VisualAge PL/I

IBM

Messages and Codes

Version 2.1

GC26-9179-02

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Note!

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under “Notices” on page 219.

Second Edition (November 2002)

This edition applies to Version 2.1 of VisualAge PL/I Enterprise, part number 04L7217; and to any subsequent releases until otherwise indicated in new editions or technical newsletters. Make sure you are using the correct edition for the level of the product.

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Contents

Chapter 1. Understanding compiler and preprocessor messages

This section lists the compiler messages in numerical order. These messages are also listed in numerical order in the output following the source program and in any other listings produced by the compiler.

Format of messages

In your compilation output, each compiler message, with the exception of the code generation messages in the range 5000-5999, starts with `IBMnnnnI X` where:

- `IBM` indicates that the message is a PL/I message
- `nnnn` is the number of the message
- the closing letter `I` indicates that no system operator action is required
- the `X` represents a severity code.

In this guide, messages are listed numerically. Each compiler message in this section has the form `IBMnnnnI X` where `X` is the severity code.

Severity codes can be any of the following: I, W, E, S, or U.

These severity codes indicate the following. (Note that the return codes listed are the highest return code generated.)

I An ***informational*** message (RC=0) indicates that the compiled program should run correctly. The compiler might inform you of a possible inefficiency in your code or some other condition of interest.

W A ***warning*** message (RC=4) warns you that a statement might be in error (warning) even though it is syntactically valid. The compiled program should run correctly, but might produce different results than expected or be significantly inefficient.

E An ***error*** message (RC=8) describes a simple error fixed by the compiler. The compiled program should run correctly, but might produce different results than expected.

S A ***severe*** error message (RC=12) describes an error not fixed by the compiler. If the program is compiled and an object module is produced, it should not be used.

U An ***unrecoverable*** error message (RC=16) signifies an error that forces termination of the compilation. An object module is not successfully created.

Compiler messages are printed in groups according to these severity levels and to the component that produced them.

The code generation messages (those in the range 5000-5999) start with `IBMnnnn` where:

- `IBM` indicates that the message is a PL/I message

- `nnnn` is the number of the message

The compiler FLAG option suppresses the listing of messages in the compiler listing.

Message inserts

Many of the compiler messages contain message inserts indicating where the compiler inserts information when it prints the message. These inserts are emphasized in the messages in this section using *italics*.

Contacting IBM for support

If you contact IBM for programming support for a compiler error, it is useful to have a listing of your source program available. To make the analysis of any potential problem easier, it is best if that listing is created with the options: INSOURCE MACRO OPTIONS SOURCE.

Chapter 2. Compiler Informational Messages (1000-1076)

IBM1018I I *option-name* **should be specified within OPTIONS, but is accepted as is.**

Explanation: This message is used in building the options listing.

IBM1038I I *note*

Explanation: This message is used to report back end informational messages.

IBM1039I I Variable *variable name* **is implicitly declared.**

Explanation: All variables should be declared except for contextual declarations of built-in functions, SYSPRINT and SYSIN.

IBM1040I I *note*

Explanation: This message is used by %NOTE statements with a return code of 0.

IBM1041I I Comment spans *line-count* **lines.**

Explanation: A comment ends on a different line than it begins. This may indicate that an end-of-comment delimiter is missing.

IBM1042I I String spans *line-count* **lines.**

Explanation: A string ends on a different line than it begins. This may indicate that a closing quote is missing.

IBM1043I I *variable name* **is contextually declared as** *attribute***.**

Explanation: There is no declare statement for the named variable, but it has been given the indicated attribute because of its usage. For instance, if the variable is used as a locator, it will be given the POINTER attribute.

IBM1044I I FIXED BINARY with precision 7 or less is mapped to 1 byte.

Explanation: The OS/370 PL/I compiler would have mapped this to 2 bytes.

IBM1045I I Code generated for the REFER object *reference name* **would be more efficient if the REFER object had the attributes REAL FIXED BIN(p,0).**

Explanation: If the REFER object has any other attributes, it will be converted to and from REAL FIXED BIN(31,0) via library calls.

IBM1046I I UNSPEC applied to an array is handled as a scalar reference.

Explanation: The OS/370 PL/I compiler would have handled UNSPEC applied to an array as an array of scalars.

IBM1047I I ORDER option may inhibit optimization.

Explanation: If the ORDER option applies to a block, optimization is likely to be inhibited, especially if the block contains ON-units that refer to variables declared outside the ON-unit.

IBM1048I I GET/PUT DATA without a data-list inhibits optimization.

Explanation: A GET DATA statement can alter almost any variable, and a PUT DATA statement requires almost all variables to be stored home anytime a PUT DATA statement might be executed. Both of these requirements inhibit optimization.

IBM1050I I INITIAL attribute for RESERVED STATIC is ignored.

Explanation: The INITIAL attribute has been specified for a variable with the attributes RESERVED STATIC. Unless such a variable is listed in the EXPORTS clause of a PACKAGE statement, the variable will not be initialized.

IBM1051I I Argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in may not be byte aligned.**

Explanation: This message applies to the ADDR, CURRENTSTORAGE/SIZE and STORAGE/SIZE built-in functions. Applying any one of these built-in functions to an unaligned bit variable may not produce the results you expected.

IBM1052I I The NODESCRIPTOR attribute is accepted even though some arguments have * extents.

Explanation: When a string with * extent or an array with * extents is passed, PL/I normally passes a descriptor so that the called routine knows how big the passed argument really is. The NODESCRIPTOR attribute indicates that no descriptor should be passed; this is invalid if the called routine is a PL/I procedure.

```
dcl x entry( char(*), fixed bin(31) )
      options( nodescriptor );
```

IBM1053I I Scaled FIXED operation evaluated as FIXED DECIMAL.

Explanation: If one of the built-in functions ADD, DIVIDE, MULTIPLY or SUBTRACT is invoked with argument that have type FIXED, if either operand has a non-zero scale factor, the result will have type FIXED DEC.

IBM1058I I Conversion from *source type* **to** *target type* **will be done by library call.**

Explanation: This message can be used to help find code that may be very expensive if executed as part of a loop or to find code involving conversions of unlike types.

IBM1059I I SELECT statement contains no OTHERWISE clause.

Explanation: The ERROR condition will be raised if no WHEN clause is satisfied.

IBM1060I I Name resolution for *identifier* **selected its declaration in a structure, rather than its non-member declaration in a parent block.**

Explanation: The PL/I language rules require this, but it might be a little surprising. In the following code fragment, for instance, the display statement would display the value of x.y.

```
a: proc;

  dcl y fixed bin init(3);

  call b;

  b: proc;

    dcl
      1 x,
        2 y fixed bin init(5),
        2 z fixed bin init(7);

    display( y );

  end;

end a;
```

IBM1061I I Probable DATE calculation should be examined for validity after the year 1999.

Explanation: Use of any of the constants 365, 1900 or '19' may indicate a date calculation. If this is true, you should examine the calculation to determine if it will be valid after the year 1999.

IBM1062I I *variable* **inferred to contain a two-digit year.**

Explanation: The indicated was inferred to contain a two-digit year because, for example, it was assigned the DATE built-in function.

IBM1063I I Code generated for DO group would be more efficient if control variable were a 4-byte integer.

Explanation: The control variable in the DO loop is a 1-byte or 2-byte integer, and consequently, the code generated for the loop will not be optimal.

IBM1064I I Use of OPT(2) forces TEST(BLOCK).

Explanation: Under OPT(2), any specification of TEST hooks stronger than TEST(BLOCK) is not supported.

IBM1067I I UNTIL clause ignored.

Explanation: If a DO specification has no clause such as TO, BY or REPEAT that could cause the loop to be repeated, then the UNTIL clause will have no effect on the loop and will be ignored.

```
do x = y until ( z > 0 );
  ...
end;
```

IBM1068I I Procedure has no RETURNS attribute, but contains a RETURN statement. A RETURNS attribute will be assumed.

Explanation: If a procedure contains a RETURN statement, it should have the RETURNS attribute specified on its PROCEDURE statement.

```
a: proc;
  return( 0 );
end;
```

IBM1069I I The AUTOMATIC variables in a block should not be used in the prologue of that block.

Explanation: The AUTOMATIC variables in a block may be used in the declare statements and the executable statements of any contained block, but in the block in which they are declared, they should be used only in the executable statements.

```
dcl x fixed bin(15) init(5);
dcl y(x) fixed bin(15);
```

Chapter 3. Compiler Warning Messages (1078-1225)

IBM1078I W Statement may never be executed.

Explanation: This message warns that the compiler has detected a statement that can never be run as the flow of control must always pass it by.

IBM1079I W Too few arguments have been specified for the ENTRY *ENTRY name***.**

Explanation: The number of arguments should match the number of parameters in the ENTRY declaration.

IBM1080I W The keyword *label-name***, which could form a complete statement, is accepted as a label name, but a colon may have been used where a semicolon was meant.**

Explanation: A PL/I keyword which could form a complete statement has been used as statement label. This usage is accepted, but a colon may have been used where a semicolon was intended.

```
dcl a fixed bin(31) ext;

if a = 0 then
  put skip list( 'a = 0' )
else:

a = a + 1;
```

IBM1081I W *keyword* **expression should be scalar. Lower bounds assumed for any missing subscripts.**

Explanation: The expression in the named keyword clause should be a scalar, but an array reference was specified.

```
dcl p     pointer;
dcl x     based char(10);
dcl a(10) area(1000);

allocate x in(a) set(p);
```

IBM1082I W Argument number *argument-number* **in entry reference** *entry name* **is a scalar, but its declare specifies a structure.**

Explanation: A scalar may be passed as the argument when a structure is expected, but this require building a "dummy" structure and assigning the scalar to each field in that structure.

```
dcl e entry( 1 2 fixed bin(31), 2 fixed bin(31) );
dcl i fixed bin(15);
call e( i );
```

IBM1083I W Source in label assignment is inside a DO-loop, and an illegal jump into the loop may be attempted. Optimization will also be very inhibited.

Explanation: GOTO statements may not jump into DO loops, and the compiler will flag any GOTO whose target is a label constant inside a (different) DO loop. However, if a label inside a DO loop is assigned to a label variable, then this kind of error may go undetected.

IBM1084I W Nonblanks after right margin are not allowed under RULES(NOLAXMARGINS).

Explanation: Under RULES(NOLAXMARGINS), there should be nothing but blanks after the right margin.

IBM1085I W *variable* **may be uninitialized when used.**

Explanation: The indicated variable may be used before it has been initialized.

IBM1086I W *built-in function* **will be evaluated using long rather than extended routines.**

Explanation: The indicated built-in function has an extended float argument, but since the corresponding extended routine is not yet available, it will be evaluated using the appropriate long routine.

IBM1087I W FLOAT source is too big for its target. An appropriate HUGE value of *assumed value* **is assumed.**

Explanation: A value larger than HUGE(1s0) cannot be assigned to a short float. Under hexadecimal float, the value 3.141592E+40 could be assigned to a short float, but under IEEE, the maximum value that a short float can hold is about 3.40281E+38.

IBM1088I W FLOAT literal is too big for its implicit precision. The E in the exponent will be replaced by a D.

Explanation: The precision for a float literal is implied by the number of digits in its mantissa. For instance 1e99 is implicitly FLOAT DECIMAL(1), but the value 1e99 is larger than the largest value a FLOAT DECIMAL(1) can hold.

IBM1089I W Control variable in DO loop cannot exceed TO value, and loop may be infinite.

Explanation: If the TO value is equal to the maximum value that a FIXED or PICTURE variable can hold, then a loop dominated by that variable will run endlessly unless exited inside the loop by a LEAVE or GOTO. For example, in the first code fragment below, x can never be bigger than 99, and the loop would be infinite. In the second code fragment below, y can never be bigger than 32767, and the loop would be infinite.

```
dcl x pic'99';

do x = 1 to 99;
  put skip list( x );
end;

dcl y fixed bin(15);

do x = 1 to 32767;
  put skip list( x );
end;
```

IBM1090I W Constant used as locator qualifier.

Explanation: An expression contains a reference to a based variable with a constant value for its locator qualifier. This may cause a protection exception on some systems. It may also indicate that the variable was declared as based on NULL or SYSNULL and that this constant value is being used as its locator qualifier.

```
dcl a fixed bin(31) based( null() );

a = 0;
```

IBM1091I W FIXED BIN precision less than storage allows.

Explanation: Except in unusual circumstances, the precision in a FIXED BIN declaration should be 7, 15, 31 or 63 if SIGNED and one greater if UNSIGNED. This message may indicate that a declare specified, for example, FIXED BIN(8) when UNSIGNED FIXED BIN(8) was meant.

IBM1092I W GOTO whose target is or may be in another block severely limits optimization.

Explanation: Try to change the code so that it sets and tests a switch instead, or limit GOTOs to very small modules that do not need optimization.

IBM1093I W PLIXOPT string is invalid. See related runtime message *message-number***.**

Explanation: The PLIXOPT string could not be parsed. See the cited LE message for more detail.

IBM1094I W Element *option* **in PLIXOPT is invalid. See related runtime message** *message-number***.**

Explanation: The PLIXOPT string contains an invalid item. See the cited LE message for more detail.

IBM1095I W Element *option* **in PLIXOPT has been remapped to** *option***. See related runtime message** *message-number***.**

Explanation: The PLIXOPT string contains a run-time option which is not supported by LE. See the cited LE message for more detail.

IBM1096I W STAE and SPIE in PLIXOPT is not supported. See related runtime message *message-number***.**

Explanation: The SPIE and STAE options have been replaced by the TRAP option. TRAP(ON) is equivalent to SPIE and STAE; TRAP(OFF) is equivalent to NOSPIE and NOSTAE. The combination SPIE and NOSTAE and the combination NOSPIE and STAE are no longer supported. See the cited LE message for more detail.

IBM1097I W Scalar accepted as argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **although parameter description specifies an array.**

Explanation: Generally, scalars should not be passed where arrays are expected, but in some situations, this may be desired.

```
dcl a entry( (*) fixed bin ) option(nodescriptor);

call a( 0 );
```

IBM1098I W Extraneous comma at end of statement ignored.

Explanation: A comma was followed by a semicolon rather than by a valid syntactical element (such as an identifier). The comma will be ignored in order to make the semicolon valid.

```
dcl 1 a, 2 b fixed bin, 2 c fixed bin, ;
```

IBM1099I W FIXED DEC(*source-precision***,** *source-scale***) operand will be converted to FIXED BIN(***target-precision***,** *target-scale***). Significant digits may be lost.**

Explanation: Under RULES(IBM), when a comparison or arithmetic operation has an operand that is FIXED BIN and an operand that is FIXED DEC with a non-zero scale factor, then the FIXED DEC operand will be converted to FIXED BIN. Under RULES(ANS), when a comparison or arithmetic operation has an operand that is FIXED BIN and an operand that is FIXED DEC with a zero scale factor, then the FIXED DEC operand will be converted to FIXED BIN. In each case, significant digits may be lost, and if there is a fractional part, it may not be exactly represented as binary. For instance, under RULES(IBM), the assignment statement below will cause the target to have the value 29.19, and in the comparison, C will be converted to FIXED BIN(31,10) and significant digits will be lost (in fact, SIZE would be raised, but since it is disabled, this program would be in error).

```
dcl a fixed dec(07,2) init(12.2);
dcl b fixed bin(31,0) init(17);
dcl c fixed dec(15,3) init(2097151);
dcl d fixed bin(31,0) init(0);

a = a + b;

if c = d then;
```

IBM1100I W The attribute *attribute-option* **is not valid on BEGIN blocks and is ignored.**

Explanation: An attribute (REDUCIBLE in the example below) has been specified in the OPTIONS clause on a BEGIN statement, but that attribute is not valid for BEGIN blocks.

```
begin options( reducible );
```

IBM1101I W *option-name* **is not a known PROCEDURE attribute and is ignored.**

Explanation: An attribute (DATAONLY in the example below) has been specified in the OPTIONS clause on a PROCEDURE statement, but that attribute is not valid for PROCEDUREs.

```
a: proc options( dataonly );
```

IBM1102I W *option-name* **is not a known BEGIN attribute and is ignored.**

Explanation: The indicated attribute is valid on PROCEDURE statements, but not on BEGIN statements.

```
begin recursive;
```

IBM1103I W *option-name* **is not a supported compiler option and is ignored.**

Explanation: The compiler option is not supported on OS/2.

```
*process map;
```

IBM1104I W Suboptions of the compiler option *option-name* are not supported and are ignored.

Explanation: Suboptions of the compiler option are not supported on OS/2.

```
*process list(4);
```

IBM1105I W A suboption of the compiler option *option-name* is too long. It is shortened to *number-of-letters* characters.

Explanation: Various compiler options have limits on the size of subfields. Refer to the *Programming Guide* for the limits of specific compiler options.

```
*process margini( '+-' );
```

IBM1106I W Condition prefixes on *keyword* statements are ignored.

Explanation: Condition prefixes are not allowed on DECLARE, DEFAULT, IF, ELSE, DO, END, SELECT, WHEN or OTHERWISE statements.

```
(nofofl): if (x+y) > 0 then
```

IBM1107I W *option-name* is not a known ENTRY statement attribute and is ignored.

Explanation: An attribute (DATAONLY in the example below) has been specified in the OPTIONS clause on an ENTRY statement, but that attribute is not valid for ENTRY statements.

```
a: entry options( dataonly );
```

IBM1108I W The character *char* specified in the *option* option is already defined and may not be redefined. The redefinition will be ignored.

Explanation: A character specified in the OR, NOT or NAMES compiler option is already defined in the PL/I character set or by another compiler option.

```
*process not('=');
*process not('!') or('!');
```

IBM1109I W The second argument in the C-format item will be ignored.

Explanation: If you wish to display the real and imaginary parts of a complex number using different formats, use the REAL and IMAG built-in functions and 2 format items.

```
put edit ( x ) ( c( e(10,6), e(10,6) ) );
```

IBM1110I W The %INCLUDE statement should be on a line by itself. The source on the line after the %INCLUDE statement is ignored.

Explanation: Split the text into 2 lines.

```
%include x; %include y;
```

IBM1111I W CHECK prefix is not supported and is ignored.

Explanation: The CHECK prefix is not part of the SAA PL/I language.

```
(check): i = j + 1;
```

IBM1112I W *condition-name* condition is not supported and is ignored.

Explanation: The CHECK and PENDING conditions are not part of the SAA PL/I language.

```
on check ...
```

IBM1113I W *verb-name* statement is not supported and is ignored.

Explanation: The named statement, for example the CHECK statement, is not part of the SAA PL/I language.

IBM1114I W Comparands are both constant.

Explanation: Both operands in a comparison are constant, and consequently, the result of the comparison is also a constant. If this comparison is the expression in an IF clause, for example, this means that either the THEN or ELSE clause will never be executed.

IBM1115I W INITIAL list contains *count* **items, but the array** *variable name* **contains only** *array size***. Excess is ignored.**

Explanation: For an array, an INITIAL list should not contain more values than the array has elements.

```
dcl a init( 1, 2 ), b(5) init( (10) 0 );
```

IBM1116I W Comment spans more than one file.

Explanation: A comment ends in a different file than it begins. This may indicate that an end-of-comment statement is missing.

IBM1117I W String spans more than one file.

Explanation: A string ends in a different file than it begins. This may indicate that a closing quote is missing.

IBM1118I W Delimiter missing between *nondelimiter* **and** *nondelimiter***. A blank is assumed.**

Explanation: A delimiter (for example, a blank or a comma) is required between all identifiers and constants.

```
dcl 1 a, 2 b, 3c;
```

IBM1119I W Code generated for DO group would be more efficient if control variable were not an aggregate member.

Explanation: The control variable in the DO loop is a member of an array, a structure or an union, and consequently, the code generated for the loop will not be optimal.

IBM1120I W Multiple closure of groups. END statements will be inserted to close intervening groups.

Explanation: Using one END statement to close more than one group of statements is permitted, but it may indicate a coding error.

IBM1121I W Missing *character* **assumed.**

Explanation: The indicated character is missing, and there are no more characters in the source. The missing character has been inserted by the parser in order to correct your source.

IBM1122I W Missing *character* **assumed before** *character***.**

Explanation: The indicated character is missing and has been inserted by the parser in order to correct your source.

```
display( 'Program starting' ;
```

IBM1123I W The ENVIRONMENT option *option-name* **has been specified without a suboption. The option** *option-name* **is ignored.**

Explanation: Certain ENVIRONMENT options, such as RECSIZE, require suboptions.

```
dcl f file env( recsize );
```

IBM1124I W A suboption has been specified for the ENVIRONMENT option *option-name***. The suboption will be ignored.**

Explanation: Certain ENVIRONMENT options, such as CONSECUTIVE, should be specified without any suboptions.

```
dcl f file env( consecutive(1) );
```

IBM1125I W The ENVIRONMENT option *option-name* **has been specified more than once.**

Explanation: ENVIRONMENT options should not be repeated.

```
dcl f file env( consecutive consecutive );
```

IBM1126I W The ENVIRONMENT option *option-name* **has an invalid suboption. The option will be ignored.**

Explanation: The suboption type is incorrect.

```
dcl f file env( regional(5) );
```

IBM1127I W *option-name* **is not a known ENVIRONMENT option. It will be ignored.**

Explanation: There is no such supported ENVIRONMENT option.

```
dcl f file env( unknown );
```

IBM1128I W The ENVIRONMENT option *option-name* **conflicts with the LANGLVL compiler option. The option will be ignored.**

Explanation: The indicated option is valid only with LANGLVL(OS).

```
dcl f file env( fb );
```

IBM1129I W *verb-name processor-name* **statement ignored up to closing semicolon.**

Explanation: An EXEC SQL or EXEC CICS statement has been found in the source program. The compiler will ignore these statements.

```
exec sql ...;
```

IBM1130I W The external name *identifier* **is too long. It will be shortened to** *identifier***.**

Explanation: The maximum length of external names is set by the EXTNAME suboption of the LIMITS compiler option.

```
dcl this_name_is_long  static external pointer;
```

IBM1131I W An EXTERNAL name specification for *name* **has been specified on its PROCEDURE statement and in the EXPORTS clause of the PACKAGE statement. The EXPORTS specification will be used.**

Explanation: The name specified in the EXTERNAL attribute in the EXPORTS clause overrides the name specified in the EXTERNAL attribute on the PROCEDURE statement.

```
a: package exports( b ext('_B') );

  b: proc  ext( 'BB' );
```

IBM1132I W An EXTERNAL name specification for *name* **has been specified in its declaration and in the RESERVES clause of the PACKAGE statement. The RESERVES specification will be used.**

Explanation: The name specified in the EXTERNAL attribute in the RESERVES clause overrides the name specified in the EXTERNAL attribute in the DECLARE statement.

```
a: package reserves( b ext('_B') );

  dcl b ext( 'BB' ) static ...
```

IBM1133I W The FORMAT CONSTANT array *label-name* **is not fully initialized.**

Explanation: An element of a FORMAT CONSTANT array has not been defined, for example, f(2) in the example below.

```
f(1): format( x(2), a );

f(3): format( x(4), a );
```

IBM1134I W The LABEL CONSTANT array *label-reference* **is not fully initialized.**

Explanation: The named variable defines a statement label array, but not all the elements in that array are labels for statements in the containing procedure.

```
l(1): display( ... );

l(3): display( ... );
```

IBM1135I W Logical operand is constant.

Explanation: An argument to one of the logical operators (or, and or not) is a constant. The result of the operation may also be a constant. If this operation is the expression in an IF clause, for example, this means that either the THEN or ELSE clause will never be executed.

```
if a | '1'b then
```

IBM1136I W Function invoked as a subroutine.

Explanation: A function, for example, a PROCEDURE or ENTRY statement with the RETURNS attribute, has been invoked in a CALL statement. The value that is returned by the function will be discarded, but the OPTIONAL attribute should be used to indicate that this is valid.

IBM1137I W The attribute *attribute* is invalid in GENERIC descriptions and will be ignored.

Explanation: The named attribute is invalid in GENERIC description lists.

```
dcl g generic ( f1 when( connected ),
                f2 otherwise );
```

IBM1138I W Number of items in INITIAL list is *count* for the array *variable name* which contains *array size* elements.

Explanation: The array will be incompletely initialized. This may be a programming error (in the example below, 4 should probably have been 6) and may cause exceptions when the program is run.

```
dcl a(8) fixed dec init( 1, 2, (4) 0 );
```

IBM1139I W Syntax of the %CONTROL statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The %CONTROL statement must be followed by FORMAT or NOFORMAT option enclosed in parentheses and then a semicolon.

IBM1140I W Syntax of the LANGLVL option in the %OPTION statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The LANGLVL option in the %OPTION statement must be specified as either LANGLVL(SAA) or LANGLVL(SAA2).

IBM1141I W Syntax of the %NOPRINT statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The %NOPRINT statement must be followed, with optional intervening blanks, by a semicolon.

IBM1142I W Syntax of the %PAGE statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The %PAGE statement must be followed, with optional intervening blanks, by a semicolon.

IBM1143I W Syntax of the %PRINT statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The %PRINT statement must be followed, with optional intervening blanks, by a semicolon.

IBM1144I W Number of lines specified with %SKIP must be between 0 and 999 inclusive.

Explanation: Skip amounts greater than 999 are not supported.

```
%skip(2000);
```

IBM1145I W Syntax of the %SKIP statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The %SKIP statement must be followed by a semicolon with optional intervening blanks and a parenthesized integer.

IBM1146I W Syntax of the TEST option in the %OPTION statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The TEST option in the %OPTION statement must be specified without any suboptions.

IBM1147I W Syntax of the NOTEST option in the %OPTION statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The NOTEST option in the %OPTION statement must be specified without any suboptions.

IBM1148I W Syntax of the %PUSH statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The %PUSH statement must be followed, with optional intervening blanks, by a semicolon.

IBM1149I W Syntax of the %POP statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The %POP statement must be followed, with optional intervening blanks, by a semicolon.

IBM1150I W Syntax of the %NOTE statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The %NOTE statement must be followed by, in parentheses, a note and an optional return code, and then a semicolon.

IBM1151I W FIXED BINARY precision is reduced to *maximum value***.**

Explanation: The maximum FIXED BIN precision depends on the LIMITS option.

IBM1152I W FIXED DECIMAL precision is reduced to *maximum value***.**

Explanation: The maximum FIXED DEC precision depends on the LIMITS option.

IBM1153I W FLOAT BINARY precision is reduced to *maximum value***.**

Explanation: The maximum FLOAT BIN precision is 64 on Intel, 106 on AIX and 109 on 390 and z/OS.

IBM1154I W FLOAT DECIMAL precision is reduced to *maximum value***.**

Explanation: The maximum FLOAT DEC precision is 18 on Intel, 32 on AIX and 33 on 390 and z/OS.

IBM1155I W The aggregate *aggregate-name* **contains noncomputational values. Those values will be ignored.**

Explanation: Some members of an aggregate referenced in an I/O statement are noncomputational. The computational members will be correctly processed, but the noncomputational ones will be ignored.

```
dcl 1 x,
      2 y ptr,
      3 fixed bin(31);
put skip list(x);
```

IBM1156I W Arguments to MAIN procedure are not all POINTER.

Explanation: Under SYSTEM(CICS), SYSTEM(TSO) and SYSTEM(IMS), the arguments to the MAIN procedure should all have type POINTER.

IBM1157I W *note*

Explanation: This message is used by %NOTE statements with a return code of 4.

IBM1158I W A *option* **is missing in the specification of the** *option* **option. One is assumed.**

Explanation: A closing quote or parenthesis is missing in the specification of a compiler option. A quoted string must not cross line boundaries.

IBM1159I W The string *option* **is not recognized as a valid option keyword and is ignored.**

Explanation: An invalid compiler option has been specified.

IBM1160I W The third argument to the MARGINS option is not supported.

Explanation: Printer control characters are not supported on input source records.

IBM1161I W The suboption *suboption* **is not valid for the** *option* **compiler option.**

Explanation: A suboption of a compiler option is incorrect. The suboption may be unknown or outside the allowable range.

```
*process flag(q)  margins(1002);
```

IBM1162I W A required suboption is missing for the *suboption* **option.**

Explanation: A required suboption of a compiler option is missing.

```
*process or;
```

IBM1163I W Required sub-fields are missing for the *option* **option. Default values are assumed.**

Explanation: Required suboptions of a compiler option are missing.

```
*process margins;
```

IBM1164I W *option-name* **should be specified within OPTIONS, but is accepted as is.**

Explanation: The option, for example REORDER, is accepted outside of the OPTIONS attribute, but it should be specified within the OPTIONS attribute. This would also conform to the ANSI standard.

IBM1165I W The OPTIONS option *option-name* **has been specified more than once.**

Explanation: The only supported LINKAGE options are OPTLINK and SYSTEM.

IBM1166I W *option-name* **is not a known LINKAGE suboption. The LINKAGE option will be ignored.**

Explanation: The only supported LINKAGE options are OPTLINK and SYSTEM.

IBM1167I W Maximum number of %PUSH statements exceeded. The control statement is ignored.

Explanation: The maximum number of pending %PUSH statements is 63.

IBM1168I W No %PUSH statements are in effect. The %POP control statement is ignored.

Explanation: A %POP has been issued when no %PUSH statement are pending.

IBM1169I W No precision was specified for the result of the *builtin name* **built-in. The precision will be determined from the argument.**

Explanation: This message applies to the FIXED and FLOAT built-in functions when only one argument is given. The precision is not set to a default, but is instead derived from the argument. For example, if x is FLOAT BIN(21), FIXED(x) will return a FIXED BIN(21) value.

IBM1170I W The OPTIONS attribute *option-attribute* **is not supported and is ignored.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the OPTIONS list is not supported.

```
dcl a ext entry options( nomap );
```

IBM1171I W SELECT statement contains no WHEN or OTHERWISE clauses.

Explanation: WHEN or OTHERWISE clauses are not required on SELECT statements, but their absence may indicate a coding error.

IBM1172I W A zero length string has been entered for the *option-name* **option. The option is ignored.**

Explanation: User-specified string has zero length. This can occur when OR('') or OR('5') has been specified on the command line. In the latter case, the single '5' character has been interpreted as an escape.

IBM1173I W SELECT statement contains no WHEN clauses.

Explanation: SELECT statements do not require WHEN clauses, but their absence may indicate a coding error.

IBM1174I W The reference in the *from-into clause* **clause may not be byte-aligned.**

Explanation: The reference specified in the FROM or INTO clause may not be byte-aligned. If the reference is indeed not byte-aligned, unpredictable results may occur.

IBM1175I W FIXED BINARY constant contains too many digits. Excess nonsignificant digits will be ignored.

Explanation: The maximum precision for FIXED BINARY constants is specified by the FIXEDBIN suboption of the LIMITS compiler option.

IBM1176I W FIXED DECIMAL constant contains too many digits. Excess nonsignificant digits will be ignored.

Explanation: The maximum precision for FIXED DECIMAL constants is specified by the FIXEDDEC suboption of the LIMITS compiler option.

IBM1177I W Mantissa in FLOAT BINARY constant contains more digits than the implementation maximum. Excess nonsignificant digits will be ignored.

Explanation: Float binary constants are limited to 64 digits on Intel, 106 on AIX and 109 on 390 and z/OS.

IBM1178I W Mantissa in FLOAT DECIMAL constant contains more digits than the implementation maximum. Excess nonsignificant digits will be ignored.

Explanation: Float decimal constants are limited to 18 digits on Intel, 32 on AIX and 33 on 390 and z/OS.

IBM1179I W FLOAT literal is too big for its implicit precision. An appropriate HUGE value of *assumed value* **is assumed.**

Explanation: The precision for a float literal is implied by the the number of digits in its mantissa. For instance 1e99 is implicitly FLOAT DECIMAL(1), but the value 1e99 is larger than the largest value a FLOAT DECIMAL(1) can hold.

IBM1180I W Argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in is not byte aligned.**

Explanation: This message applies to the ADDR, CURRENTSTORAGE/SIZE and STORAGE/SIZE built-in functions. Applying any one of these built-in functions to a variable that is not byte-aligned may not produce the results you expect.

IBM1181I W A WHILE or UNTIL option at the end of a series of DO specifications applies only to the last specification.

Explanation: In the following code snippet, the WHILE clause applies only to the last DO specification, that is only when I = 5;

```
do i = 1, 3, 5 while( j < 5 );
```

IBM1182I W Invocation of a NONRECURSIVE procedure from within that procedure is invalid. RECURSIVE attribute is assumed.

Explanation: A procedure contains code that will cause it to be recursively invoked, but the procedure was not declared with RECURSIVE attribute.

```
a: proc( n );
   ...
   if n > 0 then call a;
```

IBM1183I W *condition-name* **condition is disabled. Statement is ignored.**

Explanation: The SIGNAL statement is ignored if the condition it would raise is disabled. Some conditions, like SIZE, are disabled by default.

```
(nofofl): signal fixedoverflow;
```

IBM1184I W Source with length *string-length* **in INITIAL clause for** *variable name* **is longer than target. Source will be truncated.**

Explanation: The string in the INITIAL clause ('TooBig' in the example below) will be trimmed to fit (to 'TooB').

```
dcl x char(4) static init('tooBig');
```

IBM1185I W Source in RETURN statement has length greater than that in the corresponding RETURNS attribute.

Explanation: The string in the RETURNS clause ('TooBig' in the example below) will be trimmed to fit (to 'TooB').

```
x: proc returns( char(4) );
   ...
   return( 'TooBig' );
```

IBM1186I W Source in string assignment is longer than target.

Explanation: The source in the assignment ('TooBig' in the example below) will be trimmed to fit (to 'TooB').

```
dcl x char(4);
x = 'TooBig';
```

IBM1187I W Argument number *argument-number* **in entry reference** *entry name* **is longer than the corresponding parameter.**

Explanation: The source in the entry invocation ('TooBig' in the example below) will be trimmed to fit (to 'TooB').

```
dcl x entry( char(4) );
call x( 'TooBig' );
```

IBM1188I W Result of concatenating two strings is too long.

Explanation: The length of the string produced by concatenating two strings must not be greater than the maximum allowed for the derived string type.

IBM1189I W NODESCRIPTOR attribute conflicts with the NONCONNECTED attribute for the parameter *parameter name***. CONNECTED is assumed.**

Explanation: If NODESCRIPTOR is specified (or implied) for a procedure, aggregate parameters should have the CONNECTED attribute. The CONNECTED attribute can be explicitly coded, or it can be implied by the DEFAULT(CONNECTED) compiler option.

IBM1190I W The OPTIONS option *option-name* **conflicts with the LANGLVL compiler option. The option will be applied.**

Explanation: The named option is not part of the PL/I language definition as specified in the LANGLVL compiler option.

IBM1191I W Result of FIXED BIN divide will not be scaled.

Explanation: When dividing a FIXED BIN(p1,0) value by a FIXED BIN(p2,0) value where 31 > p1, the result will have the attributes FIXED BIN(p1,0). With ANSI 76, it would have the attributes FIXED BIN(31,31-p1).

IBM1192I W WHEN clauses contain duplicate values.

Explanation: In a dominated SELECT statement, if a WHEN clause has the same value as an earlier WHEN clause, the code for the second WHEN clause will never be executed. This message will be produced only if the SELECT statement is otherwise suitable for transformation into a branch table.

IBM1193I W *statement count* **statements in block** *block name***. Optimization restricted.**

Explanation: Optimization will be restricted for any procedure or begin-block. that contains more statements than specified in the MAXSTMT option. To avoid this, the block could be split up into more manageable parts.

IBM1194I W More than one argument to MAIN procedure.

Explanation: A MAIN procedure should have at most one argument, except under SYSTEM(CICS) and SYSTEM(IMS).

IBM1195I W Argument to MAIN procedure is not CHARACTER VARYING.

Explanation: The argument to the MAIN procedure should be CHARACTER VARYING, except under SYSTEM(CICS), SYSTEM(TSO) and SYSTEM(IMS).

IBM1196I W AREA initialized with EMPTY - INITIAL attribute is ignored.

Explanation: Any INITIAL attribute specified for an AREA variable is ignored. The variable will, instead, be initialized with the EMPTY built-in function.

IBM1197I W *file-name* **assumed as file condition reference.**

Explanation: All file conditions should be qualified with a file reference, but ENDFILE and ENDPAGE are accepted without a file reference. SYSIN and SYSPRINT are then assumed, respectively.

