recover volume *vol_id*

Explanation: One of the LSMs could not recover a cartridge.

Variable:

lsm_id is the LSM identifier.

vol_id is the Volume identifier of the cartridge.

User Response: None. The cartridge will probably be recovered by the other LSM of the L700e pair while coming online.

2277 I LSM *lsm_id* received Unit Attention Sense: *sense_code* (*sense_desc*).

Explanation: A SCSI device has returned a Sense Code for the LSM *lsm_id*.

Variable:

lsm_id is the LSM identifier.

sense_code is the Sense Code returned by the SCSI device.

sense_desc is a brief description of the sense code returned.

User Response: None.

2278 W LSM *lsm_id* received Sense: *sense_code* (*sense_desc*)

Explanation: A SCSI device has returned a Sense Code for the LSM *lsm_id*.

Variable:

lsm_id is the LSM identifier.

sense_code is the Sense Code returned by the SCSI device.

sense_desc is a brief description of the sense code returned.

User Response:

Record any status information displayed on the Library.

IPL the LSM. In ACSLS, vary the LSM online.

If the problem persists, call Oracle Support

2280 E DB status [err_num] detected on delete from clienttable

Explanation: An attempt to delete a client record from the database has failed.

Variable: *err_num* is the error number.

User Response:

Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.

If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.

If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

2281 E Exec SQL lock timeout on delete from clienttable.

Explanation: An attempt to delete a locked client record from the database has failed.

User Response:

Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.

If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.

If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2283 E Unexpected resource type *rsc_type* and resource status *rsc_status*

Explanation: An unexpected match of resource type and resource status is detected.

Variable:

rsc_type is the value of resource type.

rsc_status is the value of resource status.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2284 I Status of *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* is changed to *status*.

Explanation: Status of a library component, e.g., LSM, CAP or DRIVE with an identifier *cmpnt_id*, e.g., 0,0(lsm_id) or 0,0,0(cap_id) or 0,0,7,1(drive_id) is changed to *status*.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is library component type, e.g., LSM, DRIVE, or CAP.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0(lsm_id), 0,0,0(cap_id), or 0,0,7,1(drive_id).

status is the new status value.

User Response: None.

2285 E Invalid *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* received in a message from *module_type*; dropping message

Explanation: This message indicates that acsmon received a message that included an invalid component identifier. The message is dropped, and normal processing continues.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is the library component type, e.g., LSM or DRIVE

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0(lsm_id) or 0,0,7,1(drive_id)

module_type is the name of the module that sent the message

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2287 I Serial number of *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* changed to *serial_num*.

Explanation: This message is to indicate that there is a serial number change for a library component, e.g., LSM or DRIVE with an identifier *cmpnt_id*, e.g., 0,0(lsm_id) or 0,0,7,1(drive_id).

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is library component type, e.g., LSM or DRIVE.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0(lsm_id) or 0,0,7,1(drive_id).

serial_num is the new serial number.

User Response: None.

2288 E EXEC SQL failed to create *table_name*, error = *err_num*

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for creating a table *table_name* has failed.

Variable:

table_name is table name to be created.

err_num is the error number returned by ODBC.

User Response:

Restart the database and see if the problem persists.

If it does, contact your System Administrator.

2289 E DB status [*err_num*] detected on delete for client id *client_id*

Explanation: An attempt to delete a client record from the database has failed.

Variable:

err_num is the error number.

client_id is the identifier of the client to be deleted.

User Response:

Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.

If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.

If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2290 E EXEC SQL lock timeout on delete from clienttable where *client_id* = *clnt_id*

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for deleting a client record from clienttable has failed.

Variable: *clnt_id* is an identifier of the client to be deleted.

User Response:

Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.

If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.

If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2291 E EXEC SQL delete from clienttable failed, where *client_id* = *clnt_id*

Explanation: An attempt to delete a locked client record from clienttable has failed.

Variable: *clnt_id* is the identifier of the client to be deleted.

User Response:

Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.

If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.

If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2292 E EXEC SQL select *client_id* *clnt_id* from clienttable failed

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for selecting a client record(s) from clienttable has failed.

Variable: *clnt_id* is the identifier of the client to be deleted.

User Response:

Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.

If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.

If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2293 E EXEC SQL failed to open *cursor*.

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for opening a cursor has failed.

Variable: *cursor* is the database handle for executing SQL statement.

User Response: The application has to be re-started. Contact your System Administrator.

2295 I Starting automatic backup to local disk.

Explanation: This message is displayed when you opt not to take backup on to a tape while exiting from rdb.acsss. In this case, an automatic backup to local disk is triggered.

User Response: None.

2297: ACSLS services are running. To restore the database you must first shutdown ACSLS by running 'acsss db'.

Explanation: The database restore utility discovered that ACSLS services were running.

User Response: You must bring down all ACSLS services except 'acbdb' before you can restore the ACSLS database. To do this, run 'acsss db'."

2298 W ACSLS is running. To stop the database, ACSLS must first be shutdown using 'idle' and 'kill.acsss'. Exiting.

Explanation: This error is logged when you try to stop the database while ACSLS is running. This is not allowed since the application communicates extensively with the database. Hence, the ACSLS application must be shut down prior to shutting down the database.

User Response:

Stop ACSLS by executing the commands `idle` and `kill.acsss`.

Shut down the database server using `db_command stop`.

2299 W ACSLS is running. To run `rdb.acsss`, ACSLS must first be shutdown using `'idle'` and `'kill.acsss'`. Exiting.

Explanation: This message is logged when you try to recover the database using `rdb.acsss` while the ACSLS application is running.

User Response:

Stop ACSLS by executing the commands `idle` and `kill.acsss`.

Shut down the database server using `db_command stop`.

2303 E `getenv` failed for `\\"LSPID_FILE\\"` in `mod_id` at line `line_number`.

Explanation: An attempt to get the environment variable `LSPID_FILE`, which would indicate ACSLS is running, has failed.

Variable:

`mod_id` is the name of the module issuing the error message.

`line_number` is the location in the ACSLS code where the error was detected.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2304 E `stat` failed for `${LSPID_FILE}` in `mod_id` at line `line_number`. `errno` is `error_no`: `error`

Explanation: An attempt to locate the `/tmp/acsss.pid` file has failed. ACSLS can not run properly without this process.

Variable:

`mod_id` is the name of the module issuing the error message.

`line_number` is the location in the ACSLS code where the error was detected.

`error_no` is the error number returned if the `/tmp/acsss.pid` file doesn't exist.

`error` is the text of the error message for `error_no`.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2305 I ACSLS must be running to execute `command`

Explanation: The command that was entered can not run without an active ACSLS session.

Variable: `command` is the command that was entered by the user.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2306 I Volume found in the library. Unable to delete, use `EJECT`.

Explanation: A manual volume delete request failed because the volume to be deleted was located by the Cartridge Recovery component. Manual volume delete can not be used to delete a verifiability present volume in an active LSM. In such a case, `EJECT` should be used to remove tapes from an LSM.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2307 W Cartridge Recovery could not examine all recorded locations for this volume.

Explanation: The Cartridge Recovery component was unable to catalog a library location where the requested volume may reside. This can be due to an offline LSM or a non-communicating drive. User confirmation is required to delete these volumes. This message is issued in conjunction with MSG 2308 below. This message is suppressed and confirmation assumed if the *-n* (no_confirm flag) was included in the original manual volume delete message.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2308 I Do you really want to delete volume *vol_id* from the database? [yes|no]

Explanation: A request for user confirmation is issued whenever the Cartridge Recovery component can not examine all possible library locations for the volume (see MSG 2307 above). This message is suppressed and confirmation assumed if the *-n* (no_confirm flag) was included in the original manual volume delete message.

Variable: *vol_id* is the volume serial number requested for deletion.

2309 E md_proc_init failure: status = *status*

Explanation: The function to register this process for error logging failed.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from *cl_ipc_create()*.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2310 E *mod_id*: atexit failure: *errno* = *error_no*: *error_msg*

Explanation: This message is issued for a failed attempt to register the database disconnect or ipc destroy wrapper functions to be executed at the time the manual volume delete process exits.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

error_no is the error number returned if the */tmp/acsss.pid* file doesn't exist.

error_msg is the text of the error message that corresponds with *error_no*.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2311 E *mod_id*: *cl_db_connect* failure: status = *status*

Explanation: The program was unsuccessful in connecting to the database.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from *cl_db_connect()*.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2312 E *mod_id: cl_vol_read failure: status = status*

Explanation: An attempt to read a volume record from the database failed.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from *cl_vol_read()*.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2313 E *mod_id: cl_cel_read failure: status = status*

Explanation: An attempt to read a cell record from the database failed.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from *cl_cel_read()*.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2314 E *mod_id: cl_lsm_read failure: status = status*

Explanation: An attempt to read an LSM record from the database failed.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from *cl_lsm_read()*.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2315 E *mod_id: cl_drv_read failure: status = status*

Explanation: An attempt to read a drive record from the database failed.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from *cl_drv_read()*.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2316 E *mod_id: cl_loc_read failure: status = status*

Explanation: An attempt to read a lock record from the database failed.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from *cl_loc_read()*.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2317 E *mod_id*: cl_vac_read failure: status = *status*

Explanation: An attempt to read a volume access control record from the database failed.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from `cl_vac_read()`.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2318 E *mod_id*: cl_vol_destroy failure: status = *status*

Explanation: An attempt to delete a volume record from the database failed.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from `cl_vol_destroy()`.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2319 E *mod_id*: cl_cel_write failure: status = *status*

Explanation: An attempt to update a cell record on the database failed.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from `cl_cel_write()`.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2320 E *mod_id*: cl_db_disconnect failure: status = *status*

Explanation: An attempt to disconnect from the database failed.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from `cl_db_disconnect()`.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2321 E *mod_id*: Cartridge Recovery failure: status = *status*

Explanation: The Cartridge Recovery (ACSCR) component returned an error.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from the Cartridge Recovery component (ACSCR).

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2322 E *mod_id*: *cl_ipc_write* failure: *status* = *status*

Explanation: The *ipc write* function returned an error.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from *cl_ipc_write()*.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2323 E *mod_id*: *cl_ipc_read* failure: *status* = *status*

Explanation: The *ipc read* function returned an error.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from *cl_ipc_read()*.

User Response: None. The program exits after issuing the message.

2324 E *mod_id*: *cl_ipc_destroy* failure: *status* = *status*

Explanation: The *cl_ipc_destroy* function returned an error.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from the function.

User Response: None.

2325 E *mod_id*: *cl_qm_init* failure: *status* = *status*

Explanation: The *cl_qm_init* function returned an error.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

status is the text of the status value returned from the function.

User Response: None.

2326 E *mod_id*: *cl_qm_qcreate* failure: *queue* = *queue_name*

Explanation: The *cl_qm_qcreate* function returned an error.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

queue_name is the name of the internal queue for which the failure occurred.

User Response: None.

2327 E *mod_id*: *cl_qm_mcreate* failure: *queue* = *queue_name*

Explanation: The *cl_qm_mcreate* function returned an error.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

queue_name is the name of the internal queue for which the failure occurred.

User Response: None.

2328 E *mod_id*: *cl_qm_maccess* failure: *member* = *member_id*

Explanation: The *cl_qm_maccess* function returned an error.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

member_id is the identifier of the queue member for which the failure occurred.

User Response: None.

2329 E *mod_id*: *cl_qm_mlocate* failure: *member* = *member_id*

Explanation: The *cl_qm_mlocate* function returned an error.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

member_id is the identifier of the queue member for which the failure occurred.

User Response: None.

2330 E *mod_id*: *cl_qm_mdelete* failure: *member* = *member_id*

Explanation: The *cl_qm_mdelete* function returned an error.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

member_id is the identifier of the queue member for which the failure occurred.

User Response: None.

2331 I Unreadable label found in *location_type* *location_id*:
logged as *vol_id*

Explanation: In the course of performing Cartridge Recovery, a cartridge with an unreadable label was discovered. No cartridge with a virtual label was recorded in this location.

Variable:

location_type is the type of location (cell, drive) in which the unreadable label was detected.

location_id is the specific identifier of the location (*cell_id* or *drive_id*).

vol_id is a generated volume identifier of the form *UL@nnn* where *nnn* begins with 001 when Cartridge Recovery is initialized and is incremented each time an unreadable cartridge is reported. If the location is a drive, this volume identifier is recorded in the drive record.

User Response: The unreadable cartridge is not ejected by Cartridge Recovery. If the location is a drive, the cartridge will be processed during dismount. If the location is a cell, physical removal of the unreadable cartridge may be required. Audit can be used to check the cell and will result in ejection.

2332 I Duplicate label found in *location_type* *location_id*:
label=*vol_id* logged as *dup_id*

Explanation: In the course of performing Cartridge Recovery, a cartridge was encountered which appears to be a duplicate. The cartridge was found unexpectedly while looking for some other cartridge, and when the recorded home cell for the unexpected cartridge was checked, the home cell contained what is presumed to be the original cartridge.

Variable:

location_type is the type of location (cell, drive) in which the unreadable label was detected.

location_id is the specific identifier of the location (*cell_id* or *drive_id*).

vol_id is the volume identifier of the cartridge for which a duplicate was found. If the encountered label was unreadable, this may be a virtual label.

dup_id is a generated volume identifier of the form *DL@nnn* where *nnn* begins with 001 when Cartridge Recovery is initialized and is incremented each time a duplicate cartridge is reported. If the location is a drive, this volume identifier is recorded in the drive record.

User Response: The duplicate cartridge is not ejected by Cartridge Recovery. If the location is a drive, the cartridge will be processed during dismount. If the location is a cell, physical removal of the duplicate cartridge may be required.

Note – The eject command cannot be used to remove the cartridge, since it would eject the original rather than the duplicate, and no record exists for the generated volume identifier.

2334 I Found volume *vol_id* in location will check *home_cell_id* when lsm *lsm_id* comes online.

Explanation: In the course of performing Cartridge Recovery, a cartridge was encountered unexpectedly in a storage cell. When attempting to check the recorded home cell for that cartridge, the home LSM was found to be offline or inaccessible. The cartridge may be a duplicate, but that could not be determined at this time. The recorded home cell is marked as reserved, which will cause it to be checked when the LSM comes online. The volume record is updated to reflect the new location in which it was found.

Variable:

vol_id is the volume identifier of the cartridge.

location is the location in which the cartridge was found.

home_cell_id is the recorded home cell for the cartridge.

lsm_id is the identifier of the LSM containing the recorded home cell.

User Response: None. When the LSM containing the old home cell comes online, the cell will be checked and its status corrected.

2335 I Volume *vol_id* missing, home cell was *cell_id*, drive was *drive_id*, unable to examine location

Explanation: This tape cartridge was not found where ACSLS expected it, but either the home cell or the drive couldn't be examined during the recovery process. The volume record will remain in the database with a missing status until ACSLS can examine all recorded locations.

Variable:

vol_id is the volume identifier of the missing cartridge.

cell_id is the home cell recorded for the cartridge.

drive_id is the drive recorded for the cartridge.

location is the location (either cell, drive, or cell and drive) that ACSLS could not examine.

User Response: At least one recorded location could not be examined. ACSLS will automatically attempt to recover the cartridge when an LSM comes online. The missing status will be resolved when:

The cartridge is found in one of the recorded locations by Cartridge Recovery. The volume record will be updated to reflect the location of the cartridge.

Cartridge Recovery is able to check all recorded locations, and the cartridge is not found. In this case, the volume record will be deleted.

Manual Volume Delete is used to delete the volume record from the database.

2336 I Volume *vol_id* was not found and will be deleted

This tape cartridge was not found in any location recorded by ACSLS. The volume record will be deleted from the database. This message will be followed by a 1054 I message that specifies the home cell and drive id which were recorded for this volume.

Variable: *vol_id* is the volume identifier of the cartridge that will be deleted.

User Response: None

2338 E *mod_id*: Invalid volume id *vol_id*

Explanation: This messages is issued when an invalid volume ID is entered.

Variable:

mod_id is the name of the module issuing the error message.

vol_id is the identifier of the volume that was found.

User Response: Reenter the command with the correct volume ID.

2339 E Volume *vol_id*: Media type mismatch, recorded as *media_type*, read as *media_type*.

Explanation: The media type of the specified volume is recorded differently in the database than what was returned from a physical catalog of the volume's location. This could possible indicate that a label has fallen off.

Variable:

vol_id is the volume serial number found by Cartridge Recovery.

media_type is the volume's media type designator.

User Response: Cartridge may need to be relabeled. Operator intervention may be necessary.