IBM1198I W A null argument list is assumed for *variable name***.**

Explanation: An ENTRY reference is used where the result of invoking that entry is probably meant to be used.

```
dcl e1 entry returns( ptr );
dcl q  ptr based;
e1->q = null();

dcl e2 entry returns( bit(1) );
if e2 then ...
```

IBM1199I W Syntax of the %LINE directive is incorrect.

Explanation: The %LINE directive must be followed, with optional intervening blanks, by a parenthesis, a line number, a comma, a file name and a closing parenthesis.

```
%line( 19, test.pli );
```

IBM1200I W Use of DATE built-in function may cause problems after the year 1999.

Explanation: The DATE built-in returns a two-digit year. It might be better to use the DATETIME built-in which returns a four-digit year.

IBM1201I W *suboption* **conflicts with a previously specified suboption for the** *option* **compiler option.**

Explanation: There is a conflict of suboptions for the LANGLVL compiler option. The SAA2 and OS suboptions are mutually exclusive.

```
*process langlvl(saa2 os);
```

IBM1202I W Syntax of the %OPTION statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The only option supported in the %OPTION statement is the LANGLVL option.

IBM1203I W Argument to PLITEST built-in subroutine is ignored.

Explanation: Change the invocation of PLITEST so that no argument is passed.

IBM1204I W INTERNAL CONSTANT assumed for initialized STATIC LABEL.

Explanation: LABEL variables require block activation information, and hence they cannot be initialized at compile-time. For a STATIC LABEL variable with the INITIAL attribute, if the variable is a member of a structure or an union, a severe message will be issued. Otherwise, its attributes will be changed to INTERNAL CONSTANT in order to eliminate the requirement for block activation information. Such a variable must be initialized with LABEL CONSTANTs from containing blocks.

IBM1205I W Arguments of the NAMES compiler option must be the same length.

Explanation: If two arguments of the NAMES option are specified, they must be the same length. The second argument is the uppercase value of the first. If a character in the first string does not have an uppercase value, use the character itself as the uppercase value. For example:

```
names( '$!@' '$!@')
```

IBM1206I W BIT operators should be applied only to BIT operands.

Explanation: In an expression of the form x & y, x | y, or x ¬ y, x and y should both have BIT type.

IBM1207I W Operand to LENGTH built-in should have string type.

Explanation: If the operand has a numeric type, the result is the length that value would have after it was converted to string. The length of a numeric type is NOT the same as its storage requirement.

IBM1208I W INITIAL list for the array *variable name* **contains only one item.**

Explanation: The array will be incompletely initialized. An asterisk can be used as an initialization factor to initialize all the elements with one value. In the example below, a(1) is initialized with the value 13, while the elements a(2) through a(8) are uninitialized. In contrast, all the elements in b are initialized to 13.

```
dcl a(8) fixed bin init( 13 );
dcl b(8) fixed bin init( (*) 13 );
```

IBM1209I W INDEXED environment option for file *file name* **will be treated as ORGANIZATION(INDEXED).**

Explanation: Since ISAM is not being simulated on the OS/2 platform, the file will be treated in a manner similar to VSAM KSDS. The file specified in the first declaration below would be handled in the same manner as the file in the second declaration. Both are treated as ORGANIZATION(INDEXED).

```
dcl f1 file env(indexed);
dcl f2 file env(organization(indexed));
```

IBM1210I W The field width specified in the *keyword* **-format item may be too small for complete output of the data item.**

Explanation: The format width is too small for output. It may be valid if the format is being used for input.

IBM1211I W Source with length *string-length* **is longer than the target** *variable***.**

Explanation: The source in the assignment ('TooBig' in the example below) will be trimmed to fit (to 'TooB'). If the target is a pseudovariable, message 1186 is issued instead.

```
dcl x char(4);
x = 'TooBig';
```

IBM1212I W The A format item requires an argument when used in GET statement. An L format item is assumed in its place.

Explanation: A width must be specified on A format items when specified on a GET statement.

```
get edit(name) (a);
```

IBM1213I W The procedure *proc name* **is not referenced.**

Explanation: The named procedure is not external and is never referenced in the compilation unit. This may represent an error (if it was supposed to be called) or an opportunity to eliminate some dead code.

IBM1214I W A dummy argument will be created for argument number *argument-number* **in entry reference** *entry name***.**

Explanation: An argument passed BYADDR to an entry does not match the corresponding parameter in the entry description. The address of the argument will not be passed to the entry. Instead, the argument will be assigned to a temporary with attributes that do match the parameter in the entry description, and the address of that temporary will be passed to the entry. This means that if the entry alters the value of this parameter, the alteration will not be visible in the calling routine.

```
dcl e entry( fixed bin(31) );
dcl i fixed bin(15);
call e( i );
```

IBM1215I W The variable *variable name* **is declared without any data attributes.**

Explanation: It will be given the default attributes, but this may be because of an error in the declare. For instance, in the following example, parentheses may be missing

```
dcl a, b fixed bin;
```

IBM1216I W The structure member *variable name* **is declared without any data attributes. A level number may be incorrect.**

Explanation: It will be given the default attributes, but this may be because of an error in the declare. For instance, in the following example, the level number on c and d should probably be 3.

```
dcl a, b fixed bin;
  1 a,
    2 b,
      2 c,
      2 d;
```

IBM1217I W An unnamed structure member is declared without any data attributes. A level number may be incorrect.

Explanation: It will be given the default attributes, but this may be because of an error in the declare. For instance, in the following example, the level number on c and d should probably be 3.

```
dcl a, b fixed bin;
  1 a,
    2 *,
      2 c,
      2 d;
```

IBM1218I W First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in should have string type.**

Explanation: To eliminate this message, apply the CHAR or BIT built-in function to the first argument.

```
dcl i fixed bin;
display( substr(i,4) );
```

IBM1219I W LEAVE will exit noniterative DO-group.

Explanation: This message is not produced if the LEAVE statement specifies a label. In the following loop, the LEAVE statement will cause only the immediately enclosing DO-group to be exited; the loop will not be exited.

```
do i = 1 to n;
  if a(i) > 0 then
    do;
      call f;
      leave;
    end;
  else;
end;
```

IBM1220I W Result of comparison is always constant.

Explanation: This message is produced when a variable is compared to a constant equal to the largest or smallest value that the variable could assume. In the following loop, the variable x can never be greater than 99, and hence the implied comparison executed each time through the loop will always result in a '1'b.

```
do x pic'99';

do x = 1 to 99;
end;
```

IBM1221I W Statement uses *count* bytes for temporaries.

Explanation: This message is produced if a statement uses more bytes for temporaries than allowed by the STORAGE compiler option.

IBM1222I W Comparison involving 2-digit year is problematic.

Explanation: Comparisons involving data containing 2-digit year fields may cause problems if exactly one of the years is later than 1999.

IBM1223I W Literal in comparison interpreted with DATE attribute.

Explanation: In a comparison, if one comparand has the DATE attribute, the other should also. If the non-date is a literal with a value that is valid for the date pattern, it will be viewed as if it had the same DATE attribute as the date comparand. So, in the following code, '670101' will be interpreted as if it had the DATE('YYMMDD') attribute.

```
dcl x char(6) date('YYMMDD');

if x > '670101' then ...
```

IBM1224I W DATE attribute ignored in comparison with non-date literal.

Explanation: In a comparison, if one comparand has the DATE attribute, the other should also. If the non-date is a literal with a value that is not valid for the date pattern, the DATE attribute will be ignored. So, in the following code, the comparison will be evaluated as if x did not have the DATE attribute.

```
dcl x char(6) date('YYMMDD');

if x > '' then ...
```

IBM1225I W DATE attribute ignored in conversion from literal.

Explanation: If the target in an explicit or implicit assignment has the DATE attribute, the source should also. If it does not, the DATE attribute will be ignored. So, in the following code, the assignment will be performed as if x did not have the DATE attribute.

```
dcl x char(6) date('YYMMDD');

x = '';
```

Chapter 4. Compiler Error Messages (1226-1499)

IBM1226I E Area extent is reduced to *maximum value***.**

Explanation: The maximum size allowed for an AREA variable is 16777216.

IBM1227I E *keyword* **statement is not allowed where an executable statement is required. A null statement will be inserted before the** *keyword* **statement.**

Explanation: In certain contexts, for example after an IF-THEN clause, only executable statements are permitted. A DECLARE, DEFINE, DEFAULT or FORMAT statement has been found in one of these contexts. A null statement, (a statement consisting of only a semicolon) will be inserted before the offending statement.

IBM1228I E DEFAULT statement is not allowed where an executable statement is required. The DEFAULT statement will be enrolled in the current block, and a null statement will be inserted in its place.

Explanation: In certain contexts, for example after an IF-THEN clause, only executable statements are permitted. A DEFAULT statement has been found in one of these contexts. A null statement (a statement consisting of only a semicolon) will be inserted in place of the DEFAULT statement.

IBM1229I E FORMAT statement is not allowed where an executable statement is required. The FORMAT statement will be enrolled in the current block, and a null statement will be inserted in its place.

Explanation: In certain contexts, for example after an IF-THEN clause, only executable statements are permitted. A FORMAT statement has been found in one of these contexts. A null statement (a statement consisting of only a semicolon) will be inserted in place of the FORMAT statement.

IBM1230I E Arguments have been specified for the variable *variable name***, but it is not an entry variable.**

Explanation: Argument lists are valid only for ENTRY references.

```
dcl a(15) entry returns( fixed bin(31) );
i = a(3)(4);
```

IBM1231I E Arguments/subscripts have been specified for the variable *variable name***, but it is neither an entry nor an array variable.**

Explanation: Argument/subscript lists are valid only for ENTRY and array references.

```
dcl a fixed bin;
i = a(3);
```

IBM1232I E Extraneous comma at end of statement ignored.

Explanation: A comma was followed by a semicolon rather than by a valid syntactical element (such as an identifier). The comma will be ignored in order to make the semicolon valid. Under RULES(LAXPUNC), a message with the same text, but lesser severity would be issued

```
dcl 1 a, 2 b fixed bin, 2 c fixed bin, ;
```

IBM1233I E Missing *character* **assumed.**

Explanation: The indicated character is missing, and there are no more characters in the source. The missing character has been inserted by the parser in order to correct your source. Under RULES(LAXPUNC), a message with the same text, but lesser severity would be issued

IBM1234I E Missing *character* assumed before *character*.

Explanation: The indicated character is missing and has been inserted by the parser in order to correct your source. Under RULES(LAXPUNC), a message with the same text, but lesser severity would be issued

```
display( 'Program starting' ;
```

IBM1235I E No data format item in format list.

Explanation: Data items cannot be transmitted unless a data format item is given in the format list.

```
put edit ( (130)'-' ) ( col(1) );
```

IBM1236I E Subscripts on *keyword* labels are ignored.

Explanation: A label specified on a PROCEDURE, PACKAGE or ENTRY statement should have no subscripts.

IBM1237I E EXTERNAL ENTRY attribute is assumed for *variable-name*.

Explanation: An undeclared variable is used with an arguments list. This should give it a contextual declaration as BUILTIN, but its name is not that of a built-in function.

IBM1238I E The second argument to the *BUILTIN name* built-in is greater than the precision of the result.

Explanation: The sift amount in ISLL is should not be greater than the precision of the result.

```
i = isll( n, 221 );
```

IBM1239I E The *attribute* attribute is not supported and is ignored.

Explanation: The named attribute is either not part of the SAA PL/I language and is not supported on this platform. The latter is true, for instance, for the SEGMENTED attribute on Windows and AIX.

```
dcl f file transient;
```

IBM1240I E The *attribute* attribute is invalid in a RETURNS descriptor.

Explanation: The RETURNS descriptor may not specify a structure, union or array.

```
dcl a entry returns( 1 union, 2 ptr, 2 ptr );
```

IBM1241I E Only '=' and '¬=' are allowed as operators in comparisons involving complex numbers.

Explanation: Equal and not equal are defined for complex variables, but you have attempted to relate them in some other way.

IBM1242I E Only '=' and '¬=' are allowed as operators in comparisons involving program control data.

Explanation: Other relationships between program control data are not defined. Perhaps a variable was misspelled.

IBM1243I E REGIONAL(*integer specification (2 or 3)*) ENVIRONMENT option is not supported.

Explanation: REGIONAL(2) and REGIONAL(3) ENVIRONMENT options are syntax-checked during compile-time but are not supported during run-time.

IBM1244I E The variable specified as the *option* value in an ENVIRONMENT option must be a STATIC scalar with the attributes REAL FIXED BIN(31,0).

Explanation: This applies to the KEYLENGTH, KEYLOC and RECSIZE suboptions.

IBM1245I E The variable specified as the *option* value in an ENVIRONMENT option must be a STATIC scalar with the attribute CHARACTER.

Explanation: This applies to the PASSWORD suboption.

IBM1246I E Argument to *BUILTIN name* built-in should be CONNECTED.

Explanation: This message applies, for example, to the ADDR built-in function. The value returned by the ADDR function is the address of the first byte of its argument. If you use this pointer to refer to a based variable, the variable may be mapped over storage occupied by some other variable, rather than the storage occupied by the argument.

IBM1248I E Argument to *BUILTIN name* built-in should have arithmetic type.

Explanation: The argument to the named built-in function should have arithmetic type. The required implicit conversion will be performed, but this may indicate a programming error.

IBM1249I E Argument to *BUILTIN name* built-in should have CHARACTER type.

Explanation: The argument to the named built-in function should have CHARACTER type. The required implicit conversion will be performed, but this may indicate a programming error.

IBM1272I E Second argument to *BUILTIN name* built-in is negative. It will be changed to 0.

Explanation: The second argument to built-in functions such as COPY and REPEAT must be nonnegative.

```
x = copy( y, -1 );
```

IBM1273I E Third argument to *BUILTIN name* built-in is negative. It will be changed to 0.

Explanation: The third argument to built-in functions such as COMPARE, PLIFILL, and PLIMOVE must be nonnegative.

```
call plimove( a, b, -1 );
```

IBM1274I E RULES(NOLAXIF) requires BIT(1) expressions in IF, WHILE, etc.

Explanation: Expressions in IF, WHILE, UNTIL and undominated WHEN clauses should have the attributes BIT(1) NONVARYING. If not, the expression should be compared to an appropriate null value. This message will not be issued if the RULES(LAXIF) option is specified.

```
dcl x bit(8) aligned;
 ...
if x then ...
```

IBM1293I E WIDECHAR extent is reduced to *maximum value*.

Explanation: The maximum length allowed for a WIDECHAR variable is 16383.

IBM1294I E BIT extent is reduced to *maximum value*.

Explanation: The maximum length allowed for a BIT variable is 32767.

IBM1295I E Sole bound specified is less than 1. An upper bound of 1 is assumed.

Explanation: The default lower bound is 1, but the upper bound must be greater than the lower bound.

```
dcl x(-5) fixed bin;
```

IBM1296I E The BYADDR option conflicts with the SYSTEM option.

Explanation: The arguments passed to the MAIN procedure when SYSTEM(IMS) or SYSTEM(CICS) is in effect should not have the BYADDR attribute.

```
*process system(ims);
 a: proc( x );
   dcl x ptr byaddr;
```

IBM1297I E Source and target in BY NAME assignment have no matching base identifiers.

Explanation: In a BY NAME, the source and target structures should have at least one matching base element identifier.

```
dcl 1 a, 2 b, 2 c, 2 d;
dcl 1 w, 2 x, 2 y, 2 z;
a = w, by name;
```

IBM1298I E Characters in B3 literals must be 0-7.

Explanation: In a B3 literal, each character must be either 0-7.

IBM1299I E CHARACTER extent is reduced to *maximum value***.**

Explanation: The maximum length allowed for a CHARACTER variable is 32767.

IBM1300I E *variable name* **is contextually declared as** *attribute***.**

Explanation: This is an E-level message because RULES(NOLAXDCL) has been specified.

IBM1301I E A DECIMAL exponent is required.

Explanation: An E in a FLOAT constant must be followed by at least one decimal digit (optionally preceded by a sign).

IBM1302I E The limit on the number of DEFAULT predicates in a block has already been reached. This and subsequent DEFAULT predicates in this block will be ignored.

Explanation: Each block should contain no more than 31 DEFAULT predicates.

IBM1303I E A second argument to the *BUILTIN name* **built-in must be supplied for arrays with more than one dimension. A value of 1 is assumed.**

Explanation: The LBOUND, HBOUND, and DIMENSION built-in functions require two arguments when applied to arrays having more than one dimension.

```
dcl a(5,10) fixed bin;
do i = 1 to lbound(a);
```

IBM1304I E Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in is not positive. A value of 1 is assumed.**

Explanation: The DIMENSION, HBOUND and LBOUND built-in functions require that the second argument be positive.

IBM1305I E Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in is greater than the number of dimensions for the first argument. A value of** *dimension count* **is assumed.**

Explanation: The second argument to the LBOUND, HBOUND, and DIMENSION built-in functions must be no greater than the number of dimensions of their array arguments.

```
dcl a(5,10) fixed bin;
do i = 1 to lbound(a,3);
```

IBM1306I E Repeated declaration of *identifier* **is invalid and will be ignored.**

Explanation: Level 1 variable names must not be repeated in the same block.

```
dcl a fixed bin, a float;
```

IBM1307I E Duplicate specification of arithmetic precision. Subsequent specification ignored.

Explanation: The precision attribute must be specified only once in a declare.

```
dcl a fixed(15) bin(31);
```

IBM1308I E Repeated declaration of *identifier* **is invalid. The name will be replaced by an asterisk.**

Explanation: The variable names at any given sublevel within a structure or union must be unique.

```
dcl 1 a, 2 b fixed, 2 b float;
```

IBM1309I E Duplicate specification of *attribute*. Subsequent specification ignored.

Explanation: Attributes like INITIAL must not be repeated for an element of a DECLARE statement.

```
dcl a fixed init(0) bin init(2);
```

IBM1310I E The attribute *character* conflicts with previous attributes and is ignored.

Explanation: Attributes must be consistent.

```
dcl a fixed real float;
```

IBM1311I E EXTERNAL name contains no non-blank characters and is ignored.

```
dcl x external( '  ' );
```

Explanation: The external name should contain some nonblank characters.

IBM1312I E WX literals should contain a multiple of 4 hex digits.

Explanation: WX literals must represent unicode strings and hence must contain a multiple of 4 hex digits.

```
x = '00'wx;
```

IBM1314I E ELSE clause outside of an open IF-THEN statement is ignored.

Explanation: ELSE clauses are valid immediately after an IF-THEN statement.

```
do; if a > b then; end; else a = 0;
```

IBM1315I E END label matches a label on an open group, but that group label is subscripted.

Explanation: END statements for groups with a subscripted label must have labels that are also subscripted.

```
a(1): do;
  ...
end a;
```

IBM1316I E END label is not a label on any open group.

Explanation: A Label on END statement must match a LABEL on an open BEGIN, DO, PACKAGE, PROCEDURE, or SELECT statement.

```
a: do;
  ...
end b;
```

IBM1317I E An END statement may be missing after an OTHERWISE unit. One will be inserted.

Explanation: After an OTHERWISE unit in a SELECT statement, only an END statement is valid.

```
select;
  when ( ... )
    do;
    end;
  otherwise
    do;
    end;
display( .... );
```

IBM1318I E The ENVIRONMENT option *option-name* conflicts with preceding ENVIRONMENT options. This option will be ignored.

Explanation: There was a conflict detected in the ENVIRONMENT options specification. In the example ENV(CONSECUTIVE INDEXED), the INDEXED option conflicts with the CONSECUTIVE option.

IBM1319I E STRINGSIZE condition raised while evaluating expression. Result is truncated.

Explanation: During the conversion of a user expression during the compilation, the target string was found to be shorter than the source, thus causing the STRINGSIZE condition to be raised.

IBM1320I E STRINGRANGE condition raised while evaluating expression. Arguments are adjusted to fit.

Explanation: If all the arguments in a SUBSTR reference are constants or restricted expressions, the reference will be evaluated at compile- time and the STRINGRANGE condition will occur if the arguments do not comply with the rules described for the SUBSTR built-in function.

```
a = substr( 'abcdef', 5, 4 );
```

IBM1321I E LEAVE/ITERATE label matches a label on an open DO group, but that DO group label is subscripted.

Explanation: LEAVE/ITERATE statements for groups with a subscripted label must have labels that are also subscripted.

```
a(1): do;
  ...
  leave a;
```

IBM1322I E LEAVE/ITERATE label is not a label on any open DO group in its containing block.

Explanation: LEAVE/ITERATE must specify a label on an open DO loop in the same block as the LEAVE/ITERATE statement.

```
a: do loop;
  begin;
    leave a;
```

IBM1323I E ITERATE/LEAVE statement is invalid outside an open DO statement. The statement will be ignored.

Explanation: ITERATE/LEAVE statements are valid only inside DO groups.

```
a: begin;
  ...
  leave a;
  ...
end a;
```

IBM1324I E The name *name* occurs more than once in the EXPORTS clause.

Explanation: Names in the EXPORTS clause of a package statement must be unique.

```
a: package exports( a1, a2, a1 );
```

IBM1325I E The name *name* occurs in the EXPORTS clause, but is not the name of any level-1 procedure.

Explanation: Each name in the EXPORTS clause of a package statement must be the name of some level-1 procedure in that package.

```
a: package exports( a1, a2, a3 );
```

IBM1326I E Variables declared without a name must be structure members or followed by a substructure list.

Explanation: An asterisk may be used only for structure or union names, or for members of structures or unions. An asterisk may not be used for a level-1 structure name that specifies the LIKE attribute.

```
dcl * char(20) static init('who can use me');
```

IBM1327I E The CHARACTER VARYING parameter to MAIN should be ASCII with the attribute NATIVE.

Explanation: If the parameter is EBCDIC or has the attribute NONNATIVE, unpredictable results can occur.

IBM1328I E The CHARACTER VARYING parameter to MAIN should be EBCDIC with the attribute BIGENDIAN.

Explanation: If the parameter is ASCII or has the attribute LITTLEENDIAN, unpredictable results can occur. This message applies only to SYSTEM(MVS) etc.

IBM1330I E The I in an iSUB token must be bigger than zero. A value of 1 is assumed.

Explanation: The I in an iSUB token must represent a valid dimension number.

```
dcl b(8) fixed bin def(0sub,1);
```

IBM1331I E The I in an iSUB token must have no more than 2 digits. A value of 1 is assumed.

Explanation: The I in an iSUB token must have only 1 or 2 digits.

```
dcl b(8) fixed bin def(001sub,1);
```

IBM1332I E The *format-item* format item requires an argument when used in GET statement. A value of 1 is assumed.

Explanation: A width must be specified on A, B, and G format items when specified on a GET statement.

```
get edit(name) (a);
```

IBM1333I E Non-asterisk array bounds are not permitted in GENERIC descriptions.

Explanation: All array bounds in generic descriptions must be asterisks.

```
dcl x generic ( e1 when( (10) fixed ), ...
```

IBM1334I E String lengths and area sizes are not permitted in GENERIC descriptions.

Explanation: All string lengths and area sizes in generic descriptions must be asterisks.

```
dcl x generic ( e1 when( char(10) ), ...
```

IBM1335I E Entry description lists are not permitted in GENERIC descriptions.

Explanation: Any ENTRY attribute in a generic description list must not be qualified with an entry description list.

```
dcl x generic ( e1 when( entry( ptr ) ), ...
```

IBM1336I E GRAPHIC extent is reduced to *maximum value*.

Explanation: The maximum length allowed for a GRAPHIC variable is 16383.

IBM1337I E GX literals should contain a multiple of 4 hex digits.

Explanation: GX literals must represent graphic strings and hence must contain a multiple of 4 hex digits.

```
x = '00'gx;
```

IBM1338I E Upper bound is less than lower bound. Bounds will be reversed.

Explanation: A variable has been declared with an upper bound that is less than its lower bound. The upper and lower bounds will be swapped in order to correct this. For example, DECLARE x(3:1) will be changed to DECLARE x(1:3).

IBM1339I E Identifier is too long. It will be collapsed to *identifier*.

Explanation: The maximum length of an identifier is set by the NAME suboption of the LIMITS compiler option.

IBM1340I E Argument number *argument-number* in ENTRY reference *ENTRY name* contains BIT data. NOMAP is assumed.

Explanation: An argument containing BIT data has been found in a call to a COBOL routine. Mapping of such structures between PL/I and COBOL is not supported.

```
dcl f ext entry options( cobol );

dcl 1 a, 2 b bit(8), 2 c bit(8);

call f( a );
```

IBM1341I E Argument number *argument-number* in ENTRY reference *ENTRY name* is or contains an UNION. NOMAP is assumed.

Explanation: An argument containing UNION data has been found in a call to a COBOL routine. Mapping of such structures between PL/I and COBOL is not supported.

```
dcl f ext entry options( cobol );

dcl 1 a union, 2 b char(4), 2 c fixed bin(31);

call f( a );
```

IBM1342I E Argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **contains non-constant extents. NOMAP is assumed.**

Explanation: An argument containing non-constant extents has been found in a call to a COBOL routine. Mapping of such structures between PL/I and COBOL is not supported.

```
dcl f ext entry options( cobol );

dcl n static fixed bin init(17);

dcl 1 a, 2 b char(n), 2 c fixed bin(31);

call f( a );
```

IBM1343I E *nomap-suboption* **is invalid as a suboption of** *option***.**

Explanation: The suboption should be specified as ARGn where "n" is an integer greater than 0.

```
dcl f ext entry options( cobol nomap(arg0) );
```

IBM1344I E NOMAP specifications are valid only for ILC routines.

Explanation: NOMAP, NOMAPIN and NOMAPOUT are valid only for COBOL, FORTRAN and ASM Procedures and Entrys.

IBM1345I E Initial level number in a structure is not 1.

Explanation: The level-1 DECLARE statement may be missing.

```
dcl
  2 a,
    3 b,
    3 c,
```

IBM1346I E INIT expression should be enclosed in parentheses.

Explanation: This is required to avoid ambiguities. For example, it is unclear whether all of the elements should be initialized with the value 4 or if the first element should be initialized with the value 9.

```
dcl a(5) fixed bin init( (5)+4 );
```

IBM1347I E B assumed to complete iSUB.

Explanation: There is no language element of the form 1su.

```
dcl a(10) def b(1su, 1sub );
```

IBM1348I E Digit in BINARY constant is not zero or one.

Explanation: In a BINARY constant, each digit must be a zero or one.

IBM1349I E Characters in BIT literals must be 0 or 1.

Explanation: In a BIT literal, each character must be either zero or one.

IBM1350I E Character with decimal value *n* **does not belong to the PL/I character set. It will be ignored.**

Explanation: The indicated character is not part of the PL/I character set. This can occur if a program containing NOT or OR symbols is ported from another machine and those symbols are translated to a character that is not part of the PL/I character set. Using the NOT and OR compiler options can help avoid this problem.

IBM1351I E Characters in hex literals must be 0-9 or A-F.

Explanation: In a hex literal, each character must be either 0-9 or A-F.

IBM1352I E The statement element *character* **is invalid. The statement will be ignored.**

Explanation: The statement entered could not be parsed because the specified element is invalid.

IBM1353I E Use of underscore as initial character in an identifier accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: Under LANGLVL(SAA), identifiers must start with an alphabetic character or with one of the extralingual characters. They may not start with an underscore. Under LANGLVL(SAA2), identifiers may start with an underscore, although names starting with _IBM are reserved for use by IBM.

IBM1354I E Multiple argument lists are valid only with the last identifier in a reference.

Explanation: A reference of the form x(1)(2).y.z is invalid.

IBM1355I E Empty argument lists are valid only with the last identifier in a reference.

Explanation: A reference of the form x().y.z is invalid.

IBM1356I E Character with decimal value *n* does not belong to the PL/I character set. It is assumed to be an OR symbol.

Explanation: The indicated character is not part of the PL/I character set, but was immediately followed by the same character. This can occur if a program containing an OR symbol is ported from another machine and this symbol is translated to a character that is not part of the PL/I character set. Using the OR compiler option can help avoid this problem.

IBM1357I E Character with decimal value *n* does not belong to the PL/I character set. It is assumed to be a NOT symbol.

Explanation: The indicated character is not part of the PL/I character set, but was immediately followed by an =, < or > symbol. This can occur if a program containing a NOT symbol is ported from another machine and this symbol is translated to a character that is not part of the PL/I character set. Using the NOT compiler option can help avoid this problem.

IBM1358I E The scale factor specified in *BUILTIN name* built-in with a floating-point argument must be positive. It will be changed to 1.

Explanation: This applies to the ROUND built-in function. The non-positive value will be changed to 1.

```
dcl x float bin(53);
x = round( x, -1 );
```

IBM1359I E Names in RANGE(*identifier* : *identifier*) are not in ascending order. Order is reversed.

Explanation: The names must be in ascending order.

```
default range( h : a ) fixed bin;
```

IBM1360I E The name *identifier* has already been defined as a FORMAT constant.

Explanation: The name of a FORMAT constant cannot be used as the name of a LABEL constant as well.

```
f(1): format( a, x(2), a );

f(2): ;
```

IBM1361I E The name *identifier* has already been defined as a LABEL constant.

Explanation: The name of a LABEL constant cannot be also used as the name of a FORMAT constant.

```
f(1): ;

f(2): format( a, x(2), a );
```

IBM1362I E The label *label-name* has already been declared. The explicit declaration of the label will not be accepted.

Explanation: Declarations for label constant arrays are not permitted.

```
dcl a(10) label variable;

a(1): ...
a(2): ...
```

IBM1363I E Structure level greater than 255 specified. It will be replaced by 255.

Explanation: The maximum structure level supported is 255.

```
dcl
  1 a,
    256 b,
    2 c,
```

IBM1364I E Elements with level numbers greater than 1 follow an element without a level number. A level number of 1 is assumed.

Explanation: A structure level is probably missing.

```
dcl
    a,
    2 b,
    2 c,
```

IBM1365I E Statement type resolution requires too many lexical units to be examined. The statement will be ignored.

Explanation: To determine if a statement is an assignment or another PL/I statement, many elements of the statement may need to be examined. If too many have to be examined, the compiler will flag the statement as in error. For instance, the following statement could be a DECLARE until the equal sign is encountered by the lexer.

```
dcl ( a, b, c ) = d;
```

IBM1366I E Level number following LIKE specification is greater than than the level number for the LIKE specification. LIKE attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: LIKE cannot be specified on a parent structure or union.

```
dcl
  1 a like x,
    2 b,
    2 c,
```

IBM1367I E Statements inside a SELECT must be preceded by a WHEN or an OTHERWISE clause.

Explanation: A WHEN or OTHERWISE may be missing.

```
select;
  i = i + 1;
  when ( a > 0 )
    ...
```

IBM1368I E The attribute *character* is invalid if it is not followed by an element with a greater logical level.

Explanation: The named attribute is valid only on parent structures.

```
dcl
  1 a,
    2 b union,
      2 c1  fixed bin(31),
      2 c2  float bin(21),
    ...
```

IBM1369I E MAIN has already been specified in the PACKAGE.

Explanation: OPTIONS(MAIN) may be specified for only one PROCEDURE in a PACKAGE. All but the first specification will be ignored.

IBM1370I E Extent expression is negative. It will be replaced by the constant 1.

Explanation: Extents must be positive.

```
dcl x char(-10);
```

IBM1371I E Structure element *identifier* is not dot qualified.

Explanation: Under the option RULES(NOLAXQUAL), all structure elements should be qualified with the name of at least one of their parents.

IBM1372I E EXTERNAL specified on internal entry point.

Explanation: The EXTERNAL attribute is valid only on external procedures and entrys: for example, in a non-package, only on the outermost procedure and entry statements contained in it, and in a package, only on the procedures and entrys listed in the EXPORTS clause of the PACKAGE statement.

```
a: proc;
  b: proc ext('_B');
```

IBM1373I E Variable *variable name* **is implicitly declared.**

Explanation: Under the RULES(NOLAXDCL) option, all variables must be declared except for contextual declarations of built-in functions, SYSPRINT and SYSIN.

IBM1374I E Contextual attributes conflicting with PARAMETER will not be applied to *variable name***.**

Explanation: Only those contextual attributes that can be applied to a parameter will be applied. For example, CONSTANT and EXTERNAL, which apply to contextual file declarations, will not be applied to file parameters.

```
a: proc( f );

  open file( f );
```

IBM1375I E The DEFINED variable *variable name* **does not fit into its base variable.**

Explanation: The number of bits, characters or graphics needed for a DEFINED variable must be no more than in the base variable.

```
dcl a char(10);

dcl b char(5) defined ( a ) pos( 8 );
```

IBM1376I E Factoring of level numbers into declaration lists containing level numbers is invalid. The level numbers in the declaration list will be ignored.

Explanation: Only attributes can be factored into declaration lists.

```
dcl 1 a, 2 ( b, 3 c, 3 d ) fixed;
```

IBM1377I E A scale factor has been specified as an argument to the *BUILTIN name* **built-in, but the result of that function has type FLOAT. The scale factor will be ignored.**

Explanation: Scale factors are valid only for FIXED values.

```
x = binary(1e0,4,2);
```

IBM1378I E An arguments list or subscripts list has been provided for a GENERIC entry reference. It will be ignored.

Explanation: GENERIC entry references are not allowed to contain an arguments or subscripts list.

```
dcl t generic( sub1(10) when((*)),
               sub2     when((*,*)) );
```

IBM1379I E Locator qualifier for GENERIC reference is ignored.

Explanation: GENERIC references cannot be locator-qualified.

```
dcl x generic ( ... );

call p->x;
```

IBM1380I E Target structure in assignment contains no elements with the ASSIGNABLE attribute. No assignments will be generated.

Explanation: In an assignment to a structure, some element of the structure must have the assignable attribute.

```
dcl
  1 a based,
    2 nonasgn fixed bin,
    2 nonasgn fixed bin;

p->a = 0;
```

IBM1381I E DEFINED base for a BIT structure should be aligned.

Explanation: If a BIT structure (or union) is defined on a variable that is not aligned on a byte boundary, unpredictable results may occur. This is especially true if a substructure of the DEFINED variable is passed to another routine.

IBM1382I E INITIAL attribute is invalid for STATIC FORMAT variables. Storage class is changed to AUTOMATIC.

Explanation: FORMAT variables require block activation information; they cannot be initialized at compile-time. If the variable were a member of a structure, the storage class would not be changed to AUTOMATIC, and a severe message would be issued instead.

IBM1383I E Labels on *keyword* statements are invalid and ignored.

Explanation: Labels are not permitted on DECLARE, DEFAULT, and DEFINE statements or on WHEN and OTHERWISE clauses.

IBM1384I E *message*

Explanation: This message is used to report back end error messages.

IBM1385I E Invalid DEFINED - string overlay defining attempted.

Explanation: The base variable in the DEFINED attribute must consist of UNALIGNED, NONVARYING string variables of the same string type as the DEFINED variable.

IBM1386I E DEFINED base for a BIT variable should not be subscripted.

Explanation: When one bit variable is defined on a second (the base), the base may be an array, but it must not be subscripted.

```
dcl a(20) bit(8) unaligned;
dcl b bit(8) defined( a(3) );
```

IBM1387I E The NODESCRIPTOR attribute is invalid when any parameters have * extents.

Explanation: A parameter can have * extents only if a descriptor is also passed.

```
a: proc( x ) options(nodescriptor);

  dcl x char(*);
```

IBM1388I E The NODESCRIPTOR attribute is invalid when any parameters have the NONCONNECTED attribute.

Explanation: A parameter can have the NONCONNECTED attribute only if a descriptor is also passed.

```
a: proc( x ) options(nodescriptor);

  dcl x(20) fixed bin nonconnected;
```

IBM1389I E The identifier *identifier* is not the name of a built-in function. The BUILTIN attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: The BUILTIN attribute can be applied only to identifiers that are the names of built-in functions or subroutines.

IBM1390I E *note*

Explanation: This message is used by %NOTE statements with a return code of 8.

IBM1391I E End-of-source has been encountered after an unmatched comment marker.

Explanation: An end-of-comment marker is probably missing.

IBM1392I E End-of-source has been encountered after an unmatched quote.

Explanation: A closing quote is probably missing.

IBM1393I E Item in OPTIONS list conflicts with other attributes in the declaration. *option-name* **is ignored.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the options list is invalid.

```
dcl a file options( assembler );
```

IBM1394I E Item in OPTIONS list is invalid for BEGIN blocks. *option-name* **is ignored.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the options list is invalid for BEGIN blocks (although it may be valid for PROCEDUREs).

```
begin options( assembler );
```

IBM1395I E Item in OPTIONS list is invalid for PACKAGEs. *option-name* **is ignored.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the options list is invalid for PACKAGEs (although it may be valid for PROCEDUREs).

```
a: package exports(*) options( assembler );
```

IBM1396I E Item in OPTIONS list is invalid for PROCEDUREs. *option-name* **is ignored.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the options list is invalid for PROCEDUREs (although it may be valid for ENTRYs).

```
a: procedure options( inter );
```

IBM1397I E Item in OPTIONS list is invalid for nested PROCEDUREs. *option-name* **is ignored.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the options list is invalid for nested PROCEDURESs (although it may be valid for PROCEDUREs).

```
a: proc;
  b: proc options( main );
```

IBM1398I E Invalid item in OPTIONS list. *option-name* **is ignored.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the options list is not a supported option in any statement or declaration.

```
a: proc options( unknown );
```

IBM1399I E Item in OPTIONS list is invalid for ENTRY statements. *option-name* **is ignored.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the options list is invalid for ENTRY statements (although it may be valid for PROCEDUREs).

```
a: entry options( chargraphic );
```

IBM1400I E Item in OPTIONS list conflicts with preceding items. *option-name* **is ignored.**

Explanation: The elements of the options list must be consistent, unlike in the example where BYVALUE and BYADDR conflict.

```
a: proc options( byvalue byaddr );
```

IBM1401I E Parameter attributes have been specified for a variable that is not a parameter. The parameter attributes are ignored.

Explanation: Parameter attributes, such as BYVALUE or CONNECTED, may be specified only for parameters.

```
a: proc;
  dcl x byvalue ptr;
```

IBM1402I E Constant in POSITION attribute is less than 1.

Explanation: The POSITION attribute must specify a positive value.

```
dcl a def b pos(-10);
```

IBM1403I E The end of the source was reached before the logical end of the program. Null statements and END statements will be inserted as necessary to complete the program.

Explanation: The source should contain END statements for all PACKAGEs, PROCEDUREs, BEGIN blocks, DO groups, and SELECT statements, as well as statements for all IF-THEN and ELSE clauses.

IBM1404I E The procedure name *proc-name* has already been declared. The explicit declaration of the procedure name will not be accepted.

Explanation: Declarations for internal procedures are not permitted.

```
a: proc;
  dcl b entry options(byvalue);
  b: proc;
```

IBM1405I E Only one description is allowed in a returns descriptor.

Explanation: A function can return only one value.

```
dcl b entry returns( ptr, ptr );
```

IBM1406I E The product of the repetition factor *repetition-factor* and the length of the constant *string* to which it is applied is greater than the maximum length allowed for a constant. The repetition factor will be ignored.

Explanation: The string represented by a repetition factor applied to another string must conform to the same limits imposed on strings without repetition factors.

```
a = (32767) 'abc';
```

IBM1407I E Scale factor is bigger than 127. It will be replaced by 127.

Explanation: Scale factors must lie between -128 and 127 inclusive.

IBM1408I E Scale factor is less than -128. It will be replaced by -128.

Explanation: Scale factors must lie between -128 and 127 inclusive.

IBM1409I E A SELECT statement may be missing. A SELECT statement, without an expression, will be inserted.

Explanation: A WHEN or OTHERWISE clause has been found outside of a SELECT statement.

IBM1410I E Semicolon inserted after ELSE keyword.

Explanation: An END statement enclosing a statement such as DO or SELECT has been found before the statement required after ELSE.

```
do;
  if a > b then
    ...
  else
end;
```

IBM1411I E Semicolon inserted after ON clause.

Explanation: An END statement enclosing a statement such as DO or SELECT has been found before the statement required after ON condition.

```
do;
  ...
  on zdiv
end;
```

IBM1412I E Semicolon inserted after OTHERWISE keyword.

Explanation: An END statement may be misplaced or a semicolon may be missing.

IBM1413I E Semicolon inserted after THEN keyword.

Explanation: An END statement may be misplaced or a semicolon may be missing.

IBM1414I E Semicolon inserted after WHEN clause.

Explanation: An END statement may be misplaced or a semicolon may be missing.

IBM1415I E Source file does not end with the logical end of the program.

Explanation: The source file contains statements after the END statement that closed the first PACKAGE or PROCEDURE. These statements will be ignored, but their presence may indicate a programming error.

IBM1416I E Subscripts have been specified for the variable *variable name*, but it is not an array variable.

Explanation: Subscripts can be specified only for elements of an array.

IBM1417I E Second argument in SUBSTR reference is less than 1. It will be replaced by 1.

Explanation: Otherwise the STRINGRANGE condition would be raised.

IBM1418I E Second argument in SUBSTR reference is too big. It will be trimmed to fit.

Explanation: Otherwise the STRINGRANGE condition would be raised.

IBM1419I E Third argument in SUBSTR reference is less than 0. It will be replaced by 0.

Explanation: Otherwise the STRINGRANGE condition would be raised.

IBM1420I E The factor in *K/M constant* **is too large and is replaced by** *maximum factor***.**

Explanation: The maximum K constant is 2097151K, and the maximum M constant is 2047M.

IBM1421I E More than 15 dimensions have been specified. Excess will be ignored.

Explanation: The maximum number of dimensions allowed for a variable, including all inherited dimensions, is 15.

IBM1422I E Maximum of 500 LIKE attributes per block exceeded.

Explanation: A block should contain no more than 500 LIKE references. Under LANGLVL(SAA2), there is no limit.

IBM1423I E UNALIGNED attribute conflicts with AREA attribute.

Explanation: All AREA variables must be ALIGNED.

IBM1424I E End of comment marker found when there are no open comments. Marker will be ignored.

Explanation: An */ was found when there was no open comment.

IBM1425I E There is no compiler directive *directive***. Input up to the next semicolon will be ignored.**

Explanation: See the *Language Reference Manual* for the list of supported compiler directives.

IBM1426I E Structure level of 0 replaced by 1.

Explanation: Structure level numbers must be positive.

IBM1427I E Numeric precision of 0 replaced by 1.

Explanation: Numeric precisions must be positive.

IBM1428I E X literals should contain a multiple of 2 hex digits.

Explanation: An X literal may not contain an odd number of digits.

IBM1429I E INITIAL attribute for REFER object *variable name* **is invalid.**

Explanation: In DCL 1 a BASED, 2 b FIXED BIN INIT(3), 2 c(n REFER(b)), the initial clause for 'b' is invalid and will be ignored.

IBM1430I E UNSIGNED attribute for *type type* **type** *type name* **conflicts with negative INITIAL values and is ignored.**

Explanation: If an ORDINAL type is declared with the UNSIGNED attribute, any INITIAL values specified must be nonnegative.

IBM1431I E PRECISION specified for *type type* **type** *type name* **is too small to cover its INITIAL values and is adjusted to fit.**

Explanation: An ORDINAL type must have a precision larger enough to cover the range of values defined for it.

```
define ordinal
  colors
    ( red      init(0),
      orange   init(256)
      yellow   init(512) ) unsigned prec(8);
```

IBM1432I E The *type type* **type** *type name* **is already defined. The redefinition is ignored.**

Explanation: An ORDINAL type may be defined only once in any block.

IBM1433I E The name *name* occurs more than once in the RESERVES clause.

Explanation: Names in the RESERVES clause of a package statement must be unique.

```
a: package reserves( a1, a2, a1 );
```

IBM1434I E The name *name* occurs in the RESERVES clause, but is not the name of any level-1 STATIC EXTERNAL variable.

Explanation: Each name in the RESERVES clause of a package statement must be the name of some level-1 static external variable in that package.

```
a: package reserves( a1, a2, a3 );
```

IBM1435I E A precision value less than 1 has been specified as an argument to the *BUILTIN name* built-in. It will be replaced by 1.

Explanation: Precision values must be positive.

```
f = float( i, -2);
```

IBM1436I E The scale factor specified as an argument to the *BUILTIN name* built-in is out of the valid range. It will be replaced by the nearest valid value.

Explanation: Scale factors must be between -128 and 127 inclusive.

```
f = fixed( i, 15, 130 );
```

IBM1437I E The second argument to the *BUILTIN name* built-in is greater than the maximum FIXED BINARY precision. It will be replaced by the maximum value.

Explanation: The maximum FIXED BINARY precision allowed depends on the FIXEDBIN suboption of the LIMITS option.

```
i = signed( n, 63 );
```

IBM1438I E Excess arguments for ENTRY *ENTRY name* ignored.

Explanation: More arguments were specified in an ENTRY reference than were defined as parameters in that ENTRY's declaration.

```
dcl e entry( fixed bin );
call e( 1, 2 );
```

IBM1439I E Excess arguments for *BUILTIN name* built-in ignored.

Explanation: More arguments were specified for the indicated built-in function than are supported by that built-in function.

```
i = acos( j, k );
```

IBM1441I E ENTRY/RETURNS description lists for comparands do not match.

Explanation: In a comparison of two ENTRY variables or constants, the ENTRY and RETURNS description lists should match. The linkages must also match.

```
dcl e1 entry( fixed ), e2 entry( float );

if e1 = e2 then
```

IBM1442I E The ENTRY/RETURNS description lists in the ENTRY to be assigned to *target variable* do not match those of the target variable.

Explanation: In an assignment of an ENTRY variable or constant, the ENTRY and RETURNS description lists for the source should match those of the target. The linkages must also match.

```
dcl e1 variable entry( fixed ), e2 entry( float );

e1 = e2;
```

IBM1443I E An ENTRY/RETURNS description list in an ENTRY in the INITIAL list for *target variable* **do not match those of the target variable.**

Explanation: When initializing an ENTRY variable or constant, the ENTRY and RETURNS description lists for the source should match those of the target. The linkages must also match.

```
dcl e1 variable entry( fixed );
dcl e2 variable entry( float ) init( e1 );
```

IBM1444I E The ENTRY/RETURNS description lists in the RETURN statement do not match those in the corresponding RETURNS attribute

Explanation: When a function returns an ENTRY variable or constant, the ENTRY and RETURNS description lists in the returned ENTRY reference should match those in the containing procedure's RETURNS option. The linkages must also match.

```
a: proc returns( entry( float ) );

 dcl e1 entry( fixed );

 return( e1 );
```

IBM1445I E The ENTRY/RETURNS description lists for argument number *argument-number* **in entry reference** *entry name* **do not match those in the corresponding parameter.**

Explanation: This message also occurs if the linkages do not match.

```
dcl a entry( entry( float ) );

dcl e1 entry( fixed );

call a( e1 );
```

IBM1446I E Third argument in SUBSTR reference is too big. It will be trimmed to fit.

Explanation: Otherwise the STRINGRANGE condition would be raised.

IBM1447I E Literals with an X prefix are valid only in EXEC SQL statements.

Explanation: In PL/I statements, hex literals should be specified with an X suffix.

IBM1448I E Use of nonconstant extents in BASED variables without REFER accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: In the SAA level-1 language definition, extents in BASED variables must all be constant except where the REFER option is used. The following would be invalid

```
dcl x based char(n);
```

IBM1449I E Use of *type function* **accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).**

Explanation: Type functions are not part of the SAA level-1 language.

IBM1450I E *keyword* **keyword accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).**

Explanation: The indicated keyword (UNSIGNED in the example below) is not defined in the SAA level-1 language.

```
dcl x fixed bin unsigned;
```

IBM1451I E Use of S, D and Q constants accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: The definition of the SAA level-1 language does not include S, D, and Q floating-point constants.

IBM1452I E Use of underscores in constants accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: The definition of the SAA level-1 language does not permit using underscores in numeric and hex constants.

IBM1453I E Use of asterisks for names in declares accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: The definition of the SAA level-1 language does not permit using asterisks for structure element names.

IBM1454I E Use of XN and XU constants accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: The definition of the SAA level-1 language does not include XN and XU constants.

IBM1455I E Use of arguments with *BUILTIN name* built-in accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: Under LANGLVL(SAA), the DATETIME built-in function cannot have any arguments.

```
s = datetime('DDMMYYYY');
```

IBM1456I E Use of 3 arguments with *BUILTIN name* built-in accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: Under LANGLVL(SAA), the VERIFY and INDEX built-in functions are supposed to have exactly 2 arguments.

```
i = verify( s, j, k );
```

IBM1457I E Use of 1 argument with *BUILTIN name* built-in accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: Under LANGLVL(SAA), the DIM, LBOUND and HBOUND built-in functions are supposed to have 2 arguments.

```
i = dim( a );
```

IBM1458I E GOTO is not allowed under RULES(NOGOTO).

Explanation: Under RULES(NOGOTO), there should be no GOTO statements in your source program.

IBM1459I E Uninitialized AUTOMATIC variables in a block should not be used in the prologue of that block.

Explanation: The AUTOMATIC variables in a block may be used in the declare statements and the executable statements of any contained block, but in the block in which they are declared, they should be used only in the executable statements.

```
dcl x fixed bin(15) automatic;
dcl y(x) fixed bin(15) automatic;
```

IBM1460I E Under RULES(ANS), nonzero scale factors are not permitted in declarations of FIXED BIN. Declared scale factor will be ignored.

Explanation: RULES(IBM) allows scaled FIXED BIN, but RULES(ANS) supports it only for FIXED DECIMAL. RULES(ANS) will ignore the scale factors in the following declares

```
dcl x fixed bin(31,16);
dcl y entry( fixed bin(31,16) );
```

IBM1461I E Under RULES(ANS), nonzero scale factors are not permitted when the result of *BUILTIN name* has the attributes FIXED BIN. Specified scale factor will be ignored.

Explanation: RULES(IBM) allows scaled FIXED BIN, but RULES(ANS) supports it only for FIXED DECIMAL. RULES(ANS) will ignore the scale factors in the following built-ins

```
dcl (x,y) fixed bin(15,0);
put list( add(x,y,31,2) );
put list( bin(x,31,2) );
put list( prec(x,31,2) );
```

IBM1462I E Expression in comparison interpreted with DATE attribute.

Explanation: In a comparison, if one comparand has the DATE attribute, the other should also. If the non-date is an expression that could have a value that is valid for the date pattern, it will be viewed as if it had the same DATE attribute as the date comparand.

IBM1463I E Operand with DATE attribute is invalid except in compare or assign. DATE attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: Comparisons are the only infix operations where operands with the DATE attribute may be used. If they are used in any other operation, the DATE attribute will be ignored. So, in the following code, the addition will be flagged and the DATE attribute ignored.

```
dcl x char(5) date('YYDDD');

put list( x + 1 );
```

IBM1464I E DATE attribute ignored in comparison with non-date expression.

Explanation: In a comparison, if one comparand has the DATE attribute, the other should also. If the non-date is an expression that could not have a value that is not valid for the date pattern, the DATE attribute will be ignored.

IBM1465I E Source in assignment has the DATE attribute, but target *variable* does not. The DATE attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: If the target in an assignment has the DATE attribute, the source should also. If the target is a pseudovariable, message 1466 is issued instead.

```
dcl x char(6);
x = date();
```

IBM1466I E Source in assignment has the DATE attribute, but target does not. The DATE attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: If the source in an assignment has the DATE attribute, the target should also.

IBM1467I E Source in INITIAL clause for *variable name* has the DATE attribute but the target does not. The DATE attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: If an INITIAL expression has the DATE attribute, the target should also.

IBM1468I E Argument number *argument-number* in entry reference *entry name* has the DATE attribute but the corresponding parameter does not. The DATE attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: The argument and parameter should match, unlike in the example below

```
dcl x entry( char(6) );
call x( date() );
```

IBM1469I E Source in RETURN statement has the DATE attribute, but the corresponding RETURNS option does not. The DATE attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: The attributes of the RETURNed expression and in the RETURNS option should match, unlike in the example below

```
x: proc returns( char(6) );
   ...
   return( date() );
```

IBM1470I E An ID option must be specified for the INCLUDE preprocessor.

Explanation: No other options are valid for the INCLUDE preprocessor.

IBM1471I E The ID option specified for the INCLUDE preprocessor is invalid.

Explanation: The INCLUDE preprocessor ID option must have one suboption consisting of a string specifying the INCLUDE directive.

IBM1472I E A closing right parenthesis is missing from the ID option specified for the INCLUDE preprocessor.

Explanation: The suboption specified for the INCLUDE preprocessor ID option must be closed with a right parenthesis.

IBM1473I E The syntax of the preprocessor INCLUDE directive is incorrect.

Explanation: A statement that starts with the preprocessor INCLUDE directive specified in that preprocessor's ID option must be followed by a name and, optionally, a semicolon.

IBM1474I E Source in assignment does not have the DATE attribute, but target *variable* does. The DATE attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: If the target in an assignment has the DATE attribute, the source should also. If the target is a pseudovariable, message 1475 is issued instead.

```
dcl x char(6) date('YYMMDD');
x = '';
```

IBM1475I E Target in assignment has the DATE attribute, but source does not. The DATE attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: If the target in an assignment has the DATE attribute, the source should also.

IBM1476I E Source in INITIAL clause for *variable name* does not have the DATE attribute but the target does. The DATE attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: If a variable has the DATE attribute, then any INITIAL value for it should also.

IBM1477I E Argument number *argument-number* in entry reference *entry name* does not have the DATE attribute but the corresponding parameter does. The DATE attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: The argument and parameter should match, unlike in the example below

```
dcl x entry( char(6) date('YYMMDD') );
call x( '' );
```

IBM1478I E Source in RETURN statement does not have the DATE attribute, but the corresponding RETURNS option does. The DATE attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: The attributes of the RETURNed expression and in the RETURNS option should match, unlike in the example below

```
x: proc returns( char(6) date('YYMMDD') );
   ...
   return( '' );
```

IBM1480I E Multiple closure of groups is not allowed under RULES(NOMULTICLOSE).

Explanation: Under RULES(NOMULTICLOSE), there should be no multiple closure of groups in your source program.

IBM1481I E BYNAME assignment statements are not allowed under RULES(NOBYNAME).

Explanation: Under RULES(NOBYNAME), there should be no BYNAME assignment statements in your source program.

IBM1482I E The variable *variable name* is declared without any data attributes.

Explanation: It will be given the default attributes, but this may be because of an error in the declare. For instance, in the following example, parentheses may be missing. Under RULES(LAXDCL), this is a W-level mssage.

```
dcl a, b fixed bin;
```

IBM1483I E The structure member *variable name* is declared without any data attributes. A level number may be incorrect.

Explanation: It will be given the default attributes, but this may be because of an error in the declare. For instance, in the following example, the level number on c and d should probably be 3. Under RULES(LAXDCL), this is a W-level mssage.

```
dcl a, b fixed bin;
  1 a,
    2 b,
      2 c,
      2 d;
```

IBM1484I E An unnamed structure member is declared without any data attributes. A level number may be incorrect.

Explanation: It will be given the default attributes, but this may be because of an error in the declare. For instance, in the following example, the level number on c and d should probably be 3. Under RULES(LAXDCL), this is a W-level message.

```
dcl a, b fixed bin;
  1 a,
    2 *,
      2 c,
      2 d;
```

Chapter 5. Compiler Severe Messages (1500-2500)

IBM1500I S **Argument number** *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **has type** *source type***, which is invalid for a parameter with type** *target type***.**

Explanation: An argument must have a type that can be converted to the corresponding parameter's type.

IBM1501I S **Argument number** *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **has a different strong type than the corresponding parameter.**

Explanation: If a parameter is strongly typed, any argument passed to it must have the same type.

IBM1502I S **Argument number** *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **has type** *source type***, which is invalid for a parameter with type** *target type***. If the ENTRY should be invoked, an argument list must be provided.**

Explanation: An argument must have a type that can be converted to the corresponding parameter's type.

IBM1503I S **Argument number** *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **has type** *source type***, which is invalid for a parameter with type LIMITED ENTRY.**

Explanation: Only an EXTERNAL ENTRY CONSTANT, an ENTRY CONSTANT representing a non-nested PROCEDURE, or an ENTRY VARIABLE with the LIMITED attribute can be passed to a LIMITED ENTRY parameter.

IBM1504I S **Argument number** *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **has type POINTER , which is invalid for an OFFSET parameter without an AREA qualifier.**

Explanation: POINTER expressions can be converted to OFFSET only if the OFFSET is declared with an AREA qualifier.

IBM1505I S **Argument number** *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **has type POINTER , which is invalid for a POINTER parameter since the OFFSET argument is not an OFFSET variable declared with an AREA qualifier.**

Explanation: OFFSET variables can be converted to POINTER only if the OFFSET is declared with an AREA qualifier.

IBM1506I S **Argument number** *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **has a different ORDINAL type than the corresponding parameter.**

Explanation: ORDINALs cannot be passed to other ORDINALs having different ORDINAL types.

IBM1507I S **Arrays of label constants may not be passed as arguments.**

Explanation: The array can be assigned to an array of LABEL variables, and that array can be passed.

```
lx(1): ... ;

lx(2): ... ;

call x( lx );
```

IBM1508I S **Too few arguments have been specified for the ENTRY** *ENTRY name***.**

Explanation: The number of arguments must match the number of parameters in the ENTRY declaration.

IBM1509I S **Argument to** *variable name* **pseudovariable must be ASSIGNABLE.**

Explanation: The target in an assignment through a pseudovariable must not have the NONASSIGNABLE attribute.

```
dcl a static nonasgn char(7) init('example');

unspec(a) = ''b;
```

IBM1510I S First argument to *variable name* **pseudovariable must be ASSIGNABLE.**

Explanation: The target in an assignment through a pseudovariable must not have the NONASSIGNABLE attribute.

```
dcl a static nonasgn char(7) init('example');

substr(a,1,2) = 'tr';
```

IBM1511I S Argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **is an aggregate, but the parameter description specifies a scalar.**

Explanation: Scalars cannot be converted to aggregates.

```
dcl a entry( fixed bin ), b(10) fixed bin;

call a( b );
```

IBM1512I S Argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **is a scalar, but the parameter description specifies an aggregate to which it cannot be passed.**

Explanation: Dummy aggregate arguments are not supported except when passing a non-AREA scalar to a non-CONTROLLED array of scalars, and the array must have no bounds specified as *. The scalar can be assigned to an aggregate, and that aggregate can be passed.

```
dcl a entry( 1, 2 fixed bin, 2 fixed bin );

call a( 0 );
```

IBM1513I S Argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **is an aggregate that does not exactly match the corresponding parameter description.**

Explanation: Dummy aggregate arguments are not supported. If an entry description describes an aggregate parameter, then any argument passed must match that parameter's description.

IBM1514I S Argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **is an aggregate with more members than its corresponding parameter description.**

Explanation: Dummy aggregate arguments are not supported. If an entry description describes an aggregate parameter, then any argument passed must match that parameter's description.

IBM1515I S Argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **is an aggregate with fewer members than its corresponding parameter description.**

Explanation: Dummy aggregate arguments are not supported. If an entry description describes an aggregate parameter, then any argument passed must match that parameter's description.

IBM1516I S The number of dimensions in the subelements of argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **and in its corresponding parameter description do not match.**

Explanation: Dummy aggregate arguments are not supported. If an entry description describes an aggregate parameter, then any argument passed must match that parameter's description.

IBM1517I S The upper and lower bounds in the subelements of argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **and in its corresponding parameter description do not match.**

Explanation: Dummy aggregate arguments are not supported. If an entry description describes an aggregate parameter, then any argument passed must match that parameter's description.

IBM1518I S The number of dimensions for argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **and in its corresponding parameter description do not match.**

Explanation: Array arguments and parameters must have the same number of dimensions.

```
dcl a entry( (*,*) fixed bin ), b (10) fixed bin;

call a( b );
```

IBM1519I S The upper and lower bounds for argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **and in its corresponding parameter description do not match.**

Explanation: Array arguments and parameters must have the same lower and upper bounds.

```
dcl a entry( (0:10) fixed bin ), b (10) fixed bin;

call a( b );
```

IBM1520I S Charset 48 is not supported.

Explanation: Charset 48 is no longer supported. The source code must be converted to charset 60.

IBM1521I S Not enough virtual memory is available to continue the compile.

Explanation: The compilation requires more virtual memory than is available. It may help to specify one or more of the following compiler options: SIZE(MIN), NOXREF, NOATTRIBUTES, and/or NOAGGREGATE

IBM1522I S *variable* **cannot be SET unless an IN clause is specified.**

Explanation: If an offset variable is declared without an AREA reference, it cannot be set in an ALLOCATE or LOCATE statement unless an IN clause names an AREA reference.

IBM1523I S Argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must be an AREA reference.**

Explanation: The built-in function AVAILABLEAREA is defined only for AREAs.

IBM1524I S *BUILTIN name* **(x) is undefined if ABS(x) > 1.**

Explanation: An expression contains the built-in function ASIN or ACOS applied to a restricted expression that evaluated to a number outside the domain of that function.

IBM1525I S ATANH(x) is undefined if x is REAL and ABS(x) >= 1.

Explanation: An expression contains the built-in function ATANH applied to a restricted expression that evaluated to a number outside the domain of that function.

IBM1526I S Argument to *BUILTIN name* **must have derived mode REAL.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with an argument having mode COMPLEX.

IBM1527I S First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have locator type.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with its first argument having neither type POINTER nor OFFSET.

IBM1528I S First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have derived mode REAL.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with its first argument having mode COMPLEX. This message applies, for example, to the ATAN and ATAND built-in functions when two arguments are given.

IBM1530I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have derived mode REAL.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function, with its second argument having mode COMPLEX. This message applies, for example, to the ATAN and ATAND built-in functions when two arguments are given.

IBM1531I S *BUILTIN name* **argument has invalid type.**

Explanation: An expression contains the reference BINARYVALUE(x) where x has a type other than POINTER, OFFSET or ORDINAL.

IBM1532I S E35 sort exit routines must use a 32-bit linkage.

Explanation: Any other linkage is invalid.

IBM1533I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must have computational type.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with an argument that has neither string nor numeric type.

IBM1534I S *BUILTIN name* **result would be too long.**

Explanation: The result of the REPEAT or COPY built-in function must not be longer than the maximum allowed for the base string type.

IBM1535I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must have type REAL FLOAT.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with an argument having type other than REAL FLOAT. This message applies, for instance, to the floating-point inquiry built-in functions such as HUGE and RADIX, and to the floating-point manipulation built-in functions such as EXPONENT and SUCC.

IBM1536I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must be a reference.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with an argument that is not a reference.

IBM1537I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must be an array expression.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with an argument that is not an array expression. This message applies, for example, to the built-in functions ALL, ANY, SUM and PROD.

IBM1538I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must be a FILE reference.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with an argument that is not a FILE. This message applies, for example, to the I/O built-in functions such as LINENO and PAGENO.

IBM1539I S * is invalid as a BUILTIN function argument.

Explanation: A value must be specified as an argument to a BUILTIN function unless the argument is optional.

```
dcl a float;

a = sqrt(*);
```

IBM1540I S Argument number *argument number* **to** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have derived mode REAL.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with the specified argument having mode COMPLEX. This message applies to the MAX and MIN built-in functions.

IBM1541I S Argument number *argument number* **to** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have computational type.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with the specified argument having noncomputational type. This message applies to the MAX and MIN built-in functions.

IBM1542I S First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have computational type.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with a first argument that has neither string nor numeric type.

IBM1543I S Argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type CHARACTER(1) NONVARYING.**

Explanation: This applies to the RANK built-in function.

IBM1545I S First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must be an array.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with a first argument that is not an array. This message applies, for instance, to the DIMENSION, HBOUND, and LBOUND built-in functions.

IBM1546I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type CHARACTER(1) NONVARYING.**

Explanation: This applies to the PLIFILL built-in subroutine.

IBM1547I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have computational type.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with a second argument that has neither string nor numeric type.

IBM1548I S *BUILTIN function* **may not be used inside a BEGIN block.**

Explanation: The PLISTSIZE built-in functions may be used only in procedures.

IBM1549I S *BUILTIN function* **may be used only in procedures with LINKAGE(SYSTEM).**

Explanation: The PLISTSIZE built-in function may not be used in procedures with any of the linkages OPTLINK, PASCAL, etc..

IBM1550I S Argument to the *BUILTIN name* **pseudovariable must be an EVENT variable.**

Explanation: This message applies to the COMPLETION and STATUS pseudovariables.

IBM1551I S Argument to the *BUILTIN name* **pseudovariable must be a TASK variable.**

Explanation: This message applies to the PRIORITY pseudovariable.

IBM1552I S Third argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have computational type.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with a third argument that has neither string nor numeric type. This message applies, for example, to the SUBSTR and CENTER built-in functions.

IBM1554I S Argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must be either a NONVARYING BIT array reference or else an array expression with known length.**

Explanation: The ALL and ANY built-in functions are restricted to two types of array expressions: an array expression that is a NONVARYING BIT array reference or an array expression that has known length. The first five examples below meet these restrictions, but the remaining examples do not.

```
dcl a(10) bit(16) varying;
dcl b(10) bit(16);

if all( b ) then ...
if any( a ¬= ''b ) then ...
if all( a = b & a ) then ...
if any( ''b ¬= b ) then ...
if all( a = ''b | b = ''b ) then ...
if any( a ) then ...
if all( substr(b,1,n) ) then ...
```

IBM1555I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have computational type.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with a second argument that has neither string nor numeric type.

IBM1556I S Third argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in would force STRINGRANGE.**

Explanation: If a third argument is given for one of the built-in functions INDEX, SEARCH or VERIFYR, it must be positive. For SEARCHR and VERIFYR, it must be nonnegative.

IBM1557I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must be positive.**

Explanation: The second argument for the built-in functions CENTER, LEFT and RIGHT must not be zero or negative.

IBM1558I S Argument to VALID built-in must have the attributes FIXED DECIMAL or PICTURE.

Explanation: The argument to the VALID built-in function must have exactly the indicated attributes. It is not sufficient that it can be converted to these attributes.

IBM1559I S SQRT(x) is undefined if x is REAL and x < 0.

Explanation: An expression contains the BUILTIN function SQRT applied to a restricted expression that evaluated to a number outside the domain of that function.

IBM1560I S *BUILTIN function* **(x) is undefined if x is REAL and x <= 0.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function applied to a restricted expression that evaluated to a number outside the domain of that function. This message applies, for instance, to the LOG, LOG2, and LOG10 built-in functions.

IBM1561I S RULES(ANS) does not allow ROUND to be applied to FIXED BIN.

Explanation: RULES(ANS) dose not permit non-zero scale factors with FIXED BIN, and hence it does not allow ROUND to be applied to FIXED BIN (or BIT) arguments.

IBM1562I S Argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in has invalid type.**

Explanation: The argument to the HANDLE built-in must be a structure type, and conversely the argument to the TYPE built-in must be a handle.

IBM1563I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must be nonnegative.**

Explanation: The second argument for the built-in functions CHARACTER, BIT, and GRAPHIC must be zero or greater.

IBM1564I S Too few arguments have been specified for the *BUILTIN name* **built-in.**

Explanation: Supply the minimum number of arguments required.

IBM1566I S *BUILTIN name* **(x) is undefined for x outside the supported domain.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function applied to a restricted expression that evaluated to a number outside the supported domain of that function.

IBM1568I S *BUILTIN function* **(x,y) is undefined if x=0 and y=0.**

Explanation: An expression contains the built-in function ATAN or ATAND applied to a restricted expression that evaluated to a number outside the domain of that function.

IBM1569I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must be a CONNECTED reference.**

Explanation: The argument to the named built-in function must be a reference (for example, not an expression or a literal), and that reference must be CONNECTED.

IBM1570I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must be a reference to a level 1 CONTROLLED variable.**

Explanation: The ALLOCATION built-in function cannot be used with structure members or with non-CONTROLLED variables.

IBM1571I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must be a reference to a level 1 BYADDR parameter.**

Explanation: The OMITTED built-in function cannot be used with BYVALUE parameters, structure members, or non-parameters.

IBM1573I S The use of * as an argument is permitted only for parameters declared with the OPTIONAL attribute.

Explanation: Add the OPTIONAL attribute to the entry declaration or replace the * by an actual argument.

IBM1575I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type POINTER or OFFSET.**

Explanation: The second argument to built-in functions such as PLIMOVE and COMPARE must be a locator.

IBM1576I S Third argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type CHARACTER(1) NONVARYING.**

Explanation: This applies to the HEXIMAGE built-in subroutine.

IBM1577I S First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type POINTER.**

Explanation: This applies to the OFFSET built-in function.

IBM1578I S First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type OFFSET.**

Explanation: This applies to the POINTER built-in function.

IBM1579I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type AREA.**

Explanation: This applies to the OFFSET and POINTER built-in functions.

IBM1580I S First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in is an OFFSET value.**

Explanation: If the first argument to built-in functions such as PLIMOVE and COMPARE has the attribute OFFSET, it must be an OFFSET reference not an OFFSET value.

IBM1581I S First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in is an OFFSET variable declared without an AREA qualifier.**

Explanation: If the first argument to built-in functions such as PLIMOVE and COMPARE is an OFFSET variable, that OFFSET variable must be declared with an AREA qualifier so that the offset can be converted to an address.

IBM1582I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in is an OFFSET value.**

Explanation: If the second argument to built-in functions such as PLIMOVE and COMPARE has the attribute OFFSET, it must be an OFFSET reference not an OFFSET value.

IBM1583I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in is an OFFSET variable declared without an AREA qualifier.**

Explanation: If the second argument to built-in functions such as PLIMOVE and COMPARE is an OFFSET variable, that OFFSET variable must be declared with an AREA qualifier so that the offset can be converted to an address.

IBM1584I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type OFFSET.**

Explanation: This applies to the OFFSETDIFF built-in function.

IBM1585I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type POINTER.**

Explanation: This applies to the POINTERDIFF built-in function.

IBM1586I S Argument to STRING built-in function/pseudovariable must be CONNECTED.

Explanation: The STRING built-in function and pseudovariable cannot be applied to discontiguous array cross-sections or to array parameters not declared with the CONNECTED attribute.

IBM1587I S Argument number *argument number* **to** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have the ENTRY attribute.**

Explanation: Any other argument type is invalid. This message applies to the PLISRTx built-in functions.

IBM1588I S First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type GRAPHIC. xpl.This applies to the CHARGRAPHIC built-in function. For instance, in the following example, g should be declared as graphic, not as char.**

```
dcl c char(10);
dcl g char(5);

c = charg( g );
```

Explanation:

IBM1589I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must not have any subscripts.**

Explanation: The LOCATION and BITLOCATION built-in functions cannot be applied to subscripted references.

IBM1590I S Argument to STRING built-in function/pseudovariable must not be a UNION and must not contain a UNION.

Explanation: The STRING built-in function and pseudovariable cannot be applied to UNIONs or to structures containing UNIONs.

IBM1591I S All members of an argument to the STRING built-in function/pseudovariable must have the UNALIGNED attribute.

Explanation: The STRING built-in function and pseudovariable cannot be applied to structures or arrays containing elements with the ALIGNED attribute.

IBM1592I S All members of an argument to the STRING built-in function/pseudovariable must have the NONVARYING attribute.

Explanation: The STRING built-in function and pseudovariable cannot be applied to structures or arrays containing VARYING strings.

IBM1593I S All members of an argument to the STRING built-in function/pseudovariable must have string type.

Explanation: The STRING built-in function and pseudovariable cannot be applied to structures or arrays containing noncomputational types or arithmetic types other than pictures.

IBM1594I S All members of an argument to the STRING built-in function/pseudovariable must have the same string type.

Explanation: The STRING built-in function and pseudovariable cannot be applied to structures or arrays containing different string types, for example, BIT and CHARACTER strings.

IBM1595I S First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type REAL FLOAT.**

Explanation: This applies to the floating-point inquiry and manipulation built-in functions such as HUGE and EXPONENT.

IBM1596I S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type CHARACTER.**

Explanation: This applies to the EDIT built-in function.

IBM1597I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must have type TASK.**

Explanation: This applies to the PRIORITY built-in function.

IBM1598I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must have type EVENT.**

Explanation: This applies to the COMPLETION and STATUS built-in functions.

IBM1599I S The BUILTIN function *variable name* **may not be used as a pseudovariable.**

Explanation: The named built-in function is not a pseudovariable and may not be used as one.

IBM1600I S Source to *BUILTIN name* **pseudovariable must be scalar.**

Explanation: It is invalid to assign an array, structure, or union to one of the built-in functions ONCHAR, ONSOURCE, or ONGSOURCE.

IBM1601I S The identifier *identifier* **is not the name of a built-in function. Any use of it is unsupported.**

Explanation: The BUILTIN attribute can be applied only to identifiers that are the names of built-in functions or subroutines.