2340 E surr_main (PID #####): Unable to set SO_REUSEADDR on SURROGATE LISTENER socket NNNNN

Explanation: The Surrogate main routine was unable to set the SO_REUSEADDR option on the socket using the `setsockopt()` system call. This option allows the socket at that port number to be reused if it still exists as can be the case if ACSLS is restarted soon after it was stopped. IPC Surrogate terminates.

Variable:

is the Process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

NNNNN is the port number that the Surrogate is trying to set the option on.

User Response:

1. Look for associated errors that may indicate why the `setsockopt` call failed.
2. Kill the ACSLS system using the `kill.acsls` command,
3. Then kill any additional “zombie” ACSLS processes (using `a ps | grep acs`).
4. See if the socket is in use (possibly by another process) with a `netstat -a | grep NNNNN` where NNNNN is the socket number shown in the error message.
5. If the socket is in use, wait for a few minutes to see if the socket eventually times out. Then restart ACSLS with the `rc.acsss` command.

It may be necessary to reboot the ACSLS host to release any hung sockets.

6. If this does not fix the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2 341 E `surr_main (PID #####): Unable to bind SURROGATE LISTENER socket NNNNN`

Explanation: The Surrogate main routine was unable to bind the main listener socket that it uses to accept requests from the Gateway on using the `bind()` system call. Each Surrogate has a unique port number it is trying to bind to. IPC Surrogate terminates.

Variable:

is the Process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

NNNNN is the port number that the Surrogate is trying to `bind()` to.

User Response:

1. Look for associated errors that may indicate why the `bind()` call failed.
2. Kill the ACSLS system using the `kill.acsls` command.
3. Then kill any additional “zombie” ACSLS processes (using `a ps | grep acs`).
4. See if the socket is in use (possibly by another process) with a `netstat -a | grep NNNNN` where NNNNN is the socket number shown in the error message.
5. If the socket is in use, wait for a few minutes to see if the socket eventually times out. Then restart ACSLS with the `rc.acsss` command.

It may be necessary to reboot the ACSLS host to release any hung sockets.

6. If this does not fix the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

2342 E surr_main (PID #####): Listen error on SURROGATE LISTENER socket NNNNN

Explanation: The Surrogate main routine was unable to complete a `listen()` system call on the main listener socket that it uses to accept requests from the Gateway. Each Surrogate has a unique port number it is trying to `listen()` to. IPC Surrogate terminates.

Variable:

is the process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

NNNNN is the port number that the Surrogate is trying to `listen()` to.

User Response:

1. Look for associated errors that may indicate why the `listen()` call failed.
2. Kill the ACSLS system using the `kill.acsls` command.
3. Then kill any additional “zombie” ACSLS processes (using a `ps | grep acs`).
4. See if the socket is in use (possibly by another process) with a `netstat -a | grep NNNNN` where NNNNN is the socket number shown in the error message.
5. If the socket is in use, wait for a few minutes to see if the socket eventually times out. Then restart ACSLS with the `rc.acsss` command.

It may be necessary to reboot the ACSLS host to release any hung sockets.

6. If this does not fix the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

2343 I PID ##### surr_main (PID #####): Surrogate listening on port NNNNN SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE is set to NN minutes SURROGATE_TIMEOUT is set to NNN seconds TRACING is <ON/OFF> QUEUE currently has NN active requests

Explanation: This message indicates what socket port the Surrogate is listening on to receive ACSLS requests from a Library Management Gateway system. It is issued when the Surrogate starts and has successfully created, bound, and is actively listening on the socket. Also shown are the current values that the program is using for SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE and SURROGATE_TIMEOUT. These two variables and the SURROGATE_PORT are dynamic environment variables set in the `acsss_config` program. Also displayed is whether program tracing is set “on” or “off”. Finally, the number of requests that are currently on the queue is shown. This message is also displayed when the program receives a SIGHUP signal (i.e., `kill -hup #####`). The Surrogate continues running.

Variable:

is the Process ID of the Surrogate issuing the message.

NNNNN is the number of the port on which the Surrogate is listening.

NN is the number of minutes that SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE is set to.

NNN is the number of seconds until SURROGATE_TIMEOUT. takes effect.

NN is the number of active requests in the QUEUE

User Response: None.

2344 E `surr_main (PID #####): Socket initialization failed for SURROGATE LISTENER socket NNNNN; rc=XX`

Explanation: The Surrogate main routine was unable to complete a `listen()` system call on the main listener socket that it uses to accept requests from the Library Management Gateway. Each Surrogate has a unique port number it is trying to `listen()` to. IPC Surrogate terminates.

Variable:

is the Process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

NNNNN is the port number that the Surrogate is trying to `listen()` to.

XX is the return code from the `listen()` call.

User Response:

1. Look for associated errors that may indicate why the `listen()` call failed.
2. Kill the ACSLS system using the `kill.acsls` command.
3. Then kill any additional “zombie” ACSLS processes (using a `ps | grep acs`).
4. See if the socket is in use (possibly by another process) with a `netstat -a | grep NNNNN` where NNNNN is the socket number shown in the error message.
5. If the socket is in use, wait for a few minutes to see if the socket eventually times out. Then restart ACSLS with the `rc.acsss` command.

Note – It may be necessary to reboot the ACSLS host to release any hung sockets.

6. If this does not fix the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2345 W `surr_handler (PID #####): Due to above error, packet is dropped & GATEWAY CONNECTED socket (NNNNN) closed`

Explanation: The Surrogate handler routine encountered an error earlier, which rendered the current ACSLS request unable to run to completion. Consequently, the Surrogate is forced to abort that particular request packet and close the socket that it was using to communicate with the Library Management Gateway servlet

(the GATEWAY CONNECTED socket). This error is not considered fatal to the Surrogate. PC Surrogate closes the socket, removes the queue entry, and continues running.

Variable:

is the process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

NNNNN is the socket number that the Surrogate has closed.

User Response:

1. Look for an error message preceding this one that caused the packet to be dropped and socket closed.
2. Look for other associated errors on the Gateway, Adapter, and client machines.
3. Try to identify the ACSLS command that is being sent from the originating client system.
4. If possible, re-send the offending command with tracing turned on for the Surrogate, Gateway, and Adapter.
5. If this does not fix the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2346 E surr_handler (PID #####): Write of ipc data to GATEWAY CONNECTED socket NNNNN failed

Explanation: The Surrogate handler routine encountered an error trying to write data to the socket connected to the Library Management Gateway servlet (GATEWAY CONNECTED socket). The write() system call failed. This may have occurred because the socket prematurely closed before all the data was written. IPC Surrogate terminates.

Variable:

is the process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

NNNNN is the socket number that the Surrogate was trying to write to.

User Response: This could be a possible hardware or network failure.

1. Look for associated error messages preceding this one that may indicate the cause.
2. Look for other associated errors on the Gateway, Adapter, and client machines.
3. Try to identify the ACSLS command that was being sent from the originating client system.
4. If possible, re-send the offending command with tracing turned on for the Surrogate, Gateway, and Adapter.
5. If this does not fix the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2347 E surr_handler (PID #####): Wrote XX rather than YY bytes of data to GATEWAY CONNECTED socket NNNNN

Explanation: The Surrogate handler routine encountered an error trying to write data to the socket connected to the Library Management Gateway servlet (GATEWAY CONNECTED socket). The write() system call could not write the expected number of bytes to the socket. This may be due to the socket's prematurely closing. IPC Surrogate terminates.

Variable:

is the Process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

XX is the number of bytes returned by the write() system call.

YY is the number of bytes the Surrogate program attempted to write to the socket.

NNNNN is the socket number that the Surrogate was trying to write to.

User Response: This could be a possible hardware or network failure.

1. Look for associated error messages preceding this one that may indicate the cause.
2. Look for other associated errors on the Gateway, Adapter, and client machines.
3. Try to identify the ACSLS command that was being sent from the originating client system.
4. If possible, re-send the offending command with tracing turned on for the Surrogate, Gateway, and Adapter.
5. If this does not fix the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2348 E surr_handler (PID #####): Unable to create a GATEWAY CONNECTED socket via ACCEPT (SURROGATE LISTENER NNNNN)

Explanation: The Surrogate handler routine was unable to complete an accept() system call on the main listener socket that it uses to accept requests from a Gateway servlet. Each Surrogate has a unique port number it is trying to

`listen()` to. A new socket connection for the Gateway servlet is created as a result of a successful `accept()` call known as a `GATEWAY CONNECTED` socket. IPC Surrogate terminates.

Variable:

is the Process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

NNNNN is the port number that the Surrogate is trying to `listen()` to.

User Response:

1. Look for associated errors that may indicate why the `accept()` call failed.
2. Kill the ACSLS system using the `kill.acsls` command.
3. Then kill any additional “zombie” ACSLS processes (using a `ps | grep acs` and `kill -9` the appropriate ids.
4. See if the socket is in use (possibly by another process) with a `netstat -a | grep NNNNN` where NNNNN is the socket number shown in the error message.
5. If the socket is in use, wait for a few minutes to see if the socket eventually times out. Then restart ACSLS with the `rc.acsss` command.

It may be necessary to reboot the ACSLS host to release any hung sockets.

6. Also look for exceeding UNIX system limits on sockets, file descriptors, or other network resources.

7. If this does not fix the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2349 E `surr_read_socket (PID #####): "Read failed on GATEWAY
CONNECTED socket NNNNN`

Explanation: The Surrogate read socket routine was unable to complete an `read()` system call on the socket that it uses to accept requests from a Library Management Gateway servlet. Each Surrogate has a unique port number it is trying to `listen()` to. A new socket connection for the Gateway servlet is created

as a result of a successful `accept()` call known as a `GATEWAY CONNECTED` socket. The `GATEWAY CONNECTED` socket is closed and the IPC Surrogate continues running.

Variable:

is the process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

NNNNN is the port number that the Surrogate is trying to `read()` from.

User Response:

1. Look for associated errors that may indicate why the `read()` call failed.
2. Kill the ACSLS system using the `kill.acsls` command.
3. Then kill any additional “zombie” ACSLS processes (using a `ps | grep acs` and `kill -9` the appropriate ids). [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)
4. See if the socket is in use (possibly by another process) with a `netstat -a | grep NNNNN` where `NNNNN` is the socket number shown in the error message.
5. If the socket is in use, wait for a few minutes to see if the socket eventually times out. Then restart ACSLS with the `rc.acsss` command.

Note: It may be necessary to reboot the ACSLS host to release any hung sockets. This may be a result of a timeout of the command and increasing network timeout parameters may alleviate the condition.

6. If this does not fix the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2350 E `surr_read_socket (PID #####): "Read X bytes from GATEWAY CONNECTED socket (NNNNN) but expected Y"`

Explanation: The Surrogate read socket routine was unable to complete an `read()` system call on the socket that it uses to accept requests from a Library Management Gateway servlet. Each Surrogate has a unique port number it is trying to `listen()` to. A new socket connection for the Gateway servlet is created

as a result of a successful `accept()` call known as a GATEWAY CONNECTED socket. It was trying to read Y number of bytes but only read X number of bytes. Surrogate continues running.

Variable:

is the Process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

NNNNN is the port number that the Surrogate is trying to `read()` from.

X is the number of bytes that were successfully read.

Y is the number of bytes that it was trying to read.

User Response:

1. Look for associated errors that may indicate why the `read()` call failed.
2. Kill the ACSLS system using the `kill.acsls` command.
3. Then kill any additional “zombie” ACSLS processes (using a `ps | grep acs` and `kill -9` the appropriate ids).
4. See if the socket is in use (possibly by another process) with a `netstat -a | grep NNNNN` where NNNNN is the socket number shown in the error message.
5. If the socket is in use, wait for a few minutes to see if the socket eventually times out. Then restart ACSLS with the `rc.acsss` command.

Note: It may be necessary to reboot the ACSLS host to release any hung sockets. This may be a result of a timeout of the command and increasing network timeout parameters may alleviate the condition.

6. If this does not solve the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2351 E `surr_handler (PID #####): select() call failed on GATEWAY CONNECTED socket (NNNNN)`

Explanation: The Surrogate handler routine failed on a `select()` system call. This routine blocks on the socket that it uses to accept requests from a Library Management Gateway servlet and on the socket it uses to communicate with the `acslm` process. Each Surrogate has a unique port number it is trying to `listen()`

to. A new socket connection for the Library Management Gateway servlet is created as a result of a successful `accept()` call known as a GATEWAY CONNECTED socket. IPC Surrogate terminates.

Variable:

is the Process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

NNNNN is the port number for the Gateway connected to the Surrogate.

User Response: 1.

1. Look for associated errors that may indicate why the `select()` call failed.
2. See if the `acslm` process failed.
3. Check for the Gateway port by looking for it with the `netstat -a | grep NNNNN`.
4. Kill the ACSLS system using the `kill.acsls` command.
5. Then kill any additional “zombie” ACSLS processes (using a `ps | grep acs` and `kill -9` the appropriate ids).
6. See if the socket is in use (possibly by another process) with a `netstat -a | grep NNNNN` where NNNNN is the socket number shown in the error message.
7. If the socket is in use, wait for a few minutes to see if the socket eventually times out. Then restart ACSLS with the `rc.acsss` command.

Note: It may be necessary to reboot the ACSLS host to release any hung sockets.

8. Also look for exceeding UNIX system limits on sockets, file descriptors, or other network resources.

9. If this does not solve the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2352 W `surr_handler (PID #####): COMMAND (ACK | INTERMEDIATE | FINAL) response discarded because original socket connection is no longer on the queue. Advise increasing SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE.`

Explanation: The ACSLS library manager returned a response to the Surrogate handler routine for the COMMAND shown, but the Surrogate could not find the outstanding request and socket connection on its queue, so its only alternative was to report the problem and discard (ignore) the response from the library manager. This may result from the library's taking too long to execute commands. For example, a mount or dismount may be taking an exceedingly long time because of hardware errors, a drive being cleaned before mounting, cartridges too far from the requested drive (i.e., different LSM), or other conditions. After a few minutes have passed (`SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE`), the request on the queue is considered “stale” and removed from the queue. Eventually, when the library finally mounts

or dismounts the tape, the FINAL response packet from the library manager can no longer be found on the queue and transmitted to the client. The Surrogate continues running.

Variable:

COMMAND is the ACS command for which the Surrogate could not find an outstanding request and socket connection.

SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE is the dynamic environment variable that controls how long the Surrogate keeps requests on its queue.

User Response:

1. Look for any unusual conditions that may cause ACS commands to be delayed (see the explanation above).
2. Determine if the hardware is malfunctioning or misconfigured.
3. To increase the amount of time that the Surrogate keeps requests on its queue, increase the SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE dynamic environment variable with the acsss_config program.
4. Restart the Surrogate to enable the change to take effect.

2353 E `surr_query_server (PID #####): Surrogate process unable to issue query server (NN seconds)`

Explanation: The Surrogate issues a "Query Server" request to the library manager when it starts running to be sure the library manager is ready to receive requests and before the Surrogate begins accepting requests from the Library Management Gateway socket. The Surrogate is expecting the server to be in RUN or RECOVERY mode. After waiting the number of seconds shown, the Surrogate determined that the "Query Server" could not be completed and gave up. The Surrogate abnormally terminates and is automatically restarted (up to 10 times) by the acsss_daemon.

Variable:

is the Process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

NN is the number of seconds

User Response:

1. Look for errors in the `acsss_event.log` that may explain why a "query server" request cannot be completed.
2. Try the "Query Server" request in `cmd_proc`.

2354 W `surr_query_server (PID #####): Surrogate waiting for ACSLS to come up`

Explanation: The Surrogate issues a "Query Server" request to the library manager when it starts running to be sure the library manager is ready to receive requests and before the Surrogate opens the Library Management Gateway listening socket to begin accepting requests. The Surrogate is expecting the server to be in RUN or RECOVERY mode. The Surrogate will issue this message every 30 seconds (for up to 10 minutes) till a "Query Server" returns that it is in RUN or

RECOVERY mode. Once it is in RUN or RECOVERY mode, the Surrogate will continue coming up. If 10 minutes passes, then the surrogate will abnormally terminate with error 2353.

Note: that this can occur if the system starts up in IDLE mode.

Variable: ##### is the Process ID of the Surrogate issuing the error.

User Response:

1. Look for errors in the acsss_event.log that may explain why a query server isn't in RUN or RECOVERY mode.
2. Try the query server request in cmd_proc.
3. Check to see if ACSLS is set to automatically start in IDLE mode using the acsss_config program.
4. If the system is in IDLE mode, issue a START command.

2355 E ss_main: Too many SURROGATE processes specified through acsss_config. The maximum is 10 SURROGATE processes

Explanation: The acsss_daemon read the SURROGATE_PROCESSES dynamic environment variable in order to know how many surrogate processes to start. The number exceeds ten (10), the maximum allowed. ACSLS terminates.

Variable: SURROGATE_PROCESSES is the dynamic environment variable that controls the number of surrogate processes running.

User Response: The range for the dynamic environment variable SURROGATE_PROCESSES has been set greater than the Surrogate program currently supports. Define the SURROGATE_PROCESSES variable with the acsss_config program to be a number less than 10.

2356 W surr_handler (PID #####): NN surrogate requests (open socket) being processed; cannot accept more until some finish. Advise reducing SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE.

Explanation: The surrogate handler routine was unable to complete an accept () system call on the main listener socket that it uses to accept requests from a Library Management Gateway servlet. Each SURROGATE has a unique port number it is trying to listen () to. A successful accept () call (known as a GATEWAY CONNECTED socket) creates a new socket connection for the Gateway servlet. The error code (errno) and message returned by the accept () system call is "24 - TOO MANY OPEN FILES".

The SURROGATE will disregard the Library Management Gateway's attempt to connect its servlet to a SURROGATE socket. As requests are completed and open socket connections are closed, future attempts to connect will complete successfully. The SURROGATE will not abort on this error. Since it is possible for the Library Management Gateway to continue connection attempts (and fill the

`acsss_event.log`), this error message will be displayed in the `acsss_event.log` no more often than every five (5) minutes. The SURROGATE continues running.

Variable:

is the process ID of the SURROGATE issuing the error.

NN is the number of open sockets.

SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE is the dynamic environment variable that controls the length of time a request remains in the queue.

User Response: Generally the problem is that the Library Management Gateway has sent more requests than the ACSLS system can process (or has sent them too fast) or that the ACSLS library system is processing the requests too slowly. Thus, the SURROGATE has reached the maximum limit of open files (sockets).

1. Look for errors in the `acsss_event.log` that may show indicate hardware or configuration errors.
2. Also try a `query request all` command in `cmd_proc` to see how many requests ACSLS are outstanding.
3. Check client software to see if many mount and dismount requests are being sent.
4. It may also be necessary to reduce the amount of time that the SURROGATE keeps outstanding requests on its queue. Reduce the SURROGATE_QUEUE_AGE dynamic environment variable with the `acsss_config` program.
5. Restart the SURROGATE so that the change can take effect.

2361 N Volume `vol_id`: Media type incompatible with L5500. Not entered.

Explanation: This message pertains to L5500 LSMs only; it indicates an attempt to enter an incompatible cartridge into an L5500 CAP. Only LTO and 9840/9940 cartridges are compatible with L5500 LSMs. Requests to enter incompatible media are rejected.

Variable: `vol_id` is the volume entered into the CAP.

User Response:

Remove the cartridge from the CAP.

Substitute an LTO or 9840/9940 cartridge.

2362 N Cell `cell_id` contains incompatible media: must be manually removed

Explanation: This message pertains to L5500 LSMs only. The message indicates that an audit found a cartridge that is neither an LTO cartridge nor a StorageTek 9840 or 9940 cartridge in an L5500 panel. Only LTO and 9840/9940 cartridges are compatible with L5500 LSMs. (This may have been caused by someone physically entering the LSM and manually placing the cartridge in the panel.)

Variable: `cell_id` is the cell in the L5500 containing the incompatible cartridge.

User Response: Physically enter the L5500 and manually remove the incompatible cartridge.

2377 N ACS: *acs_id*; LMU error: Co_4400:st_parse_error:
 Request: *request_type*
 Error: *error_code* - *error_explanation*

Explanation: When an ACSLS request that does not involve cartridge movement request fails, this message both describes the original request and explains why it failed.

This message only reports on failing requests in HLI-attached libraries, such as SL8500s, SL3000s, and 9310s.

Note: To avoid filling up the Event Log with requests that may fail frequently, the following failures are not reported in this message:

0310 - cannot cancel enter on release requests

0416 - request cancelled (when a request in progress is cancelled)

Variables:

acs_id - the ACS where the error occurred

request_type - the type of non-movement request

error_code - an internal four-digit error code (a two digit error category followed by a two digit error code)

error_explanation - explains the error

User Response: ACSLS may automatically recover from the failed request, or the failure may be returned to the client application. This message helps you understand what happened and how to address any problems.

The ACSLS component that requested the library action may issue related messages following this message when it receives the failure response.

Example:

In the Catalog (audit) failure below:

ACS: 1

Request attempted: Catalog Cell - Catalog is the request that is sent to the library to examine a specific location(s) (a cell, a drive, or a CAP cell).

Error: The LSM is not ready.

```
2009-05-03 21:43:35 ACSLH[0]:
2377 N Co_ProcessResponses.C 1 609
ACS: 1; LMU error: Co_4400:st_parse_error:
Request: Catalog Cell
Error: 0401 - General procedure error: LSM is not ready
```

2378 N ACS: *acs_id*; LMU error: Co_4400:st_parse_error:
 Error: *error_code* - *error_explanation*
 Request: *request_type*
volser; *vol_id*, *media domain*: *media_domain*, *media_type*:
media_type

```
source: source_type source_location
destination: destination_type destination_location
stuck in location: stuck_location
```

Explanation: When an ACSLS cartridge movement request fails, this message both describes the original request and explains why it failed.

ACSLs cartridge movement requests include mounts, dismounts, moves, enters, and ejects. (This message only reports on failing movement requests in HLI-attached libraries, such as SL8500s, SL3000s, and 9310s.)

Note: To avoid filling up the Event Log with requests that may fail frequently, the following failures are not reported in this message:

0416 - request cancelled (when a request in progress is cancelled)

0424 - drive is empty (on a dismount)

0426 - drive is not rewound (Returned on a dismount. To dismount the cartridge, specify the "force" option.)

Variables:

acs_id - the ACS where the error occurred

error_code - an internal four-digit error code (a two digit error category followed by a two digit error code)

error_explanation - explains the error

request_type - the type of movement request (mount, dismount, move, enter, or eject)

vol_id - the volume ID of the cartridge being moved

media_domain - the media domain of the cartridge (e.g. T for T10000 data or L for LTO data cartridges)

media_type - the media type of the cartridge (e.g. 1 for T10000 data or 4 for LTO Gen 4 data cartridges)

source_type - the source is the starting location for the move. The source type can be a cell, drive, or cap.

source_location - the source location for the move. Source locations can be:

cell - acs,lsm,panel,row,column

drive - acs,lsm,panel,drive

CAP cell - acs,lsm,cap,row,column

destination_type - the destination is the ending location for the move. The destination type can be a *cell*, *drive*, *cap*

destination_location - the destination location for the move. Destination locations can be:

cell - acs,lsm,panel,row,column

drive - acs,lsm,panel,drive

drive w write protect - acs,lsm,panel,drive

CAP cell - acs,lsm,cap,row,column

stuck_location - If the cartridge was not returned to the source after the failed move, the "stuck in location:" line will be present. (Normally the library is able to return a cartridge to the source location.) These stuck in locations may be displayed:

LSM acs,lsm Hand hand_nbr

LSM acs,lsm PTP Panel panel_nbr

Drive acs,lsm,panel,drive

User Response: ACSLS may automatically recover from the failed movement request, or the failure may be returned to the client application. This message helps you understand what happened and how to address any problems.

The ACSLS component that requested the cartridge movement may issue related messages following this message when it receives the failure response.

Example: In the cartridge movement failure below:

ACS: 0

Error: On a dismount (next line), unable to unload the drive.

Movement attempted: dismount, force (force means that a rewind and unload command was sent to the drive).

Cart.ridge involved (LA9922), the media domain and type

Source location (start of the attempted movement) - drive 0,0,1,8.

Destination of the attempted move - cell 0,0,2,30,0

Cartridge remains stuck in the drive (because the drive could not unload the cartridge).

2378 N Co_ProcessResponses.C 1 1389

ACS: 0; LMU error: Co_4400:st_parse_error:

Error: 0977 - LSM logical error: Unable to unload drive

Request: Dismount, forced rewind and unload

Volser: LA9922, media domain: 0, media type: P

Source: Drive 0,0,1,8

Destination: Cell 0,0,2,30,0

Stuck in location: Drive 0,0,1,8

2380 E Error *di_status* on SQL select * from logical_acs_table
where logical_acs = *logical_acs_id*

Explanation: An attempt to read the specified logical_acs failed with an unexpected error code.

Variables:

di_status is the Database Interface error status returned from the SQL select on the logical_acs_table.

logical_acs_id is the logical_acs on which the SQL select failed.

User Response: Please gather diagnostic information and report this error to Oracle Support.

2381 E Error *di_status* on SQL select * from from logical_drive_table where physical drive = *drive_id*

Explanation: An attempt to read the logical_drive associated with the specified physical drive failed with an unexpected error code.

Variables:

di_status is the Database Interface error status returned from the SQL select on the logical_drive_table.

drive_id is the physical drive_id associated with the logical_drive on which the SQL select failed.

User Response: Please gather diagnostic information and report this error to Oracle Support.

2382 E Error *di_status* on SQL select * from logical_volume_table where vol_id = *vol_id*

Explanation: An attempt to read the specified logical volume failed with an unexpected error code.

Variables:

di_status is the Database Interface error status returned from the SQL select on the logical_volume_table.

vol_id is the volume ID on which the SQL select failed.

User Response: Please gather diagnostic information and report this error to Oracle Support.

2383 E Unexpected di_status: *di_status* received on update of logical_volume_table for volume *vol_id*

Explanation: An attempt to update the specified logical volume failed with an unexpected error code.

Variables:

di_status is the Database Interface error status returned from the SQL update on the logical_volume_table.

vol_id is the volume ID on which the SQL update failed.

User Response: Please gather diagnostic information and report this error to Oracle Support.

2384 W EXEC SQL Lock timeout on update of logical_volume_table * where volid = *vol_id*

Explanation: An attempt to update the specified logical volume failed with a timeout on an attempt to get a lock on the database record.

Variable:

vol_id is the volume ID on which the SQL update failed.

User Response: Retry the operation. The lock on the database record should now be released.

2385 E Error *di_status* on SQL update of *logical_volume_table* where *vol_id* = *vol_id*

Explanation: An attempt to update the specified logical volume failed with an unexpected error code.

Variables:

di_status is the Database Interface error status returned from the SQL update of the *logical_volume_table*.

vol_id is the volume ID on which the SQL update failed.

User Response: Please gather diagnostic information and report this error to Oracle Support.

2386 W No unassigned home cell locations in logical library *logical_acs_id*

Explanation: There are no unassigned home addresses for this logical library. Additional volumes cannot be assigned to the logical library until the capacity is increased or other logical volumes are unassigned or ejected. If volumes that are assigned to the logical library and were ejected are re-entered into the physical ACS, they are not available until the capacity is increased or other logical volumes are ejected or unassigned.

Variable:

logical_acs_id is the *logical_acs* which has no unassigned home cell locations.

User Response: You can increase the capacity of a logical library by editing the logical library and increasing the cell capacity of the logical library. You can free up logical volume home addresses by ejecting logical volumes from the logical and/or physical library, or by unassigning volumes from the logical library.

2387 E SQL select generate series for unassigned home address in *logical_volume_table* for logical library *logical_acs_id*, failed with *di_status* = *di_status*

Explanation: An attempt to determine the unassigned home addresses for logical volumes in the specified logical library failed with an unexpected error code.

Variables:

logical_acs_id is the *logical_acs* on which the attempt to determine the unassigned home addresses failed.

di_status is the Database Interface error status returned from the SQL statement.

User Response: Please gather diagnostic information and report this error to Oracle Support.

2400 E EXEC SQL select failed on table *table_name*.

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for selecting records from table *table_name* has failed.

Variable: *table_name* is the name of the table from which the records were to be selected.

User Response:

Restart the application server.

If the problem persists, restart the database.

If the problem persists, contact your System Administrator.

2401 E XML Error (*error_message*) with error code (*code*).

Explanation: An XML Exception has occurred.

Variable:

error_message is the XML Exception message.

code is the error code from the XML Exception.

User Response: Check the validity of the XML in the Request.

2402 E XML Parsing Error (*error_message*).

Explanation: An SAX Exception has occurred in parsing the XML.

Variable: *error_message* is the SAX Exception message.

User Response: Check the validity of the XML in the Request.

2403 E Invalid DISPLAY type detected.

Explanation: The type in the display response packet is invalid.

Variable: None.

User Response:

Retain the request XML and the response from the display processor.

Contact Support.

2404 I Display tables could not be loaded.

Explanation: The display reference tables could not be loaded into the database during configuration.

Variable: None.

User Response:

Restart the database.

If the problem persists, contact your System Administrator.

2405 E EXEC SQL Cannot create database handle

Explanation: An ODBC call to create a handle to query the database has failed.
Variable: None.

User Response:

1. Restart the application server.
2. If the problem persists, restart the database.
3. If the problem still persists, contact your System Administrator.

2406 E EXEC SQL Cannot register variables

Explanation: An ODBC call to specify the variables to store the records from the database has failed.

Variable: None.

User Response:

1. Restart the application server.
2. If the problem persists, restart the database.
3. If the problem still persists, contact your System Administrator.

2407 E Unexpected XML parsing error occurred

Explanation: An unexpected parsing error occurred in the XML4c APIs.

Variable: None.

User Response:

1. Restart the application server.
2. If the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.
3. If the problem still persists, contact your System Administrator.

2408 I acsdisp failed, database query string too long.

Explanation: Explanation: The database query is too long to be passed through ODBC to query the database.

Variable: None.

User Response: Please enter a shorter query.

2409 E Error while loading Module *module_name*.

Explanation: You tried to run the `install_scsi_Linux.sh` script when the device is in use.

Variable: *module_name* is the name of the module.

User Response:

1. Wait for all device operations to complete.
2. Idle the ACSLS server from `cmd_proc`.
3. Kill the ACSLS server using `kill.acsss`.
4. Run `install_scsi_Linux.sh`.

2410 I Module *module_name* successfully loaded.

Explanation: The module has been loaded and is ready to attach devices.

Variable: *module_name* is the name of the module.

User Response: None.

2411 I No SCSI medium changers are attached.

Explanation: The possible reasons for this are:

No SCSI devices are attached to the server.

The SCSI devices are attached and the module is loaded, but it does not detect any medium changer devices.

User Response: If you want to attach SCSI medium changers:

1. Power off the server.
2. Attach the SCSI medium changers.
3. Boot up the server.
4. Run `install_scsi_Linux.sh` script.

2412 E Could not generate major number for SCSI device.

Explanation: GNU/Linux has a limitation of 256 major numbers (from 0-255). All of them are already used by the other device drivers.

User Response:

1. Remove the unwanted device driver modules using `rmmmod`.
2. Run `install_scsi_Linux.sh`.

2413 I Node *node_name* assigned for Model-*model_name* Channel-*channel_num* Id-*id_num*.

Explanation: This informational message describes how the hardware is mapped to the GNU/Linux OS file system. It displays the node-name that has been assigned on the file system for the SCSI medium changer which is attached to the server at the specified *channel_num* and *id_num*.

You can use this information to configure the SCSI libraries through `acsss_config`.

Variable:

node_name is the name of the node on the filesystem

model_name is the name of the SCSI device model attached to the server

channel_num identifies the channel connected to the SCSI bus

id_num represents the identifier allocated to the SCSI device

2414 E Failed to create the `node_name`.

Explanation: The script failed to create the special file for the SCSI device.

Variable: `node_name` is the name of the node for the SCSI device on the file system.

User Response:

1. Remove the unwanted nodes using `rm`.
2. Run `install_scsi_Linux.sh`.

2415 E Failed to remove the Module `module_name`.

Explanation: The script tried to remove the module when the device was in use.

Variable: `module_name` is the name of the module.

User Response:

1. Wait for all device operations to complete.
2. Idle the ACSLS server from `cmd_proc`.
3. Kill the ACSLS server using `kill.acsss`.
4. Run `install_scsi_Linux.sh`.

2416 E Device information file `module_info_file` not found.

Explanation: The `module_info_file` was not found or was deleted while loading the module.

Variable: `module_info_file` is the name of the file that contains information about the SCSI devices connected to the server.

User Response:

1. Re-run `install_scsi_Linux.sh`.
2. Reboot the server.

2420 E EXEC SQL failed to fetch from `cursor`.

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for fetching a row from the database with the cursor has failed.

Variable: `cursor` is the database handle for executing SQL statement.

User Response: The application server has to be re-started. Contact your System Administrator.

2421 W DB status [err_num] detected on update for client id
client_id

Explanation: An attempt to update a client record in the database failed.