IBM1602I S Fourth argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have the attributes REAL FIXED BIN(31,0).**

Explanation: This applies to the PLISRTx built-in functions. For instance, in the following example, rc should be declared as fixed bin(31), not fixed bin(15).

```
dcl rc fixed bin(15);

call plisrta( 'SORT FIELDS=(1,80,CH,A) ',
              'RECORD  TYPE=F,LENGTH=(80) ',
              256000,
              rc );
```

IBM1603I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must not have the CONSTANT attribute.**

Explanation: This applies to the ADDR and similar built-in functions. It is invalid, for instance, to apply the ADDR built-in function to a label constant.

IBM1604I S *BUILTIN function* **argument must be nonnegative.**

Explanation: The argument for the built-in functions LOW and HIGH must be zero or greater.

IBM1605I S Argument to ENTRYADDR built-in must be an ENTRY variable or an EXTERNAL ENTRY constant.

Explanation: The ENTRYADDR built-in function cannot be applied to non-ENTRYs or to INTERNAL ENTRY constants.

IBM1606I S Argument to *variable name* **pseudovariable must be a reference.**

Explanation: Pseudovariables cannot be applied to expressions.

```
unspec( 12 ) = '00'b4;
```

IBM1607I S First argument to *variable name* **pseudovariable must be a reference.**

Explanation: The SUBSTR pseudovariable cannot be applied to expressions.

```
substr( 'nope', 1, 1 ) = 'd';
```

IBM1608I S Argument to *variable name* **pseudovariable must be a scalar.**

Explanation: The compiler does not support the named pseudovariable applied to arrays, structures, or unions.

IBM1609I S First argument to *variable name* **pseudovariable must be a scalar.**

Explanation: The compiler does not support the named pseudovariable applied to arrays, structures, or unions.

IBM1610I S Argument to *variable name* **pseudovariable must be COMPLEX.**

Explanation: The REAL and IMAG pseudovariable can be applied only to COMPLEX arithmetic variables.

IBM1611I S First argument to SUBSTR pseudovariable must have string type.

Explanation: The SUBSTR pseudovariable cannot be applied to numeric variables or to noncomputational values.

IBM1612I S Argument to the ENTRYADDR pseudovariable must be an ENTRY variable.

Explanation: The ENTRYADDR pseudovariable can be applied only to ENTRY variables.

IBM1613I S Argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in has attributes that conflict with** *file attribute***.**

Explanation: The indicated built-in function cannot be applied to file constants with attributes that conflict with the indicated attribute.

IBM1614I S Argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in has attributes that conflict with STREAM.**

Explanation: The indicated built-in function cannot be applied to non-STREAM files.

IBM1615I S Argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in has attributes that conflict with PRINT.**

Explanation: The indicated built-in function cannot be applied to non-PRINT files.

IBM1616I S Attributes and ENVIRONMENT options for file *file name* **conflict.**

Explanation: Specified file attributes and ENVIRONMENT options on a declaration statement are in conflict. The following DECLARE statement is an example of this type of conflict:

```
dcl file f1 direct env(consecutive);
```

IBM1617I S DIRECT attribute for file *file name* **needs ENVIRONMENT option specification of INDEXED, REGIONAL, RELATIVE, or VSAM.**

Explanation: Use of the DIRECT file attribute needs an ENVIRONMENT option specification of INDEXED, REGIONAL, RELATIVE, or VSAM.

```
dcl file f1 direct env(relative);
```

IBM1618I S Syntax of the %INCLUDE statement is incorrect.

Explanation: %INCLUDE must be followed by a name and either a semicolon or else a second name in parenthesis and then a semicolon.

IBM1619I S File specification after %INCLUDE is too long.

Explanation: The maximum length of the file specification is 8 characters.

IBM1620I S File specification missing after %INCLUDE.

Explanation: %INCLUDE must be followed by a file name, not just a semicolon.

IBM1621I S NODESCRIPTOR attribute is invalid if any parameters have bit alignment.

Explanation: If a parameter is an unaligned bit string or an array or structure consisting entirely of unaligned bit strings, then OPTIONS(NODESCRIPTOR) must not be specified or implied.

IBM1622I S The number of elements and dimension specifications in an aggregate must not exceed 8000.

Explanation: Aggregates with more than 8000 elements and dimension specifications would require descriptors that would require too much storage.

IBM1623I S The dot-qualified reference *reference name* **is unknown.**

Explanation: The named reference is not a member of any structure or union declared in the block in which it is referenced or declared in any block containing that block.

IBM1625I S Extent must be a scalar.

Explanation: An expression specifying an array bound, a string length or an AREA size must not be a reference to an array, a structure, or a union.

IBM1626I S Extent must have computational type.

Explanation: An expression specifying an array bound, a string length, or an AREA size must have numeric or string type.

IBM1627I S Subscript expressions must be scalars.

Explanation: An expression used as a subscript must not be an array, structure, or union reference.

IBM1628I S Index number *index number* **into the array** *variable name* **must have computational type.**

Explanation: Only expressions having numeric or string type may be used as subscripts.

IBM1629I S Extents for STATIC variable are not constant.

Explanation: Array bounds, string lengths, and AREA sizes in STATIC variables must evaluate at compile-time to constants.

IBM1630I S Number of dimensions in arrays do not match.

Explanation: In the assignment of one array to another, the two arrays must have the same number of dimensions.

IBM1631I S Upper and lower bounds in arrays do not match.

Explanation: In the assignment of one array to another, the two arrays must have the same lower and upper bound in each dimension.

IBM1632I S Index number *index number* **into the variable** *variable name* **is less than the lower bound for that dimension.**

Explanation: Executing such a program would most likely cause a protection exception.

```
dcl a(5:10)  fixed bin(31);

a(1) = 0;
```

IBM1633I S Index number *index number* **into the variable** *variable name* **is greater than the upper bound for that dimension.**

Explanation: Executing such a program would most likely cause a protection exception.

```
dcl a(5:10)  fixed bin(31);

a(20) = 0;
```

IBM1634I S Number of dimensions in subelements of structures do not match.

Explanation: In structure assignments and structure expressions, all subelements that are arrays must have the same number of dimensions.

```
dcl
  1 a,
    2 b(8)     fixed bin,
    2 c        char(10);

dcl
  1 x,
    2 y(8,9)   fixed bin,
    2 z        char(10);

a = x;
```

IBM1635I S Upper and lower bounds in subelements of structures do not match.

Explanation: In structure assignments and structure expressions, all subelements that are arrays must have the same bounds.

```
dcl
  1 a,
    2 b(8)     fixed bin,
    2 c        char(10);

dcl
  1 x,
    2 y(9)     fixed bin,
    2 z        char(10);

a = x;
```

IBM1636I S Substructuring in subelements of structures do not match.

Explanation: In structure assignments and structure expressions, if any element of one structure is itself a structure, then the corresponding element in all the other structures must also be a similar structure.

IBM1637I S Number of subelements in structures do not match.

Explanation: In structure assignments and structure expressions, all structures must have the same number of elements.

IBM1638I S Structures and unions are not permitted in GENERIC descriptions.

Explanation: Only scalars and arrays of scalars are permitted in GENERIC descriptions.

IBM1639I S The aggregate *aggregate-name* contains only noncomputational values. The aggregate will be ignored.

Explanation: Aggregates containing no strings or arithmetic variables cannot be used in PUT or GET statements.

IBM1640I S The aggregate *aggregate-name* contains one or more unions and cannot be used in stream I/O.

Explanation: Aggregates containing one or more UNION statements cannot be used in PUT or GET statements.

IBM1641I S References to slices of the array of structures *structure-name* are not permitted.

Explanation: An array of structures must be referenced in its entirety or element by element.

```
dcl
  1 a(8,9),
    2 b        fixed bin,
    2 c        char(10);

a(2,*) = 0;
```

IBM1642I S References to slices of the array of unions *union-name* are not permitted.

Explanation: An array of unions must be referenced in its entirety or element by element.

```
dcl
  1 a(8,9) union,
    2 b        fixed bin,
    2 c        char(10);

a(2,*) = 0;
```

IBM1643I S Each dimension of an array must contain no more than 2147483647 elements.

Explanation: It must be possible to compute the value of the DIMENSION built-in function for an array. In DECLARE x(x:y), (y-x+1) must be less than 214748648.

IBM1644I S Aggregate contains more than 15 logical levels.

Explanation: The maximum physical level allowed is 255, but the maximum logical level is 15.

IBM1645I S Data aggregate exceeds the maximum length.

Explanation: Aggregates containing unaligned bits must be less than 2**28 bytes in size while all other aggregates must be less than 2**31.

IBM1646I S SIZE would be raised in assigning TO value to control variable.

Explanation: If the TO value is bigger than the maximum value that a FIXED or PICTURE variable can hold, then a loop dominated by that variable would cause SIZE to be raised. For example, in the first code fragment below, x can not be assigned a value bigger than 99. In the second code fragment below, y can not be assigned a value bigger than 32767.

```
dcl x pic'99';

do x = 1 to 100;
  put skip list( x );
end;
```

```
dcl y fixed bin(15);

do y = 1 to 32768;
  put skip list( y );
end;
```

IBM1647I S Too few subscripts specified for the variable *variable name*.

Explanation: The number of subscripts given for a variable must match that variable's number of dimensions

IBM1648I S Too many subscripts specified for the variable *variable name*.

Explanation: The number of subscripts given for a variable must match that variable's number of dimensions

IBM1649I S The number of inherited dimensions plus the number of member dimensions exceeds 15.

Explanation: Arrays with more than 15 dimensions are not supported.

```
dcl
  1 dim7(2,3,4,5,6,7,8),
    2 dim7more(2,3,4,5,6,7,8)
      3 dim2many(2,3)  fixed bin,
      3 *              fixed bin,
    2 *  char(10);
```

IBM1650I S The LIKE reference is neither a structure nor a union.

Explanation: The LIKE reference cannot be a scalar or an array of scalars.

```
dcl
  a fixed bin,
  1 b like a;
```

IBM1651I S The LIKE reference is ambiguous.

Explanation: The LIKE reference needs enough qualification to be unique.

```
dcl
  1 x like b,
  1 a,
    2 b,
      3 c,
      3 d,
    2 e,
      3 f,
      3 g,
  1 h,
    2 b,
      3 j,
      3 k;
```

IBM1652I S Neither the LIKE reference nor any of its substructures can be declared with the LIKE attribute.

Explanation: LIKE from LIKE is not supported.

```
dcl
  1 a,
    2 b1 like c,
    2 b2 like c,
  1 c,
    2 d fixed bin,
    2 e fixed bin;
dcl
  1 x like a;
```

IBM1653I S The LIKE reference must not be a member of a structure or union declared with the LIKE attribute.

Explanation: LIKE from LIKE is not supported.

```
dcl
  1 a,
    2 b1 like c,
    2 b2 like c,
  1 c,
    2 d fixed bin,
    2 e fixed bin;
dcl
  1 x like a.b1;
```

IBM1654I S The LIKE reference is unknown.

Explanation: The LIKE reference must be known in the block containing the LIKE attribute specification.

IBM1655I S Only CONTROLLED variables can be passed to CONTROLLED parameters.

Explanation: If a parameter is declared as controlled, non-controlled variables and expressions with operators cannot be passed to it.

```
dcl c char(20);

call a(c);

a: proc( b );
  dcl b controlled char(*);
```

IBM1656I S A CONTROLLED variable passed to a CONTROLLED parameter must have the same attributes as that parameter.

Explanation: Differences in any arithmetic attributes are not permitted. The following example will emit this message.

```
dcl x fixed bin(15) controlled;

call a(x);

a: proc( b );
  dcl b controlled fixed bin(31);
```

IBM1657I S A subscript has been specified for the non-array variable *variable name***.**

Explanation: Subscripts are permitted only in array element references.

IBM1658I S Argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **is an array expression requiring a temporary array with strings of unknown length.**

Explanation: Temporary arrays of strings are supported only if the string length is known.

```
dcl a entry, (b(10),c(10)) char(20) var;

call a( b || c );
```

IBM1659I S After LIKE expansion, aggregate would contain more than 15 logical levels.

Explanation: The total number of logical levels after LIKE expansion must not exceed 15.

IBM1660I S The size (*record-size* **) of the record conflicts with the RECSIZE (***recsize* **) specified in the ENVIRONMENT attribute.**

Explanation: Execution of the statement would raise the RECORD condition.

```
dcl datei         file record output
                  env( fb recsize (80) total ) ;

dcl satzaus       char (100);

write file(datei) from(satzaus);
```

IBM1661I S Aggregates cannot be assigned to scalars.

Explanation: Only scalars can be assigned to scalars.

IBM1662I S Unsupported use of union or structure containing a union.

Explanation: Unions and structures containing unions may not be used in expressions except when used as an argument to a built-in function such as ADDR or UNSPEC.

IBM1663I S Unsupported or invalid use of structure expression.

Explanation: Structure expressions may not, for instance, be assigned to arrays of scalars.

IBM1664I S Array expressions cannot be assigned to non-arrays.

Explanation: Array expressions may not, for instance, be assigned to structures or scalars.

IBM1665I S E15 sort exit routines must have the RETURNS attribute.

Explanation: An E15 sort exit have the RETURNS attribute since it will be invoked as a function by the sort library routine.

IBM1666I S E15 sort exit routines must return a CHARACTER string.

Explanation: An E15 sort exit may return a NONVARYING, VARYING or VARYINGZ CHARACTER string, but it must be a character string..

IBM1667I S Target in assignment is NONASSIGNABLE.

Explanation: The target in an assignment statement must not have the NONASSIGNABLE attribute.

IBM1668I S Target in assignment is a function reference.

Explanation: The target of an assignment statement must be an array, structure, union or scalar reference. Function references are not permitted as target of assignments.

IBM1669I S Target in assignment is a UNION.

Explanation: Assignments to UNIONs are not supported.

IBM1671I S The source in a structure assignment must be a scalar expression or a matching structure.

Explanation: The source in a structure assignment cannot be an array of scalars or a structure that does not match the target.

IBM1672I S In multiple BY NAME assignments, if one target is an array of structures, then all must be.

Explanation: A BY NAME assignment may have not have a mixture of array and non-array targets.

```
dcl 1 a, 2 a1 fixed bin, 2 a2 fixed bin;
dcl 1 b(3), 2 a1 fixed bin, 2 a2 fixed bin;
dcl 1 c, 2 a1 fixed bin, 2 a2 fixed bin;

a,b = c, by name;
```

IBM1673I S The target in a compound concatenate and assign must be a VARYING or VARYINGZ string.

Explanation: Only the simple assignment operator can be used to assign to a NONVARYING string.

IBM1674I S Target in assignment contains UNIONs.

Explanation: The target in an assignment must not contain any UNIONs.

IBM1675I S FROMALIEN option cannot be used with MAIN.

Explanation: These two options are mutually exclusive.

IBM1676I S Source in assignment to LIMITED ENTRY must be either a non-nested ENTRY constant or another LIMITED ENTRY.

Explanation: ENTRY constants representing nested procedures and ENTRY variables not declared with the LIMITED attribute cannot be assigned to variables with the attributes LIMITED ENTRY.

IBM1677I S Assignment of ENTRY to *target type* **is invalid. If the ENTRY should be invoked, an argument list must be provided.**

Explanation: An ENTRY constant or variable without an argument list will not be invoked and hence can be assigned only to an ENTRY variable.

IBM1678I S Assignment of *source type* **to** *target type* **is invalid.**

Explanation: The target attributes conflict with the source attributes.

IBM1679I S Assignment of POINTER to OFFSET is invalid unless the OFFSET is declared with an AREA qualifier.

Explanation: POINTER expressions can be converted to OFFSET only if the OFFSET is declared with an AREA qualifier.

IBM1680I S Assignment of OFFSET to POINTER is invalid unless the OFFSET is declared with an AREA qualifier.

Explanation: OFFSET variables can be converted to POINTER only if the OFFSET is declared with an AREA qualifier.

IBM1681I S The number of preprocessor invocations specified exceeds the maximum number (25) allowed.

Explanation: A maximum of 25 preprocessor invocations can be specified in the PP option or in combination with the MACRO option.

IBM1682I S The target in a BY NAME assignment must be a structure.

Explanation: The target in a BY NAME assignment cannot be an array or a scalar.

IBM1683I S Set of matching names in the expansion of BY NAME assignment must contain either all structures or no structures.

Explanation: For instance, in the assignment, x = y, by name, if both x and y immediately contain a member z, then either both x.z and y.z are structures or neither x.z and y.z is a structure.

IBM1684I S Number of dimensions in the BY NAME corresponding elements *variable name* **and** *variable name* **do not match.**

Explanation: In a BY NAME assignment, arrays with matching names must have the same number of dimensions.

```
dcl
  1 a,
    2 b(4,5)  bin(31,0),
    2 c       bin(31,0);
dcl
  1 x,
    2 b(4)    bin(31,0),
    2 c       bin(31,0);

a = x, by name;
```

IBM1685I S Upper and lower bounds in BY NAME corresponding elements *variable name* **and** *variable name* **do not match.**

Explanation: In a BY NAME assignment, arrays with matching names must have the same lower and upper bounds.

```
dcl
  1 a,
    2 b(1:5)  bin(31,0),
    2 c       bin(31,0);
dcl
  1 x,
    2 b(0:4)  bin(31,0),
    2 c       bin(31,0);

a = x, by name;
```

IBM1686I S BY NAME assignment contains UNIONs.

Explanation: The target structure in a BY NAME assignment must not contain any UNIONs even if no names in those UNIONs match names in the source. The source expression also must contain any unions or structures containing unions.

IBM1687I S *reserved name* **cannot be declared with OPTIONS other than ASM.**

Explanation: If the DLI compiler option is specified, PLITDLI cannot be declared with any OPTIONS other than OPTIONS(ASM).

IBM1688I S *reserved name* **cannot be declared with an entry description list.**

Explanation: If the DLI compiler option is specified, PLITDLI cannot be declared with an entry description list.

IBM1689I S *reserved name* **cannot be declared as a function.**

Explanation: If the DLI compiler option is specified, PLITDLI cannot be declared as a function.

IBM1690I S **OPTIONS(***language-name***) is not supported for functions.**

Explanation: Functions, i.e. entrys declared with the RETURNS attribute, cannot be declared with OPTIONS(ASM) or OPTIONS(COBOL).

IBM1691I S **Extents in ENTRY descriptors must be asterisks or restricted expressions with computational type.**

Explanation: In ENTRY descriptors, each array bound, string length and AREA size must be specified either with an asterisk or with a restricted expression that has computational type.

IBM1692I S **An ENTRY invoked as a function must have the RETURNS attribute.**

Explanation: There is no default RETURNS attribute.

```
dcl e entry;

a = e();
```

IBM1693I S *call-option* **option repeated in CALL statement.**

Explanation: The TASK, EVENT and PRIORITY options may be specified only once in any CALL statement.

IBM1694I S **Reference in CALL statement must not be a built-in function.**

Explanation: CALL x is invalid unless x is a built-in subroutine, an ENTRY constant, or an ENTRY variable. Built-in functions are not built-in references. For example, "Call SQRT(x)" is invalid.

IBM1695I S **Reference in CALL statement must either be a built-in subroutine or have type ENTRY.**

Explanation: CALL x is invalid unless x is a built-in subroutine, an ENTRY constant, or an ENTRY variable.

IBM1696I S **RETURN statement without an expression is invalid inside a subprocedure that specified the RETURNS attribute.**

Explanation: All RETURN statements inside functions must specify a value to be returned.

```
a: proc returns( fixed bin );

  return;
```

IBM1697I S **RETURN statement is invalid inside a PROCEDURE that did not specify the RETURNS attribute.**

Explanation: A statement of the form RETURN(x) is valid inside only PROCEDUREs that are defined with a RETURNS attribute.

IBM1698I S **RETURN statement with an expression is invalid inside a BEGIN in a PROCEDURE that does not have the RETURNS(BYADDR) attribute.**

Explanation: A statement of the form RETURN(x) is valid inside a BEGIN block only if the PROCEDURE enclosing that BEGIN block has the RETURNS(BYADDR) attribute explicitly or by default.

IBM1699I S **Argument number** *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **is an aggregate. This conflicts with the BYVALUE option.**

Explanation: Arrays, structures, and unions cannot be passed BYVALUE.

IBM1700I S **Argument number** *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **is an AREA reference with unknown size. This conflicts with the BYVALUE option.**

Explanation: Only AREA variables with constant size can be passed BYVALUE.

IBM1701I S Argument number *argument-number* **in ENTRY reference** *ENTRY name* **is a string with unknown size. This conflicts with the BYVALUE option.**

Explanation: Only strings with constant size can be passed BYVALUE.

IBM1702I S The *attribute keyword* **attribute is invalid as a RETURNS subattribute.**

Explanation: Structures and union may not be returned.

IBM1703I S Reference in CALL statement must not be an aggregate reference.

Explanation: CALL references must be scalars.

```
dcl ea(10) entry;

call ea;
```

IBM1704I S Too many argument lists have been specified for the variable *variable name***.**

Explanation: A function can have only one argument list unless it returns an ENTRY, in which case it can have only two argument lists unless the returned ENTRY returns an ENTRY, and so on.

IBM1705I S RETURN expression with attribute *source type* **is invalid for RETURNS options specifying the attribute** *target type***.**

Explanation: The RETURN expression must have a type that can be converted to the type indicated in the RETURNS option.

```
a: proc returns( pointer )

  return( 0 );
end;
```

IBM1706I S RETURN expression with attribute *source type* **is invalid for RETURNS options specifying the attribute** *target type***. If the ENTRY should be invoked, an argument list must be provided.**

Explanation: The RETURN expression must have a type that can be converted to the type indicated in the RETURNS option.

```
a: proc returns( pointer )

  dcl f entry returns( pointer );
  return( f );
end;
```

IBM1707I S RETURN expression with attribute *source type* **is invalid for RETURNS options specifying the attribute LIMITED ENTRY.**

Explanation: Only an EXTERNAL ENTRY CONSTANT, an ENTRY CONSTANT representing a non-nested PROCEDURE, or an ENTRY VARIABLE with the LIMITED attribute can be specified as the RETURNS expression in a function that returns a LIMITED ENTRY.

IBM1708I S RETURN expression with attribute POINTER is invalid for RETURNS options specifying the attribute OFFSET since the OFFSET attribute is not declared with an AREA qualifier.

Explanation: POINTER expressions can be converted to OFFSET only if the offset is declared with an AREA qualifier.

IBM1709I S RETURN expression with attribute OFFSET is invalid for RETURNS options specifying the attribute POINTER since the OFFSET expression is not an OFFSET variable declared with an AREA qualifier.

Explanation: OFFSET variables can be converted to POINTER only if the OFFSET is declared with an AREA qualifier.

IBM1710I S ORDINAL type in RETURN expression and RETURNS option must match.

Explanation: In a function that returns an ordinal, the ORDINAL type in any RETURN expression must be the same as returned by the function.

```
a: proc returns( ordinal color );

  dcl i ordinal intensity;
  return( i );
end;
```

IBM1711I S Expression in RETURN statement must be scalar.

Explanation: The expression in a RETURN statement must not be an array, a structure, or an union.

IBM1712I S External name specification must be a non-null string.

Explanation: EXTERNAL('') is invalid.

IBM1713I S Function *function name* **contains no RETURN statement.**

Explanation: Functions must contain at least one RETURN statement.

IBM1714I S Extents in RETURNS descriptors must be constants.

Explanation: In RETURNS descriptors, each array bound, string length, and AREA size must be specified with a restricted expression that has computational type. Unlike ENTRY descriptors, asterisks are not permitted.

IBM1715I S Exit from an ON-unit via RETURN is invalid.

Explanation: RETURN statements are not permitted in an ON-unit or any of its contained BEGIN blocks unless the contained block is also contained in a procedure defined in the ON-unit.

IBM1716I S FORMAT expression must be a scalar value.

Explanation: Expressions in FORMAT lists, including SKIP clauses, must represent scalar values.

IBM1717I S FORMAT expression must have computational type.

Explanation: Expressions in FORMAT lists, including SKIP clauses, must have computational type so that the expression can be converted to FIXED BIN(31).

IBM1718I S *source type* **is invalid as a boolean expression.**

Explanation: The expression in an IF, WHILE, UNTIL, SELECT, or WHEN clause must have computational type so that it can be converted to BIT(1).

IBM1719I S ENTRY is invalid as a boolean expression. If an ENTRY should be invoked, an argument list must be provided.

Explanation: The expression in an IF, WHILE, UNTIL, SELECT, or WHEN clause must have computational type so that it can be converted to BIT(1). An ENTRY cannot be used as a boolean expression. If the ENTRY is a function which should be invoked, an argument list, even if it consists only of a left and right parenthesis, must be provided.

IBM1720I S Expression for calculating size of variable with adjustable extents is too complicated. Variable may be defined in terms of itself.

Explanation: An expression used in calculating the size of a variable must not depend on any values that the variable may have because those values do not exist until storage can be allocated for the variable.

IBM1721I S Expression contains too many nested subexpressions.

Explanation: The compiler's space for evaluating expressions has been exhausted. Rewrite the expression in terms of simpler expressions.

IBM1722I S The number of error messages allowed by the MAXMSG option has been exceeded.

Explanation: Compilation will terminate when the number of messages has exceeded the limit set in the MAXMSG compiler option.

IBM1723I S Result of concatenating two literals is too long.

Explanation: The length of the string literal produced by concatenating two string literals must not be greater than the maximum allowed for a literal with the derived string type.

IBM1724I S Addition of *source type* **and** *target type* **is invalid.**

Explanation: One of the operands in an addition must be computational and the other must be either computational or a locator.

IBM1725I S Addition of *source type* **and** *target type* **is invalid. If an ENTRY should be invoked, an argument list must be provided.**

Explanation: An ENTRY cannot be used as an arithmetic operand. If the ENTRY is a function which should be invoked, an argument list, even if it consists only of a left and right parenthesis, must be provided.

IBM1726I S Subtraction of *target type* **from** *source type* **is invalid.**

Explanation: The first operand in a subtraction must be computational or a locator. The second operand can be a locator only if the first is a locator. Otherwise, the second operand must be computational.

IBM1727I S Subtraction of *target type* **from** *source type* **is invalid. If an ENTRY should be invoked, an argument list must be provided.**

Explanation: An ENTRY cannot be used as an arithmetic operand. If the ENTRY is a function which should be invoked, an argument list, even if it consists only of a left and right parenthesis, must be provided.

IBM1728I S Multiplication of *source type* **by** *target type* **is invalid.**

Explanation: Both operands in a multiplication must be computational.

IBM1729I S Multiplication of *source type* **by** *target type* **is invalid. If an ENTRY should be invoked, an argument list must be provided.**

Explanation: An ENTRY cannot be used as an arithmetic operand. If the ENTRY is a function which should be invoked, an argument list, even if it consists only of a left and right parenthesis, must be provided.

IBM1730I S Division of *source type* **by** *target type* **is invalid.**

Explanation: Both operands in a division must be computational.

IBM1731I S Division of *source type* **by** *target type* **is invalid. If an ENTRY should be invoked, an argument list must be provided.**

Explanation: An ENTRY cannot be used as an arithmetic operand. If the ENTRY is a function which should be invoked, an argument list, even if it consists only of a left and right parenthesis, must be provided.

IBM1732I S Unsupported use of aggregate expression.

Explanation: Aggregate expressions are supported only as the source in an assignment statement and, with some limitations, as an argument to the ANY or ALL built-in functions.

IBM1733I S Concatenate operands must have computational type.

Explanation: Only expressions having string or numeric type may be concatenated.

IBM1734I S Operand in a prefix expression is not computational.

Explanation: The prefix operators (plus, minus, and logical not) may be applied only to expressions having string or numeric type.

IBM1735I S AREA variables may not be compared.

Explanation: No relational operations are defined for AREA variables.

IBM1736I S Comparison of *source type* **to** *target type* **is invalid.**

Explanation: Computational types can be compared only with other computational types, and non-computational types can be compared only with like non-computational types.

IBM1737I S Comparison of ENTRY to *target type* **is invalid. If the ENTRY should be invoked, an argument list must be provided.**

Explanation: ENTRYs can be compared only with other ENTRYs. If the ENTRY is a function which should be invoked, an argument list, even if it consists only of a left and right parenthesis, must be provided.

IBM1738I S Comparison of *source type* **to ENTRY is invalid. If the ENTRY should be invoked, an argument list must be provided.**

Explanation: ENTRYs can be compared only with other ENTRYs. If the ENTRY is a function which should be invoked, an argument list, even if it consists only of a left and right parenthesis, must be provided.

IBM1739I S TASK variables may not be compared.

Explanation: No relational operations are defined for TASK variables.

IBM1740I S Comparison of an OFFSET to a POINTER is invalid since the OFFSET comparand is not an OFFSET variable declared with an AREA qualifier.

Explanation: An OFFSET can be compared with a POINTER as long as the OFFSET can be converted to a POINTER. This requires that the OFFSET is declared with an AREA qualifier.

IBM1741I S Operands in comparison have differing strong types.

Explanation: Comparisons of strongly-typed variables are invalid unless both have the same type.

```
dcl hp  handle point;
dcl hr  handle rectangle;

if hp = hr then
  ...
```

IBM1742I S Compared ORDINALs must have the same ORDINAL type.

Explanation: ORDINALs cannot be compared with other ORDINALs having a different ORDINAL type.

IBM1743I S Source and target in assignment have differing strong types.

Explanation: Assignments of strongly-typed variables are invalid unless both have the same type.

IBM1744I S Conversion of ORDINALs is invalid unless both have the same ORDINAL type.

Explanation: ORDINALs cannot be assigned to other ORDINALs having different ORDINAL type.

IBM1745I S In a function that returns a strong type, the type in any RETURN expression must be the same as that returned by the function.

Explanation: For instance, in a function that returns a typed structure, any RETURN expression must have the same structure type.

IBM1746I S VALUE and STATIC INITIAL expressions must be constant.

Explanation: These expressions must be reducible to a constant at compile-time.

```
dcl a fixed bin static nonassignable init(0);
dcl m fixed bin value( a );
dcl n fixed bin static init( a );
```

IBM1747I S Function cannot be used before the function's descriptor list has been scanned.

Explanation: This is a compiler restriction. Reorder the declarations and blocks in your program. For example, the following declarations should be in reverse order.

```
dcl a char( csize( x, y ) );
dcl csize entry( char(2), fixed bin )
           returns( fixed bin );
```

IBM1748I S Extents of automatic variables must not depend on the extents of automatic variables declared later in the same block.

Explanation: Reorder the declarations in your program. For example, the following declarations should be in reverse order.

```
dcl a char( length(b) ) auto;
dcl b char( 10 ) auto;
```

IBM1749I S VALUE and INITIAL expressions must be scalars.

Explanation: Aggregate expressions are not valid as INITIAL and VALUE expressions.

IBM1750I S INITIAL attribute is invalid for the STATIC LABEL variable *variable-name* **since it has the MEMBER attribute.**

Explanation: LABEL variables require block activation information; they cannot be initialized at compile-time. If the variable were not a member of a structure, the storage class would be changed to AUTOMATIC and an E-level message would be issued instead.

IBM1751I S INITIAL attribute is valid for the STATIC ENTRY variable *variable-name* **only if it has the LIMITED attribute.**

Explanation: ENTRY variables that don't have the LIMITED attribute require block activation information, and hence they cannot be initialized at compile-time.

IBM1753I S INITIAL attribute is invalid for the STATIC FORMAT variable *variable-name***.**

Explanation: FORMAT variables require block activation information, and hence they cannot be initialized at compile-time. If the variable were not a member of a structure, the storage class would be changed to AUTOMATIC and an error message would be issued instead.

IBM1754I S An asterisk iteration factor can be applied only to the last expression in the INITIAL item list for *variable-name***.**

Explanation: Since an asterisk iteration factor completes the initialization of a variable, it cannot be followed by more initial values.

```
dcl a(10)  fixed bin init( 1, 2, (*) 0, 8 );
```

IBM1755I S An asterisk iteration factor cannot be used in the nested INITIAL item list for *variable-name***.**

Explanation: An asterisk iteration can be used only in a non-nested INITIAL item list. The following example is invalid.

```
dcl a(20) fixed bin init( (2) ( 1, (*) 2 ) );
```

IBM1756I S The scalar variable *variable-name* **has an INITIAL list with more than one item.**

Explanation: Only arrays can have an INITIAL list with more than one element.

```
dcl a  fixed bin init( 1, 2 );
```

IBM1757I S LABEL constant in STATIC INITIAL for the variable *variable-name* **must be in the same block as the LABEL being initialized.**

Explanation: Change the storage class to AUTOMATIC.

```
lx:;

subproc: proc;

  dcl la  static label init( lx );

end;
```

IBM1758I S Only one element in the STATIC UNION *variable-name* **may have the INITIAL attribute.**

Explanation: If more than one element in a STATIC UNION had an INITIAL value, it would not be clear which should take precedence.

```
dcl
  1 a union static,
    2 b   fixed bin(31) init( 17 ),
    2 c   fixed bin(15) init( 19 );
```

IBM1759I S Non-null INITIAL values are not supported for the STATIC NONCONNECTED array *variable-name* since it has the attributes UNALIGNED BIT.

Explanation: The only supported INITIAL values for a STATIC UNALIGNED BIT variable with inherited dimensions are bit strings equal to "b.

```
dcl
  1 a(10,2) static,
    2 b1  bit(1) init( (20) '1'b ),
    2 b2  bit(1) init( (20) '0'b );
```

IBM1760I S LABEL constant in the STATIC INITIAL list for *variable-name* must not be an element of a LABEL CONSTANT array.

Explanation: Replace the subscripted LABEL with an unsubscripted one or change the storage class to AUTOMATIC.

```
lx(1):;
lx(2):;

dcl la(2) static label init( lx(2), lx(1) );
```

IBM1761I S ENTRY reference in INITIAL clause for the STATIC ENTRY variable *variable-name* must not be FETCHABLE.

Explanation: The variable y in DCL x ENTRY LIMITED INIT(y) must not be FETCHABLE; y must not be used in a FETCH or RELEASE statement, and y must not have the OPTIONS(FETCHABLE) attribute.

IBM1762I S INITIAL iteration factor must have computational type.

Explanation: Iteration factors in INITIAL lists must have numeric or string types.

IBM1763I S INITIAL iteration factor must be a scalar.

Explanation: An iteration factor in an INITIAL list must not be an array, structure, or union.

IBM1764I S The BYVALUE attribute is invalid for strings of nonconstant length.

Explanation: Strings with nonconstant length must be passed and received by address.

```
a: proc( x );
  dcl x char(*) byvalue;
```

IBM1765I S Length of string with the VALUE attribute must be a constant or an asterisk.

Explanation: Named strings must have a constant length or a length determined from their VALUE.

```
dcl a fixed bin automatic;
dcl s char(a) value('variable length');
```

IBM1766I S VALUE for *variable-name* must be evaluated before its first use.

Explanation: Named constants must be evaluated before they are used. Reorder the declarations so that each named constant is declared before its first use.

```
dcl a char(n) static init( 'tooSoon' );
dcl n fixed bin value( 7 );
```

IBM1767I S Control variable in DO statement must not be a named constant.

Explanation: Named constants may not be used as control variables in DO loops.

```
dcl n fixed bin value( 7 );

do n = 1 to 5;
```

IBM1768I S Control variable in DO statement must have VARIABLE attribute.

Explanation: Constants may not be used as control variables in DO loops.

```
dcl ex external entry, (ev1, ev2) entry;

do ex = ev1, ev2;
```

IBM1769I S Control variable has type POINTER, but TO expression does not.

Explanation: If the control variable in a DO loop has POINTER type, the TO expression must have POINTER type. Implicit conversion from OFFSET to POINTER is not supported in this context.

IBM1770I S Control variable in loop with TO clause must have computational or locator type.

Explanation: In a DO loop with a TO clause, the control variable must have a type that allows a comparison of less than and greater than. This is possible only for computational and locator types.

IBM1771I S The *variable name* **BUILTIN function may be used as a pseudovariable in a DO-loop only if the length of the pseudovariable reference is known at compile time.**

Explanation: SUBSTR and UNSPEC may be used as pseudovariables in DO-loops only if their derived length is known at compile time.

IBM1772I S Source in DO loop initialization must be scalar.

Explanation: In a DO loop of the form DO a = b TO c, b must be a scalar.

IBM1773I S Control variable in DO statement must be a scalar.

Explanation: In a DO loop of the form DO x = .., x must be a scalar.

IBM1774I S Compiler restriction: control variable in DO statement must not be a BASED or CONTROLLED string or area that has non-constant extent.

Explanation: In a DO loop of the form DO x = .., if x is a string or an area, then it must have constant size or must be static, automatic, or defined.