Variable:

err_num is the error number.

client_id is the identifier of the client to be deleted.

User Response:

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2422 W DB status [err_num] detected on insert for client id
clnt_id

Explanation: An attempt to insert a client record into the database has failed.

Variable:

err_num is the error number.

clnt_id is the identifier of the client to be deleted.

User Response:

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2423 E EXEC SQL failed to insert client_id clnt_id into
clienttable

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for inserting a client record into the database has failed.

Variable: clnt_id is the identifier of the client to be deleted.

User Response:

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2424 E EXEC SQL lock timeout on update of clienttable where
client_id = clnt_id

Explanation: An attempt to update a locked client record from clienttable has failed.

Variable: clnt_id is the identifier of the client to be deleted.

User Response:

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2425 E EXEC SQL failed to update clienttable where client_id =
clnt_id

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for updating a client record has failed.

Variable: clnt_id is the identifier of the client to be deleted.

User Response:

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2426 E DB status [err_num] detected on operation for lib_cmpnt
cmpnt_id

Explanation: An attempt to perform a database operation like the insertion, deletion or updating of a library component lib_cmpnt, e.g., LMU or PTP or HAND or PANEL with an identifier cmpnt_id, e.g., 0,0(lmu_id) or 0,0,0(panel_id or ptp_id) or 0,0,0,0(hand_id), has failed.

Variable:

err_num is the error number.

lib_cmpnt is the library component type, e.g., LMU, PTP, HAND or PANEL.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0(lmu_id) or 0,0,0(ptp_id or panel_id) or 0,0,0,0(hand_id).

User Response:

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2427 E EXEC SQL lock timeout on delete from *table_name* where
lib_cmpnt = *cmpnt_id*

Explanation: An attempt to delete a locked a record from the *table_name*, e.g., *lmutable*, *ptptable* or *handtable* for a library component *lib_cmpnt*, e.g., LMU, PTP or HAND with an identifier *cmpnt_id*, e.g., 0,0(*lmu_id*) or 0,0,0(*ptp_id*) or 0,0,0,0(*hand_id*), has failed.

Variable:

table_name is the name of the database table from which row has to be deleted.

lib_cmpnt is library component type, e.g., LMU, PTP or HAND.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of the library component, e.g., 0,0(*lmu_id*) or 0,0,0(*ptp_id*) or 0,0,0,0(*hand_id*).

User Response:

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2428 E EXEC SQL delete from *table_name* failed, where *lib_cmpnt* =
cmpnt_id

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for deleting a record from the *table_name*, e.g., *lmutable*, *ptptable* or *handtable* for a library component, e.g., LMU, PTP or HAND with an identifier *cmpnt_id*, e.g., 0,0(*lmu_id*) or 0,0,0(*ptp_id*) or 0,0,0,0(*hand_id*), has failed.

Variable:

table_name is the name of the database table from which row has to be deleted.

lib_cmpnt is library component type, e.g., LMU, PTP or HAND.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0(*lmu_id*) or 0,0,0(*ptp_id*) or 0,0,0,0(*hand_id*).

User Response:

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2429 E EXEC SQL select from *table_name* failed, where *lib_cmpnt* = *cmpnt_id*

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for selecting a record from the *table_name*, e.g., *lmutable*, *ptptable* or *handtable* for a library component, e.g., LMU, PTP or HAND with an identifier *cmpnt_id*, e.g., 0,0(*lmu_id*) or 0,0,0(*ptp_id*) or 0,0,0,0(*hand_id*), has failed.

Variable:

table_name is the name of the database table from which row has to be deleted.

lib_cmpnt is library component type, e.g., LMU, PTP or HAND.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0(*lmu_id*) or 0,0,0(*ptp_id*) or 0,0,0,0(*hand_id*).

User Response:

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2430 E Table *table_name* loading failed.

Explanation: ACSLS loads Access Control data files to temporary database tables before rebuilding the Access Control database tables. This message indicates that an attempt to load an Access Control data file to the specified temporary Access Control database table has failed.

Variable: *table_name* is the name of the Access Control temporary database table.

User Response:

1. If ACSLS is running, execute `acsss_config` as user "acsss" and select the option to rebuild the Access Control tables.
2. If ACSLS is not running, execute `rc.acsss` as user "acsss".
3. If the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2431 E Table *table_name* rebuilding failed.

Explanation: To ensure that the Access Control database tables are locked while they are rebuilt, ACSLS loads Access Control data files to temporary database tables and uses the temporary tables to rebuild the Access Control database tables. This message indicates that an attempt to rebuild a specified Access Control database table has failed.

Variable: *table_name* is the name of the Access Control database table that ACSLS failed to rebuild.

User Response:

1. If ACSLS is running, execute `acsss_config` as user "acsss" and select the option to rebuild the Access Control tables.
2. If ACSLS is not running, execute `rc.acsss` as user "acsss".
3. If the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2432 I Access Control tables have been rebuilt.

Explanation: ACSLS has successfully rebuilt the Access Control tables.

Variable: None.

User Response: None.

2440 E EXEC SQL lock timeout: on insert into *table_name*, where *identifier* = *id*

Explanation: An attempt to insert a record into the locked table *table_name*, e.g., *clnttable*, *lmutable*, *ptptable*, *paneltable* or *handtable*, where *identifier* *identifier*, e.g., *client_id*, *lmu_id*, *ptp_id*, *panel_id* or *hand_id* with a value of *id* e.g., *client1* (*client_id*) or 0,0(*lmu_id*) or 0,0,0(*ptp_id* or *panel_id*) or 0,0,0,0(*hand_id*), has failed.

Variable:

table_name is the name of the database table from which row has to be deleted.

identifier is an identifier, e.g., *client_id*, *lmu_id*, *ptp_id*, *panel_id* or *hand_id*.

id is the value of an identifier, e.g., *client1*(*client_id*), 0,0(*lmu_id*) or 0,0,0(*ptp_id* or *panel_id*) or 0,0,0,0(*hand_id*).

User Response:

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2441 E EXEC SQL failed lock to insert into *table_name*,
where *identifier* = *id*

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement to insert a record into table *table_name*, e.g., *lmutable*, *ptptable*, *paneltable* or *handtable*, where *identifier identifier*, e.g.,

lmu_id, ptp_id, panel_id or hand_id with a value of id, e.g., 0,0(lmu_id) or 0,0,0(ptp_id or panel_id) or 0,0,0,0(hand_id), has failed.

Variable:

table_name is the name of the database table from which row has to be deleted.

identifier is an identifier, e.g., lmu_id, ptp_id, panel_id or hand_id.

id is the value of an identifier, e.g., 0,0(lmu_id) or 0,0,0(ptp_id or panel_id) or 0,0,0,0(hand_id).

User Response: :

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2442 E EXEC SQL lock timeout: on update *table_name*, where *identifier* = *id*

Explanation: An attempt to update a record in the database for a locked table *table_name*, e.g., lmutable, ptpable, paneltable or handtable, where identifier *identifier*, e.g., lmu_id, ptp_id, panel_id or hand_id with a value of id, e.g., 0,0(lmu_id) or 0,0,0(ptp_id or panel_id) or 0,0,0,0(hand_id), has failed.

Variable:

table_name is the name of the database table from which row has to be deleted.

identifier is an identifier, e.g., lmu_id, ptp_id, panel_id or hand_id.

id is the value of an identifier, e.g., 0,0(lmu_id) or 0,0,0(ptp_id) or panel_id) or 0,0,0,0(hand_id).

User Response:

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2443 E EXEC SQL update of *table_name* failed, where *identifier* = *id*

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for updating a record in the database for the table *table_name*, e.g., lmutable, ptpable, paneltable or handtable, where identifier *identifier*, e.g., lmu_id, ptp_id, panel_id or hand_id with a value of *id*, e.g., 0,0(lmu_id) or 0,0,0(ptp_id or panel_id) or 0,0,0,0(hand_id), has failed.

Variable:

table_name is the name of the database table from which a row has to be deleted.

identifier is an identifier, e.g., lmu_id, ptp_id, panel_id or hand_id.

id is the value of an identifier, e.g., 0,0(lmu_id) or 0,0,0(ptp_id or panel_id) or 0,0,0,0(hand_id).

User Response:

1. Restart the application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2444 E EXEC SQL fetch from handtable failed

Explanation: An ODBC call to prepare an SQL statement for fetching a record from handtable has failed.

User Response:

1. Restart the app [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#) application server and see if the problem persists.
2. If it does, restart the database and see if the problem persists.
3. If it does, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2445 E PTP *ptp_id*, configuration failed to verify

Explanation: ACSLS has discovered a mismatch between hardware and the database during recovery. PTP information needs to be added to or deleted from the database.

Variable: The PTP identifier is *ptp_id*.

User Response: After recovery processing terminates, rerun the library server `acsss_config` program to redefine the library configuration in the database (see the *Administrator's Guide* for your platform).

2446 E Hand *hand_id*, configuration failed to verify

Explanation: ACSLS has discovered a mismatch between hardware and the database during recovery. Hand information needs to be added to or deleted from the database.

Variable: The HAND identifier is *hand_id*.

User Response: After recovery processing terminates rerun the library server `acsss_config` program to redefine the library configuration in the database (see the *Administrator's Guide* for your platform).

2447 I *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* is operative.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is the library component type, e.g., PTP, HAND, DRIVE or CAP.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0,0(ptp_id) or 0,0,0,0(hand_id) or 0,0,0(cap_id) or 0,0,7,1(drive_id).

User Response: None.

2448 W *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* is inoperative.

Explanation: This message is issued when the library component *lib_cmpnt*, e.g., PTP, HAND, DRIVE or CAP, with an identifier *cmpnt_id*, e.g., 0,0,0(ptp_id) or 0,0,0,0(hand_id) or 0,0,0(cap_id) or 0,0,7,1(drive_id), becomes inoperative.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is the library component type, e.g., PTP, HAND, DRIVE or CAP.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0,0(ptp_id) or 0,0,0,0(hand_id) or 0,0,0(cap_id) or 0,0,7,1(drive_id).

User Response: None.

2449 I CAP *CAP_id*: CAP closed.

Explanation: The CAP with value *CAP_id* was closed.

Variable: *CAP_id* is the CAP that was closed.

User Response: None.

2450 I *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* serial number changed.

Explanation: This message indicates that there is a change in serial number for a library component, e.g., LSM or drive, with an identifier *cmpnt_id*, e.g., 0,0(lsm_id) or 0,0,7,1(drive_id).

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is the library component type, e.g., LSM or DRIVE.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0(lsm_id) or 0,0,7,1(drive_id).

User Response: None.

2451 I Drive *drive_id* type changed.

Explanation: The type is changed for the DRIVE identifier with the value *drive_id*.

Variable: *drive_id* is the value of the DRIVE identifier.

User Response: None.

2452 I LMU *lmu_id* type changed.

Explanation: The type is changed for the LMU identifier with the value *lmu_id*.

Variable: *lmu_id* is the value of the LMU identifier.

User Response: None.

2453 I *LSM lsm_id* type changed.

Explanation: The type is changed for the LSM identifier with the value *lsm_id*.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the value of LSM identifier.

User Response: None.

2454 I *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* added.

Explanation: A library component, e.g., DRIVE, with an identifier *cmpnt_id*, e.g., 0,0,7,1(*drive_id*), has been added to the database.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is the library component type, e.g., DRIVE.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0,7,1(*drive_id*).

User Response: None.

2455 I *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* removed.

Explanation: A library component, e.g., DRIVE, with an identifier *cmpnt_id*, e.g., 0,0,7,1(*drive_id*), has been removed.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is the library component type, e.g., DRIVE.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0,7,1(*drive_id*).

User Response: None.

2456 W *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* maintenance required.

Explanation: A library component, e.g., LSM, with an identifier *cmpnt_id*, e.g., 0,0(*lsm_id*) is in maintenance mode.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is the library component type, e.g., LSM.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., 0,0(*lsm_id*).

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

2457 I *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* HLI Compatibility Level changed.

Explanation: The HLI compatibility level has changed for a library component, e.g., ACS or LMU with an identifier *cmpnt_id*, e.g., 0(*acs_id*) or 0,0(*lmu_id*).

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is the library component type, e.g., ACS or LMU.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., *acs_id* or *lmu_id*.

User Response: None.

2458 I *LMU lmu_id* is now standalone.

Explanation: The status of LMU with value *lmu_id* is that of a standalone LMU.

Variable: *lmu_id* is the value of the LMU identifier.

User Response: None.

2459 I `LMU lmu_id` is now active.

Explanation: The status of LMU with value `lmu_id` is that of the active LMU.

Variable: `lmu_id` is the value of LMU identifier.

User Response: None.

2460 I `LMU lmu_id` is now standby.

Explanation: The status of the LMU with the value `lmu_id` is that of the standby LMU.

Variable: `lmu_id` is the value of LMU identifier.

User Response: None.

2461 I Server system configuration changed.

Explanation: This message is issued when the server system configuration is changed.

User Response: None.

2462 I Volume `vol_id` entered.

Explanation: This message is issued when VOLUME with value `vol_id` is entered into the library.

Variable: `vol_id` is the VOLUME identifier.

User Response: None.

2463 I Volume `vol_id` reactivated.

Explanation: This message is issued when VOLUME with value `vol_id` that was absent is reactivated.

Variable: `vol_id` is the VOLUME identifier.

User Response: None.

2464 I Volume `vol_id` ejected.

Explanation: This message is issued when VOLUME with value `vol_id` is ejected from the library.

Variable: `vol_id` is the VOLUME identifier.

User Response: None.

2465 I Volume `vol_id` absent.

Explanation: This message is issued when VOLUME with value `vol_id` is marked absent.

Variable: `vol_id` is the VOLUME identifier.

User Response: None.

2466 W Cleaning cartridge *vol_id* usage limit exceeded.

Explanation: A cleaning cartridge with the value *vol_id* has exceeded its maximum usage limit.

Variable: *vol_id* is the VOLUME identifier.

User Response: None.

2467 I Cleaning cartridge *vol_id* is spent.

Explanation: The cleaning capacity of the cleaning cartridge with the value *vol_id* is spent.

Variable: *vol_id* is the VOLUME identifier.

User Response: None.

2468 E *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* reported a Unit Attention.

Explanation: An error was reported for a library component. This message is from the Event Notification component. See preceding messages for details about the problem. The library component is still operational after a Unit Attention Status is reported, but it may be in a degraded mode.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is library component type, e.g., LSM, DRIVE or CAP.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., *lsm_id*, *cap_id* or *drive_id*.

User Response:

Review the specific status reported in earlier messages and respond to the problem reported.

If this does not fix the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2469 E *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* reported a hardware error.

Explanation: An LSM reported a Hardware Error. This message is from the Event Notification component. Look for a preceding message from ACSLSH *scsilh* that reports the specific hardware error. The library is still operational after a hardware error is reported, but it may be in a degraded mode.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is library component type, e.g., LSM, DRIVE or CAP.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., *lsm_id*, *cap_id* or *drive_id*.

User Response:

Review the specific status reported earlier and respond to the problem reported. If this does not fix the problem, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2470 I LSM *lsm_id* access door closed.

Explanation: The access door of the LSM with value *lsm_id* is closed.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the value of LSM identifier.

User Response: None.

2471 I LSM *lsm_id* access door opened.

Explanation: The access door of the LSM with value *lsm_id* is open.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the value of LSM identifier.

User Response: None.

2473 E Failed to add *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* into the examine list

Explanation: ACSLS discovered an internal error while examining a library component, e.g., LSM, CAP or drive. To avoid recursive examines, each component being examined is added to a list. This error is reported when a failure in memory allocation prevents the addition of a component to the list.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is the library component type, e.g., LSM, DRIVE or CAP.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., *lsm_id*, *cap_id* or *drive_id*.

User Response:

Restart ACSLS.

If the error continues to be reported, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

2474 E Failed to delete *lib_cmpnt cmpnt_id* from the examine list

Explanation: ACSLS discovered an internal error while examining library component, e.g., LSM, CAP or drive. The component is deleted from the examine list when the examine is completed. This error message indicates that the component has not been deleted from the list.

Variable:

lib_cmpnt is the library component type, e.g., LSM, DRIVE or CAP.

cmpnt_id is the identifier of a library component, e.g., *lsm_id*, *cap_id* or *drive_id*.

User Response:

Check the component indicated to see if a vary can correct the problem.

If the error persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

2475 I Volume *vol_id* found in *location_type* *location_id*, reactivated with *type=vol_type* *access_count=access_count* *pool=pool_id* *owner=owner_id*.

Explanation: The specified volume was marked as absent or ejected in the database, but ACSLS found it in the library. The volume has been reactivated, and its critical information has been preserved.

Variable:

vol_id is the absent or ejected volume.

location_type is the location type (drive or cell) where the cartridge was found.

location_id is the specific *drive_id* or *cell_id* where ACSLS found the cartridge.

vol_type is the volume type (data, scratch, or cleaning).

access_count is the access count of the volume before it was marked absent.

pool_id is the *pool_id* to which the volume belonged before it was marked absent.

owner_id is the owner of the volume before it was marked absent.

User Response: None.

2476 W Volume *vol_id*, not found in *location_type* *location_id* and was marked absent.

Explanation: Each volume has a home cell and ACSLS can record it as mounted on a drive. ACSLS could not find the specified volume in its recorded location(s), and it has been marked absent in the database to preserve its critical information.

Variable:

vol_id is the absent volume.

location_type is the location type (drive or cell) where the volume was recorded and where ACSLS could not find it.

location_id is the specific *drive_id* or *cell_id* where the volume was recorded but was not found.

User Response: None. An audit of the ACS or LSM may find the absent volume.

2477 W LSM *lsm_id* is full; volume *vol_id* cannot be recovered and is marked absent

Explanation: ACSLS found this volume in the playground/in-transit cell or in a PCP cell while recovering an LSM. It attempted to recover the volume by moving it to a new home cell in this LSM. However, the volume could not be recovered, as the LSM was full, so the volume was marked absent in the database.

Variable:

lsm_id identifies the LSM being recovered.

vol_id identifies the absent volume.

User Response:

1. Eject a volume from the LSM.
2. Vary the LSM offline and back online to recover the volume.

2478 W LSM Misplaced cartridge detected, volume *vol_id* cannot be recovered and is marked absent

Explanation: ACSLS found this volume in the playground/in-transit cell or in a PCP cell while recovering an LSM. It attempted to recover the volume by moving it to a new home cell in this LSM. However, the move failed because the destination cell contained a cartridge. The volume has not been recovered and is marked absent in the database.

Variable: *vol_id* identifies the absent volume.

User Response:

1. Check to make sure that the problem is not a single misplaced cartridge.
2. If it is not, audit the LSM to update the ACSLS database to watch the actual contents of the library.
3. Vary the LSM offline and back offline to recover the volume.

2479 I Volume identifier *vol_id* already found absent

Explanation: The Manual Volume Delete utility (*del_vol*) was run for a volume that is already marked as absent in the database, but the delete option (*-d*) was not specified. The volume remains in absent status.

Variable: *vol_id* identifies the absent volume.

User Response: None.

2480 E EXEC SQL Unable to mark volume *vol_id* as absent because of a database error

Explanation: ACSLS could not find a volume in the library and attempted to mark it absent, but the ACSLS database interface returned an unusual status to the volumetable update. The database update failed.

Variable: *vol_id* identifies the absent volume.

User Response:

1. Stop ACSLS (*kill.acsss*).
2. Stop the database (*db_command stop*).
3. Kill any hanging ACSLS processes.
4. Restart ACSLS (one time).
5. If the problem persists, you may need help in verifying that the table *volumetable* exists and that the "acsss" user has the proper permissions to update it. Collect relevant ACSLS data (see ["Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support" on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2481 E EXEC SQL Unable to mark volume *vol_id* as ejected because of a database error

Explanation: ACSLS ejected a volume and attempted to mark it as ejected. The ACSLS database interface returned an unusual status to a volumetable update. The database update failed.

Variable: *vol_id* identifies the ejected volume.

User Response:

1. Stop ACSLS (`kill.acsss`).
2. Stop the database (`db_command stop`).
3. Kill any hanging ACSLS processes.
4. Restart ACSLS (one time).
5. If the problem persists, you may need help in verifying that the table `volumetable` exists and that the "acsss" user has the proper permissions to update it. Collect relevant ACSLS data (see ["Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support" on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

2482 E Volume *vol_id* was not found and will be marked absent

Explanation: ACSLS did not find the specified volume in its home cell. If the volume was recorded as mounted on a drive, ACSLS did not find it on the drive. The volume will be marked absent in the database. An audit of the ACS or LSM may find the absent volume.

Variable: *vol_id* identifies the volume that ACSLS did not find.

User Response: None.

2483 I program: Will attempt to dismount volume *vol_id* from drive *drive_id*

Explanation: This message is issued when a possible cartridge stuck-in-drive condition is encountered during a failed mount request. The dismount attempts to recover the cartridge and drive.

Variable:

program is the name of the program from which the message originates.

vol_id is the identifier of the volume in this mount request.

drive_id is the identifier of the drive in this mount request.

User Response: None. A dismount force request is automatically generated to recover the drive.

2488 E EXEC SQL lock timeout on delete from table

Explanation: An attempt to delete a locked record from the database has failed.

Variable: table is the name of the locked table

User Response:

Restart the application server.

If the problem persists, restart the database.

2489 E EXEC SQL delete from table failed

Explanation: An attempt to delete records from the table failed.

Variable: table is the name of the table.

User Response:

Restart the application server.

If the problem persists, restart the database.

2490 E EXEC SQL select count(col_name) from table failed

Explanation: An attempt to count the number of records from the table has failed.

Variable:

col_name is the name of one of the columns in the table.

table is the name of the table.

User Response:

Restart the application server.

If the problem persists, restart the database.

2500 E Illegal value illegal_port_number. Must be numeric.

Explanation: The number you entered for the port number is non-numeric.

Variable: illegal_port_number is an invalid port number that was entered for use as the fixed port for inbound ACSLS client requests (in acsss_config).

User Response: Enter a valid numeric number.

2501 E Out-of-bounds value illegal_port_number:CSI_or SSI_INET_PORT.

Explanation: You have entered a value that is outside the legal range for the port for the ACSLS CSI or SSI networking component.

Variable: illegal_port_number is an invalid port number that was entered for use as the fixed port for inbound ACSLS client requests (in acsss_config).

User Response: Enter a value between 1024 and 65535.

2502 E Unable to allocate socket for RPC TCP service.

Explanation: ACSLS was unable to allocate a socket for network communications. Causes are typically system resource related, such as too many open descriptors.

User Response: See your System Administrator.

2503 E Unable to set SO_REUSEADDR on socket.

Explanation: ACSLS was unable to change a critical flag on the socket which would allow the socket to be reused for communications. This is usually related to system resource details.

User Response: See your System Administrator.

2504 E Unable to bind socket to port *port_number*.

Explanation: This indicates that the port was not bound to the socket. The most likely cause is that the port is already in use.

Variable: *port_number* is the port number that was entered for use as the fixed port for inbound ACSLS client requests (in *acsss_config*)

User Response: Try changing the port number used by ACSLS for network communications to another (unused) port. See the Troubleshooting section or see your System Administrator for assistance.

2505 E Failed on attempt to get socket name.

Explanation: ACSLS was unable to get the name of the socket that is used for network communications. The most likely cause is an internal systems fault.

User Response: Restart ACSLS.

2522 E ACSLS database backup area unavailable.

Explanation: Requested backup directory not available.

2553 E A drive in LSM *acs_id*, *lsm_id* is inoperative. Until this is corrected, the drives in this LSM cannot come online.

Explanation: The SL8500 may send a “1002” error (drive not operational) in response to “LSM Transport Status by Panel” request from ACSLS.

Variable:

acs_id is the ACS identifier.

lsm_id is the LSM identifier.

User Response:

1. Install the latest SL8500 microcode.
2. If this does not fix the problem, identify the drive that is causing the “1002” error and remove that drive or replace that drive with a drive that is operational.
3. If the inoperative drive cannot be removed or replaced, then do not use the drives that are offline in *acs_id*, *lsm_id*.

2554 W Module: LSM *lsm_id* not found in the configuration

Explanation: The specified LSM was not found in the configuration.

Variable:

Module is the ACSLS module displaying this message.

lsm_id is the LSM that is not present in the configuration.

User Response: None

2556 N Module: *config_command* command canceled

Explanation: You cancelled the dynamic configuration utility *config_command*.

Variable:

module processing the cancel command. Here, it is *cfg_main*.

config_command is the specific dynamic configuration request that you cancelled. It can be any one of the following:

config lsm lsm_id

config acs new

config acs acs_id

config acs acs_id delete

config port(s) acs_id

User Response: None. You can re-enter the dynamic configuration command again.

2557 1 Module: Volume *vol-id* re-entered into library to cell *location_id*, reactivated with *type=vol_type*
access_count=access_count pool=pool_id owner=owner_id

Explanation: The specified volume was marked as absent or ejected in the database, and is being re-entered into the library. The volume was re-activated, and its critical information was preserved.

Variable:

Module is the ACSLS module displaying this message.

vol_id is the absent or ejected volume.

location_id is the new home location, where ACSLS moves the cartridge that is being re-entered.

vol_type is the volume type (data, scratch, or cleaning).

access_count is the access count of the volume before it was marked absent.

pool_id is the *pool_id* to which the volume belonged before it was marked absent.

owner_id is the owner of the volume before it was marked absent.

User Response: None

2558 N Modifier: LSM READY received for LSM identifier *lsm_id*, Modifier *modifier_number*.

Explanation: The LSM has been placed online.

Variable:

Module is the ACSLS module displaying this message.

lsm_id is the LSM identifier of the LSM that is online.

modifier_number is the LSM READY modifier and can have the following values:

- 1 for LSM Ready Normal
- 2 for LSM Recover Intransit cartridge
- 3 for LSM Ready with CAP Open

User Response: None

2559 I New robotic hand *hand_id* detected in LSM *lsm_id*; and added to the database

Explanation: ACSLS detected a new robotic hand in the LSM and added this hand to the handtable in the database.

Note: When robotic hands are removed from the library, the records from these hands are not removed from the database.

Variable: *lsm_id* is the LSM identifier; *hand_id* is the hand identifier.

User Response: None

2560 E DB status [*db_status*] detected on cap mode update

Explanation: An attempt to update *cap_mode* to manual in ACSLS database failed.

Variable: *db_status* identifies the status returned by database

User Response:

Restart the application server.

If the problem persists, restart the database.

2561 E EXEC SQL Lock timeout on update captable

Explanation: An attempt to update *cap_mode* to manual mode in ACSLS database failed.

User Response:

Restart the application server.

If the problem persists, restart the database.

2562 W Additional Connect request received for port *port_id* that is already connected. Request ignored.

Explanation: When a second connect request was received by SCSI libraries the request was ignored and the warning message was logged into the product log.

Variable: *port_id* is the identifier of the ACSLS-to-library port.

User Response: None

2563 E LSM *lsm_id* type changed from *lsm_type_db* to *lsm_type_lib*; LSM remains offline.

Explanation: LSM type changed from *lsm_type_db* to *lsm_type_lib* and LSM status reported is NOT READY. LSM will be marked offline

Variable:

lsm_id LSM identifier whose type has changed

lsm_type_db LSM type as present in database

lsm_type_lib LSM type as reported by library

User Response: Determine why the LSM is not ready, and address the problem to bring the LSM online.

2564 I Please update your ACSLS library configuration using Dynamic Config or *acsss_config*.

Explanation: The library configuration for ACS *acs_id* or LSM *lsm_id* has changed. The ACS or LSM involved remains offline [diagnostic] until the ACSLS configuration is updated.

User Response: Use Dynamic Config or *acsss_config* to update the ACSLS configuration for this ACS or LSM.

2565 E Invalid ACSLS database version *acsls_db_version*. Must be less than or equal to *max_supported_db_version*.

Explanation: The ACSLS database version being imported is not supported by this ACSLS release

Variable:

acsls_db_version is the version number to which ACSLS database was exported to.

max_supported_db_version is the highest database version which can be imported to this ACSLS release.

User Response:

1. Export the previous ACSLS database in a format supported by this ACSLS release.
2. Import the compatible version of the database.

2566 N *cl_ipc_read*: Invalid packet parameters, *host_id* = %s

Explanation: A packet has been received with unrecognized parameters. The packet will be ignored.

User Response: Watch for related message 2638. If an unknown internet source is attempting to submit traffic to this port, contact your local network security administrator.

2567 N *lm_input*: Invalid format of message received. Message ignored.

Explanation: This message will likely be seen with message 2566. The message will be dropped.

User Response: See Message 2566.

2611 E %s: Cannot connect to Library manager database. Status code (%d) .

Explanation: Cannot connect to the database.

Variable: %s is the name of the file

2633 I ACSLS recovery inititated.

Explanation: Initiating database recovery process

2634 I ACSLS backup started.

Explanation: Backup of ACSLS started.

2635 I ACSLS recovery started.

Explanation: Restore of ACSLS started.

2638 N cl_ipc_read: Message from unknown Internet host ignored.
ID = %s

Explanation: A packet from an unauthorized host has been received by ACSLS. Since the host-id is not recognized, the packet will be ignored.

User Response: If this message persists, contact your local Network security administrator. You can extract more information about the intruding packets with 'snoop'. As 'root' run the command 'snoop port 50003'.

2649 E ACSLS recovery failed.

Explanation: Recovery of ACSLS failed.

2661 I ACSLS recovery aborted. ACSLS database and control files are not restored.

Explanation: Restore aborted due to some signal interference. Signal was received before starting ACSLS database or control files

2662 E ACSLS recovery aborted. ACSLS database and control files are in an inconsistent state. ACSLS startup may fail. Perform a fresh recovery to avoid unforeseen errors

Explanation: Restore aborted due to some signal interference. Signal was received when ACSLS database or control files recovery is in progress. ACSLS cannot be used and a fresh restore is needed

2663 I ACSLS database and control files recovery completed.

Explanation: Successful recovery of database and control files.

2664 E ACSLS recovery aborted. ACSLS database is not restored.

Explanation: Restore aborted due to some signal interference. Signal was received before the start of ACSLS database recovery.

2665 E ACSLS recovery aborted. ACSLS database is in an inconsistent state. ACSLS startup may fail. Perform a fresh recovery to avoid unforeseen errors

Explanation: Restore aborted due to some signal interference. Signal was received when ACSLS database recovery is in progress. ACSLS cannot be used and a fresh restore is needed.

2666 I ACSLS recovery completed.

Explanation: Restore successful.

2667 E ACSLS recovery aborted. ACSLS control files are not restored.

Explanation: Restore aborted due to some signal interference. Signal was received before the start of control files recovery.

2668 E ACSLS recovery aborted. ACSLS control files are in an inconsistent state. ACSLS startup may fail. Perform a fresh recovery to avoid unforeseen errors

Explanation: Restore aborted due to some signal interference. Signal was received when control files recovery is in progress. ACSLS cannot be used and a fresh restore is needed.

2669 E ACSLS backup aborted. ACSLS database and control files are not backed up.

Explanation: Backup aborted due to signal interference. Signal was received when backup of control files or database is in progress.

2670 W ACSLS backup aborted. ACSLS backup tape will not be usable.

Explanation: Backup to tape aborted due to signal interference. Signal was received when backup of control files or database is in progress.

2676 W A fully qualified host name for hostname is not found in /etc/hosts.

Explanation: The routine searched the system /etc/hosts file looking for a fully qualified expression for the name of the local host machine. A fully qualified expression takes the form:

somehost.somedomain.com

User Response: The PostgreSQL database requires that the fully qualified host name of the local machine appears in the local /etc/hosts file. Typically, the expression is found in the second field of the loghost record. For example:

127.65.43.21 myhost.mydomain.com myhost loghost

2700 E Java version %s is downlevel! Version %s is required for ACSLS.

Explanation: ACSLS cannot work with the currently configured Java version.

User Response: Consult the ACSLS Installation Guide to determine the correct Java version and the procedure for installing it.

2701 W Java version %s is downlevel! Setting link /usr/java to %s.

Explanation: While the configured Java version was down level, the script was able to find a compatible version on the system. It automatically changed the /usr/java link to point to the Java version required for ACSLS.

User Response: No action is required unless you have installed other applications that employ a down-level Java version. In such cases, you will need to resolve the discrepancy either by upgrading the conflicting application, setting a different pointer to the Java version required by that application, or removing the conflicting application from the system.

5002 E Received incorrect byte count from input socket: *byte_count*

Explanation: An internal communication between components has failed.

Variable: *byte_count* is the count of bytes read.

User Response: Retry the command.

5003 E Received invalid request type: *req_type*

Explanation: An internal communication between components has failed.

Variable: *req_type* is the value of the invalid request.

User Response: Retry the command.

5004 E Received invalid Sense Code: *sense_code*

Explanation: An internal communication between components has failed.

Variable: *sense_code* is the value sent by the hardware.