IBM1775I S BY expression must have computational type.

Explanation: The expression in the BY clause of a DO loop must have a string or numeric type. It cannot have a locator type because it must be comparable to zero.

IBM1776I S BY expression must not be COMPLEX.

Explanation: The expression in the BY clause of a DO loop must be REAL.

```
dcl z cplx float;

do jx = 1 to 10 by z;
```

IBM1777I S TO expression must not be COMPLEX.

Explanation: The expression in the TO clause of a DO loop must be REAL

```
dcl z cplx float;

do jx = 1 to z;
```

IBM1778I S Control variable in loop with TO clause must not be COMPLEX.

Explanation: In a DO loop with a TO clause, the control variable must have a type that allows a comparison of less than and greater than. This is possible for numeric types only if the numeric type is REAL.

IBM1779I S TO expression must have computational type.

Explanation: The expression in the TO clause of a DO loop must have a string or numeric type.

IBM1780I S SIGNAL ANYCONDITION is invalid.

Explanation: ON ANYCONDITION may be used to trap conditions not otherwise trapped, but ANYCONDITION may not be signalled.

IBM1781I S And, or and exclusive-or of *source type* **and** *target type* **is invalid.**

Explanation: Bitwise operands must have a computational type.

IBM1782I S And, or and exclusive-or of *source type* **and** *target type* **is invalid. If an ENTRY should be invoked, an argument list must be provided.**

Explanation: An ENTRY cannot be used as a bitwise operand. If the ENTRY is a function which should be invoked, an argument list, even if it consists only of a left and right parenthesis, must be provided.

IBM1783I S BASED variable without an implicit qualifier must be explicitly qualified.

Explanation: A variable declared as BASED instead of as BASED(reference) must always be explicitly qualified. This is necessary even when the variable is an argument to built-in functions such as STORAGE.

IBM1784I S The ENTRY *variable-name* **may not be used as a locator qualifier since it does not have the RETURNS attribute.**

Explanation: Functions, but not subprocedures, can be used as locator qualifiers (and then only if they return a locator).

IBM1785I S The variable *variable-name* **is used as a locator qualifier, but it is not a scalar.**

Explanation: Only scalars can be used as locator qualifiers.

IBM1786I S *BUILTIN name* **built-in may not be used as a locator qualifier.**

Explanation: The named built-in function cannot be used as a locator qualifier since it does not return a POINTER.

IBM1787I S The ENTRY *variable-name* **may not be used as a locator qualifier.**

Explanation: x(...)->y is invalid unless x returns a POINTER or an OFFSET declared with a qualifying AREA.

IBM1789I S The qualifier *variable-name* **does not have locator type.**

Explanation: Only POINTERs and OFFSETs declared with a qualifying AREA can be used as locator qualifiers.

IBM1790I S Locator qualification is invalid for *variable-name***.**

Explanation: Locator qualification is valid only for BASED variables.

IBM1791I S The locator qualified reference *reference name* **is ambiguous.**

Explanation: All references must be unambiguous.

IBM1792I S The locator qualified reference *reference name* **is unknown.**

Explanation: Locator qualified references must be explicitly declared. BASED variables may not be implicitly declared.

IBM1793I S The *variable name* **BUILTIN function may not be used as a pseudovariable in a DO-loop.**

Explanation: Only IMAG, REAL, SUBSTR and UNSPEC may be used as pseudovariables in DO loops.

IBM1794I S Too many implicit locators are needed to resolve the qualification for a variable. Variable may be based on itself.

Explanation: An implicitly qualified variable must require no more than 15 qualifiers to be completely qualified. If it requires more, this may indicate its qualifiers are too interdependent.

```
dcl a pointer based(b);
dcl b pointer based(a);
a = null();
```

IBM1795I S The OFFSET variable *variable-name* **may not be used as a locator qualifier since it was not declared with an AREA specification.**

Explanation: An OFFSET variable can be used as a locator qualifier only if it can be converted to a pointer value. This requires that the offset be declared with an AREA qualification.

IBM1796I S Qualifier must be a scalar.

Explanation: Arrays, structures, and unions may not be used as locator qualifiers.

IBM1797I S BASED variables may not contain extents with nonconstant values if other extents use the REFER option.

Explanation: The REFER option cannot be used in a BASED variable which also has an extent that is set by a non-constant expression.

IBM1798I S Invalid scale factor in PICTURE specification.

Explanation: The picture character F specifies a picture scaling factor for fixed-point decimal numbers. The number of digits following the V picture character, minus the integer specified with F, must be between -128 and 127.

IBM1799I S Invalid characters in PICTURE specification.

Explanation: The picture specification can contain only A X 9 for the Character Data, and only 9 V Z * , . / B S + - $ CR DB Y K E F < > for the Numeric Data. The characters between the insertion characters < > are not affected by this rule.

IBM1800I S Invalid characters in the F scaling factor.

Explanation: The picture character F specifies a picture scaling factor for fixed-point decimal numbers. The format is F(n) where n can be any signed integer between -128 and 127 inclusively.

IBM1801I S A character PICTURE string may have only A, X, or 9.

Explanation: The picture specification can contain only A, X, or 9 for the character data. Other characters are not permitted.

IBM1802I S Invalid precision in PICTURE fixed decimal precision.

Explanation: The number of digits for the precision field within a numeric data picture specification must be between one and the maximum allowed by the LIMITS(FIXEDDEC) option.

IBM1803I S Too many T, I, or R appear in the PICTURE specification.

Explanation: T, I, or R are the overpunched characters in the picture specification. Only one overpunched character can appear in the specification for a fixed point number. A floating-point specification can contain two (One in the mantissa field and one in the exponent field).

IBM1804I S PICTURE specifications in C-format items must be arithmetic.

Explanation: Character PICTURE specifications are not permitted in C-format items.

IBM1805I S Precision in numeric PICTURE must NOT be less than 1.

Explanation: The precision field within a numeric data picture specification must contain at least one digit.

IBM1806I S The precision in FIXED DECIMAL PICTURE is too big.

Explanation: The precision in the fixed decimal picture specification must not exceed that specified in the LIMITS compiler option.

IBM1807I S Precision in FLOAT DECIMAL PICTURE is too big.

Explanation: The precision in the float decimal picture specification is limited by the hardware to 18 digits.

IBM1808I S PICTURE string is empty.

Explanation: Null picture strings ("P) are invalid.

IBM1809I S Exponent in FLOAT PICTURE is too long. Exponent will be truncated to fit.

Explanation: The number of digits in the exponent of the float decimal picture specification is limited to 4.

IBM1810I S Exponent in FLOAT PICTURE has no digits.

Explanation: The exponent in the float decimal picture specification is missing. It must be entered even if it is zero.

IBM1811I S Exponent in PICTURE specification cannot contain V.

Explanation: V specifies an implicit decimal point. Therefore, it is not permitted in the exponent field.

IBM1812I S FLOAT PICTURE cannot contain CR, DB or F.

Explanation: Credit (CR), debit (DB), and scale factor (F) are only allowed in the FIXED picture specification.

IBM1813I S PICTURE specification is too long. Excess characters are truncated on the right.

Explanation: The compiler restrictions on the length of the picture specification are:

```
fixed decimal:  254
float decimal:  253
character data: 511
```

IBM1814I S PICTURE string has an invalid floating insertion character string.

Explanation: The floating insertion string is delimited by < >. Floating is done by the > character. The string can contain any character with one exception: the delimiters themselves. In order to include the characters < and > in the floating insertion string, these angle brackets must be used in an escaped format. << must be used to specify the character <, and <> must be used to specify the character >. So, for example, <aaa<<bbb<>ccc> denotes the insertion string aaa<bbb>ccc.

IBM1816I S *keyword* item *variable name* is not computational.

Explanation: The expression must be arithmetic or string.

```
dcl x label variable;
put list( x );
```

IBM1817I S The KEYTO reference must be of type CHARACTER or GRAPHIC.

Explanation: The KEYTO reference should have the data type character or graphic. The reference can also be a variable with a non-numeric picture string specification.

IBM1818I S *I/O-option* conflicts with previous options on the *I/O-stmt* statement.

Explanation: An option on the I/O statement conflicts with prior options.

```
open file(f1) input output;
read file(f) into(x) set(p);
```

IBM1819I S The *I/O-option* option is multiply specified on the *I/O-stmt* statement.

Explanation: Each option may be specified only once.

```
read file(f1) ignore(1) ignore(2);
```

IBM1820I S Mandatory *I/O-option* option not specified on the *I/O-stmt* statement.

Explanation: A required statement element has not been specified.

```
open output;
write file(x);
```

IBM1821I S Reference for *from-into-option* is an invalid element or aggregate type.

Explanation: An invalid scalar or aggregate reference has been specified for the FROM or INTO clause in a record I/O statement. The example below will cause this message to be issued.

```
dcl f1 file;
read file(f1) into(f1);
```

IBM1822I S The *keyword-type* expression must be computational.

Explanation: The expression in a KEY or KEYFROM record I/O statement option must be computational data.

IBM1823I S SET reference must have locator type.

Explanation: In the SET clause of an ALLOCATE or LOCATE statement, the reference must have the type POINTER or OFFSET.

IBM1824I S *keyword* expression must be scalar.

Explanation: The expression in the named keyword clause must be scalar. This keyword clause could be an IF, UNTIL, WHILE, WHEN, KEY, KEYFROM or KEYTO clause.

```
dcl f1    file;
dcl x     char(10);
dcl z(10) char(10);
read file(f1) into(x) key(z);
```

IBM1825I S The reference in the *keyword* clause cannot be a built-in function reference.

Explanation: The references for the KEYTO, FROM, INTO, and SET record I/O options cannot be built-in functions. The example below will cause this message to be issued.

```
dcl f1    file;
dcl x     char(10);
read file(f1) into(hex(x));
```

IBM1826I S The reference in the *keyword* clause cannot be a function invocation.

Explanation: The references for the KEYTO, FROM, INTO, and SET record I/O options cannot be entry.

IBM1827I S The reference in the *keyword* clause must have CHARACTER type.

Explanation: The specified reference is invalid. It must be of type character. The example below will cause this message to be issued.

```
dcl p     pointer;
display ('what is your name?') reply(p);
```

IBM1828I S The reference in the *keyword* clause must be a scalar variable.

Explanation: The specified reference is invalid. It must be a scalar. The example below will cause this message to be issued.

```
dcl z(10) char(10);
display ('what is your name?') reply(z);
```

IBM1829I S The attributes of the argument in the *clause* clause conflict with its usage.

Explanation: The declared attributes conflict with their use in the statement.

```
dcl f file stream;
read file(f) into(x);
```

IBM1830I S *keyword* expression is not computational.

Explanation: The expression must be arithmetic or string.

```
dcl p pointer;
put list( ptradd(p,2) );
```

IBM1831I S The LOCATE reference *variable-name* is not implicitly qualified and is invalid without a SET clause.

Explanation: Provide a SET clause in the LOCATE statement.

```
dcl f file;
dcl x char(10) based;
locate x file(f1);
```

IBM1832I S SET reference must have POINTER type.

Explanation: The reference in the SET clause of a FETCH statement must have the POINTER type. OFFSET types are not supported in this context.

IBM1833I S The aggregate reference in the *from-into clause* clause must be CONNECTED.

Explanation: The specified reference in the FROM or INTO record I/O option is invalid. The reference must be connected. The example below will cause this message to be issued.

```
dcl f1 file;
dcl 1 a(3),
     2 b(4) char(4),
     2 c(4) char(4);

read file(f1) into(b);
```

IBM1834I S The expression in IGNORE must be computational.

Explanation: The specified expression in the IGNORE option of the READ statement must be computational. The example below will cause this message to be issued.

```
dcl a  area;

read file(f1) ignore(a);
```

IBM1835I S The LOCATE reference *variable-name* is not a level-1 BASED variable.

Explanation: The LOCATE reference may not be a structure member and must have the storage attribute BASED.

IBM1836I S INITIAL attribute is invalid for structures.

Explanation: The INITIAL attribute is valid only for scalars and arrays of scalars.

IBM1837I S The reference in the *keyword* clause cannot be a named constant.

Explanation: The specified reference is invalid. It cannot be a named constant. The example below will cause this message to be issued.

```
dcl f1  file;
dcl x   char(2);
dcl val fixed bin(15) value(4);

read file(f1) into(x) keyto(val);
```

IBM1838I S The attributes of *argument-number* conflict with its usage in data directed I/O.

Explanation: Only AUTOMATIC, CONTROLLED, PARAMETER, STATIC and and implicitly qualified BASED variables are supported in data directed I/O.

```
dcl q based;
put data(q);
```

IBM1839I S DATA-directed I/O does not support references with locators.

Explanation: Use a temporary or use LIST- or EDIT directed I/O.

IBM1840I S Subscripted references are not allowed in GET DATA.

Explanation: Use a temporary or use GET LIST or GET EDIT.

IBM1841I S The first argument in the *keyword* -format item is invalid.

Explanation: The format argument is outside the valid range.

```
put edit('hi') (a( -1) );
```

IBM1842I S The field width specified in the *keyword* -format item is too small for complete input or output of the data item.

Explanation: The width specified is too small for complete processing.

```
put edit(10190) (f(3));
```

IBM1843I S The fractional digits specified in the *keyword* -format item is invalid.

Explanation: The fractional number of digits must be less than or equal to the field width and non-negative.

IBM1844I S The argument in the R-format item is not a format constant or format variable.

Explanation: The argument to the R-format item must be either a format constant or a format variable.

IBM1845I S The significant digits specified in E-format item is invalid.

Explanation: The number of significant digits must be greater than or equal to the number of fractional digits, less than or equal to the field width and non-negative.

IBM1846I S The *format-item* format item is invalid with GET/PUT STRING.

Explanation: G, L, PAGE, LINE, SKIP, and COLUMN format items may not be used in GET/PUT EDIT statements using the STRING option.

IBM1847I S GOTO target is inside a (different) DO loop.

Explanation: The target of a GOTO cannot be inside a DO loop unless the GOTO itself is in the same DO loop.

IBM1848I S The INCLUDE file for *include-stmt-arg* could not be found.

Explanation: The INCLUDE file could not be found or opened.

IBM1849I S Under CMPAT(V1), bounds must not be greater than 32767.

Explanation: Under CMPAT(V1), bounds must be between -32768 and 32767 inclusive. To use bounds outside this range, specify a different CMPAT option.

IBM1850I S Under CMPAT(V1), bounds must not be less than -32768.

Explanation: Under CMPAT(V1), bounds must be between -32768 and 32767 inclusive. To use bounds outside this range, specify a different CMPAT option.

IBM1851I S The INCLUDE file *include-file-name* could not be opened.

Explanation: An unexpected error occurred while trying to open an include source file.

IBM1852I S The preprocessor *preprocessor* is not known to the compiler.

Explanation: A preprocessor specified in the PP compiler option is unknown.

IBM1853I S Variable in *statement* statement must be a FETCHABLE entry constant.

Explanation: The argument in the FETCH and RELEASE statements must be a FETCHABLE entry constant.

IBM1854I S Fetch of the *PP name* preprocessor failed with ONCODE= *oncode*.

Explanation: The compiler attempted to load the module specified in the PP-DEF installation option for the preprocessor.

IBM1855I S Preprocessor *PP name* terminated abnormally with ONCODE= *oncode-value*.

Explanation: A terminating error was detected in a preprocessor invoked by the compiler.

IBM1856I S Fetch of the user exit initialization routine failed with ONCODE= *oncode*.

Explanation: The compiler was unable to load the user exit.

IBM1857I S User exit routine terminated abnormally with ONCODE= *oncode-value*.

Explanation: The compiler detected a terminating error in the user exit.

IBM1858I S Compile aborted by user exit.

Explanation: The user exit aborted the compile by setting the return code to 16.

IBM1859I S The first statement must be a PROCEDURE or PACKAGE statement.

Explanation: All other statements must be enclosed in a PACKAGE or PROCEDURE statement.

IBM1860I S PACKAGE statement must be the first statement in the program.

Explanation: PACKAGE statements cannot follow any other statements in the program.

IBM1861I S All statements other than DECLARE, DEFAULT and PROCEDURE statements must be contained inside a PROCEDURE.

Explanation: This message can occur, for instance, if the first PROCEDURE statement is invalid or if a PROCEDURE contains too many END statements.

IBM1862I S Statements are nested too deep.

Explanation: The nesting of PROCEDURE, DO, SELECT and similar statements is greater than that supported by the compiler. Rewrite the program so that it is less complicated.

IBM1863I S Variables declared in a PACKAGE outside of any PROCEDURE must have the storage class STATIC, BASED or CONTROLLED or must be DEFINED on STATIC.

Explanation: AUTOMATIC variables must be declared inside a PROCEDURE, and DEFINED variables declared outside a PROCEDURE must be defined on STATIC.

IBM1864I S The *function name* built-in is not supported.

Explanation: Support for the indicated built-in function has been discontinued.

IBM1865I S The only BASED variables are supported in data-directed i/o are those that have constant extents and that are implicitly qualified by simple variables.

Explanation: The variable implicitly qualifying the BASED variable must be a scalar that is not part of an array, structure or union, and it must be a non-segmented POINTER with either the AUTOMATIC or STATIC storage attribute.

IBM1866I S The *keyword* statement is not supported.

Explanation: Support for the indicated statement has been discontinued.

IBM1867I S The pseudovariable *variable name* is not supported.

Explanation: Support for the indicated pseudovariable has been discontinued.

IBM1868I S Invalid use of iSUB.

Explanation: iSUB references are permitted only in DEFINED clauses.

IBM1869I S ALLOCATE with attribute lists is not supported.

Explanation: For example, neither of the following are supported.

```
allocate x(5);
allocate y char(10);
```

IBM1870I S ON statement cannot specify both SYSTEM and an ON-unit.

Explanation: If the SYSTEM action is specified in an ON statement, an ON-unit may not be specified as well.

```
on error system stop;
```

IBM1871I S The reference in the CONDITION condition must have type CONDITION.

Explanation: x in CONDITION(x) refers to a variable that does not have the type CONDITION.

IBM1872I S The reference in the *condition-name* condition must have type FILE.

Explanation: The reference in the named FILE condition does not have the type FILE.

IBM1873I S Nesting of DO statements exceeds the maximum.

Explanation: DO statements can be nested only 50 deep. Simplify the program.

IBM1874I S Nesting of IF statements exceeds the maximum.

Explanation: IF statements can be nested only 50 deep. Simplify the program.

IBM1875I S Nesting of SELECT statements exceeds the maximum.

Explanation: SELECT statements can be nested only 50 deep. Simplify the program.

IBM1876I S Nesting of blocks exceeds the maximum.

Explanation: Blocks may be nested only 30 deep.

IBM1878I S The reference in the EVENT clause must have type EVENT.

Explanation: A reference of any other type is invalid and is invalid.

IBM1879I S The reference in the TASK clause must have type TASK.

Explanation: A reference of any other type is invalid and is invalid.

IBM1880I S Reference must have FILE type.

Explanation: A file variable or constant is required.

```
dcl x format variable;
open file(x);
```

IBM1881I S The reference *reference name* is ambiguous.

Explanation: Enough qualification must be provided to make any reference unique.

IBM1882I S The ALLOCATE reference *variable-name* is not a level-1 BASED or CONTROLLED variable.

Explanation: References in ALLOCATE statements must be level-1 variable names, and those variables must have the BASED or CONTROLLED attributes.

IBM1883I S The ALLOCATE reference *variable-name* is not implicitly qualified and is invalid without a SET clause.

Explanation: Provide a SET clause in the ALLOCATE statement.

```
dcl a based;

allocate a;
```

IBM1884I S The reference *variable-name* in the GENERIC attribute list is not a scalar ENTRY reference.

Explanation: A reference of any other type is invalid.

IBM1885I S IN option reference must have AREA type.

Explanation: A reference of any other type is invalid.

IBM1886I S The REFER object name *reference name* is ambiguous.

Explanation: Provide enough qualification to make the name unique.

```
dcl
  1 a based,
    2 b1,
      3 c        bit(8) aligned,
      3 d        char(10),
    2 b2,
      3 c        bit(8) aligned,
      3 d        char(10),
    2 e( n refer(c)) char(10);
```

IBM1887I S The REFER object *reference name* must be an element of the same structure where it is used, and must precede its first usage in that structure.

Explanation: The named REFER object cannot be declared in another structure or in the same structure, but after its first usage.

IBM1888I S The REFER object *reference name* must have computational type.

Explanation: It must be possible to convert the REFER object safely to and from REAL FIXED BIN(31,0).

```
dcl
  1 a based,
    2 b,
      3 c        pointer,
      3 d        char(10),
    2 e( n refer(c)) char(10);
```

IBM1889I S The REFER object *reference name* must be a scalar.

Explanation: The REFER object may not have any dimensions in its declaration and neither may any of its parents.

```
dcl
  1 a based,
    2 b(8),
      3 c        fixed bin,
      3 d        char(10),
    2 e( n refer(c)) char(10);
```

IBM1890I S The REFER object *reference name* must precede the first level-2 element containing a REFER.

Explanation: Reorder the elements in the declaration so that all REFER objects precede the first level-2 element containing a REFER.

```
dcl
  1 a based,
    2 b        fixed bin,
    2 c        char( n refer(b) ),
    2 d        fixed bin,
    2 e        char( n refer(d) );
```

IBM1891I S REFER is not allowed on non-BASED variables.

Explanation: REFER can be used only in declarations of BASED variables.

IBM1892I S The REFER object *reference name* must have constant length.

Explanation: If a REFER object is a string, it must have constant length.

IBM1893I S REFER is allowed only on members of structures and unions.

Explanation: REFER cannot be used only in declarations of scalars or arrays of scalars.

IBM1894I S FREE references must not be subscripted.

Explanation: In the statement FREE x, x must not have any subscripts or arguments.

IBM1895I S Operations involving OPTIONS(*language-name*) routines are not supported if the DIRECTED option applies.

Explanation: If the DIRECTED(ASM) option is used, comparisons and assignments are not supported for ENTRYs declared with OPTIONS(ASM). Similarly, if the DIRECTED(COBOL) option is used, comparisons and assignments are not supported for ENTRYs declared with OPTIONS(COBOL).

IBM1896I S OPTIONS(*language-name*) is not supported for ENTRY VARIABLEs if the DIRECTED option applies.

Explanation: If the DIRECTED(ASM) option is used, ENTRY VARIABLES may not be declared with OPTIONS(ASM). Similarly, if the DIRECTED(COBOL) option is used, ENTRY VARIABLES may not be declared with OPTIONS(COBOL).

IBM1897I S Simple defining is supported only for scalars, for structures with constant extents matching those in the base variable, and for arrays of such scalars and structures as long as the array is not based on a controlled variable.

Explanation: If simple defining is not intended, specify POSITION(1) to force string defining.

IBM1898I S The base reference in the DEFINED attribute cannot be a built-in or type function.

Explanation: You can define a variable only another user variable.

IBM1899I S The base variable in the DEFINED attribute cannot be BASED, DEFINED or CONSTANT.

Explanation: Convert the DEFINED and base variables into a UNION.

IBM1900I S Extents for DEFINED bit structures must be constant.

Explanation: All bounds and string lengths for DEFINED structures and unions consisting of bit strings must be constant.

IBM1901I S POSITION attribute is invalid without the DEFINED attribute.

Explanation: The POSITION attribute has no meaning without DEFINED attribute.

IBM1902I S The expression in the POSITION attribute must have computational type.

Explanation: The POSITION expression must have a numeric or string type.

IBM1903I S The expression in the POSITION attribute for bit string-overlay defining must be an integer constant.

Explanation: The compiler must be able to evaluate the expression to an integer constant when it scans the POSITION attribute.

IBM1904I S Variable following the *free clause* clause must be level-1 and either BASED or CONTROLLED.

Explanation: A variable that is either based or controlled should immediately follow the FREE keyword.

IBM1905I S *IN or SET option* option invalid after the CONTROLLED variable in the *ALLOCATE or FREE clause* clause.

Explanation: An invalid option immediately follows a controlled variable in an ALLOCATE or FREE statement.

IBM1906I S The reference qualifying an OFFSET attribute must be a scalar AREA reference.

Explanation: Using the specified AREA reference to qualify an OFFSET variable is invalid. The reference must be scalar. The following example will issue this message.

```
dcl a(10) area;
dcl o     offset(a);
```

IBM1907I S Extents for CONTROLLED variables cannot be specified using asterisks or REFER.

Explanation: The extent specified for the controlled variable is invalid. The following example will emit this message.

```
dcl c(*)  char(10) controlled;
```

IBM1908I S Extents for *attribute* variables cannot be specified using asterisks or REFER.

Explanation: Extents for AUTOMATIC and DEFINED variables must be specified by expressions.

IBM1909I S The *attribute* attribute conflicts with the *attribute* attribute.

Explanation: The named attributes, for example PARAMETER and INITIAL, are mutually exclusive.

IBM1910I S The attributes given in the declaration for *identifier* conflict with its use as a parameter.

Explanation: Parameters can have no storage attributes other than CONTROLLED. Parameters also cannot have any of the attributes BUILTIN, CONDITION, CONSTANT, EXTERNAL, and GENERIC.

IBM1911I S Repeated specifications of the unsubscripted statement label *character* are in error.

Explanation: All statement labels in any block must be unique.

IBM1912I S Indices specified for the LABEL *character* have already been specified.

Explanation: All statement labels in any block must be unique.

IBM1913I S ON-units may not be labeled. All such labels will be ignored.

Explanation: A BEGIN block or a statement associated with an ON clause may not have a label.

IBM1914I S GOTO target must be a LABEL reference.

Explanation: x in GOTO x must have type LABEL. x must not have type FORMAT.

IBM1915I S GOTO target must be a scalar.

Explanation: x in GOTO x must not be an array.

IBM1916I S The procedure *proc-name* has already been defined.

Explanation: Sister procedures must have different names.

```
a: proc;
  b: proc;
  end;
  b: proc;
  end;
end;
```

IBM1917I S Program contains no valid source lines.

Explanation: The source contains either no statements or all statements that it contains are invalid.

IBM1918I S All the names in the ORDINAL *ordinal-name* have been previously declared.

Explanation: None of the names in an ORDINAL should have been declared elsewhere. If they are, perhaps the ORDINAL definition has been accidentally repeated.

IBM1919I S The EXTERNAL name *string* is specified for the differing internal names *name* and *name*.

Explanation: Each EXTERNAL name must have only one INTERNAL name. So, for example, the following declares would be illegal since the external name Z is specified for two different internal names: X and Y.

```
dcl X fixed bin(31) ext('Z');
dcl Y fixed bin(31) ext('Z');
```

IBM1920I S FIXED BINARY constant contains too many digits.

Explanation: The maximum precision of FIXED BINARY constants is set by the FIXEDBIN suboption of the LIMITS compiler option.

IBM1921I S FIXED DECIMAL constant contains too many significant digits.

Explanation: The maximum precision of FIXED DECIMAL constants is set by the FIXEDDEC suboption of the LIMITS compiler option.

IBM1922I S Exponent in FLOAT BINARY constant contains more digits than the implementation maximum.

Explanation: The exponent in a FLOAT BINARY constant may contain no more than 5 digits.

IBM1923I S Mantissa in FLOAT BINARY constant contains more significant digits than the implementation maximum.

Explanation: The mantissa in a FLOAT BINARY constant may contain no more than 64 digits.

IBM1924I S Exponent in FLOAT DECIMAL constant contains more digits than the implementation maximum.

Explanation: The exponent in a FLOAT BINARY constant may contain no more than 4 digits.

IBM1925I S Mantissa in FLOAT DECIMAL constant contains more significant digits than the implementation maximum.

Explanation: The mantissa in a FLOAT BINARY constant may contain no more than 18 digits.

IBM1926I S Constants must not exceed 8192 bytes.

Explanation: The number of bytes used to represent a constant in your program must not exceed 8192. This limit holds even for bit strings where the internal representation will consume only one-eighth the number of bytes as the external representation does.

IBM1927I S SIZE condition raised by attempt to convert *source-value* **to** *target-attributes*

Explanation: The source value is not in the domain of the target.

```
dcl x fixed bin(15);
x = 172900;
```

IBM1928I S ERROR raised while building CEEUOPT from PLIXOPT.

Explanation: The ERROR condition was while the compiler was trying to build CEEUOPT from PLIXOPT. There may an error in the LE APIs used by the compiler. Contact IBM service.

IBM1929I S Unable to open file *file-name* **in routine** *proc-name* **(***line-number***).**

Explanation: The compiler was unable to open the named temporary file used to communicate with the code generation module. Check the value of the TMP environment variable.

IBM1930I S Unable to write to file *file-name* **. Disk may be full.**

Explanation: The compiler was unable to write to a temporary file used to communicate with the code generation module. The disk to which the TMP environment variable points may be full.

IBM1932I S Unable to close file *file-name* **in routine** *proc-name* **(***line-number***).**

Explanation: The compiler was unable to close the named temporary file used to communicate with the code generation module. Check the value of the TMP environment variable.

IBM1933I S Unable to open temporary files because the path and filename are too long.

Explanation: Shorten the name of the source file or the directory specified by the TMP variable.

IBM1934I S If a parameter is a structure with nonconstant extents, only matching structures are supported as arguments.

Explanation: Assign the structure to a temporary and pass the temporary, or omit the parameter description in the entry declaration.

IBM1935I S Structure expressions as arguments are not supported for undescribed parameters.

Explanation: Assign the structure to a temporary and pass the temporary, or describe the parameter in the entry declaration.

IBM1936I S Invocation of compiler backend ended abnormally.

Explanation: The back end of the compiler either could not be found or else it detected an error from which it could not recover. The latter problem can sometimes occur if your disk is short of free space. Otherwise, report the problem to IBM.

IBM1937I S Extents for parameters must be asterisks or restricted expressions with computational type.

Explanation: For parameters, each array bound, string length and AREA size must be specified either with an asterisk or with a restricted expression that has computational type.

IBM1938I S Message file *file name* **not found.**

Explanation: The message must be in the current directory or in one of the directories specified in the DPATH environment variable.

IBM1939I S Exponentiation operands must have computational type.

Explanation: The operands in an exponentiation must have numeric or string type.

IBM1940I S *note*

Explanation: This message is used by %NOTE statements with a return code of 12.

IBM1941I U *note*

Explanation: This message is used by %NOTE statements with a return code of 16.

IBM1942I S The scale factor specified in *BUILTIN name* **built-in must be a restricted expression with integer type.**

Explanation: This applies to all the precision-handling built-in functions.

IBM1943I S The number of error messages allowed by the FLAG option has been exceeded.

Explanation: Compilation will terminate when the number of messages has exceeded the limit set in the FLAG compiler option.

IBM1944I S The precision specified in *BUILTIN name* **built-in must be a restricted expression with integer type.**

Explanation: This applies to all the precision-handling built-in functions.

IBM1945I S Extents for BASED variable may not contain asterisks.

Explanation: Extents in BASED variables must be either constants or specified with the REFER option.

IBM1946I S Reference must be an AREA variable.

Explanation: The specified reference is invalid. An AREA variable is needed.

IBM1947I S The reference to the GENERIC variable *GENERIC variable name* **cannot be resolved.**

Explanation: The argument list in a GENERIC reference must match one of the generic descriptors in one of that GENERIC's WHEN clauses. If an OTHERWISE clause was specified, the argument list must have the same number of elements as the OTHERWISE entry reference.

IBM1948I S *condition-name* **condition with ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **raised while evaluating restricted expression.**

Explanation: Compile-time evaluation of a restricted expression raised a condition.

```
display( 1/0 );
```

IBM1949I S Parameter name *identifier* **appears more than once in parameter list.**

Explanation: Each identifier in a parameter list must be unique.

```
a: proc( b, c, b );
```

IBM1951I S *storage class* **variables must be named.**

Explanation: Variables with the CONTROLLED attribute must be named, and a variable with the EXTERNAL attribute may not have an * instead of a name unless a name is given with the EXTERNAL attribute itself.

IBM1952I S INITIAL CALL cannot be used to initialize STATIC data.

Explanation: An INITIAL CALL must be evaluated at run-time; it can be used to initialize only non-STATIC data.

IBM1953I S The attributes of the EXTERNAL variable *variable name* **do not match those in its previous declaration.**

Explanation: EXTERNAL variables can be declared in more than one procedure in a compilation unit, but the attributes in those declarations must match.

IBM1954I S The base reference in the DEFINED attribute must be CONNECTED.

Explanation: Variables cannot be DEFINED on NONCONNECTED references.

IBM1955I S Repeated declarations of the EXTERNAL *attribute variable name* **are not supported.**

Explanation: EXTERNAL FILE constants and CONDITIONs may be declared only once in a compilation unit. Remove all but the outermost declare.

IBM1956I S ITERATE is valid only for iterative DO-groups.

Explanation: ITERATE is not valid inside type-I do groups.

IBM1957I S The WAIT event number specification must be computational.

Explanation: The expression representing the number of items to wait for in a WAIT statement is invalid. The expression must be of computational type. The following example will issue this message.

```
dcl e event;
dcl p pointer:
wait (e) (p);
```

IBM1958I S References in the WAIT statement must be of type EVENT.

Explanation: The event reference in the WAIT statement is invalid. It must be of type EVENT. The following example will issue this message.

```
dcl e entry;
wait (e);
```

IBM1959I S Invalid aggregate expression specified in WAIT statement.

Explanation: References in WAIT statements can be scalars. The only valid aggregate reference is a simple array of events. Structures, unions, and arrays of structures or unions would be flagged as as errors.

IBM1960I S *type type* **type** *type name* **is not defined.**

Explanation: If ORDINAL x is used in a declaration, x must be a defined ORDINAL type.

IBM1961I S INITIAL values for *type type* **type** *type name* **must be in increasing order.**

Explanation: Any values specified in INITIAL clauses in an ORDINAL definition must be in strictly increasing order.

IBM1962I S INITIAL values for *type type* **type** *type name* **must be less than 2G.**

Explanation: ORDINAL values must fit in the range of a FIXED BIN(31) variable.

IBM1963I S *BUILTIN name* **argument must have ORDINAL type.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with an argument that is not an ORDINAL. This message applies, for example, to the ORDINALNAME, ORDINALPRED and ORDINALSUCC built-in functions.

IBM1964I S The attributes derived from the PROCEDURE statement for the ENTRY constant *variable name* **do not match those in its explicit declaration.**

Explanation: A label on a PROCEDURE statement constitutes a declaration for an ENTRY constant with that name. That name also appears in a DECLARE statement, but the attributes in those two declarations do not match.

IBM1965I S There is more than one element named *reference name* **in the class** *structure name***.**

Explanation: All references must be unambiguous.

IBM1966I S There is no element named *reference name* **in the class** *structure name***.**

Explanation: HANDLE qualified references must be explicitly declared.

IBM1967I S The ENTRY *variable-name* **may not be used as a handle since it does not have the RETURNS attribute.**

Explanation: Functions, but not subprocedures, can be used as handles (and then only if they return a handle).

IBM1968I S The ENTRY *variable-name* **may not be used as a handle.**

Explanation: x(...)=>y is invalid unless x returns a HANDLE.

IBM1969I S The variable *variable-name* **is used as a handle, but it is not a scalar.**

Explanation: Only scalars can be used as handles.

IBM1970I S *BUILTIN name* **built-in may not be used as a handle.**

Explanation: The named built-in function cannot be used as a handle.

IBM1971I S The GENERIC variable *variable-name* **may not be used as a handle.**

Explanation: GENERIC references may not be used as handles.

IBM1972I S *variable-name* **may not be used as a handle.**

Explanation: x=>y is invalid unless x has the HANDLE attribute

IBM1976I S DBCS characters are allowed only in G and M constants.

Explanation: Hex strings (strings ending in one of the suffixes X, BX, B4, GX or XN), bit strings, (strings ending in the suffix B), and character strings not ending in the suffix M must contain only SBCS characters.

IBM1977I S SBCS characters are not allowed in G constants.

Explanation: Mixed SBCS and DBCS is allowed only in M constants.

IBM1978I S Invalid use of SBCS encoded as DBCS.

Explanation: Outside of comments, SBCS can be encoded as DBCS only as part of an identifier.

IBM1981I S *BUILTIN function* **may not be used outside a procedure.**

Explanation: The named built-in function may be used only inside procedures.

IBM1984I S File *filename* **could not be opened.**

Explanation: The named source file could not be opened. Make sure that the file is named correctly, that it exists and that it is readable.

IBM1985I S File *filename* **could not be found.**

Explanation: The file does not exist in the current directory, in the path specified by the appropriate environment variable. Check to see that the file name was entered correctly.