User Response: Retry the command.

5005 E Received invalid Status request type: *req_type*

Explanation: An unexpected response was detected from the hardware.

Variable: *req_type* is the value of the invalid status request.

User Response: Collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

5006 E Unexpected LH failure. Sense code is *sense_code*

Explanation: An unexpected response was detected from the hardware.

Variable: *sense_code* is the value sent by the hardware.

User Response: Verify that the hardware is online. Check the LSM logs for more information.

5007 E Unexpected LSM failure. Sense code is *sense_code*

Explanation: An unexpected response was detected from the hardware.

Variable: *sense_code* is the value sent by the hardware.

User Response: Verify that the hardware is online. Check the LSM logs for more information.

5008 E Received 0 bytes from device: *dev_name*

Explanation: The SCSI device driver may not have been properly installed.

Variable: *dev_name* is the name of the device being opened, i.e., /dev/mchanger4.

User Response: Verify that the hardware is online. Check the LSM logs for more information.

5009 E No data received after forking process

Explanation: The scsiLh was not able to communicate with the scsiDP. The SCSI device driver may not have been properly installed.

User Response: Verify that the hardware is online. Check the LSM logs for more information.

5010 E Failed to create UNIX process for device: *dev_name*

Explanation: The scsilh_im was not able to communicate with the scsiDP.

Variable: *dev_name* is the name of the device being opened, i.e., /dev/mchanger4.

User Response: Restart ACSLS and if the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

5011 E Failed to set up read/Wait for process

Explanation: The scsiLh encountered an internal error.

User Response: Restart ACSLS and if the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

5012 E Starting new UNIX process *dev_name*

Explanation: The scsiDP died and was restarted by the scsilh_im.

Variable: *dev_name* is the name of the device being opened, i.e., /dev/mchanger4.

User Response: Retry the command. and if the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

5013 E Received incorrect byte count from shared memory:
byte_count

Explanation: An internal communication between components has failed.

Variable: *byte_count* is the count of bytes read.

User Response: Retry the command, and if the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

5014 E Error received from call to smc library: *error_code*

Explanation: An internal communication between components has failed.

Variable: *error_code* is the error code returned by the smc library.

User Response: Verify that the hardware is online. Check the LSM logs for more information.

5015 E Failed to write to socket: *socket_name*

Explanation: An internal communication between components has failed.

Variable: *socket_name* is the name of the socket.

User Response: Retry the command, and if the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

5016 E Timed out on request: *req_name*

Explanation: The hardware took longer than expected to respond.

Variable: *req_name* is the name of the request.

User Response: Verify that the hardware is online. Check the LSM logs for more information. If the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

5017 E Received too many (*nnn*) bytes in response to internal command: *req_name*

Explanation: An internal communication between components has failed.

Variable:

nnn is the number of bytes received.

req_name is the count of bytes read.

User Response: Retry the command, and if the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

5018 E Unexpected startup data received from process: *aString*

Explanation: An internal communication between components has failed.

Variable: *aString* is the string that was read from the hardware.

User Response: Verify that the hardware is online. Check the LSM logs for more information. Retry the command, and if the problem persists, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Support.

5019 E Recovering scsiDP: *aString*

Explanation: A communication error occurred between the library and ACSLS.

Variable: *aString* is the scsiDP process description.

User Response: None. If you see these messages frequently, you may be experiencing cable problems

5020 E Tried to access drive while cleaning cartridge installed

Explanation: An attempt was made to mount a cartridge while a cleaning cartridge was in the process of cleaning the drive.

(This message is for a SCSI/Fibre-attached library, where the library automatically cleans tape drives.)

User Response: None. ACSLS should automatically retry the mount.

If the number of mount retries is exceeded and the ACSLS automatic retries fail, re-issue the mount command.

6001 I Logical ACS *logical_acs_id* (*name*) added using physical ACS *acs_id*

Explanation: A logical library was created by the administrator.

Variable:

logical_acs_id is the logical ACS number assigned to the new logical library.

name is the name specified for the logical library.

acs_id is the ACS identifier of the physical library.

User Response: None.

6002 I Logical ACS *logical_acs_id* removed.

Explanation: A logical library was removed from the configuration and is no longer be available for client access. Any drives and volumes in that logical library are unassigned and are available for ACSAPI use, or for assignment to another logical library.

Variable: *logical_acs_id* identifies the logical library which was removed.

User Response: None.

6021 I Logical Drive *logical_location* (*serial_number*) added using physical Drive *drive_id*.

Explanation: A drive has been assigned to a logical library. A logical location is automatically assigned to the drive. The drive is no longer available for ACSAPI use or for assignment to another logical library.

Variable:

logical_location identifies the logical location assigned to the drive.

serial_number identifies the serial number of the drive (if available).

drive_id identifies the physical drive.

User Response: None.

6022 I Logical Drive *logical_location* removed.

Explanation: A drive has been unassigned from a logical library. This frees a drive slot, to which another drive can now be assigned. The drive is now available for ACSAPI use or for assignment to another logical library.

Variable: *logical_location* identifies the logical location which had been assigned to the drive.

User Response: None.

6032 I Initiator *initiator* removed.

Explanation: An initiator (FC client port) which was connected to the ACSLS server has been removed from the database by the administrator. The ability to remove initiators allows the deletion of obsolete entries for clients that are no longer connected.

Variable: *initiator* is the FC client (identified by WWN and alias) which was removed.

User Response: None. ACSLS automatically (re-)adds initiators if they are detected on any configured ACSLS target port.

6034 I Target *target* removed.

Explanation: A FC port which was configured for target mode operations on the ACSLS server has been removed from the database by the administrator. The ability to remove targets allows the deletion of obsolete entries that are no longer configured.

Variable: *target* is the FC target port identified by its WWN and its alias.

User Response: None. ACSLS will automatically (re-)add targets if they are configured for target mode operations using the `getHba.sh` utility.

6041 I Mapping added to *logical_acs_id* for (*initiator,target,lun*).

Explanation: A mapping was created to make a logical library visible to a FC client. A mapping defines the target port and LUN on which the client will see the logical library.

Variable:

logical_acs_id is the logical ACS number for which the mapping was added.

initiator is the FC client identified by its WWN and its alias.

target is the FC target port identified by its WWN and its alias.

lun is the LUN (logical unit number) associated with this client connection.

User Response: None. The logical library is now available for client use (client system configuration may be needed to detect the library).

6053 I Logical Volume *vol_id* mounted from logical drive *logical_location*.

Explanation: A mount operation involving a volume and drive (both assigned to a logical library) has been performed by a FC client.

Variable:

vol_id identifies the volume which was mounted.

logical_location identifies the logical location of the drive.

User Response: None.

6054 I Logical Volume *vol_id* dismounted from logical drive *logical_location*.

Explanation: A dismount operation involving a volume and drive (both assigned to a logical library) has been performed by an FC client.

Variable:

vol_id identifies the volume which was dismounted.

logical_location identifies the logical location of the drive.

User Response: None.

6055 I Logical Volume *vol_id* moved to new home location *logical_location*.

Explanation: A volume in a logical library has been moved to a new storage location by an FC client operation.

Variable:

vol_id identifies the volume which was moved.

logical_location identifies the new logical location of the volume.

User Response: None.

6056 I Logical Volume *vol_id* ejected from logical ACS *logical_acs_id*.

Explanation: A volume in a logical library has been moved to an import/export location by a FC client operation. The logical status of the volume is updated to reflect this operation, and the volume is no longer accessible to that client.

Note: No physical eject operation is performed, and the volume is not unassigned from the logical library.

Variable:

vol_id identifies the volume which was moved.

logical_acs_id is the logical ACS number to which the volume is assigned.

User Response: None. The volume can be physically ejected if desired, but remains assigned to the logical library. If the volume is then re-entered, it becomes accessible to the client.

6070 I Logical Volume *vol_id* corrected for eject.

Explanation: ACSLS detected that a physical eject operation has taken place, involving a volume which is assigned to a logical library. The logical status and location of the volume are updated to reflect this operation. The volume remains assigned to the logical library, but is inaccessible for client operations.

Variable: *vol_id* identifies the volume which was updated.

User Response: None. If the volume is re-entered, it becomes accessible to the client.

6071 I Logical Volume *vol_id* corrected for enter (new location is *logical_location*)

Explanation: ACSLS detected that a physical enter operation has taken place, involving a volume which is assigned to a logical library. A new logical location is assigned to the volume and it is now available for FC client operations.

Variable:

vol_id identifies the volume which was updated.

logical_location identifies the new logical location of the volume.

User Response: None.

6072 I Logical Volume *vol_id* corrected for mount (new location is *logical_location*).

Explanation: ACSLS detected that a physical mount operation has taken place, involving a volume which is assigned to a logical library. The logical status and location of the volume are updated to reflect this operation.

Variable:

vol_id identifies the volume which was updated.

logical_location identifies the new logical location of the volume.

User Response: None.

6073 I Logical Volume *vol_id* corrected for dismount (new location is *logical_location*).

Explanation: ACSLS detected that a physical dismount operation has taken place, involving a volume which is assigned to a logical library. The logical status and location of the volume are updated to reflect this operation.

Variable:

vol_id identifies the volume which was updated.

logical_location identifies the new logical location of the volume.

User Response: None.

6600 E Response received but packet size too small (*byte_count* should be at least *min_size*); Dropping packet!

Explanation: The ACSLS GUI has received a message that is too small from ACSLM. The GUI did not attempt to interpret the message because it did not have enough information. This could be a problem with either the network or the software.

Variable:

byte_count is the number of bytes in the message.

min_size is the minimum size of a valid, readable message.

User Response:

Make sure the problem is not caused by a network issue.

If the problem is not a network issue, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

6601 E Response received for unknown sequence number *sequence_num*; Dropping packet!

Explanation: The ACSLS GUI received a response from ACSLS but the sequence number was not associated with any existing request. The response is ignored.

Variable: *sequence_num* is the sequence number contained in the response packet.

User Response: None.

6650 I Communication with ACSLM at *internet_addr*: *port_num* setup.

Explanation: An IPC communication link has been established between the ACSLS GUI and the ACSLM process. This link is used to perform library operations that are requested by a GUI operator.

Variable:

internet_addr is the address of the server on which ACSLM is running.

port_num is the port number used to identify the ACSLM process.

User Response: None.

7000 I SMCE startup beginning.

Explanation: The SMCE subsystem is beginning its initialization processing. This subsystem provides support for commands issued by FC clients.

User Response: None.

7001 I SMCE startup complete.

Explanation: The SMCE subsystem has completed its initialization processing. Commands from FC clients can now be accepted.

User Response: None.

7002 I SMCE mapping: Initiator: *initiator*, Target: *target*, Lun: *lun*, acsID: *logical_acs_id*.

Explanation: A Unit Attention was raised to signal a startup event (Not Ready-to-Ready Transition) to any FC client that has access to a logical library. This informs the client that the logical library has become operational after being unavailable for some period of time.

Variable:

initiator is the FC client identified by its WWN and its alias.

target is the FC target port identified by its WWN and its alias.

lun is the LUN (logical unit number) associated with this client connection.

logical_acs_id is the logical ACS number of the logical library.

User Response: None.

7100 I SMCE shutdown requested.

Explanation: The SMCE subsystem is beginning its shutdown processing. Commands from FC clients can not be accepted if this subsystem is shutdown.

User Response: None. To resume FC client support, issue the acsss enable command.

7101 I SMCE shutdown complete.

Explanation: The SMCE subsystem has completed its shutdown processing. Commands from FC clients can not be accepted if this subsystem is shutdown.

User Response: None. To resume FC client support, issue the acsss enable command.

7900 E SMCE terminated abnormally.

Explanation: An unrecoverable error has occurred during startup or execution of the SMCE subsystem. This subsystem is required to support FC client operations.

User Response: The SMCE subsystem should automatically be restarted by the Solaris Service Management Facility (SMF). Verify that the smce service is online using the `acsss status` command. If the service is not online, check for errors or diagnostic information in the service log file. The log file location can be obtained using the `acsss 1-status` command.

7901 E SMCE command failed abnormally.

Explanation: An error has occurred during execution of a SCSI Media Changer command which was received from a FC client. The command may not have been successfully completed, or it may have been completed but the SMCE subsystem was unable to deliver a final response to the client.

User Response: Check the client system for information regarding failed operations. Retry the failed operation from the client system, if needed.

The problem may be caused by FC connectivity issues between the client and the ACSLS server. Verify that the client operating system can still see the logical library device. Re-configuration of the client software may be needed.

If the client can see the logical library, but problems persist when trying to execute commands, collect relevant ACSLS data (see [“Gathering Diagnostic Information for Oracle Support” on page 8](#)). Then contact Oracle Support.

Status Codes

Status Codes

This chapter includes all return and component status information.

Following is a description of all STATUS codes. The STATUS enumerated type is defined in `db_defs_api.h`. The list is alphabetized in order to help the reader find the particular STATUS value.

STATUS_ACS_FULL

Explanation: On a dismount request, an available cell location cannot be found in the database to dismount the cartridge into.

On an enter request, if ANY_ACS is specified in the CAP identifier and all ACSs are full, the request will fail. No cartridges are entered.

On an enter request, if no cell is available in the ACS for the tape cartridge(s), the tape cartridge(s) are not entered and remain in the CAP.

This return status is specific to dismount and enter request functions.

STATUS_ACSLM_IDLE

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS enters STATE_IDLE. This unsolicited message is specific to idle request functions.

STATUS_ACS_NOT_IN_LIBRARY

Explanation: The *acs_id* specified in the request is syntactically valid, but is not in the current configuration.

This return status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_ACS_OFFLINE

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACS is varied offline.

This unsolicited message is specific to idle and vary request functions.

STATUS_ACS_ONLINE

Explanation: A vary OFFLINE request, with or without the FORCE option, specified the last online port to an online ACS. This status is returned for the *port_id* specified.

This return status is specific to idle and vary request functions.

STATUS_ACTIVITY_END

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_ACTIVITY_START

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_AUDIT_ACTIVITY

Explanation: This return status is specific to audit and query request functions.

Whenever an audit request function returns an intermediate response, an *eject_enter* response is returned to the request originator with this *message_status* value filled in and the *audit_int_status* field filled in with the appropriate status.

- On a query request, an LSM is being audited.
- On a query request, a CAP is being audited.

STATUS_AUDIT_FAILED

Explanation: Whenever an audit request function fails or terminates due to some error condition, an intermediate response is returned to the request originator with this *message_status* value filled in and the *audit_int_status* field filled in with the appropriate status.

This return status is specific to audit request functions.

STATUS_AUDIT_IN_PROGRESS

Explanation: A request attempted to access a cell locked by a current audit request. When an audit request is in progress, cell locations being actively audited are temporarily unavailable for access by other request processes.

On an enter request, if no cell is available in the ACS library for the tape cartridge and an audit is in progress (which may be denying access to available cells), the tape cartridges are not entered and remain in the CAP.

This return status is specific to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_AUTOMATIC

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_CANCELLED

Explanation: A request was cancelled by the cancel request procedure. The current process is halted. This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions which are cancellable.

- On an enter request, the continuous mode of operation terminates when a cancel request is received. If a cancel request is issued against a pending enter request, that request is aborted. If a cancel request is issued against a current enter request, enter processing is halted for that request, and the count value reflects the number of volume identifiers acted upon in the final response. Entered cartridges are not ejected. If any cartridges are left in the CAP, the ACSLM issues a STATUS_REMOVE_CARTRIDGES unsolicited message to the ACSSA and waits for the operator to remove the cartridges before returning the final response.
- On a lock request, no resources are locked. Component status is set to STATUS_VALID. When a lock request is waiting for a tape cartridge or library drive resource to become available and the pending lock is cleared by a clear_lock request, the ACSLM issues a final response as if the pending lock request had been cancelled (return status is set to STATUS_CANCELLED). However, the cleared resource has its component status set to STATUS_CANCELLED.
- If a cancel request is issued against a current query request, query processing is halted for that request. If the query request is current (not pending) the count represents the number of identifiers processed prior to receipt of the cancel request.
- If a cancel request is issued against a current set_cap request, the ACSLM (ACS Library Manager) stops setting CAP attributes and sets count to the number of CAP identifiers acted upon prior to the cancel request.
- If a cancel request is issued against a current set_clean request, set_clean processing is halted for that request; count reflects the number of volume identifiers acted upon. Tape cartridges that have been set to clean are not reset.

STATUS_CAP_AVAILABLE

Explanation: This return status is specific to query request functions.

- On a query request, an LSM is available for use.
- On a query request, a CAP is available for use.