IBM1986I S The path for file *filename* **could not be found.**

Explanation: The path does not exist for the drive specified, or the path was entered incorrectly.

IBM1987I S File *filename* **could not be opened because there are too many files currently opened.**

Explanation: The maximum number of open files has been reached. End another program and retry the command.

IBM1988I S File *filename* **could not be opened due to an access violation.**

Explanation: Either the file is in use or you tried to open a file for which you do not have sufficient privilege.

IBM1989I S File name or extension for *filename* **is too long.**

Explanation: The length of the file name or extension is greater than the maximum allowed.

IBM1990I S File name *filename* **has invalid format.**

Explanation: Apart from Open Edition, file names should not contain quotes. Under Open Edition, if the file name does contain quotes, it should specify a PDS member.

IBM1991I S The load of the SQL preprocessor failed with ONCODE= *oncode***. DB2/2 must be properly installed before the SQL preprocessor can be loaded.**

Explanation: The compiler attempted to load the SQL preprocessor but was unable to do so. Check that DB2/2 is properly installed.

IBM1992I S A file name must be specified.

Explanation: The command syntax is:

```
PLI {d:}{path}filename{.ext} {( options}
```

IBM1993I S Compilation terminated by ATTENTION condition.

Explanation: If you hit CTL-BRK during the compilation, the compilation will stop.

IBM1994I S Internal compiler error: storage header has been overwritten

Explanation: This message indicates that there is an error in the front end of the compiler. Please report the problem to IBM.

IBM1995I S Internal compiler error: storage tail has been overwritten.

Explanation: This message indicates that there is an error in the front end of the compiler. Please report the problem to IBM.

IBM1996I S Internal compiler error: free amount *free request size* **does not match allocated size** *allocated size***.**

Explanation: This message indicates that there is an error in the front end of the compiler. Please report the problem to IBM.

IBM1997I S Internal compiler error: no WHEN clause satisfied within *module name*

Explanation: This message indicates that there is an error in the front end of the compiler. Please report the problem to IBM.

IBM1998I S Internal compiler error: protection exception in *module name*

Explanation: This message indicates that there is an error in the front end of the compiler. Please report the problem to IBM.

IBM1999I S *note*

Explanation: This message indicates that there is an error in the back end of the compiler. Please report the problem to IBM.

IBM2001I S A LICENSE REQUEST WAS DENIED FOR PL/I, PID 5655-B22. THE REQUEST ENDED WITH STATUS CODE *STATUS CODE* **AND RETURN CODE** *RETURN CODE***. THE COMPILATION WILL BE TERMINATED.**

Explanation: IBM License Manager is installed on your system, but the request to verify that you have a license to use the PL/I compiler has failed.

IBM2002I S Close of file *filename* **failed. There may be a space problem.**

Explanation: An error has occurred while attempting to close a file.

IBM2003I S Write to file *filename* **failed. There may be a space problem.**

Explanation: An error has occurred while attempting to write to a file.

IBM2004I S ATTACH reference must be declared with either a null argument list or with an argument list specifying only one argument.

Explanation: If the ATTACH reference is declared without an argument list, change the declare to specify a null argument list by adding a pair of parentheses.

IBM2005I S ATTACH reference must be an ENTRY reference.

Explanation: GENERIC references and built-in subroutines may not be attached.

IBM2006I S ATTACH reference cannot be a function reference.

Explanation: An ATTACH reference must not have the RETURNS attribute, even if the value returned is an ENTRY.

IBM2007I S ATTACH reference must have linkage SYSTEM.

Explanation: Unless the default linkage is overridden, OPTIONS(LINKAGE(SYSTEM)) must be specified on the declare for the ATTACH reference.

IBM2008I S ATTACH reference cannot be FETCHABLE.

Explanation: An ATTACH reference may not be used in a FETCH or RELEASE statement.

IBM2009I S ATTACH reference cannot be a nested procedure.

Explanation: An ATTACH reference must be a level-1 procedure, although it does need to be external.

IBM2010I S ATTACH reference, if an ENTRY variable, must be a LIMITED ENTRY.

Explanation: Specify the LIMITED attribute in the declare for the ENTRY VARIABLE.

IBM2011I S ATTACH reference, if it has an argument, must declare that argument as POINTER BYVALUE.

Explanation: No other argument types are support in ATTACH statements.

IBM2012I S The *attribute keyword* attribute is invalid in an ALIAS descriptor.

Explanation: Like RETURNS descriptors, the attributes STRUCTURE, UNION and DIMENSION are not permitted. Hence, the following are invalid:

```
define alias array (10) fixed bin;

define alias point 1, 2 fixed bin, 2 fixed bin;
```

IBM2013I S Only one description is allowed in an ALIAS definition.

Explanation: The syntax allows the name in an alias definition to be followed by a description list, but that description list must consist of exactly one description. The following is invalid:

```
define alias x fixed bin, float bin;
```

IBM2014I S Extents in type descriptors must be constant.

Explanation: In ALIAS and STRUCTURE descriptors, each string length and AREA size must be specified with a restricted expression. Like RETURNS descriptors, asterisks and non-constant expressions are not permitted.

IBM2015I S VALUE attribute conflicts with data type.

Explanation: The VALUE attribute is allowed only with computational data types as well as pointer, offset, handle and ordinal.

IBM2016I S VALUE and INITIAL attributes are not allowed with typed structures.

Explanation: The VALUE attribute is valid only on scalars, and the INITIAL attribute is not allowed on typed structures.

IBM2017I S INITIAL TO is valid only for non-SEGMENTED POINTER.

Explanation: INITIAL TO is not valid for SEGMENTED POINTERs. It is also invalid for non-POINTERs since they cannot be assigned addresses.

IBM2018I S INITIAL TO is supported only for STATIC variables.

Explanation: INITIAL TO is not supported for variables belonging to any storage class other than STATIC.

IBM2020I S There is more than one element named *reference name* in the typed structure *structure name*.

Explanation: All references must be unambiguous.

IBM2021I S There is no element named *reference name* **in the structure** *structure name***.**

Explanation: All structure references must be explicitly declared.

IBM2022I S The ENTRY *variable-name* **may not be used as a typed structure qualifier since it does not have the RETURNS attribute.**

Explanation: Functions, but not subprocedures, can be used as typed structure qualifiers (and then only if they return a typed structure).

IBM2023I S The ENTRY *variable-name* **may not be used as a typed structure qualifier.**

Explanation: x(...)=>y is invalid unless x returns a typed structure.

IBM2024I S The array variable *variable-name* **may be used as a typed structure qualifier only if it is completely subscripted before its dot qualification.**

Explanation: For instance, if x is an array of structure t with member m, x.m(2) is invalid. However, x(2).m is valid.

IBM2025I S *BUILTIN name* **built-in may not be used as a typed structure qualifier.**

Explanation: The named built-in function cannot be used as a typed structure qualifier.

IBM2026I S The GENERIC variable *variable-name* **may not be used as a typed structure qualifier.**

Explanation: GENERIC references may not be used as typed structure qualifiers.

IBM2027I S *variable-name* **may not be used as a structure qualifier.**

Explanation: x.y is invalid unless x is a structure, a union or a function returning a typed structure.

IBM2028I S TYPEs must be defined before their use.

Explanation: The DEFINE STRUCTURE or DEFINE ALIAS statement for a type x must precede any of use of x as attribute type. The following two statements should be in the opposite order.

```
dcl x type point;

define structure
  1 point
    2 x  fixed bin(31),
    2 y  fixed bin(31);
```

IBM2029I S DEFINE STRUCTURE must specify a structure or union type.

Explanation: A DEFINE STRUCTURE statement must specify a structure or union type with level numbers.

```
define structure int fixed bin;
```

IBM2030I S INITIAL attribute is invalid in structure definitions.

Explanation: Defined structure types must be initialized via assignments.

IBM2031I S Storage attributes are invalid in structure definition.

Explanation: Storage attributes, such as AUTOMATIC and BYADDR, must be specified with variables declared with structure type.

IBM2032I S DEFINE STRUCTURE may not specify an array of structures.

Explanation: The level 1 name in a structure definition may not have the DIMENSION attribute.

IBM2033I S Only one description is allowed in a structure definition.

Explanation: The syntax allows the name in a structure definition to be followed by a description list, but that description list must consist of exactly one structure description. The following is invalid:

```
define structure
  1 point
    2 x  fixed bin(31),
    2 y  fixed bin(31),
  1 rectangle
    2 upper_left   type point,
    2 lower_right  type point;
```

IBM2034I S The argument to the type function *type function* must be an ordinal type name.

Explanation: The argument to the type functions FIRST and LAST must be a type name, and that type must be an ordinal type.

IBM2035I S The argument to the type function *type function* must be a structure type name.

Explanation: The argument to the type function NEW must be a type name, and that type must be a structure type.

IBM2036I S The second argument to the type function *type function* must have locator type.

Explanation: The second argument to the BIND type function must be a pointer or offset value that is to be converted to a handle to the structure type named as the first argument.

IBM2037I S The first argument to the type function *type function* must be a structure type name.

Explanation: The first argument to the type functions BIND must be a type name, and that type must be a structure type.

IBM2038I S *BUILTIN name* argument must have HANDLE type.

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with an argument that is not a HANDLE.

IBM2039I S Argument to *variable name* pseudovariable must be a HANDLE.

Explanation: The TYPE pseudovariable can be applied only to HANDLEs.

IBM2040I S The argument to the type function *type function* must be a defined type.

Explanation: The first argument to the type function SIZE must be the name of a defined type.

IBM2041I S The first argument to the type function *type function* must be a defined type.

Explanation: The first argument to the type function CAST must be the name of a defined type.

IBM2042I S The second argument to the type function *type function* must be a scalar.

Explanation: The second argument to the type function CAST must be a scalar.

IBM2043I S The second argument to the type function *type function* must have the same size as the first argument.

Explanation: The second argument to the type function CAST must have the same size as the size of the type that is the first argument.

IBM2044I S The get storage function to *BUILTIN name* must be a LIMITED ENTRY with LINKAGE(OPTLINK) and an appropriate entry description list.

Explanation: The function should be declared as

```
dcl get entry( pointer byvalue,
fixed bin(31) byaddr,
fixed bin(31) byaddr )
returns( pointer );
```

IBM2045I S The free storage function to *BUILTIN name* must be a LIMITED ENTRY with LINKAGE(OPTLINK) and an appropriate entry description list.

Explanation: The function should be declared as

```
dcl free entry( pointer byvalue,
pointer byvalue,
fixed bin(31) byvalue );
```

IBM2046I S Descriptors must not be needed for any parameter to an ENTRY with a variable number of arguments.

Explanation: If an entry has a variable number of arguments, i.e. its last parameter has the LIST attribute, OPTIONS(NODESCRIPTOR) must be specified (and valid) if any of the required parameters could have a descriptor.

IBM2047I S The VARGLIST built-in function may be used only inside procedures whose last parameter had the LIST attribute.

Explanation: The VARGLIST built-in function obtains the address of the variable argument list passed to procedures whose last parameter had the LIST attribute. It may not be used in subprocedures of such routines or in procedures having either no parameters or having no parameter declared with the LIST attribute.

IBM2048I S The LIST attribute may be specified only on non-nested procedures, external entry constants, and limited entry variables.

Explanation: The LIST attribute causes a variable argument list to be built, and such argument lists are permitted neither with nested procedures nor with entry variables declared without the LIMITED attribute.

IBM2049I S The LIST attribute may be specified only on the last element of an entry description list.

Explanation: The LIST attribute indicates that zero or more parameters may be specified after it, but those parameters may not be described.

IBM2050I S Descriptors are supported for Fortran only for scalar character strings.

Explanation: If OPTIONS(FORTRAN DESCRIPTOR) applies, all parameters other than character strings must have constant extents.

IBM2051I S Descriptors are not supported for Fortran for routines defined by or containing ENTRY statements.

Explanation: If OPTIONS(FORTRAN DESCRIPTOR) applies to an ENTRY statement or to a procedure containing an ENTRY statement, all parameters must have constant extents.

IBM2052I S A function defined by a PROCEDURE containing ENTRY statements must return aggregate values BYADDR.

Explanation: Either BYADDR must be specified in the RETURNS option of the PROCEDURE statement, or the RETURNS(BYADDR) suboption of the DEFAULT statement must be in effect.

IBM2053I S A function defined by an ENTRY statement must return aggregate values BYADDR.

Explanation: Either BYADDR must be specified in the RETURNS option of the ENTRY statement, or the RETURNS(BYADDR) suboption of the DEFAULT statement must be in effect.

IBM2054I S A PROCEDURE containing ENTRY statements must receive all non-pointer parameters BYADDR.

Explanation: Either BYADDR must be specified in the declares for the parameters, or the BYADDR suboption of the DEFAULT statement must be in effect.

IBM2055I S An ENTRY statement must receive all parameters BYADDR.

Explanation: Either BYADDR must be specified in the declares for the parameters, or the BYADDR suboption of the DEFAULT statement must be in effect.

IBM2056I S ENTRY statement is not allowed in DO loops.

Explanation: ENTRY statements are allowed in non-iterative DO groups, but not in iterative DO loops.

IBM2057I S RETURN statement is invalid inside a BEGIN in a PROCEDURE that contains ENTRY statements.

Explanation: A RETURN statement is valid inside a BEGIN block only if the PROCEDURE enclosing that BEGIN block contains no ENTRY statements.

IBM2058I S In a PROCEDURE without the RETURNS option, any ENTRY statement must use BYADDR for its RETURNS value.

Explanation: Either BYADDR must be specified in the RETURNS option of the ENTRY statement, or the RETURNS(BYADDR) suboption of the DEFAULT statement must be in effect.

IBM2059I S OPTIONS(FORTRAN) is invalid if any parameters are UNALIGNED BIT.

Explanation: Only ALIGNED BIT strings with constant length are valid with OPTIONS(FORTRAN).

IBM2060I S Attributes may not be specified in ALLOCATEs of BASED variables.

Explanation: Attributes may be specified only in ALLOCATEs of CONTROLLED variables.

IBM2061I S Attributes specified for *variable-name* **in ALLOCATE statement do match those in its declaration.**

Explanation: An attribute, such as CHARACTER, may be specified in an ALLOCATE statement only if it is also specified in the declaration of the variable to be allocated.

IBM2062I S Structuring specified in ALLOCATE of *variable-name* **does match that in its declaration.**

Explanation: In an ALLOCATE statement for a structure, all the levels specified in its declaration must be specified, and no new levels may be specified.

IBM2063I S Specification of extent for *variable-name* **in ALLOCATE statement is invalid since it was declared with a constant extent.**

Explanation: An attribute, such as CHARACTER, may be specified in an ALLOCATE statement only if it is also specified in the declaration of the variable to be allocated with either an asterisk or a non-constant expression.

IBM2064I S The extent specified for the lower bound for dimension *dimension-value* **of** *variable-name* **in ALLOCATE statement is invalid since that variable was declared with a different constant extent.**

Explanation: If a bound for a CONTROLLED variable is declared as a constant, then it must be specified as the same constant value in any ALLOCATE statement for that variable.

IBM2065I S The extent specified for the upper bound for dimension *dimension-value* **of** *variable-name* **in ALLOCATE statement is invalid since that variable was declared with a different constant extent.**

Explanation: If a bound for a CONTROLLED variable is declared as a constant, then it must be specified as the same constant value in any ALLOCATE statement for that variable.

IBM2075I S ENTRY types and arguments in *type function* **must be LIMITED.**

Explanation: A ENTRY type or argument used with the type function CAST must have the attribute LIMITED.

IBM2076I S FLOAT types and arguments in *type function* **must be NATIVE REAL.**

Explanation: A FLOAT type or argument used with the type function CAST must have the attributes NATIVE REAL.

IBM2077I S FIXED BIN types and arguments in *type function* **must be REAL with scale factor zero.**

Explanation: A FIXED BIN type or argument used with the type function CAST must have the attributes REAL PRECISION(p,0).

IBM2078I S Types with the attributes *attributes* **are not supported as the target of the** *type function* **function.**

Explanation: The first argument to the type function CAST must be a type with one of the following sets of attributes: REAL FIXED BIN(p,0) or NATIVE REAL FLOAT.

IBM2079I S Arguments with the attributes *attributes* **are not supported as the source in the** *type function* **function.**

Explanation: The second argument to the type function CAST must have one of the following sets of attributes: REAL FIXED BIN(p,0) or NATIVE REAL FLOAT.

IBM2080I S DATE pattern is invalid.

Explanation: See the Language Reference Manual for a list of the supported DATE patterns.

IBM2081I S DATE attribute is valid only with NONVARYING CHARACTER, FIXED DECIMAL and arithmetic PICTURE.

Explanation: The DATE attribute cannot be used on any other than the named types.

IBM2082I S DATE attribute conflicts with non-zero scale factor.

Explanation: The DATE attribute can be used on a numeric only if it has a scale factor of zero.

IBM2083I S DATE attribute conflicts with COMPLEX attribute.

Explanation: The DATE attribute can be used on a numeric only if it is REAL.

IBM2084I S DATE attribute conflicts with PICTURE string containing characters other than 9.

Explanation: The DATE attribute can be used on a PICTURE only if the PICTURE consists entirely of 9's.

IBM2085I S Length of DATE pattern and base precision do not match.

Explanation: The DATE attribute can be used on a numeric only if its precision equals the length of the DATE pattern.

IBM2086I S Length of DATE pattern and base length do not match.

Explanation: The DATE attribute can be used on a string only if its length equals the length of the DATE pattern.

IBM2087I S DATE attribute conflicts with adjustable length.

Explanation: The DATE attribute can be used on a string only if the string is declared with a constant length.

IBM2088I S Response file is too large. Excess will be ignored.

Explanation: The options string built from the response file must be less than 32767 characters long.

IBM2089I S Line in response file is longer than 100 characters. That line and rest of file will be ignored.

Explanation: All lines in any response file must contain no more than 100 characters.

IBM2090I S The *keyword* statement cannot be used under SYSTEM(CICS).

Explanation: The named statement cannot be used under CICS.

IBM2091I S DISPLAY with REPLY cannot be used under SYSTEM(CICS).

Explanation: DISPLAY with REPLY cannot be used under CICS.

IBM2092I S The *BUILTIN name* built-in function cannot be used under SYSTEM(CICS).

Explanation: The named built-in function cannot be used under CICS.

IBM2093I S The *keyword* statement cannot be used under SYSTEM(CICS) except with SYSPRINT.

Explanation: The named I/O statement cannot be used under CICS unless the file used in the statement is SYSPRINT.

IBM2094I S Source in CAST to FLOAT must be FLOAT, FIXED or ORDINAL.

Explanation: The source in a CAST to a FLOAT must be FLOAT, FIXED or ORDINAL.

IBM2095I S Target in CAST from FLOAT must be FLOAT, FIXED BIN or ORDINAL.

Explanation: The target in a CAST from a FLOAT must be FLOAT, FIXED BIN or ORDINAL.

IBM2096I S Target in CAST from FIXED DEC must be FLOAT, FIXED BIN or ORDINAL.

Explanation: The target in a CAST from a FIXED DEC must be FLOAT, FIXED BIN or ORDINAL.

IBM2097I S FIXED DEC types and arguments in *type function* must be REAL with non-negative scale factor.

Explanation: A FIXED DEC type or argument used with the type function CAST must have the attributes REAL PRECISION(p,q) with p >= q and q >= 0.

IBM2098I S Source in CAST to FIXED DEC must be FLOAT, FIXED or ORDINAL.

Explanation: The source in a CAST to a FIXED DEC must be FLOAT, FIXED or ORDINAL.

IBM2100I S The ORDINAL types do not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2101I S The HANDLE types do not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2102I S The STRUCTURE types do not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2103I S Alignment does not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2104I S Number and attributes of structure members do not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2105I S Number of dimensions do not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2106I S Lower bounds do not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2107I S Upper bounds do not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2108I S RETURNS attributes do not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2109I S BYVALUE/BYADDR attributes in RETURNS do not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2110I S LINKAGE values do not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2111I S OPTIONS values do not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2112I S Parameter counts do not match.

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2113I S BYVALUE/BYADDR attributes in parameter *parameter-number* **do not match.**

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2114I S Number of dimensions for parameter *parameter-number* **do not match.**

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2115I S Lower bounds for parameter *parameter-number* **do not match.**

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2116I S Upper bounds for parameter *parameter-number* **do not match.**

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2117I S Alignment of parameter *parameter-number* **does not match.**

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2118I S Number and attributes of structure members in parameter *parameter-number* **do not match.**

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2119I S Attributes of parameter *parameter-number* **do not match.**

Explanation: This message is issued in explanation of the message immediately preceding it in the listing.

IBM2130I S iSUB defining is not valid with the POSITION attribute.

Explanation: The POSITION attribute can be used only with string overlay defining.

```
dcl b(4) char(2) pos(2) def( a(1sub,1sub) );
```

IBM2131I S In iSUB defining, the base and DEFINED variables must match.

Explanation: The defined and base arrays in iSUB defining must have identical attributes apart from the dimension attribute.

```
dcl a(4) fixed bin(31);
dcl b(4) fixed bin(15) def( a(1sub,1sub) );
```

IBM2132I S The i in an iSUB reference must not exceed the dimensionality of the DEFINED variable.

Explanation: The i in an iSUB reference must refer to a subscript of the DEFINED variable and hence must not be greater than the number of dimensions for that variable.

```
dcl a(4,4) fixed bin(31);
dcl b(4) fixed bin(15) def( a(1sub,2sub) );
```

IBM2133I S An iSUB variable cannot be defined on a cross-section of its base.

Explanation: In an iSUB variable, no asterisks may appear in the specification of the base array.

```
dcl a(4,4) fixed bin(31);
dcl b(4) fixed bin(15) def( a(1sub,*) );
```

IBM2134I S iSUB defining is supported only for arrays of scalars.

Explanation: iSUB defining is not supported for structures and unions.

IBM2135I S DFT(DESCLIST) conflicts with CMPAT(*cmpat-suboption***).**

Explanation: If CMPAT(V1) or CMPAT(V2) is specified, then DFT(DESCLOCATOR) must be in effect (as it is by default on 390).

IBM2136I S The number of indices specified for the LABEL *identifier* **does not match the number previously specified.**

Explanation: The number of indices given for an element of a label constant array must not vary.

```
a(1,1): ....
a(1,2): ....
a(3): ....
```

IBM2137I S Indices have been specified for the LABEL *identifier* **when it was previously specified without indices.**

Explanation: A label constant cannot be subscripted if its first use contains no subscripts.

```
a: ....
a(3): ....
```

IBM2138I S Indices have not been specified for the LABEL *identifier* **when it was previously specified with indices.**

Explanation: A label constant must be subscripted if its first use contains subscripts.

```
a(3): ....
a: ....
```

IBM2141I S First argument to the *BUILTIN name* **built-in must be a structure.**

Explanation: The first argument to the named built-in subroutine must be a structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser.

IBM2142I S Event structure argument to the *BUILTIN name* **built-in has too few elements.**

Explanation: The first argument to the named built-in subroutine must be a structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser, and that structure must exactly the right number of members. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2143I S Event structure argument to the *BUILTIN name* **built-in has too many elements.**

Explanation: The first argument to the named built-in subroutine must be a structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser, and that structure must exactly the right number of members. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2144I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in is not a scalar.**

Explanation: The first argument to the named built-in subroutine must be a structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser, and each element of that structure must be a scalar. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2145I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must be a LIMITED ENTRY.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must be a LIMITED ENTRY. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2146I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must return BYVALUE a NATIVE FIXED BIN(31).**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must be a function returning BYVALUE a NATIVE FIXED BIN(31). See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2147I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have a non-empty entry description list.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have a non-empty entry description list. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2148I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in has a parameter count of** *specified-parm-count* **when the correct parameter count is** *required-parm-count* **.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have the correct number of parameters. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2149I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have a BYVALUE POINTER as its first parameter.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have a BYVALUE POINTER as its first parameter. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2150I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have a BYVALUE POINTER as its second parameter.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have a BYVALUE POINTER as its second parameter. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2151I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have a BYVALUE NATIVE FIXED BIN(31) as its third parameter.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have a BYVALUE NATIVE FIXED BIN(31) as its third parameter. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2152I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have a BYVALUE POINTER as its fourth parameter.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have a BYVALUE POINTER as its fourth parameter. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2153I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have a BYVALUE NATIVE FIXED BIN(31) as its fifth parameter.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have a BYVALUE NATIVE FIXED BIN(31) as its fifth parameter. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2154I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have a BYVALUE POINTER as its second parameter.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have a BYVALUE POINTER as its second parameter. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2155I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have a BYVALUE NATIVE FIXED BIN(31) as its fourth parameter.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have a BYVALUE NATIVE FIXED BIN(31) as its fourth parameter. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2156I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have a BYVALUE NATIVE FIXED BIN(31) as its second parameter.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have a BYVALUE NATIVE FIXED BIN(31) as its second parameter. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2157I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have a BYVALUE CHAR(1) or BYVALUE WCHAR(1) as its second parameter.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have a BYVALUE CHAR (or BYVALUE WIDECHAR) of length one as its second parameter. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2158I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in has the wrong linkage.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have the PL/I default linkage. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

IBM2159I S Member *member-number* **in the event structure argument to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have the NODESCRIPTOR option.**

Explanation: The indicated element of the structure supplying the event handlers for the SAX parser must have the NODESCRIPTOR option. See the Language Reference Manual for more details.

Chapter 6. CICS Preprocessor Messages (6000-6999)

IBM6001I E Unrecognizable text *text-value* **ignored.**

Explanation: Text contains character(s) or token(s) that are invalid.

IBM6002I E Invalid command *command-name.***.**

Explanation: Command is an invalid CICS command.

IBM6003I E Unsupported command *command_name* **ignored.**

Explanation: Command is a valid CICS command; nevertheless, it is not implemented. Please check documentation of restrictions for this release of CICS.

IBM6004I E Command *command-name* **requires at least 1 keyword.**

Explanation: At least 1 keyword is required with this command. Please check the CICS documentation for requirements.

IBM6005I E Too many keywords for command *command-name.***.**

Explanation: The syntax for this command requires fewer keywords. Please check CICS documentation.

IBM6006I E Invalid keyword *keyword-name* **specified.**

Explanation: An invalid keyword was found. Please check for spelling mistakes.

IBM6007I E Keyword *keyword-name* **is ignored.**

Explanation: The keyword used is not appropriate in this context and thus is ignored.

IBM6008I E Unsupported keyword *keyword-name* **specified.**

Explanation: Please check CICS documentation for restrictions in this release.

IBM6009I E Required keyword *keyword-name* **missing.**

Explanation: The required keyword for this command is missing. Please check your CICS documentation for command requirements.

IBM6010I E Duplicate keyword *keyword-name* **specified.**

Explanation: Duplicate keyword is found. Please delete redundant keyword.

IBM6011I E Mutually exclusive keywords specified: *keyword-name-list.***.**

Explanation: These keywords cannot be specified at the same time. Please check your CICS documentation for command requirements.

IBM6012I E Keyword *keyword-name-1* **invalid without keyword** *keyword-name-2.***.**

Explanation: First keyword is not recognized because the second keyword was omitted. Please check your CICS documentation for command requirements.

IBM6013I E Keyword *keyword-name-1* **required with keyword** *keyword-name-2.***.**

Explanation: A second keyword is required when the first keyword is used. Please check your CICS documentation for command requirements.

IBM6014I E Keyword *keyword-name* **does not take an argument.**

Explanation: A value was provided but the keyword is required to have no argument.

IBM6015I E Keyword *keyword-name* **requires an argument.**

Explanation: This keyword requires that a value be explicitly assigned.

IBM6017I E Illegal value *value-text* **for keyword** *keyword-name* **specified.**

Explanation: The text given in the value contains invalid characters or tokens.

IBM6018I E MAP(literal) or FROM or MAPONLY required.

Explanation: Please provide one of the keywords listed.

IBM6019I E CSA non-portable.

Explanation: Do not use CSA if you desire portability of your code.

IBM6020I E Argument for keyword *keyword-name* **should be area-accepted value.**

Explanation: The value provided must be an area-accepted value.

IBM6021I E Argument for keyword *keyword-name* **must be data area.**

Explanation: The associated value for the keyword must be a data area.

IBM6022I E Argument for keyword *keyword-name* **must be pointer reference.**

Explanation: The associated value for the keyword must be a pointer reference.

IBM6023I E Argument for keyword *keyword-name* **must be statement label.**

Explanation: The associated value for the keyword must be a label.

IBM6024I E Argument for keyword *keyword-name* **has wrong data type.**

Explanation: The associated value for the keyword has the wrong data type.

IBM6025I U CICS BE detected internal error: *error-identifier.* **Please contact software-provider for service.**

Explanation: The CICS back end detected a catastrophic condition and forced termination. Please contact the software provider of your CICS package for service.

IBM6026I E Keyword *keyword-name* **context is invalid.**

Explanation: This keyword has no meaning in its present context.

IBM6027I E Argument for keyword *keyword-name* **must be a string literal.**

Explanation: The associated value for this keyword must be a string literal.

IBM6028I E At least one of the following keywords is required: *keyword-name-list.***.**

Explanation: One of the keywords listed in the message is required as part of the syntax.

IBM6029I E The following argument has no keyword: *value-text.***.**

Explanation: This value is not associated with any keyword. Please provide an associated keyword.

IBM6030I E EXEC *command-name* **command not translated.**

Explanation: This EXEC command is unsupported and not processed by the CICS preprocessor.

IBM6977I U CICS requires outermost block to be a PROCEDURE-block.

Explanation: CICS requires outermost block to be a PROCEDURE-block.

IBM6978I U CICS statement is too long.

Explanation: CICS statement is too long. Please check that you have provided a semicolon to terminate it properly.

IBM6979I U Read error occurred during CICS processing.

Explanation: A read did not complete properly. Your file may be locked by another process.

IBM6980I U Write error occurred during CICS processing.

Explanation: A write did not complete properly. Your disk may be full.

IBM6981I E Multiple closure of groups. CICS requires explicit closure of each group.

Explanation: CICS detected that there is not a balance between the number of END statements and statements which begin blocks (i.e. DO, BEGIN, PROCEDURE, SELECT). CICS requires that each END close exactly one block. There are fewer END's than what is needed. Please insert END at appropriate placed to fulfull this requirement.

IBM6982I E Preprocessor CICS detected PL/I syntax error. A *pli-statement-name* **statement assumed.**

Explanation: CICS detected a PL/I syntax error. To continue its scan it has assumed the statement was intended as the type reported in the message. If a mismatch of PL/I blocks are detected later, possibly the assumption made by the preprocessor is incorrect.

IBM6983I E Source file does not end with the logical end of the program.

Explanation: Lexical items other than comments or blank lines were discovered after the logical end of the program. Possibly too many END statements were provided. Possibly a syntax error in any of the following statement types has caused this error as a side effect: SELECT, DO, BEGIN, PROCEDURE, PACKAGE.

IBM6984I S Preprocessor CICS terminated with *condition-name* **condition.**

Explanation: The CICS front end detected a catastrophic condition and forced termination. Please contact the software provider of your PL/I compiler for service.

IBM6985I E Preprocessor CICS detected *condition-name* **condition. Unexpected results might occur.**

Explanation: The CICS front-end detected an unexpected condition, but recovered. Unexpected results might occur. Please carefully check the results and contact the software provider of your PL/I compiler for service.

IBM6986I S An end-of-file occurs before termination of a comment. CICS processing may be terminated.

Explanation: An end-of-file was encountered before the termination of a comment.

IBM6987I S No procedure statement found. Procedure statement is required by the CICS preprocessor.

Explanation: No PL/I procedure statement was encountered. At least one is required.

IBM6988I S Cannot fetch the DLL file *dll-name***. CICS may not be installed (or installed improperly).**

Explanation: The CICS product has not been installed or the PL/I compiler cannot find the software. Please check your LIBPATH and your set of environment variables to see if they are consistent with the CICS installation settings for PL/I.

IBM6989I S End-of-file appears in a string constant, possibly because of unbalanced quotes.

Explanation: End-of-file was encountered while searching for a terminating quotation mark.

IBM6990I E Suboption list or item is too long. It is truncated to: *truncated-suboption-list.***.**

Explanation: Suboption list is too long and it is truncated. Make sure that the truncated suboption list is appropriate.

IBM6991I S End of file detected. CICS statement is incomplete.

Explanation: End-of-file was detected while searching for the end of a CICS statement. This could be caused by a missing semicolon at the end of a CICS statement.

IBM6992I U No memory available for use by the CICS preprocessor.

Explanation: The CICS preprocessor requested memory, but no memory was available. Upgrading your hardware or increasing swap-space may solve the problem.

IBM6993I E Syntax error detected in CICS options at *option-token-name*.**.**

Explanation: Syntax error detected in CICS options list. Please refer to the PL/I Programming Guide for syntax information.

IBM6994I E The maximum number of CICS key-value pairs (*maximum-limit-of-pairs* **) is exceeded. Later pairs ignored.**

Explanation: The number of CICS key-value pairs has exceeded the maximum allowed by the preprocessor.

IBM6995I I No CICS statements were encountered.

Explanation: No CICS statements were encountered. No CICS processing was performed.

IBM6997I E Syntax error detected in the CICS command.

Explanation: There is a syntax error detected in the CICS command.

IBM6999I U - 0 *text.*

Explanation: Invalid CICS statement. See CICS/6000 Messages and Codes manual for details.

Chapter 7. MACRO Preprocessor Messages (3000-3999)

IBM3000I *note*

Explanation: This message is used by %NOTE statements with a return code of 0.

IBM3020I Comment spans *line-count* **lines.**

Explanation: A comment ends on a different line than it begins. This may indicate that an end-of-comment delimiter is missing.

IBM3021I String spans *line-count* **lines.**

Explanation: A string ends on a different line than it begins. This may indicate that a closing quote is missing.

IBM3250W *note*

Explanation: This message is used by %NOTE statements with a return code of 4.

IBM3251W *identifier* **is multiply defined, but with different attributes. The declaration is ignored.**

Explanation: Attributes and declares must be consistent.

```
%a: proc;
%end;
%dcl a;
```

IBM3252W The attribute *character* **conflicts with previous attributes and is ignored.**

Explanation: Attributes must be consistent.

```
dcl a fixed char;
```

IBM3253W Comment spans more than one file.

Explanation: A comment ends in a different file than it begins. This may indicate that an end-of-comment statement is missing.

IBM3254W String spans more than one file.

Explanation: A string ends in a different file than it begins. This may indicate that a closing quote is missing.

IBM3255W Delimiter missing between *nondelimiter* **and** *nondelimiter***. A blank is assumed.**

Explanation: A delimiter (for example, a blank or a comma) is required between all identifiers and constants.

```
dcl 1 a, 2 b, 3c;
```

IBM3256W Multiple closure of groups. END statements will be inserted to close intervening groups.

Explanation: Using one END statement to close more than one group of statements is permitted, but it may indicate a coding error.

IBM3257W Missing *character* **assumed.**

Explanation: The indicated character is missing, and there are no more characters in the source. The missing character has been inserted by the parser in order to correct your source.

IBM3258W Missing *character* **assumed before** *character***.**

Explanation: The indicated character is missing and has been inserted by the parser in order to correct your source.

```
%dcl jump fixed;
%skip
%jump = 2;
```

IBM3260W Syntax of the %CONTROL statement is incorrect.

Explanation: The %CONTROL statement must be followed by FORMAT or NOFORMAT option enclosed in parentheses and then a semicolon.

IBM3265W Number of lines specified with %SKIP must be between 0 and 999 inclusive.

Explanation: Skip amounts greater than 999 are not supported.

```
%skip(2000);
```

IBM3281W SELECT statement contains no WHEN or OTHERWISE clauses.

Explanation: WHEN or OTHERWISE clauses are not required on SELECT statements, but their absence may indicate a coding error.

IBM3283W SELECT statement contains no WHEN clauses.

Explanation: SELECT statements do not require WHEN clauses, but their absence may indicate a coding error.

IBM3285W FIXED BINARY constant contains too many digits. Excess nonsignificant digits will be ignored.

Explanation: A FIXED BINARY constant must contain 31 or fewer digits.

IBM3286W FIXED DECIMAL constant contains too many digits. Excess nonsignificant digits will be ignored.

Explanation: The maximum precision for FIXED DECIMAL constants is specified by the FIXEDDEC suboption of the LIMITS compiler option.

IBM3287W Mantissa in FLOAT BINARY constant contains more digits than the implementation maximum. Excess nonsignificant digits will be ignored.

Explanation: Float binary constants are limited to 64 digits.