STATUS_CAP_DOOR_OPEN

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a CAP_DOOR_OPEN event.

This status is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_CAP_FULL

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a CAP FULL event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage Server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_CAP_INOPERATIVE

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a CAP INOPERATIVE event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_CAP_IN_USE

Explanation: This return status is specific to audit, eject, and enter request functions.

- On an audit operation, ANY_CAP was specified in cap_id and the LSM specified in cap_id did not have any CAPs with a non-zero priority. The request is rejected and no cells are audited.
- On an audit operation, ANY_ACS or ANY_LSM was specified in cap_id and the acs_id specified did not have any CAPs with a non-zero priority.
- On an audit, enter, or another eject operation, an explicitly specified CAP identifier is being used by another request. No cartridges are ejected or entered.
- On an eject or enter request, if ANY_CAP is specified in cap_id and the LSM specified in cap_id doesn't have any available non-zero priority CAPs, the request is rejected. No cartridges are ejected or entered.
- On an eject or enter request, if ANY_LSM is specified in cap_id and the ACS specified in cap_id does not have any available CAPs with a non-zero priority, the request is rejected. No cartridges are ejected or entered.
- On an eject or enter request, if ANY_ACS is specified in cap_id and an ACS containing cartridges designated for ejection does not have any available CAPs with a non-zero priority, the request is rejected. No cartridges are ejected or entered.
- On an eject or enter request, if ALL_CAP is specified in cap_id and no available non-zero priority CAPs exist in the LSM, the request is rejected. No cartridges are ejected or entered.

STATUS_CAP_NOT_IN_LIBRARY

Explanation: The cap_id specified in the request is syntactically valid, but is not in the current configuration.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_CAP_OFFLINE

Explanation: The request cannot be completed because a specified component is contained in an OFFLINE or OFFLINE_PENDING ACS or LSM, or the specified CAP is in an OFFLINE or OFFLINE-PENDING state.

On a set_cap request, if the CAP state is STATE_DIAGNOSTIC, a set_cap request from the CSI cannot alter the enter processing mode of the CAP. If set_cap attempts to change the processing mode of a CAP in the diagnostic state, the mode is not altered and this status is returned in the component status for that CAP.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_CARTRIDGES_IN_CAP

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a CARTRIDGES IN CAP event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_CELL_EMPTY

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a CELL EMPTY event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_CELL_FULL

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a CELL FULL event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_CELL_INACCESSIBLE

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a CELL INACCESSIBLE event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_CELL_RESERVED

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a CELL RESERVED event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_CLEAN_DRIVE

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a CLEAN DRIVE event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_CLEAN_DRIVE_COMPLETE

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a CLEAN DRIVE COMPLETE event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_COMMAND_ACCESS_DENIED

Explanation: The user is not allowed to perform this command.

This return status is the result of an attempt to invoke a command when command access has been denied.

STATUS_COMMUNICATION_FAILED

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a COMMUNICATION FAILED event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_COMPLETE

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_CONFIGURATION_ERROR

Explanation: The ACSLM detected an inconsistency between the database and the physical library configuration.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_COUNT_TOO_LARGE

Explanation: The count field in the message_header is greater than the largest count expected for this particular request.

No acknowledge response is returned.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_COUNT_TOO_SMALL

Explanation: The count field in the message_header is less than the smallest count expected for this particular request.

No acknowledge response is returned.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_CURRENT

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_DATABASE_DEADLOCK

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a DATABASE DEADLOCK event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_DATABASE_ERROR

Explanation: The ACSLM detected a database consistency error while processing a request.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_DEADLOCK

Explanation: This status value may be returned for lock_drive or lock_volume. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_DEGRADED_MODE

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a DEGRADED MODE event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_DIAGNOSTIC

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_DISK_FULL

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_DISMOUNT_ACTIVITY

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a DISMOUNT ACTIVITY event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_DONE

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_DOOR_CLOSED

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a DOOR CLOSED event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_DOOR_OPENED

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a DOOR OPENED event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_DRIVE_AVAILABLE

Explanation: This return status is specific to the clear_lock, dismount, query and unlock request functions.

- On a dismount request, an attempt was made to dismount a tape from a library drive which didn't contain a tape cartridge.
- On a query request, a specified drive does not contain a tape cartridge or is released after a dismount.
- On a query_lock request, the specified drive is not locked.

- On an unlock request, an attempt was made to release the lock on a `drive_id` which was not locked.

STATUS_DRIVE_IN_USE

Explanation: This return status is specific to `dismount`, `mount`, `mount_scratch`, `query` and `vary` request functions. The cartridge was not unloaded on the library drive.

- An attempt was made to dismount a locked tape cartridge without including the correct lock identifier of that tape cartridge, and the `message_options` `FORCE` was not used.
- An attempt was made to dismount a tape cartridge from a locked library drive without including the correct lock identifier.
- On a mount request, when a library drive contains a tape cartridge, subsequent mount requests for that library drive are rejected.
- On a mount request, when a mount request attempts to mount a locked library drive without including the lock identifier of that library drive, the request is rejected.
- On a `mount_scratch` request, if the specified drive is locked with a `lock_id` different from the one specified in the `mount_scratch` request, the `mount_scratch` request is rejected.
- On a query response, a drive contains a tape cartridge or is reserved for a mount.
- On a `query_lock` response, the request was issued on a component which is locked.
- A `vary_OFFLINE` request, with or without the `FORCE` option, specified a library drive which is currently in use.

STATUS_DRIVE_NOT_IN_LIBRARY

Explanation: The `drive_id` specified in the request is syntactically valid, but is not in the current configuration.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_DRIVE_OFFLINE

Explanation: The request cannot be completed because the specified `drive_id` is either in an `OFFLINE` or `OFFLINE-PENDING` state.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_DRIVE_RESERVED

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a `DRIVE RESERVED` event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_DUPLICATE_IDENTIFIER

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a DUPLICATE IDENTIFIER event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_DUPLICATE_LABEL

Explanation: On an enter or venter request, if duplicate tape cartridge labels are found in the CAP, the tape cartridges with the duplicate labels remain in the CAP and are not entered into the ACS library.

STATUS_EJECT_ACTIVITY

Explanation: This return status is specific to query request functions.

- On a query request, cartridges are being ejected from the LSM.
- On a query_cap request, cartridges are being ejected from the CAP.

STATUS_ENTER_ACTIVITY

Explanation: This return status is specific to query request functions.

- On a query request, cartridges are being entered into the LSM.
- On a query request, cartridges are being entered into the CAP.

STATUS_EVENT_LOG_FAILURE

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_EVENT_LOG_FULL

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives an EVENT LOG FULL event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_IDLE_PENDING

Explanation: When the idle request is issued without the FORCE option and the ACSLM has current or pending requests outstanding.

This return status is specific to idle request functions.

STATUS_INCOMPATIBLE_MEDIA_TYPE

Explanation: This status code is returned under the following circumstances:

- On mount requests, when the media type of the given volume is incompatible with the given drive.
- On mount_scratch requests, when the given media type in the request is always a cleaning cartridge.

- On `set_clean` requests, when the cartridge is never a cleaning cartridge and an attempt is made to set the tape attribute to a cleaning cartridge, or when the cartridge is always a cleaning cartridge and an attempt is made to remove the cleaning attribute.
- On `set_scratch` requests, when the cartridge is always a cleaning cartridge and an attempt is made to set the cartridge to a scratch cartridge or to reset it from scratch.

STATUS_INCORRECT_ATTRIBUTE

Explanation: This return status is specific to `define_pool`, `query`, `set_cap`, `set_clean` and `set_scratch` request functions.

- On `define_pool` requests, pool attributes other than `OVERFLOW` were specified; or the `high_water_mark` is not greater than the `low_water_mark` in the request.
- On a `query` (type `clean`) request, the tape cartridge specified is not a cleaning cartridge.
- On a `set_cap` request, if the `CAP` priority is not set to a value within the range of `NO_PRIORITY` and `MAX_PRIORITY`, the request is rejected. No attributes are set.
- On a `set_cap` request, if `CAP` mode is not `MODE_SAME`, `MODE_AUTOMATIC`, or `MODE_MANUAL`, the request is rejected. No attributes are set.
- On a `set_clean` request, when `set_clean` attempts to change scratch attributes, the request is rejected and this status is returned.
- On a `set_scratch` request, when a requested volume is marked as being a cleaning cartridge, `set_scratch` requests for that volume are rejected. This event does not impact the `set_scratch` operation for other volumes specified in the request.

STATUS_INCORRECT_CAP_MODE

Explanation: If an explicit enter request (standard, continuous or virtual label modes) specifies a `CAP` identifier that is assigned the automatic enter mode, the request is rejected. No cartridges are entered.

This return status is specific to enter request functions.

STATUS_INCORRECT_LOCKID

Explanation: This return status is specific to `clear_lock`, `unlock` and `vary` request functions.

- An attempt was made to release the lock on a resource with a `lock_id` other than `NO_LOCK_ID` but the resource was not currently locked under the specified `lock_id`.
- If a `vary` request with or without the `FORCE` option specifies a locked library drive without including the lock identifier of that library drive, the drive is not varied.

STATUS_INCORRECT_STATE

Explanation: This return status is specific to `vary` request functions.

- On a vary acs request, any request to change the state of an ACS is interpreted as a request to change the state of all subordinate LSMs and CAPs. If any LSM or CAP cannot be varied due to its current state, all subordinate LSMs and CAPs are left in their original states and this status is returned for that ACS.
- On a vary lsm request, any request to change the state of an LSM is interpreted as a request to change the state of all subordinate CAPs. If any CAP cannot be varied due to its current state, all subordinate CAPs are left in their original state and this status is returned for that LSM.

STATUS_INPUT_CARTRIDGES

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives an INPUT CARTRIDGES event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_INSERT_MAGAZINES

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives an INPUT MAGAZINES event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_INVALID_ACS

Explanation: The *acs_id* specified in the request is syntactically incorrect. On a vary request function, ANY_ACS is specified in *cap_id*. This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_INVALID_CAP

Explanation: This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

The CAP number portion of the *cap_id* specified in the request is out of range (it must be between MIN_CAP and MAX_CAP); or ANY_CAP is used in the wrong context; or ALL_CAP is used in the wrong context.

- On an eject operation, if ALL_CAP is specified in *cap_id* and ANY_ACS or ANY_LSM is also specified, the request is rejected. No cartridges are ejected.
- On an enter request, if ALL_CAP is specified in *cap_id* with ANY_ACS or ANY_LSM is also specified, the request is rejected. On an enter request, if ALL_CAP is specified in *cap_id* and CONTINUOUS is not specified in *extended_options* the request is rejected. No cartridges are entered.
- On a vary request function, ANY_CAP or ALL_CAP is specified in the CAP identifier.

STATUS_INVALID_COLUMN

Explanation: The COLUMN value in a subpanel_id or a panel_id specified in the request is out of range. It must be between MIN_COLUMN and MAX_COLUMN. This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_INVALID_COMMAND

Explanation: This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions. The `COMMAND` field in the `message_header` is not one of the following valid commands:

`COMMAND_AUDIT`, `COMMAND_CANCEL`, `COMMAND_CLEAR_LOCK`,
`COMMAND_DEFINE_POOL`, `COMMAND_DELETE_POOL`,
`COMMAND_DISMOUNT`, `COMMAND_EJECT`, `COMMAND_ENTER`,
`COMMAND_IDLE`, `COMMAND_LOCK`, `COMMAND_MOUNT`,
`COMMAND_MOUNT_SCRATCH`, `COMMAND_QUERY`,
`COMMAND_QUERY_LOCK`, `COMMAND_SET_CAP`, `COMMAND_SET_CLEAN`,
`COMMAND_SET_SCRATCH`, `COMMAND_START`, `COMMAND_UNLOCK` or
`COMMAND_VARY`.

No acknowledge response is returned.

STATUS_INVALID_COMM_SERVICE

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_INVALID_DRIVE

Explanation: The `drive_id` specified in the request is syntactically incorrect. This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_INVALID_DRIVE_TYPE

Explanation: This status value is returned by the vary request when a drive type that is unknown to the system is discovered. This drive type is marked as `UNKNOWN_DRIVE_TYPE` in the database and the drive state is set to offline for the drive.

STATUS_INVALID_LOCKID

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

This status is specific to `cmd_proc` and the ACSCP/ACSSA.

STATUS_INVALID_LSM

Explanation: The `lsm_id` specified in the request is syntactically incorrect.

On a vary request function, `ANY_LSM` is specified in the CAP identifier.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_INVALID_MEDIA_TYPE

Explanation: This status value is returned by the `mount_scratch` request when a media type that is unknown to the system is given in the request, and by the `query_mount_scratch` request when `ANY_MEDIA_TYPE` or a media type that is unknown to the system are given in the request.

STATUS_INVALID_MESSAGE

Explanation: The *message_id* specified in the request is out of range. It must be between MIN_MESSAGE and MAX_MESSAGE.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_INVALID_OPTION

Explanation: The *message_options* field in the *message_header* is not one of the following valid options: ACKNOWLEDGE, EXTENDED, FORCE, INTERMEDIATE, or READONLY or the *extended_options* field in the *message_header* is not one of the following valid extended_options: CONTINUOUS, RANGE, RESET, VIRTUAL, or WAIT.

On an enter request, if both CONTINUOUS and VIRTUAL are specified as *extended_option* parameters, the request is rejected. No cartridges are entered. The continuous and virtual label modes of operation are mutually exclusive.

No acknowledge response is returned.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_INVALID_PANEL

Explanation: The *panel_id* specified in the request is syntactically incorrect.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_INVALID_POOL

Explanation: This return status is specific to the *define_pool*, *delete_pool*, *mount_scratch* and *set_scratch* request functions.

pool_id of SAME_POOL was specified in the *define_pool* request.

pool_id of COMMON_POOL or SAME_POOL was specified to the *delete_pool* request.

On a *mount_scratch* request, if the pool identifier SAME_POOL is specified, the *mount_scratch* request is rejected.

If RESET is specified in a *set_scratch* request and the pool identifier specified in the request (other than SAME_POOL) does not match the pool identifier of the requested volume, the request is rejected.

STATUS_INVALID_PORT

Explanation: The *port_id* specified in the request is syntactically incorrect.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_INVALID_RANGE

Explanation: The volume range identifier specified in the request is syntactically incorrect. It contains invalid characters, or the fixed portions of the starting and ending *vol_ids* do not match, or the rightmost numeric field of the ending *vol_id* is less than the rightmost numeric field of the starting *vol_id*.

On an eject request, if an invalid *vol_range* identifier is detected, the request is rejected. No cartridges are ejected.

On *set_clean* and *set_scratch* requests, if an invalid volume range is specified, the request is rejected and no volume attributes are modified.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_INVALID_ROW

Explanation: The ROW value in a *subpanel_id* or a *panel_id* specified in the request is out of range. It must be between MIN_ROW and MAX_ROW.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_INVALID_STATE

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

This status is specific to *cmd_proc* and the ACSCP/ACSSA.

STATUS_INVALID_SUBPANEL

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

This status is specific to *cmd_proc* and the ACSCP/ACSSA.

STATUS_INVALID_TYPE

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

This status is specific to *cmd_proc* and the ACSCP/ACSSA.

STATUS_INVALID_VALUE

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

This status is specific to *cmd_proc* and the ACSCP/ACSSA.

STATUS_INVALID_VERSION

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

This status is specific to *cmd_proc* and the ACSCP/ACSSA.

STATUS_INVALID_VOLUME

Explanation: The *vol_id* specified in the request is syntactically incorrect.

On a venter request, if the request contains invalid volume identifiers, the tape cartridges that would have otherwise been assigned these labels remain in the CAP and are not entered into the ACS library.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_IPC_FAILURE

Explanation: There was a fatal communications failure in the IPC layer. Most likely, two internal components were unable to communicate.

STATUS_LAST

Explanation: This is an illegal status. If it is ever seen, there is a bug in the SSI. It is reserved for internal use only. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_LIBRARY_BUSY

Explanation: The ACSLM was unable to communicate with the ACS library after the allotted retries and timeouts (set in config) expired for a particular request.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_LIBRARY_FAILURE

Explanation: A request requiring ACS library resources failed due to the failure of the ACS library component.

If eject detects that a CAP door is open or inoperative before it starts ejecting cartridges from that CAP, a STATUS_CAP_DOOR_OPEN or STATUS_CAP_INOPERATIVE unsolicited message is issued to the ACSSA as appropriate. No additional cartridges are ejected.

More than one library failure may cause eject or enter processing to terminate. All library failures encountered are reported in the event log, but only one failure is returned in the message status.