IBM3288W Mantissa in FLOAT DECIMAL constant contains more digits than the implementation maximum. Excess nonsignificant digits will be ignored.

Explanation: Float decimal constants are limited to 18 digits.

IBM3289W FLOAT literal is too big for its implicit precision. An appropriate HUGE value is assumed.

Explanation: The precision for a float literal is implied by the the number of digits in its mantissa. For instance 1e99 is implicitly FLOAT DECIMAL(1), but the value 1e99 is larger than the largest value a FLOAT DECIMAL(1) can hold.

IBM3291W The OPTIONS option *option-name* **conflicts with the LANGLVL compiler option. The option will be applied.**

Explanation: The named option is not part of the PL/I language definition as specified in the LANGLVL compiler option.

IBM3292W *suboption* **is not a valid suboption for** *option***.**

Explanation: The specified suboption is not one of the supported suboptions of the named option.

```
*process pp(macro('fixed(long)'));
```

IBM3293W A required suboption is missing for the *suboption* **option.**

Explanation: The named option requires a suboption.

```
*process pp(macro('fixed'));
```

IBM3294W A closing parenthesis is missing in the specification of the *option* **option. One is assumed.**

Explanation: A closing parenthesis is missing in the specification of the named option.

```
*process pp(macro('fixed(bin'));
```

IBM3295W *option* **is not a supported option.**

Explanation: The named option is not, in fact, an option.

```
*process pp(macro('float'));
```

IBM3299W Syntax of the %LINE directive is incorrect.

Explanation: The %LINE directive must be followed, with optional intervening blanks, by a parenthesis, a line number, a comma, a file name and a closing parenthesis.

```
%line( 19, test.pli );
```

IBM3300W *identifier* **has not been declared. CHARACTER attribute assumed.**

Explanation: All variables should be declared.

IBM3300W Operand to LENGTH built-in should have string type.

Explanation: If the operand has a numeric type, the result is the length that value would have after it was converted to string. The length of a numeric type is NOT the same as its storage requirement.

IBM3310W First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in should have string type.**

Explanation: To eliminate this message, apply the CHAR or BIT built-in function to the first argument.

```
dcl i fixed bin;
display( substr(i,4) );
```

IBM3311W Argument *number* **to the** *BUILTIN name* **built-in function is missing. A null value will be passed for the missing argument.**

Explanation: An argument to the function reference is missing. A null string or zero will be passed, as appropriate, for the missing argument.

```
%dcl a fixed;

%a = max(n,);
```

IBM3311W LEAVE will exit noniterative DO-group.

Explanation: This message is not produced if the LEAVE statement specifies a label. In the following loop, the LEAVE statement will cause only the immediately enclosing DO-group to be exited; the loop will not be exited.

```
do i = 1 to n;
  if a(i) > 0 then
    do;
      call f;
      leave;
    end;
  else;
end;
```

IBM3312W Result of comparison is always constant.

Explanation: This message is produced when a variable is compared to a constant equal to the largest or smallest value that the variable could assume. In the following loop, the variable x can never be greater than 99, and hence the implied comparison executed each time through the loop will always result in a '1'b.

```
do x pic'99';

do x = 1 to 99;
end;
```

IBM3320W RETURNS attribute in ENTRY declare ignored.

Explanation: ENTRY declares should not specify a RETURNS attribute. In the example below, the "returns(char)" should be omitted.

```
%dcl a entry returns( char );
```

IBM3321W RETURNS option assumed to enclose attribute in PROCEDURE statement.

Explanation: In a PROCEDURE statement, any RETURNS attribute should be enclosed in parentheses following the RETURNS keyword. In the example below, the "char" attribute should be specified as "returns(char)".

```
%a: proc char ;
  return( '1729' );
%end;
```

IBM3322W Argument list for PROCEDURE *identifier* **is missing. It will be invoked without any arguments.**

Explanation: References in open code to PROCEDUREs that have parameters should always include at least an empty argument list. For example, the "display(a)" below should be "display(a())".

```
%a: proc( x ) char ;
  dcl x char;
  return( '1729' );
%end;
%act a;

display( a );
```

IBM3323W Too few arguments for PROCEDURE *identifier***. Null values will be passed for the missing arguments.**

Explanation: There are too few arguments for the specified procedure. Null strings or zeros will be passed, as appropriate, for the missing arguments.

```
%a: proc( x ) char ;
  dcl x char;
  return( '1729' );
%end;
%act a;

display( a() );
```

IBM3324W Too many arguments for PROCEDURE *identifier***. Excess ignored.**

Explanation: There are too many arguments for the specified procedure. The excess arguments will be ignored.

```
%a: proc( x ) char ;
  dcl x char;
  return( '1729' );
%end;
%act a;

display( a(1,2) );
```

IBM3500E *note*

Explanation: This message is used by %NOTE statements with a return code of 8.

IBM3510E *keyword* **statement is not allowed where an executable statement is required. A null statement will be inserted before the** *keyword* **statement.**

Explanation: In certain contexts, for example after an IF-THEN clause, only executable statements are permitted. A DECLARE, DEFINE, DEFAULT or FORMAT statement has been found in one of these contexts. A null statement, (a statement consisting of only a semicolon) will be inserted before the offending statement.

IBM3511E COUNTER value would exceed 99999. It will be reset to 0.

Explanation: The COUNTER built-in function should not be invoked more than 99999 times.

IBM3512E Multiple closure of groups is not allowed under RULES(NOMULTICLOSE).

Explanation: Under RULES(NOMULTICLOSE), there should be no multiple closure of groups in your source program.

IBM3514E Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in is negative. It will be changed to 0.**

Explanation: The second argument to built-in functions such as COPY and REPEAT must be nonnegative.

```
x = copy( y, -1 );
```

IBM3517E Sole bound specified for dimension *dimension number* **of array** *variable name* **is less than 1. An upper bound of 1 is assumed.**

Explanation: The default lower bound is 1, but the upper bound must be greater than the lower bound.

```
dcl x(-5) fixed bin;
```

IBM3519E Characters in B3 literals must be 0-7.

Explanation: In a B3 literal, each character must be either 0-7.

IBM3522E A DECIMAL exponent is required.

Explanation: An E in a FLOAT constant must be followed by at least one decimal digit (optionally preceded by a sign).

IBM3523E A second argument to the *BUILTIN name* built-in must be supplied for arrays with more than one dimension. A value of 1 is assumed.

Explanation: The LBOUND, HBOUND, and DIMENSION built-in functions require two arguments when applied to arrays having more than one dimension.

```
dcl a(5,10) fixed bin;
do i = 1 to lbound(a);
```

IBM3524E Second argument to *BUILTIN name* built-in is not positive. A value of 1 is assumed.

Explanation: The DIMENSION, HBOUND and LBOUND built-in functions require that the second argument be positive.

IBM3525E Second argument to *BUILTIN name* built-in is greater than the number of dimensions for the first argument. A value of *dimension count* is assumed.

Explanation: The second argument to the LBOUND, HBOUND, and DIMENSION built-in functions must be no greater than the number of dimensions of their array arguments.

```
dcl a(5,10) fixed bin;
do i = 1 to lbound(a,3);
```

IBM3526E Repeated declaration of *identifier* is invalid and will be ignored.

Explanation: Level 1 variable names must not be repeated in the same block.

```
dcl a char, a fixed;
```

IBM3527E Missing THEN assumed.

Explanation: THEN keyword must be part of any IF statement.

IBM3530E *identifier* is an array. ACTIVATE and DEACTIVATE are invalid for arrays.

Explanation: Only scalars may be activated.

IBM3531E *identifier* is a statement label. ACTIVATE and DEACTIVATE are invalid for labels.

Explanation: Labels may not be activated.

IBM3533E THEN clause outside of an open IF statement is ignored.

Explanation: THEN clauses are valid only immediately after an IF <expression>.

```
%if a > b; %then;
```

IBM3534E ELSE clause outside of an open IF-THEN statement is ignored.

Explanation: ELSE clauses are valid only immediately after an IF-THEN statement.

```
do; if a > b then; end; else a = 0;
```

IBM3536E END label is not a label on any open group.

Explanation: A Label on END statement must match a LABEL on an open DO, PROCEDURE, or SELECT statement.

```
a: do;
  ...
end b;
```

IBM3537E An END statement may be missing after an OTHERWISE unit. One will be inserted.

Explanation: After an OTHERWISE unit in a SELECT statement, only an END statement is valid.

```
select;
  when ( ... )
    do;
    end;
  otherwise
    do;
    end;
display( .... );
```

IBM3538E %END statement found without any open %PROCEDURE, %DO or %SELECT statements. It will be ignored.

Explanation: Any %END statement should be part of a %PROCEDURE-%END, %DO-%END or %SELECT-%END group.

IBM3539E STRINGSIZE condition raised while evaluating expression. Result is truncated.

Explanation: During the conversion of a user expression during the compilation, the target string was found to be shorter than the source, thus causing the STRINGSIZE condition to be raised.

IBM3540E STRINGRANGE condition raised while evaluating expression. Arguments are adjusted to fit.

Explanation: If all the arguments in a SUBSTR reference are constants or restricted expressions, the reference will be evaluated at compile- time and the STRINGRANGE condition will occur if the arguments do not comply with the rules described for the SUBSTR built-in function.

```
a = substr( 'abcdef', 5, 4 );
```

IBM3542E LEAVE/ITERATE label is not a label on any open DO group.

Explanation: LEAVE/ITERATE must specify a label on an open DO loop.

```
%a: do jx = 1 to 1729;
  %leave b;
%end;
```

IBM3543E ITERATE/LEAVE statement is invalid outside an open DO statement. The statement will be ignored.

Explanation: ITERATE/LEAVE statements are valid only inside DO groups.

```
%a: do jx = 1 to 1729;
%end;
%leave a;
```

IBM3544E GX literals should contain a multiple of 4 hex digits.

Explanation: GX literals must represent graphic strings and hence must contain a multiple of 4 hex digits.

```
x = '00'gx;
```

IBM3545E Upper bound for dimension *dimension number* **of array** *variable name* **is less than lower bound. Bounds will be reversed.**

Explanation: A variable has been declared with an upper bound that is less than its lower bound. The upper and lower bounds will be swapped in order to correct this. For example, DECLARE x(3:1) will be changed to DECLARE x(1:3).

IBM3546E Identifier is too long. It will be collapsed to *identifier***.**

Explanation: All identifiers must be contained in 31 bytes or less. PL/I DBCS identifiers must have 14 or fewer DBCS characters.

IBM3547E B assumed to complete iSUB.

Explanation: There is no language element of the form 1su.

```
dcl a(10) def b(1su, 1sub );
```

IBM3548E Digit in BINARY constant is not zero or one.

Explanation: In a BINARY constant, each digit must be a zero or one.

IBM3549E Characters in BIT literals must be 0 or 1.

Explanation: In a BIT literal, each character must be either zero or one.

IBM3550E Character with decimal value *n* does not belong to the PL/I character set. It will be ignored.

Explanation: The indicated character is not part of the PL/I character set. This can occur if a program containing NOT or OR symbols is ported from another machine and those symbols are translated to a character that is not part of the PL/I character set. Using the NOT and OR compiler options can help avoid this problem.

IBM3551E Characters in hex literals must be 0-9 or A-F.

Explanation: In a hex literal, each character must be either 0-9 or A-F.

IBM3552E The statement element *character* is invalid. The statement will be ignored.

Explanation: The statement entered could not be parsed because the specified element is invalid.

IBM3553E Use of underscore as initial character in an identifier accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: Under LANGLVL(SAA), identifiers must start with an alphabetic character or with one of the extralingual characters. They may not start with an underscore. Under LANGLVL(SAA2), identifiers may start with an underscore, although names starting with _IBM are reserved for use by IBM.

IBM3556E Character with decimal value *n* does not belong to the PL/I character set. It is assumed to be an OR symbol.

Explanation: The indicated character is not part of the PL/I character set, but was immediately followed by the same character. This can occur if a program containing an OR symbol is ported from another machine and this symbol is translated to a character that is not part of the PL/I character set. Using the OR compiler option can help avoid this problem.

IBM3557E Character with decimal value *n* does not belong to the PL/I character set. It is assumed to be a NOT symbol.

Explanation: The indicated character is not part of the PL/I character set, but was immediately followed by an =, < or > symbol. This can occur if a program containing a NOT symbol is ported from another machine and this symbol is translated to a character that is not part of the PL/I character set. Using the NOT compiler option can help avoid this problem.

IBM3565E Statement type resolution requires too many lexical units to be examined. The statement will be ignored.

Explanation: To determine if a statement is an assignment or another PL/I statement, many elements of the statement may need to be examined. If too many have to be examined, the compiler will flag the statement as in error. For instance, the following statement could be a DECLARE until the equal sign is encountered by the lexer.

```
dcl ( a, b, c ) = d;
```

IBM3567E Statements inside a SELECT must be preceded by a WHEN or an OTHERWISE clause.

Explanation: A WHEN or OTHERWISE may be missing.

```
select;
  i = i + 1;
  when ( a > 0 )
    ...
```

IBM3570E Extent expression is negative. It will be replaced by the constant 1.

Explanation: Extents must be positive.

```
dcl x char(-10);
```

IBM3580E Parameter *keyword* may not be set more than once. First setting is assumed.

Explanation: In a statement-form procedure invocation, each parameter may be specified only once. Any subsequent specifications will be ignored. In the example code, 17 would be returned for both invocations of P.

```
%p: proc( a ) stmt returns( char );
   dcl a char;
   return( a );
%end;
%act p;

display( p a(17) a(29); );

display( p(17) a(29); );
```

IBM3581E Unknown keyword in statement-form procedure invocation. *keyword* and any argument are ignored.

Explanation: In a statement-form procedure invocation, any keyword specified must be the name of a parameter for that procedure.

```
%p: proc( a ) stmt returns( char );
   dcl a char;
   return( a );
%end;
%act p;

display( p a(17) b(29); );
```

IBM3582E Parameter *identifier* is not declared.

Explanation: Each parameter in a procedure should be declared.

```
%a: proc( b, c );
  dcl b fixed;
%end;
```

IBM3583E Labels on *keyword* statements are invalid and ignored.

Explanation: Labels are not permitted on DECLARE statements or on WHEN and OTHERWISE clauses.

IBM3589E The identifier *identifier* is not the name of a built-in function. The BUILTIN attribute will be ignored.

Explanation: The BUILTIN attribute can be applied only to identifiers that are the names of built-in functions or subroutines.

IBM3590E The attribute *keyword* is not supported and will be ignored.

Explanation: The named attribute is not supported by the macro facility.

```
%dcl a char external;
```

IBM3591E Right parenthesis will be assumed at end of argument list.

Explanation: A right parenthesis is probably missing. If this occurs in the source, all the characters after the unmatched left parenthesis in the source will be interpreted as parameters to the function. If this occurs in a replacement string, all the characters after the unmatched left parenthesis in the string will be interpreted as parameters to the function.

IBM3603E The end of the source was reached before the logical end of the program. Null statements and END statements will be inserted as necessary to complete the program.

Explanation: The source should contain END statements for all PROCEDUREs, DO groups, and SELECT statements, as well as statements for all IF-THEN and ELSE clauses.

IBM3604E The procedure name *proc-name* has already been declared. The explicit declaration of the procedure name will not be accepted.

Explanation: Declarations for internal procedures are not permitted.

```
a: proc;
  dcl b entry options(byvalue);
  b: proc;
```

IBM3609E A SELECT statement may be missing. A SELECT statement, without an expression, will be inserted.

Explanation: A WHEN or OTHERWISE clause has been found outside of a SELECT statement.

IBM3610E Semicolon inserted after ELSE keyword.

Explanation: An END statement enclosing a statement such as DO or SELECT has been found before the statement required after ELSE.

```
do;
  if a > b then
    ...
  else
end;
```

IBM3612E Semicolon inserted after OTHERWISE keyword.

Explanation: An END statement may be misplaced or a semicolon may be missing.

IBM3613E Semicolon inserted after THEN keyword.

Explanation: An END statement may be misplaced or a semicolon may be missing.

IBM3614E Semicolon inserted after WHEN clause.

Explanation: An END statement may be misplaced or a semicolon may be missing.

IBM3615E Source file does not end with the logical end of the program.

Explanation: The source file contains statements after the END statement that closed the first PACKAGE or PROCEDURE. These statements will be ignored, but their presence may indicate a programming error.

IBM3616E Subscripts have been specified for the variable *variable name***, but it is not an array variable.**

Explanation: Subscripts can be specified only for elements of an array.

IBM3617E Second argument in SUBSTR reference is less than 1. It will be replaced by 1.

Explanation: Otherwise the STRINGRANGE condition would be raised.

IBM3618E Second argument in SUBSTR reference is too big. It will be trimmed to fit.

Explanation: Otherwise the STRINGRANGE condition would be raised.

IBM3619E Third argument in SUBSTR reference is less than 0. It will be replaced by 0.

Explanation: Otherwise the STRINGRANGE condition would be raised.

IBM3620E Third argument in SUBSTR reference is too big. It will be trimmed to fit.

Explanation: Otherwise the STRINGRANGE condition would be raised.

IBM3621E More than 15 dimensions have been specified. Excess will be ignored.

Explanation: The maximum number of dimensions allowed for a variable, including all inherited dimensions, is 15.

IBM3624E End-of-comment marker found when there are no open comments. Marker will be ignored.

Explanation: An */ was found when there was no open comment.

IBM3625E There is no compiler directive *directive***. Input up to the next semicolon will be ignored.**

Explanation: See the *Language Reference Manual* for the list of supported compiler directives.

IBM3626E Listing control statement must start with a percent symbol.

Explanation: A listing control statement, even when in a preprocessor procedure, must be preceded by a "%".

```
%a: proc;
  skip;
%end;
```

IBM3628E X literals should contain a multiple of 2 hex digits.

Explanation: An X literal may not contain an odd number of digits.

IBM3638E Excess arguments for ENTRY *ENTRY name* **ignored.**

Explanation: More arguments were specified in an ENTRY reference than were defined as parameters in that ENTRY's declaration.

```
dcl e entry( fixed bin );
call e( 1, 2 );
```

IBM3639E Excess arguments for *BUILTIN name* **built-in ignored.**

Explanation: More arguments were specified for the indicated built-in function than are supported by that built-in function.

```
i = acos( j, k );
```

IBM3650E *keyword* **keyword accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).**

Explanation: The indicated keyword (UNSIGNED in the example below) is not defined in the SAA level-1 language.

```
dcl x fixed bin unsigned;
```

IBM3651E Use of S, D and Q constants accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: The definition of the SAA level-1 language does not include S, D, and Q floating-point constants.

IBM3652E Use of underscores in constants accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: The definition of the SAA level-1 language does not permit using underscores in numeric and hex constants.

IBM3653E Use of asterisks for names in declares accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: The definition of the SAA level-1 language does not permit using asterisks for structure element names.

IBM3654E Use of XN constants accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).

Explanation: The definition of the SAA level-1 language does not include XN constants.

IBM3656E Use of 3 arguments with *BUILTIN name* **built-in accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).**

Explanation: Under LANGLVL(SAA), the VERIFY and INDEX built-in functions are supposed to have exactly 2 arguments.

```
i = verify( s, j, k );
```

IBM3657E Use of 1 argument with *BUILTIN name* **built-in accepted although invalid under LANGLVL(SAA).**

Explanation: Under LANGLVL(SAA), the DIM, LBOUND and HBOUND built-in functions are supposed to have 2 arguments.

```
i = dim( a );
```

IBM3750S *note*

Explanation: This message is used by %NOTE statements with a return code of 12.

IBM3760S Too few arguments have been specified for the ENTRY *ENTRY name***.**

Explanation: The number of arguments must match the number of parameters in the ENTRY declaration.

IBM3761S Procedures may not be nested.

Explanation: Macro procedures may not be nested.

IBM3762S No percent statements are allowed inside procedures.

Explanation: Inside a procedure, statements should not begin with a percent. The %DCL in the example below should be just DCL.

```
%a: proc( x ) returns( char );
  %dcl x char;
  return( '<' || x || '>' );
%end;
```

IBM3763S Not enough virtual memory is available to continue the compile.

Explanation: The compilation requires more virtual memory than is available. It may help to specify one or more of the following compiler options: SIZE(MIN), NOXREF, NOATTRIBUTES, and/or NOAGGREGATE

IBM3764S *BUILTIN name* **argument must be a parameter.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with an argument that is not a parameter.

IBM3765S *BUILTIN name* **argument must be a reference.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with an argument that is not a reference.

IBM3768S The use of asterisks as subscripts is not permitted in the macro facility.

Explanation: In the macro facility, all subscripts must be scalar expressions.

IBM3769S Argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must have type CHARACTER(1) NONVARYING.**

Explanation: This applies to the RANK built-in function.

IBM3770S First argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must be an array.**

Explanation: An expression contains the named built-in function with a first argument that is not an array. This message applies, for instance, to the DIMENSION, HBOUND, and LBOUND built-in functions.

IBM3772S Third argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in would force STRINGRANGE.**

Explanation: If a third argument is given for one of the built-in functions INDEX or VERIFY, it must be positive.

IBM3773S Second argument to *BUILTIN name* **built-in must be nonnegative.**

Explanation: The second argument for the built-in functions CHARACTER, BIT, and GRAPHIC must be zero or greater.

IBM3774S Too few arguments have been specified for the *BUILTIN name* **built-in.**

Explanation: Supply the minimum number of arguments required.

IBM3778S Syntax of the %INCLUDE statement is incorrect.

Explanation: %INCLUDE must be followed by a name and either a semicolon or else a second name in parenthesis and then a semicolon.

IBM3779S File specification after %INCLUDE is too long.

Explanation: The maximum length of the file specification is 8 characters.

IBM3780S File specification missing after %INCLUDE.

Explanation: %INCLUDE must be followed by a file name, not just a semicolon.

IBM3781S Procedures may have no more than 63 parameters.

Explanation: The excess parameters will be removed from the proc statement.

IBM3789S Index number *index number* **into the variable** *variable name* **is less than the lower bound for that dimension.**

Explanation: Executing such a statement would most likely cause a protection exception.

```
%dcl a(5:10)  fixed;

%a(1) = 0;
```

IBM3790S **Index number** *index number* **into the variable** *variable name* **is greater than the upper bound for that dimension.**

Explanation: Executing such a statement would most likely cause a protection exception.

```
%dcl a(5:10)  fixed;

%a(20) = 0;
```

IBM3791S **Each dimension of an array must contain no more than 2147483647 elements.**

Explanation: It must be possible to compute the value of the DIMENSION built-in function for an array. In DECLARE x(x:y), (y-x+1) must be less than 214748648.

IBM3792S **Array** *variable name* **has too many elements. Bounds set to 1.**

Explanation: Arrays are limited to 2**20 elements.

IBM3793S **Too few subscripts specified for the variable** *variable name***.**

Explanation: The number of subscripts given for a variable must match that variable's number of dimensions

IBM3794S **Too many subscripts specified for the variable** *variable name***.**

Explanation: The number of subscripts given for a variable must match that variable's number of dimensions

IBM3796S **Array expressions cannot be assigned to non-arrays, and if any target in a multiple assignment is an array, then all the targets must arrays.**

Explanation: Array expressions may not, for instance, be assigned to structures or scalars.

IBM3797S **RETURN statement without an expression is invalid inside a PROCEDURE that specified the RETURNS attribute.**

Explanation: All RETURN statements inside functions must specify a value to be returned.

```
%a: proc returns( fixed );

  return;
%end;
```

IBM3798S **RETURN statement with an expression is invalid inside a PROCEDURE that did not specify the RETURNS attribute.**

Explanation: A statement of the form RETURN(x) is valid inside only PROCEDUREs that are defined with a RETURNS attribute.

```
%a: proc;

  return( 'this is invalid' );
%end;
```

IBM3800S **Function** *function name* **contains no RETURN statement.**

Explanation: Functions must contain at least one RETURN statement.

IBM3801S **Target in assignment is invalid.**

Explanation: The target in an assignment must be character or fixed element reference. Pseudovariables are not supported.

IBM3802S **Statement labels may not be used in expressions.**

Explanation: Statement labels may be used only in GOTO, LEAVE and ITERATE statements.

IBM3803S **Target in concatenate-equals assignment must have type char.**

Explanation: Compound concatenate assignments with fixed targets are not supported.

```
%dcl a fixed;

%a = '0';
%a ||= '1';
```

IBM3804S **Target in arithmetic-equals assignment must have type fixed.**

Explanation: Compound arithmetic assignments with character targets are not supported.

```
%dcl a char;

%a = '0';
%a += '1';
```

IBM3811S Expression contains too many nested subexpressions.

Explanation: The compiler's space for evaluating expressions has been exhausted. Rewrite the expression in terms of simpler expressions.

IBM3812S Result of concatenating a string of length *string length* **to a string of length** *string length* **would produce a string that is too long.**

Explanation: The result of a concatenation must not have a length greater than the maximum allowed for a string.

IBM3813S Result of *BUILTIN name* **applied** *repetition value* **times to a string of length** *string length* **would produce a string that is too long.**

Explanation: The result of COPY and REPEAT must not have a length greater than the maximum allowed for a string.

IBM3814S Unsupported use of aggregate expression.

Explanation: The only valid aggregate expression is the use of an array name as the first argument to the HBOUND or LBOUND built-in functions.

IBM3815S Operand in bit operation must have length less than 32768.

Explanation: Bit operations are limited to strings of length 32767 or less.

IBM3816S Second and third arguments to the TRANSLATE built-in function must have length less than 32768.

Explanation: The TRANSLATE built-in function is not supported if the second or third argument is longer than 32767 characters.

IBM3817S Result of *BUILTIN name* **would exceed maximum string length.**

Explanation: The result of a COMMENT or QUOTE built-in function must be a string that would have length greater than the supported maximum.

IBM3837S GOTO target is inside a (different) DO loop.

Explanation: The target of a GOTO cannot be inside a DO loop unless the GOTO itself is in the same DO loop.

IBM3841S The INCLUDE file *include-file-name* **could not be opened.**

Explanation: The INCLUDE file could not be found, or if found, it could not be opened.

IBM3842S Statements are nested too deep.

Explanation: The nesting of PROCEDURE, DO, SELECT and similar statements is greater than that supported by the compiler. Rewrite the program so that it is less complicated.

IBM3844S The *function name* **built-in is not supported.**

Explanation: Support for the indicated built-in function has been discontinued.

IBM3846S The *keyword* **statement is not supported.**

Explanation: Support for the indicated statement has been discontinued.

IBM3848S Use of iSUB is not supported.

Explanation: iSUB is only supported in syntax checking.

IBM3853S Nesting of DO statements exceeds the maximum.

Explanation: DO statements can be nested only 50 deep. Simplify the program.

IBM3854S Nesting of IF statements exceeds the maximum.

Explanation: IF statements can be nested only 50 deep. Simplify the program.

IBM3855S Nesting of SELECT statements exceeds the maximum.

Explanation: SELECT statements can be nested only 50 deep. Simplify the program.

IBM3856S Nesting of blocks exceeds the maximum.

Explanation: Blocks may be nested only 30 deep.

IBM3870S The FETCH of the CICS backend failed.

Explanation: Check that the CICS modules are accessible, otherwise report this error to IBM.

IBM3871S The CICS backend reported an internal error while attempting to perform its initialization.

Explanation: Report this error to IBM.

IBM3872S The CICS backend reported an internal error while attempting to parse its options.

Explanation: Report this error to IBM.

IBM3873S The CICS backend reported an internal error while attempting to build and emit the local declares.

Explanation: Report this error to IBM.

IBM3874S The CICS backend reported an internal error while attempting to translate an EXEC statement.

Explanation: Report this error to IBM.

IBM3875S The CICS backend reported an internal error while attempting to translate a CICS macro (such as DFHVALUE).

Explanation: Report this error to IBM.

IBM3876S The CICS backend reported an internal error while attempting to perform its termination.

Explanation: Report this error to IBM.

IBM3909S The *attribute* attribute conflicts with the *attribute* attribute.

Explanation: The named attributes, for example PARAMETER and INITIAL, are mutually exclusive.

IBM3911S The statement label *character* has already been declared.

Explanation: All statement labels in any block must be unique.

IBM3914S GOTO target must be a LABEL reference.

Explanation: x in GOTO x must have type LABEL. x must not have type FORMAT.

IBM3915S GOTO target must be a scalar.

Explanation: x in GOTO x must not be an array.

IBM3916S The procedure *proc-name* has already been defined.

Explanation: Sister procedures must have different names.

```
% b: proc;
% end;
% b: proc;
% end;
```

IBM3917S Program contains no valid source lines.

Explanation: The source contains either no statements or all statements that it contains are invalid.

IBM3920S FIXED BINARY constant contains too many digits.

Explanation: A FIXED BINARY constant must contain 31 or fewer digits.

IBM3921S FIXED DECIMAL constant contains too many significant digits.

Explanation: The maximum precision of FIXED DECIMAL constants is set by the FIXEDDEC suboption of the LIMITS compiler option.

IBM3922S Exponent in FLOAT BINARY constant contains more digits than the implementation maximum.

Explanation: The exponent in a FLOAT BINARY constant may contain no more than 5 digits.

IBM3923S Mantissa in FLOAT BINARY constant contains more significant digits than the implementation maximum.

Explanation: The mantissa in a FLOAT BINARY constant may contain no more than 64 digits.

IBM3924S Exponent in FLOAT DECIMAL constant contains more digits than the implementation maximum.

Explanation: The exponent in a FLOAT BINARY constant may contain no more than 4 digits.

IBM3925S Mantissa in FLOAT DECIMAL constant contains more significant digits than the implementation maximum.

Explanation: The mantissa in a FLOAT BINARY constant may contain no more than 18 digits.

IBM3926S Constants must not exceed 30720 bytes.

Explanation: The number of bytes used to represent a constant in your program must not exceed 30720. This limit holds even for bit strings where the internal representation will consume only one-eighth the number of bytes as the external representation does.

IBM3927S Numeric constants must be real, unscaled and fixed.

Explanation: Any complex, scaled or floating point constant will be converted to an integer value.

```
%a = 3.1415;
```

IBM3928S Only B, BX and X string suffixes are supported.

Explanation: G, GX, M, A and E string suffixes are not supported.

```
%a = '31'e;
```

IBM3930S Invalid syntax in statement-form of procedure invocation. Text up to next semicolon will be ignored.

Explanation: In the invocation of a statement-form procedure, all characters that are not part of comments or key names should be enclosed in parentheses following one of the keys. For example, the "+" in the display statement below should not be present.

```
%a: proc( x ) stmt returns( char );
  dcl x char;
  return( 1729 );
%end;
%act a;

display( a + x(5); );
```

IBM3943S The number of error messages allowed by the FLAG option has been exceeded.

Explanation: Compilation will terminate when the number of messages has exceeded the limit set in the FLAG compiler option.

IBM3948S *condition-name* **condition with ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **raised while evaluating expression.**

Explanation: Evaluation of an expression raised the named condition.

```
%a = a / 0;
```

IBM3949S Parameter name *identifier* **appears more than once in parameter list.**

Explanation: Each identifier in a parameter list must be unique.

```
a: proc( b, c, b );
```

IBM3956S ITERATE is valid only for iterative DO-groups.

Explanation: ITERATE is not valid inside type-I do groups.

IBM3957S RETURN statement outside of a PROCEDURE is invalid.

Explanation: RETURN statements are valid only inside procedures.

IBM3958S INCLUDE statement inside of a PROCEDURE is invalid.

Explanation: INCLUDE statements are permitted only outside any preprocessor procedures.

```
%a: proc;
   include sample;
%end;
```

IBM3959S Length of parameter exceeds 32767 bytes.

Explanation: Parameters to macro procedures must be no longer than 32767 bytes.

IBM3960S End-of-source has been encountered after an unmatched comment marker.

Explanation: An end-of-comment marker is probably missing.

IBM3961S End-of-source has been encountered after an unmatched quote.

Explanation: A closing quote is probably missing.

IBM3962S Replacement value contains no end-of-comment delimiter. A comment delimiter will be assumed at the end of the replacement value.

Explanation: An end-of-comment marker is probably missing.

IBM3963S Replacement value contains no end-of-string delimiter. A string delimiter will be assumed at the end of the replacement value.

Explanation: A closing quote is probably missing.

IBM3964S ANSWER statement outside of a PROCEDURE is invalid.

Explanation: ANSWER statements are valid only inside procedures.

IBM3965S ANSWER statement inside of a PROCEDURE with RETURNS is invalid.

Explanation: ANSWER statements are not valid inside functions.

```
%a: proc returns( char );
  answer( 'this is invalid' );
  return( 'this is ok however' );
%end;

%b: proc;
  answer( 'this is valid' );
%end;
```

IBM3966S Source has caused too many rescans.

Explanation: A rescan of a replacement string or a rescan of a string returned by a preprocessor has caused further replacement leading to another rescan etc., and the maximum depth of rescanning was exceeded.

For instance, the following macro, which is meant to count the number of dcl statements in a compilation, would produce this message. If the %ACTIVATE statement specified NORESCAN, it would work correctly.

```
%dcl dcl_Count fixed;
%dcl_Count = 0;

%dcl: proc returns( char );
   dcl_count = dcl_count + 1;
   return( 'dcl' );
%end;

%activate dcl;
```

IBM3974S Every shift-in character after the left margin of a source line must have a matching shift-out character before the right margin of the same line.

Explanation: DBCS shift codes must be paired.

IBM3975S Every shift-in character within a string generated for rescan must have a matching shift-out character within that same string.

Explanation: DBCS shift codes must be paired.

IBM3976S DBCS characters are allowed only in G and M constants.

Explanation: Hex strings (strings ending in one of the suffixes X, BX, B4, GX or XN), bit strings, (strings ending in the suffix B), and character strings not ending in the suffix M must contain only SBCS characters.

IBM3977S SBCS characters are not allowed in G constants.

Explanation: Mixed SBCS and DBCS is allowed only in M constants.

IBM3978S Invalid use of SBCS encoded as DBCS.

Explanation: Outside of comments, SBCS can be encoded as DBCS only as part of an identifier.

IBM3980S Recursion of procedures is not allowed.

Explanation: A procedure must not invoke itself directly or indirectly.

IBM3981S *BUILTIN function* **may not be used outside a procedure.**

Explanation: The named built-in function may be used only inside procedures.

IBM3982S Procedure *procedure-name* **is undefined and cannot be invoked.**

Explanation: A procedure must be defined (correctly) before it can be invoked.

IBM3983S Premature end-of-source in scan.

Explanation: The source ended during a scan when a right parenthesis or semicolon was required.

```
%a: proc() stmt returns( char );
  return( '1729' );
%end;
%dcl a entry;

a /* and no more source follows */
```

IBM3984S File *filename* **could not be opened.**

Explanation: The named source file could not be opened. Make sure that the file is named correctly, that it exists and that it is readable.

IBM3997S Internal preprocessor error: no WHEN clause satisfied within *module name*

Explanation: This message indicates that there is an error in the macro preprocessor. Please report the problem to IBM.

IBM3998S Internal preprocessor error: protection exception in *module name*

Explanation: This message indicates that there is an error in the front end of the compiler. Please report the problem to IBM.

IBM3999U *note*

Explanation: This message is used by %NOTE statements with a return code of 16.

Chapter 8. SQL Preprocessor Messages (7000-7999)

IBM7021I E No PROCEDURE or PACKAGE statements were found.

Explanation: The SQL preprocessor expects to find either a PROCEDURE statement or a PACKAGE statement in the program.

IBM7022I W No SQL statements were found in the program.

Explanation: The source program contains no SQL statements.

IBM7028I E Reference *var-name* **is ambiguous.**

Explanation: All references must be unambiguous.

IBM7029I E Host structure *var-name* **contains a non-scalar member.**

Explanation: A host structure must contain only scalar members.

IBM7030I E The indicator variable *var-name* **is not declared as a scalar.**

Explanation: An indicator variable must be declared as FIXED BIN(15).

IBM7032I I SQL comment is used.

Explanation: The characters after the two hyphens (--) toward the end of the line are treated as comments.

IBM7034I W Host variables can not be arrays.

Explanation: Arrays as host variables are not allowed.

IBM7035I E Host variable *var-name* **does not have a valid host data type.**

Explanation: Invalid host data type used for host variable.

IBM7036I E Host structure member *var-name* **does not have a valid host data type.**

Explanation: Invalid host data type used for host structure member.

IBM7037I I DECLARE TABLE statement is ignored.

Explanation: The DECLARE TABLE statement is treated as a documentation only statement. It is ignored and does not have any effect on the program.