On a vary request, if a library failure occurs while a vary OFFLINE request is trying to vary specified devices offline, the devices' states are changed to OFFLINE in the database and this component status is returned for that device.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_LIBRARY_NOT_AVAILABLE

Level: A request other than `acs_query_server()` or `acs_query_mm_info()` is received by the ACSLM while it is in STATE_RECOVERY, or a request requiring ACS library resources arrived at the ACSLM while the ACSLM is in STATE_IDLE or STATE_IDLE_PENDING.

On an idle request, when issued without the FORCE option, all current and pending requests are completed, with the exception of pending lock requests. Pending lock requests are rejected. New requests, except for cancel, idle, query, query_lock, start, and vary are rejected. The ACSLM is put in the IDLE state. Current and pending requests are aborted.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_LOCATION_OCCUPIED

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_LOCK_FAILED

Explanation: This return status is specific to lock request functions.

- When a lock request is issued with the wait option set to TRUE and resources are specified which are invalid or not within the library, a response is returned immediately. The entries in the component status array indicate the specified identifiers which are in error. Component status of STATUS_VALID is returned for valid identifiers.
- When a lock request is issued with the wait option set to FALSE and resources are specified which are not available (for example, resources are locked or in use), the resources are not locked. Component status is set to STATUS_DRIVE_IN_USE for each affected library drive resource, and to STATUS_VOLUME_IN_USE for each affected tape cartridge resource. Component status is set to STATUS_VALID for each available resource.
- When a lock request specifies a resource that forces a deadlock condition, the request is rejected. The specific resource that created the deadlock will be returned with a component status of STATUS_DEADLOCK. All resources that would not create a deadlock are returned with a component status of STATUS_VALID; however, no resources are locked. The component status record which contains STATUS_DEADLOCK will have type and identifier set to the device which must be released in order to clear the deadlock.

STATUS_LOCKID_NOT_FOUND

Explanation: The *lock_id* specified has no resources currently assigned to it. This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_LSM_FULL

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives an LSM FULL event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_LSM_NOT_IN_LIBRARY

Explanation: The *lsm_id* specified in the request is syntactically valid, but is not in the current configuration.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_LSM_OFFLINE

Explanation: The request cannot be completed because a specified component is contained in an offline or offline-pending LSM, or the specified LSM is in an OFFLINE or OFFLINE-PENDING state.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_MANUAL

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_MAX_PORTS

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_MESSAGE_NOT_FOUND

Explanation: The *message_id* specified in the request is valid, but not found to be associated with a current or pending request in the ACSLM.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_MESSAGE_TOO_LARGE

Explanation: The request packet which the ACSLM received is larger than the expected message size calculated by the ACSLM. If this is seen, please check the actual request packet for errors.

STATUS_MESSAGE_TOO_SMALL

Explanation: The request packet which the ACSLM received is smaller than the expected message size calculated by the ACSLM. If this is seen, please check the actual request packet for errors.

STATUS_MISPLACED_TAPE

Explanation: This return status is specific to dismount, eject and mount request functions.

- On a dismount request, the ACSLM compares the external tape cartridge label of the tape cartridge in the library drive with the *vol_id* of the tape cartridge in the request. If the labels are not identical, the dismount request is rejected. The *vol_id* of the tape cartridge in the library drive is not the same as the *vol_id* recorded in the database. The database is updated with the *vol_id* of the tape cartridge in the library drive.
- On an eject operation, if a different tape cartridge is in the location specified by the ACSLM database, the database is updated with the external tape cartridge label of the tape cartridge found in the storage location.
- On a mount request, using the volume identifier of the request, the ACSLM locates the tape cartridge in the ACS library. The ACSLM compares the external tape cartridge label and media type of the tape cartridge found in the library with the volume identifier of the request. If they are not identical, the mount request is rejected.

STATUS_MISSING_OPTION

Explanation: The request packet which the ACSLM received is missing an option in the *message_header* portion of the request. If this is seen, please check the actual request packet for errors.

STATUS_MOUNT_ACTIVITY

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a MOUNT ACTIVITY event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_MULTI_ACS_AUDIT

Explanation: The identifier list specified more than one ACS, and cap_id was not set to ANY_ACS.

This return status is specific to audit request functions.

STATUS_NI_FAILURE

Explanation: The ACSLM has lost contact with the CSI. Check the connection, and check to see that the client is still alive.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_NI_TIMEDOUT

Explanation: The CSI has timed out waiting for a response from a client.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_NO_CAP_AVAILABLE

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a NO CAP AVAILABLE event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_NONE

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_NO_PORTS_ONLINE

Explanation: A vary ONLINE request specifies an ACS and no ports attached to that ACS are online. This return status is specific to vary request functions.

STATUS_NORMAL

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_NOT_IN_SAME_ACS

Explanation: This return status is specific to audit, eject and mount request functions.

- On an audit request, an explicitly-specified CAP identifier and a second identifier in the same audit request function do not specify the same ACS.

- On an eject request, an explicitly specified CAP identifier and a volume identifier are not in the same ACS. The cartridge is not ejected.
- On an eject request, if the ACS explicitly specified in the CAP identifier and a volume identifier are not in the same ACS, the command is rejected and the cartridge is not ejected.
- On a mount request, when the tape cartridge and the library drive are not in the same ACS, the mount request is rejected.

STATUS_OFFLINE

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_ONLINE

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_PENDING

Explanation: ACS response will return this status when there is no input from the SSI. The recommendation is to write code to retry in this situation.

STATUS_POOL_HIGH_WATER

Explanation: This return status is specific to `define_pool`, `mount_scratch`, `query` and `set_scratch` request functions.

- On a `define_pool` request, an existing scratch pool's characteristics are modified such that the number of volumes in the scratch pool is greater than or equal to the `high_water_mark`.
- On a `mount_scratch` request, if, after a scratch volume has been selected, the number of volumes remaining in the scratch pool is greater than or equal to the `high_water_mark` for the pool. The selected volume is mounted on the specified library drive.
- On a `set_scratch` request, if, after the `set_scratch` request has been processed, the number of scratch volumes in the specified pool is greater than or equal to the `high_water_mark` specified by the `define_pool` request.

STATUS_POOL_LOW_WATER

Explanation: This return status is specific to `define_pool`, `mount_scratch`, `query` and `set_scratch` request functions.

- On a `define_pool` request, an existing scratch pool's characteristics are modified such that the number of volumes in the scratch pool is less than or equal to the `low_water_mark`.
- On a `mount_scratch` request, if, after a scratch volume has been selected, the number of volumes remaining in the scratch pool is less than or equal to the `low_water_mark` for the pool. The selected volume is mounted on the specified library drive.

- On a `set_scratch` request, if, after the `set_scratch` request has been processed, the number of scratch volumes in the specified pool is less than or equal to the `low_water_mark` specified by the `define_pool` request.

STATUS_POOL_NOT_EMPTY

Explanation: The specified scratch pool is not empty.

This return status is specific to `delete_pool` request functions.

STATUS_POOL_NOT_FOUND

Explanation: The specified scratch pool does not exist.

This return status is specific to `delete_pool`, `define_pool`, `mount_scratch` and `set_scratch` request functions.

STATUS_PORT_ALREADY_OPEN

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_PORT_FAILURE

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_PORT_NOT_IN_LIBRARY

Explanation: The `port_id` specified in the request is syntactically valid, but is not in the current configuration.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_PROCESS_FAILURE

Explanation: The ACSLM was not able to spawn the request or the ACSLM received a process failure from a spawned process.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_QUEUE_FAILURE

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_READABLE_LABEL

Explanation: This return status is specific to `venter` request functions.

On a `venter` request, if any of the external labels are readable, the cartridges with readable labels remain in the CAP and are not entered into the ACS library. The component volume identifier contains the volume identifier of the external label.

STATUS_RECOVERY_COMPLETE

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a RECOVERY COMPLETE event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_RECOVERY_FAILED

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a RECOVERY FAILED event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_RECOVERY_INCOMPLETE

Explanation: This return status is specific to vary request functions.

- On a vary request, if recovery of in-transit cartridges is unsuccessful while varying an LSM online or diagnostic, this component status is returned for the LSM. The LSM is changed to the requested state in the database; however, the unrecovered in-transit cartridges may restrict use of Pass-Through Ports or the robot's ability to empty its hands of cartridges following a system failure. If the vary request specified an ACS, this status indicates that at least one LSM failed to successfully recover in-transit cartridges.
- On a vary request, if during recovery of in-transit cartridges no available storage cells can be found for a labeled in-transit cartridge, the cartridge is moved to the CAP. If the CAP is full or cannot accept all in-transit cartridges, recovery of in-transit cartridges is unsuccessful and this component status is returned for the LSM.
- On a vary request, if a vary online or diagnostic request specifies an ACS and one or more of its LSMs fails to go online or diagnostic, or in-transit cartridge recovery fails, this component status is returned for the ACS.
- On a vary request, if a vary online or diagnostic request specifies an ACS, LSM or CAP, and the ACSLM detects that the CAP door is open or inoperative, and there are in-transit cartridges to recover in the LSM then this component status is returned.

STATUS_RECOVERY_STARTED

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a RECOVERY STARTED event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_REMOVE_CARTRIDGES

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a REMOVE CARTRIDGES event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_RETRY

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_RPC_FAILURE

Explanation: The ACSLM has lost contact with the CSI/SSI. Check the connection, and check to see that the client is still alive.

Note – This was redefined in ACSLS Release 3.0 to be the same as STATUS_NI_FAILURE.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_SCRATCH_NOT_AVAILABLE

Explanation: On a mount_scratch command, if no scratch volumes are available to satisfy the mount_scratch request, the request is rejected.

This return status is specific to mount_scratch request functions.

STATUS_STATE_UNCHANGED

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a STATE_UNCHANGED event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_SUCCESS

Explanation: This return status is returned on a final response on successful completion.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_TERMINATED

Explanation: This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_TRANSLATION_FAILURE

Explanation: This is a generic CSI failure. It indicates that there may be an XDR translation problem between the client and the server.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

No acknowledge response is returned.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_UNREADABLE_LABEL

Explanation: This return status is specific to the audit, dismount, enter, mount and venter request functions.

- On an audit request, if a cartridge in a storage cell has a missing or unreadable label and has not been assigned a virtual label. This cartridge is ejected from the library, and this status is placed in the vol_status portion of the intermediate response sent back to the audit request originator.
- On an dismount request, if a cartridge's external label is unreadable, and the cartridge has not been assigned a virtual label, the request is rejected.
- On an enter request, if the external tape cartridge labels are unreadable and a virtual enter was not specified, the tape cartridges with the unreadable labels remain in the CAP and are not entered into the ACS library.

- On a mount request, if the tape cartridge label is unreadable, and the cartridge has not been assigned a virtual label, the mount request is rejected.
- On a venter, if the request contains fewer volume identifiers than there are unreadable cartridges in the CAP, the unreadable tape cartridges that cannot be assigned labels remain in the CAP and are not entered into the ACS library. This component status is set for each volume for which no volume identifier exists.

STATUS_UNSUPPORTED_COMMAND

Explanation: The command field in the message_header is valid, but not supported for this particular version.

No acknowledge response is returned.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_UNSUPPORTED_OPTION

Explanation: The message_options field in the message_header is valid, but not supported for this particular request or the extended_options field in the message_header is valid, but not supported for this particular request.

No acknowledge response is returned.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_UNSUPPORTED_STATE

Explanation: The state field in the message_header is valid, but not supported for this particular request

No acknowledge response is returned.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_UNSUPPORTED_TYPE

Explanation: The type field in the message_header is valid, but not supported for this particular request

No acknowledge response is returned.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_VALID

Explanation: The request sent to the ACSLM is valid and this status is returned with the acknowledge.

This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions.

STATUS_VALUE_UNCHANGED

Explanation: On a set request, the value specified is the same as the actual value.

This return status is specific to all set request functions.

STATUS_VARY_DISALLOWED

Explanation: A vary request specifies an ACS, LSM, CAP, or library drive be put to or from the DIAGNOSTIC state and the originator is not the ACSSA.

This return status is specific to vary request functions.

STATUS_VARY_IN_PROGRESS

Explanation: A vary OFFLINE request specified an ACS, LSM or CAP that is currently in the RECOVERY state.

A vary ONLINE request specifies an ACS, LSM or CAP that is currently in the OFFLINE-PENDING or RECOVERY state.

This return status is specific to vary request functions.

STATUS_VOLUME_ACCESS_DENIED

Explanation: The user is not allowed access to the specified volume.

This return status is the result of an attempt to access a volume when access has been denied.

STATUS_VOLUME_ADDED

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a VOLUME ADDED event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_VOLUME_AVAILABLE

Explanation: This return status is specific to `clear_lock`, `query_lock`, and `unlock` request functions.

- On a `query_lock` request, the specified volume is not locked.
- On `clear_lock` and `unlock` requests, an attempt was made to release the lock on a `vol_id` which was not locked.

STATUS_VOLUME_DELETED

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a VOLUME DELETED event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_VOLUME_EJECTED

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a VOLUME EJECTED event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_VOLUME_ENTERED

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a VOLUME ENTERED event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_VOLUME_FOUND

Explanation: This return status is specific to `eject` and `venter` request functions.

- On an `eject` operation, if the tape cartridge is being moved, the tape cartridge is in transit. The cartridge is not ejected.

- On a venter request, If the request contains more volume identifiers than there are cartridges in the CAP, this component status is set for each extra label specified.

STATUS_VOLUME_HOME

Explanation: This return status is specific to query request functions.

On a query request, a specified tape cartridge is in a storage cell.

STATUS_VOLUME_IN_DRIVE

Explanation: This return status is specific to eject, mount and query request functions.

- On an eject operation, if the tape cartridge is in a library drive, the tape cartridge is not ejected.
- On a mount request, after a tape cartridge is mounted, subsequent requests to mount that cartridge on any library drive are rejected. The returned drive identifier is the library drive which has the volume.
- On a query request, a specified tape cartridge is in a library drive.

STATUS_VOLUME_IN_TRANSIT

Explanation: This return status is specific to query request functions.

On a query request, a specified tape cartridge is in transit (in-between a home location and a tape drive (or pass thru port)).

STATUS_VOLUME_IN_USE

Explanation: This return status is specific to eject, mount, query, set_clean and set_scratch request functions.

- If an eject request attempts to eject a locked tape cartridge without including the lock identifier of that tape cartridge, the cartridge is not ejected.
- On a mount request, when the tape cartridge is marked in transit in the database and a mount request is issued against it, it is rejected with this status.
- When a mount request attempts to mount a locked tape cartridge without including the lock identifier of that tape cartridge, the request is rejected.
- On a query request, a specified tape cartridge is in a library drive or locked.
- On a query_lock request, the request was issued on a component which is locked.
- On a set_clean request, this status is returned when set_clean attempts to change a tape cartridge's attributes, but the tape cartridge is locked by another process, or the tape cartridge is in use.
- On a set_scratch request, when a requested volume is marked as in use, set_scratch requests for that volume are rejected. This event does not impact the set_scratch operation for other volumes specified in the request.

- On a `set_scratch` request, when a requested volume is locked by another client, `set_scratch` requests not specifying the correct lock identifier for the volume are rejected. This event does not impact the `set_scratch` operation for other volumes specified in the request.

STATUS_VOLUME_NOT_FOUND

Explanation: This is an unsolicited message which is sent when the ACSLS server receives a VOLUME NOT FOUND event.

This is a status value which is reserved for use inside the ACS storage server. No request process will return it to the user. If it is seen, please notify ACSLS Support.

STATUS_VOLUME_NOT_IN_DRIVE

Explanation: This return status is specific to dismount request functions.

Using the database, the requested *vol_id* is matched with the requested *drive_id*. If the database shows that the requested *vol_id* is not in the requested drive, the dismount fails.

STATUS_VOLUME_NOT_IN_LIBRARY

Explanation: This status is common to all ACSAPI request functions. The *vol_id* specified in the request is syntactically valid, but is not found in the database.

- During an eject operation, if the list of volume identifiers contains one or more duplicates, the first instance of the volume identifier causes the ACSLM to eject the tape cartridge with that volume identifier from the ACS library. Other instances of the volume identifier return this status.
- During an eject operation, if no tape cartridge is in the location specified by the database and the volume is not in transit or in a library drive, the database entry is removed.
- During a lock request, if pending for a tape cartridge resource to become available and the tape cartridge is removed from the system by either an eject or audit request, the lock request will fail with this status. The component status is set to STATUS_VOLUME_NOT_IN_LIBRARY for the failed identifiers and component status is set to STATUS_VALID for the valid identifiers.