IBM7038I I DECLARE STATEMENT statement is ignored.

Explanation: The DECLARE STATEMENT statement is treated as a documentation only statement. It is ignored and does not have any effect on the program.

IBM7040I I *sql-message*

Explanation: An SQL informational message has been returned.

IBM7041I W *sql-message*

Explanation: An SQL warning message has been returned.

IBM7042I E *sql-message*

Explanation: An SQL error message has been returned.

IBM7043I S *sql-message*

Explanation: An SQL severe error message has been returned.

IBM7044I U *sql-message*

Explanation:

IBM7045I U Fatal SQL Error *var-name* **was returned from the Database.**

Explanation: A fatal database error occurred. Check to see that the database is installed correctly.

IBM7046I U Fatal Error - PL/I User DB2 Logon Exit failed to load.

Explanation: A fatal SQL Preprocessor occurred. Check that the file IBMSUDB2.DLL is present.

IBM7047I U Fatal Error - PL/I User DB2 Logon Exit caused an error.

Explanation: A fatal SQL Preprocessor occurred. Contact the provider of IBMSUDB2.DLL.

IBM7050I U SQL Preprocessor Internal Error *error_number* **occurred.**

Explanation: The SQL Preprocessor detects an error in its own code.

IBM7053I E The string beginning with *var-name* **does not have an ending string delimiter.**

Explanation: Examine the statement for missing end delimiters for the indicated string. The statement cannot be processed.

IBM7054I E The comment is not terminated.

Explanation: The comment is not terminated properly. The statement cannot be processed.

IBM7055I E File . *var-name* could not be opened.

Explanation: The file "<filename>" was requested but could not be opened. The source program could not be processed.

IBM7056I E A memory allocation error has occurred.

Explanation: During processing, there was not enough memory to continue processing.

IBM7057I W Precompilation has completed with *var-name* **errors and** *var-name* **warnings.**

Explanation: The precompilation has completed with the stated number of errors and warnings.

IBM7058I E The statement is too long or too complex.

Explanation: The statement could not be processed because it exceeds a system limit for either length or complexity. The statement cannot be processed.

IBM7059I E An unexpected token *var-name* **was found following** *var-name* **. Expected tokens may include:** *var-name* **.**

Explanation: The syntax error in the SQL statement was detected at the specified token following the text "<text>". The "<text>" field indicates the characters of the SQL statement that preceded the token that is not valid. The statement cannot be processed.

IBM7060I E The name *var-name* **is too long. The maximum length is** *var-name* **.**

Explanation: The name returned as "<name>" is too long. The maximum length permitted for names of that type is indicated by "<length>". The statement cannot be processed.

IBM7061I E The host variable *var-name* **is undefined.**

Explanation: The host variable "<name>" is not declared any DECLARE SECTION. The statement cannot be processed.

IBM7062I W The host variable *var-name* **is already defined.**

Explanation: The host variable "<name>" has already been declared in a DECLARE SECTION. The statement cannot be processed.

IBM7063I E The limit on the number of host variables has been reached.

Explanation: The limit on the number of host variables is dependent on how many will fit in the HOST_VARS column of SYSPLAN. This limit has been reached. The source program could not be processed.

IBM7064I E The host variable *var-name* **is incorrectly declared.**

Explanation: The host variable "<name>" is not declared correctly. Some possible reasons may be that the type specified is not one that is supported, that the length specification is 0, negative, or too large, that an initiliazer is used, or that an incorrect syntax is specified. The variable remains undefined. The source program could not be processed.

IBM7065I E No END DECLARE SECTION was found after a BEGIN DECLARE SECTION.

Explanation: The end of input was reached during processing of a DECLARE SECTION. The source program could not be processed.

IBM7066I E The "SQLAINIT" function has not been called.

Explanation: Precompiler Services must be initialized before the requested function call can be processed. The source program could not be processed.

IBM7067I E Unable to use file *var-name* **.**

Explanation: While reading or writing file "<name>", an error was encountered. The source program could not be processed.

IBM7068I E The load of the DB2 Precompiler Services module (DSNHPSRV) failed.

Explanation: An error was encountered while trying to load the DB2 Precompiler Services module (DSNHPSRV). Check that the dataset concatenation in your job is correct. The source program could not be processed.

IBM7069I E The DBRM Library was not found.

Explanation: An error was encountered while trying to locate the DBRM library. Check that there is a DBRMLIB DD card included in your job. The source program could not be processed.

IBM7070I E The FLOAT option is inconsistent.

Explanation: The PL/I Compiler option DEFAULT(IEEE|HEXADEC) does not match the PL/I SQL Preprocessor option FLOAT(IEEE|S390). Make sure they are consistent and resubmit your job. The source program could not be processed.

Chapter 9. Understanding run-time messages

During the execution of an application, various conditions can occur. This section lists all the run-time messages that can be issued when a condition is raised and explains how to use these messages.

Using run-time messages

One of the first steps in correcting problems that occur during the execution of your application is to look up each run-time message for possible causes and solutions. By default, messages are displayed on your workstation screen but you can pipe them to a file for later reference.

Format of run-time messages

Each run-time message has the form `IBMnnnnX`.

The first three letters are the IBM message prefix, `nnnn` is the message number, and `X` is the severity code for the message.

The severity code indicates the severity of the condition. In general, if more than one run-time message is issued, the first noninformational message indicates the problem. The severity code is one of the following: I, W, E, S, or U. Table 1 lists all the severity codes, severity values, and condition information.

Table 1. Run-time message severity codes, severity values, and condition information

Severity code	Severity value	Condition information
I	0	Informational message
W	1	Warning - possible error detected
E	2	Error detected
S	3	Severe error detected
U	4	Unrecoverable error detected

In addition to the prefixed message number, run-time messages also contain an oncode and descriptive text. The message number identifies the error and references additional condition and programmer response information.

Here is an example of a run-time message: `IBM0534I ONCODE=8094 A protection exception occurred`. The example contains the following information:

Message prefix	IBM
Message number	0534
Severity code	I
Oncode	8094
Message text	A protection exception occurred

Many of the oncodes are listed in Chapter 11, “Condition codes” on page 173.

Message inserts

Many of the run-time messages contain message inserts indicating where the run-time library routine inserts information when it prints the message. These inserts are emphasized in the messages in this section using *italics*.

Contacting IBM for support

If you contact IBM for programming support for a run-time error, it is useful to have a listing of your output available.

Chapter 10. Run-time messages

IBM0020I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the CONVERSION condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 600.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the CONVERSION condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0021I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because of unknown source attributes on input.**

Explanation: The CONVERSION condition was raised within a GET LIST or GET DATA statement with the FILE option. The attributes of the source data could not be determined.

Example:

```
DCL (A,B) CHAR(14);
GET LIST(A,B);
```

where the input stream contained 'PIG'C, 'DOG'. The condition will be raised when the first item is encountered. The value for ONSOURCE would be "'PIG'C," and the value of ONCHAR would be: "C." The ONCODE associated with this message is 601.

Programmer Response: Include a suitable ON-unit in the program to monitor errors in the input data revealed by the CONVERSION condition. Use the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR built-in functions to identify the error and the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR pseudovariables to assign a valid value so the program can continue processing. Also, check the input data for correctness before rerunning the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0022I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because of unknown source attributes on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: The CONVERSION condition was raised after an error caused the TRANSMIT condition to be raised. For an example of the conversion error, refer to the explanation given for message IBM0021. The ONCODE associated with this message is 602.

Programmer Response: Correct the transmit error. If the conversion error recurs after correcting the transmit error, refer to the steps for conversion errors in message IBM0021.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0023I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because of unknown source attributes.**

Explanation: The CONVERSION condition was raised within a GET LIST STRING or GET DATA STRING statement. For an example of the conversion error, refer to the explanation for message IBM0021.

Programmer Response: Follow the steps given for conversion errors in message IBM0021.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0024I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred using F-format on input.**

Explanation: An invalid character was detected in an F-format input field. The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

603 GET STRING statement

604 GET FILE statement

Programmer Response: Include a suitable ON-unit in the program to monitor errors in the input data that are revealed by the CONVERSION condition. Use the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR built-in functions to identify the error and the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR pseudovariables to assign a valid numeric value so the

program can continue processing. Also, ensure all input is in the correct format before running the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0025I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred using F-format on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: An invalid character was detected in an F-format input field. A transmission error also occurred and may be the cause of the conversion error. The ONCODE associated with this message is 605.

Programmer Response: Correct the transmit error. If the conversion error recurs after correcting the transmit error, refer to the steps given for message IBM0024.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0027I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred using E-format on input.**

Explanation: An invalid character was detected in an E-format input field. The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

606 GET STRING statement

607 GET FILE statement

Programmer Response: Refer to the steps for conversion errors in message IBM0024. Use the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR built-in functions to identify the error, and the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR pseudovariables to assign a valid value so the program can continue processing.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0028I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred using E-format on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: An invalid character was detected in an E-format input field. A transmission error also occurred and may be the cause of the conversion error. The ONCODE associated with this message is 608.

Programmer Response: Correct the transmission error. If the conversion error recurs after correcting the transmission error, refer to the steps for message IBM0024.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0029I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred using B-format on input.**

Explanation: An invalid character was detected in a B-format input field. The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

609 GET STRING statement

610 GET FILE statement

Programmer Response: Include a suitable ON-unit in the program to monitor errors in the input data that are revealed by the CONVERSION condition. Use the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR built-in functions to identify the error and the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR pseudovariables to assign a valid bit character so the program can continue processing. Also, ensure all input is in the correct format before running the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0031I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred using B-format on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: An invalid character was detected in a B-format input field. A transmission error also occurred and may be the cause of the conversion error. The ONCODE associated with this message is 611.

Programmer Response: Correct the transmission error. If the conversion error recurs after correcting the transmission error, refer to the steps for message IBM0029.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0032I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting from character to arithmetic.**

Explanation: An invalid character was detected in a character string that was being converted to an arithmetic data type. The ONCODE associated with this message is 612.

Programmer Response: If the error is in the conversion of a PL/I source program constant or in the conversion of a character string created while the program is running, correct the source program. Recompile and rerun the program. Use the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR built-in functions to identify the error, and the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR pseudovariables to assign a valid value so the program can continue processing.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0033I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting from character to arithmetic on input or output.**

Explanation: A character which is invalid for conversion to an arithmetic form was detected in one of the following:

- An arithmetic constant in a list-directed or data-directed item.
- A character constant being converted to an arithmetic form in a list-directed or data-directed item.
- An A-format input field being converted to an arithmetic form.

The ONCODE associated with this message is 613.

Programmer Response: Refer to the steps for message IBM0024.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0034I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting from character on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: A character which is invalid for conversion to an arithmetic form was detected in one of the following:

- An arithmetic constant in a list-directed or data-directed input item.
- A character constant being converted to an arithmetic form in a list-directed or data directed input item.
- An A-format input field being converted to an arithmetic form.

A transmission error also occurred and may be the cause of the conversion error. The ONCODE associated with this message is 614.

Programmer Response: Correct the transmission error. If the conversion error recurs after correcting the transmission error, refer to the steps for message IBM0024.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0035I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting from character to bit.**

Explanation: An invalid character was detected in a character string that was being converted to a bit string. The ONCODE associated with this message is 615.

Programmer Response: If the error is in the conversion of a PL/I source program constant or in the conversion of a character string created while the program is running, correct the source program. Recompile and rerun the program. Use the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR built-in functions to identify the error, and the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR pseudovariables to assign a valid value so the program can continue processing.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0036I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting from character to bit on input or output.**

Explanation: A character other than 0 or 1 appeared in one of the following:

- A bit constant in a list-directed or data-directed item.
- A character constant being converted to bit form in a list-directed or data-directed item.
- An A-format input field being converted to bit form.
- A B-format input field (excluding any leading or trailing blanks).

The ONCODE associated with this message is 616.

Programmer Response: Refer to the steps for message IBM0035.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0037I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting from character to bit on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: A character other than 0 or 1 appeared in one of the following:

- A bit constant in a list-directed or data-directed input item.
- A character constant being converted to bit form in a list-directed or data-directed input item.
- An A-format input field being converted to bit form.
- A B-format input field (excluding any leading or trailing blanks).

A transmission error also occurred and may have caused the conversion error. The ONCODE associated with this message is 617.

Programmer Response: Correct the transmission error. If the conversion error recurs after correcting the transmission error, refer to the steps for message IBM0024.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0038I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting to a PICTURE character string.**

Explanation: A character that did not match the picture specification was detected in a conversion to a PICTURE character string. The ONCODE associated with this message is 618.

Programmer Response: Ensure the character string to be converted to a PICTURE character string matches the picture string specification. If necessary, use the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR built-in functions to identify the error, and the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR pseudovariables to replace an erroneous character with a valid conversion character.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0039I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting to a PICTURE character string on input or output.**

Explanation: A character that did not match the picture specification was detected in a STREAM-oriented item that required conversion to a PICTURE character string. The ONCODE associated with this message is 619.

Programmer Response: Either ensure all input data to the program is in the correct format or refer to the steps for message IBM0038. These steps ensure the program has adequate error recovery facilities to process any invalid data found in its input and continue processing.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0040I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting to a PICTURE character string on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: A character that did not match the picture specification was detected in a stream-oriented input item that required conversion to a PICTURE character string. A transmission error also occurred and may be the source of the conversion error. The ONCODE associated with this message is 620.

Programmer Response: Correct the transmission error. If the conversion error recurs after correcting the

transmission error, refer to the steps for message IBM0039.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0042I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting from PICTURE format on input.**

Explanation: An edit-directed PICTURE format input item contained a character that did not match the picture specification. The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

621 GET STRING statement

622 GET FILE statement

Programmer Response: Either ensure all input data to the program is in the correct format before running the program or use the program to check the data. If necessary, use the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR built-in functions to y identify the error, and the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR pseudovariables to replace an erroneous character with a character valid for conversion.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0043I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting from PICTURE format on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: An invalid character was detected in a PICTURE format input field. A transmission error also occurred and may be the cause of converison error. The ONCODE associated with this message is 623.

Programmer Response: If the conversion error recurs after correcting the transmission error, refer to the steps for message IBM0042.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0045I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting from PICTURE format on input.**

Explanation: An invalid character was detected in a PICTURE format input item. The ONCODE associated with this message is 625.

Programmer Response: Either ensure all input data to the program is in the correct format before running the program or use the program to check the data. If necessary, use the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR built-in functions to identify the error, and the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR pseudovariables to replace an erroneous character with a valid conversion character.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0046I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion error occurred when converting from PICTURE format on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: An invalid character was detected in a PICTURE format input item. A transmission error also occurred and may be the cause of the conversion error. The ONCODE associated with this message is 626.

Programmer Response: Correct the transmission error. If the conversion error recurs after correcting the transmission error, refer to the steps for message IBM0045.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0047I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a graphic or mixed character string was encountered in a non-graphic environment.**

Explanation: A graphic ('G') or mixed ('M') string was used as a data value in the expression for the STRING option of a GET statement. The ONCODE associated with this message is 627.

Programmer Response: Modify the program to remove the graphic or mixed string from the expression.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0048I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a graphic or mixed character string was encountered in a non-graphic environment on input.**

Explanation: A graphic ('G') or mixed ('M') string was detected in an input file that was not declared with the GRAPHIC option in the ENVIRONMENT attribute. The ONCODE associated with this message is 628.

Programmer Response: Specify the GRAPHIC option for a file that contains graphic or mixed character strings.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0049I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a graphic or mixed character string was encountered in a non-graphic environment on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: The CONVERSION condition was raised after an error caused the TRANSMIT condition to be raised. For an example of the conversion error, see the explanation given for message IBM0048. The ONCODE associated with this message is 629.

Programmer Response: If the conversion error recurs after eliminating the transmission error, take the steps given for message IBM0048.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0053I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because an invalid character was detected in an X, BX, or GX string constant.**

Explanation: A character other than a hexadecimal character was detected. Only hexadecimal characters (0-9,a-f,A-F) are allowed in X, BX and GX string constants. The ONCODE associated with this message is 633.

Programmer Response: Include a suitable ON-unit in the program to monitor errors in the input data that are revealed by the CONVERSION condition. Use the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR built-in functions to identify the error, and the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR pseudovariables to assign a valid hexadecimal character so the program can continue processing. Also, ensure all input is in the correct format before executing the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0054I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because an invalid character was detected in an X, BX, or GX string constant on input.**

Explanation: A character other than a hexadecimal character was detected. Only hexadecimal characters (0-9,a-f,A-F) are allowed in X, BX and GX string constants. The ONCODE associated with this message is 634.

Programmer Response: Include a suitable ON-unit in the program to monitor errors in the input data that are revealed by the CONVERSION condition. Use the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR built-in functions to identify the error, and the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR pseudovariables to assign a valid hexadecimal character so the program can continue processing. Also, ensure all input is in the correct format before executing the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0055I **ONCODE=0635 The CONVERSION condition was raised because an invalid character was detected in an X, BX, or GX string constant on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: A character other than a hexadecimal character was detected. Only hexadecimal characters (0-9,a-f,A-F) are allowed in X, BX, and GX string constants. A transmission error also occurred and may be the source of the conversion error.

Programmer Response: Correct the transmission error. If the conversion error recurs after correcting the transmission error, refer to the steps for message IBM0054.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0060I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because there was no SBCS equivalent in the GRAPHIC conversion to character.**

Explanation: This condition is raised during an attempt to convert a GRAPHIC string, containing ASCII DBCS characters, that represents a character value. The string contained a DBCS character for which there is no equivalent SBCS character. The ONCODE associated with this message is 667.

Programmer Response: Modify your program to ensure such strings contain only valid ASCII DBCS characters. Use the ONSOURCE pseudovariable to assign a valid GRAPHIC string to the ONSOURCE built-in function to allow the conversion to be retried.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0061I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because there was no SBCS equivalent in the GRAPHIC conversion to character on input.**

Explanation: This condition is raised during an attempt to convert a GRAPHIC string in an input file, containing ASCII DBCS characters, that represents a character value. The string contained a DBCS character for which there is no equivalent SBCS character. The ONCODE associated with this message is 668.

Programmer Response: Modify your program to ensure such strings contain only valid ASCII DBCS characters. Use the ONSOURCE pseudovariable to assign a valid GRAPHIC string to the ONSOURCE built-in function to allow the conversion to be retried.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0062I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because there was no SBCS equivalent in the GRAPHIC conversion to character on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: The CONVERSION condition was raised after an error caused the TRANSMIT condition to be raised. For an example of the conversion error, see the explanation given for message IBM0061. The ONCODE associated with this message is 669.

Programmer Response: If the conversion error recurs after eliminating the transmission error, take the steps given for message IBM0061.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0092I PL/I PLIDUMP was called with the Traceback (T) option.

Explanation: PLIDUMP was called with the T option.

Programmer Response: No programmer response is necessary.

System Action: No system action is performed.

IBM0100I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The NAME condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the NAME condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 10.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the NAME condition in the program.

System Action: Execution continues with the next sequential statement.

IBM0101I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The NAME condition was raised because an invalid element-variable in a STREAM item was encountered during a GET FILE DATA statement (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: One of the following conditions was detected:

- An identifier in the input stream had no counterpart in the data list of the GET statement, or the GET statement had no data list and an unknown identifier was encountered in the stream.
- Invalid blank characters were found within an identifier in the input stream.
- The name field or part of a qualified name was omitted.
- There were more than 256 characters in a fully-qualified name.

- Blanks were found within an array subscript other than between the optional sign and the decimal digits.
- An array subscript was missing or indicated too many dimensions.
- A value in a subscript was not a decimal digit.
- The subscript was beyond the declared range of subscripts for a particular array.
- The left-parenthesis was missing after the name of an array.
- A character other than "=" or a blank was found after a right-parenthesis that delimits an array subscript in the input stream.
- The end-of-file or a nonblank delimiter was found before "=" in an item in the input stream.

Programmer Response: Use the DATAFIELD built-in function in a NAME ON-unit to obtain the invalid data item.

System Action: The incorrect data field is ignored and execution of the GET statement continues.

IBM0120I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The RECORD condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the RECORD condition for which there was on associated ON-unit.

Programmer Response: Supply an ON-unit for the RECORD condition or remove the SIGNAL statement.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0121I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The RECORD condition was raised because the length of the record variable was less than the record length (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: This message was produced for records that were longer than the associated PL/I variable.

- For a READ statement, the record was truncated to the length of the variable in the INTO option.
- For a LOCATE statement (F-format records only), a buffer was not allocated.
- For a WRITE statement (F-format records only), the record was transmitted with the appropriate number of padding bytes added to equal the length of the record on the data set. The contents of the padding bytes were undefined.
- For a REWRITE statement, the record was replaced by the shorter record with the appropriate number of padding bytes added to equal the length of the record on the data set. The contents of the padding bytes were undefined.

Programmer Response: Either supply an ON-unit for the RECORD condition so the program can continue running or modify the program to make the length of the record variable the same as the length of the records on the data set. Refer to the language reference manual for this compiler for details of how such records are handled when the RECORD condition is raised.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0122I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The RECORD condition was raised because the length of the record variable was greater than the record length (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: This message was produced for records that were shorter than the associated PL/I variable.

- For the READ statement using F-format records and a fixed-length variable in the INTO option, the excess bytes in the variable were undefined.
- For a LOCATE statement, where the maximum length of the records was than the length of the PL/I variable, the buffer was not allocated.
- For a WRITE statement, the variable in the FROM option was longer than the maximum length of the records and was truncated to the maximum record length.
- For a REWRITE statement, the variable in the FROM option was longer than the record it was to replace and was truncated to the length of this record.

Programmer Response: Either supply an ON-unit for the RECORD condition so the program can continue running or modify the program to make the length of the record variable the same as the length of the records on the data set. Refer to the language reference manual for this compiler for details of how such records are handled when the RECORD condition is raised.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0123I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The RECORD condition was raised because the WRITE or LOCATE variable had a zero length (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: A WRITE or REWRITE statement attempted to transmit a record variable of zero length, or a LOCATE statement attempted to obtain buffer space for a zero length record variable.

Programmer Response: Ensure the varying-length string used as a record variable is not a null string when the WRITE, REWRITE, or LOCATE statement is run.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0125I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The RECORD condition was raised because the WRITE or LOCATE area was too short to contain the embedded string (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: A record variable was too short to contain the data set embedded key. Either a WRITE or REWRITE statement attempted to transmit the record variable or a LOCATE statement attempted to allocate buffer space for the record variable. For a WRITE or REWRITE statement, no transmission takes place. For a LOCATE statement, a buffer is not allocated.

Programmer Response: Ensure the record variable is long enough to contain the data set embedded key and the key is valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0140I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The TRANSMIT condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the TRANSMIT condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 40.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the TRANSMIT condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0141I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The TRANSMIT condition was raised because of an uncorrectable error in output (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: Data management routines detected an uncorrectable error while transmitting output data between main storage and an external storage device. The condition was raised on the completion of a WRITE, REWRITE, or LOCATE statement. For BUFFERED files, this condition can be raised only after executing several I/O statements following the processing of an OUTPUT file. The output file can not be associated with a unit record device. Processing of an UPDATE file can continue. For INDEXED data sets, the condition can occur while searching through the indices or tracing an overflow record. The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- 41 output data set
- 42 input data set

Programmer Response: If the error recurs, obtain a dump of the input/output buffer areas by using PLIDUMP in a TRANSMIT ON-unit. Refer to the *Programming Guide* for details of PLIDUMP. The resultant output, together with all relevant listings and data sets, should be preserved for later study by IBM.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0142I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The TRANSMIT condition was raised because of an uncorrectable error in input (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: Data management routines detected an uncorrectable error while transmitting input data between main storage and an external storage device. If the block contains VS-format records, the error is raised once only for the block. Otherwise, the condition is raised on the completion of a READ or REWRITE statement for each record in the block that contains the error and for every item transmitted by GET statements from a block that contains the error. The contents of the record or data item are undefined. However, processing of subsequent records in the input file can be continued. For INDEXED data sets, the condition can be raised while searching the indices or tracing an overflow record. The ONCODE associated with this message is 42.

Programmer Response: If the error recurs, obtain a dump of the input/output buffers by using PLIDUMP in a TRANSMIT ON-unit. Refer to the *Programming Guide* for details of PLIDUMP. Save the PLIDUMP output and all relevant listings and data sets for later study by IBM.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0146I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The TRANSMIT condition was raised because of a write error in the sequence set (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: Data management detected a physical error while attempting to write on the sequence set of a VSAM KSDS. The condition is raised on the completion of a WRITE, REWRITE, LOCATE, or DELETE statement. No further processing of an OUTPUT file can occur. Processing of an UPDATE file can continue. The ONCODE associated with this message is 45.

Programmer Response: Check the DASD on which the data set is being written for error. Also, consult with the system programmer.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0147I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The TRANSMIT condition was raised because of a read error in the sequence set (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: Data management detected a physical error while attempting to read from the sequence set of a VSAM KSDS. The condition is raised on the completion of a READ, WRITE, REWRITE, LOCATE, or DELETE statement. No further processing of an OUTPUT file can occur. Processing of an UPDATE file can continue. If the error occurs on a READ statement, no data is transferred to the record variable. For sequential access, data set positioning can be lost, causing a subsequent READ without KEY to raise ERROR. Refer to message IBM0831 for sequential access errors. The ONCODE associated with this message is 46.

Programmer Response: Check the DASD on which the data set resides for error. Also, consult with the system programmer.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0160I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The KEY condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the KEY condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 50.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the KEY condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0161I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The KEY condition was raised because the specified key could not be found (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: A READ, REWRITE, or DELETE statement specified a recorded key which could not be found on the data set. In the case of an INDEXED data set, the key in error was either higher than the highest level index or the record was not in the prime area or the overflow areas of the data set. In the case of a DIRECT file associated with a data set with REGIONAL organization, the key in error was not in the specified region or within the search limit defined by the LIMCT subparameter of the DCB parameter. The ONCODE associated with this message is 51.

Programmer Response: Determine why the key was incorrect and modify the program or the data set to correct the error. Use of the ONKEY built-in function in a KEY ON-unit will aid in determining the value of the erroneous key.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0162I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The KEY condition was raised because the specified key was already in use in data set (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: In the case of data set with INDEXED organization, an attempt was made to transmit a keyed record to a data set that already held a record with the same key. In the case of a data set with REGIONAL(1) organization that was being created sequentially, an attempt was made to transmit a record to a region that already contained a record. The ONCODE associated with this message is 52.

Programmer Response: Either check the validity of the data that is being processed before running the

program or use the program to check the data. Use of the ONKEY built-in function in a KEY ON-unit can aid in identifying an erroneous key, correcting it, and allowing processing to continue normally.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0163I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The KEY condition was raised because the specified key was less than the value of the previous key (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: A key with a value that was less than the value of the preceding key was detected during the creation or extension of an INDEXED or REGIONAL SEQUENTIAL data set. The ONCODE associated with this message is 53

Programmer Response: Ensure the records written onto an INDEXED or REGIONAL data set that is being created or extended are in the correct ascending key sequence order. Also, use a KEY ON-unit to comment on the error and, where possible, allow processing to continue normally.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0164I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The KEY condition was raised because the specified key could not be converted to valid data (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: A WRITE, READ, REWRITE, DELETE, or LOCATE statement for a REGIONAL data set specified a key with an invalid character string value. Invalid values consist entirely of blanks, contain characters other than 0-9, or have a blank as part of the region number. The ONCODE associated with this message is 54.

Programmer Response: Ensure the key is in the correct format. If necessary, use the ONKEY built-in function in a KEY ON-unit to identify the erroneous key. The ON-unit can be used to report any such errors and allow processing to continue. Records associated with the erroneous keys can be transmitted in a subsequent run if the keys have been corrected.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0165I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The KEY condition was raised because the specified key was invalid (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: For an INDEXED data set, either the KEY or the KEYFROM expression was a null string or an attempt was made to rewrite a record with the embedded key of the replacement record not equal to the record to be overwritten. For a REGIONAL data set, the key specified was a null string or a string commencing with '11111111'B. The ONCODE associated with this message is 55.

Programmer Response: Refer to the steps for message IBM0165.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0166I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The KEY condition was raised because the key specified a position outside the data set (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: A WRITE, READ, REWRITE, or DELETE statement specified a key whose relative record or track value exceeded the number of records or tracks respectively for the data set. The ONCODE associated with this message is 56.

Programmer Response: Refer to the steps for message IBM0164.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0167I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The KEY condition was raised because space was not available to add a keyed record (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: For a SEQUENTIAL file associated with an INDEXED data set, an attempt was made to write or locate a record during the creation or extension of such a data set when the space allocated to the data set was full. For a DIRECT file associated with an INDEXED data set, space in overflow areas was unable to accept the overflow record. This was caused by the insertion of a new record by a WRITE statement. For a DIRECT file associated with a REGIONAL data set, space was unavailable to add the record in the specified limit of search as specified in the LIMCT subparameter of the DCB parameter. Note that the data set is not necessarily full. The ONCODE associated with this message is 57.

Programmer Response: Use the ONKEY built-in function to identify the key value that caused the error. If the key is in error, correct it and continue the job from the point reached when the error occurred. If the key is correct, organize the data set so the rejected record can be accessed.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0180I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The ENDFILE condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the ENDFILE condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 70.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the ENDFILE condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0181I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The ENDFILE condition was raised (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The end of an input file was detected. The ONCODE associated with this message is 70.

Programmer Response: Include an ON-unit for the ENDFILE condition for each input file in the program to handle the end-of-file processing.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0182I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The ENDFILE condition was raised because an end-of-file was previously encountered in STREAM input (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The ENDFILE condition was raised when the end-of-file mark was encountered, but an attempt was made to read beyond the end of the file. Either an ENDFILE ON-unit was run and an attempt was made to read the file or the end-of-file mark was encountered between items in the data list of the current GET statement. The ONCODE associated with this message is 70.

Programmer Response: If the program contains an ENDFILE ON-unit, ensure the program does not attempt to read the file after the ENDFILE condition is raised. If the error occurred while a GET statement with two or more items in the data list is running, ensure the GET statement can complete by providing sufficient data items before the end-of-file mark is encountered.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0190I The ENDPAGE condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the ENDPAGE condition. The message for this condition is never issued by PL/I.

Programmer Response: None.

System Action: None.

IBM0191I The ENDPAGE condition was raised.

Explanation: A PUT statement resulted in an attempt to start a new line beyond the limit specified for the current page. The message for this condition is never issued by PL/I.

Programmer Response: None.

System Action: None.

IBM0200I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the UNDEFINEDFILE condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 80.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the UNDEFINEDFILE condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0201I ONCODE=0081 The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because of conflicting DECLARE and OPEN attributes (*FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: An attribute in an OPEN statement conflicted with an attribute in a DECLARE statement. The attributes may have been written explicitly or implied by other attributes. For example, DIRECT implies KEYED. Also, some RECORD input/output statements

imply file attributes in an implicit OPEN statement. For example, LOCATE implies RECORD OUTPUT BUFFERED SEQUENTIAL. Refer to Table 2 on page 127 for a list of conflicting attributes.

Table 2. Conflicting Attributes

Attribute	Conflicting Attributes
BACKWARDS	STREAM, OUTPUT/UPDATE, DIRECT, KEYED, EXCLUSIVE, PRINT, TRANSIENT
BUFFERED	STREAM, UNBUFFERED, PRINT
DIRECT	STREAM, SEQUENTIAL, BACKWARDS, PRINT, TRANSIENT
EXCLUSIVE	STREAM, INPUT/OUTPUT, SEQUENTIAL, BACKWARDS, PRINT, TRANSIENT
INPUT	OUTPUT/UPDATE, EXCLUSIVE, PRINT
KEYED	STREAM, BACKWARDS, PRINT
OUTPUT	INPUT/UPDATE, EXCLUSIVE, BACKWARDS
PRINT	RECORD, INPUT/UPDATE, DIRECT/SEQUENTIAL, BUFFERED/UNBUFFERED, KEYED, EXCLUSIVE, BACKWARDS, TRANSIENT
RECORD	STREAM, PRINT
SEQUENTIAL	STREAM, DIRECT, EXCLUSIVE, PRINT, TRANSIENT
STREAM	RECORD, UPDATE, DIRECT/SEQUENTIAL, BUFFERED/UNBUFFERED, KEYED, EXCLUSIVE, BACKWARDS, TRANSIENT
TRANSIENT	STREAM, UPDATE, DIRECT/SEQUENTIAL, EXCLUSIVE, BACKWARDS, PRINT
UNBUFFERED	STREAM, BUFFERED, PRINT
UPDATE	STREAM, INPUT/OUTPUT, BACKWARDS, PRINT, TRANSIENT

The ONCODE associated with this message is 81.

Programmer Response: Ensure the attributes specified on the DECLARE statement are compatible with the attributes specified on the OPEN statement.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0202I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because the device type conflicted with file attributes (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: A conflict between the device type and the file attributes was detected. For example, a file with the UPDATE attribute cannot be associated with a paper tape reader, a printer, or a magnetic-tape device. The ONCODE associated with this message is 82.

Programmer Response: Ensure the device type and the file attributes are compatible.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0203I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because the RECSIZE was not specified (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The RECSIZE for an output file was not specified. For an output file, the RECSIZE must be specified in either the ENVIRONMENT attribute or in the DCB parameter of the DD statement. The ONCODE associated with this message is 83.

Programmer Response: For output files, ensure the RECSIZE is specified. For input files, ensure the RECSIZE is valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0204I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because a DD statement was not used in (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The job stream for a file did not contain a DD statement. The job stream must contain a DD statement with a ddname that is either a fff (if the TITLE option is not specified) or the name provided by the TITLE option. The ONCODE associated with this message is 84.

Programmer Response: Specify a DD statement to associate the file with a physical data set.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0205I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because of an I/O error - the regional data set could not be formatted (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: An I/O error prevented the data set from being formatted correctly. When a REGIONAL data set is opened for direct output, data management routines format the data set into specified regions by writing dummy or control records into the data set.

Example:

```
TF: PROC;
OPEN FILE(F) DIRECT OUTPUT;
END;
```

The ONCODE associated with this message is 85.

Programmer Response: If the problem recurs, have the direct access device or storage medium checked by a customer engineer.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0206I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because a LINESIZE or PAGESIZE argument was outside the defined limits (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The implementation-defined maximum or minimum for the LINESIZE option of the ENVIRONMENT attribute was exceeded. For LINESIZE, the maximum value allowed is 32,000; the minumum value allowed is 10. For PAGESIZE, the maximum value allowed is 32,000; the minimum value allowed is 1. The ONCODE associated with this message is 86.

Programmer Response: Ensure the argument to the LINESIZE option is within the prescribed limits. If the argument is a variable, verify it is a FIXED BINARY (31,0) STATIC variable that was correctly initialized before the file was opened.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0207I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because the key length was not specified (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: A key length was not specified in either the ENVIRONMENT attribute or the DCB parameter of the associated DD statement.

Programmer Response: Specify the key length and rerun the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0208I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because the wrong BLOCKSIZE or record length was specified (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: One of the following conditions was detected:

1. Block size was less than record length.
2. For FB-format records, block size was not a multiple of record length.
3. For VS-format and VBS-format consecutive files:
   - LRECL=X was specified but RECSIZE was not specified or was invalid in the ENVIRONMENT attribute.
   - The file was opened for update with a specified logical record size exceeding 32,756.
4. For VS-format REGIONAL(3) files, logical record size was greater than block size minus four.
5. FUNC=EO was specified with a record length not equal to 80 or FUNC=CO was specified with a record size not equal to 160.
6. Column binary was specified with a record length not equal to 160 on an output file.
7. FUNC=I (punch interpret) was specified with a record length not equal to 80 (or 81 if control characters are in use).

The ONCODE associated with this message is 87.

Programmer Response: The seven numbered responses below apply to the correspondingly numbered explanations above:

1. Check the block size and record length specified in the BLKSIZE and RECSIZE options of the ENVIRONMENT attribute. If LINESIZE was specified, ensure it is compatible with BLKSIZE.

2. If the argument of either option is a variable, ensure it is FIXED BINARY(31,0) STATIC and has been initialized.
3. For VS-format and VBS-format consecutive files:
   a. Specify a record size in the ENVIRONMENT attribute, or correct its value.
   b. Specify a record size less than 32,757.
4. Specify a record size less than or equal to the block size minus four.
5. If FUNC=EO is specified, ensure the record length is 80. If FUNC=CO is specified, ensure the record length is 160.
6. Ensure the record length is 160 when column binary is specified.
7. If FUNC=I is specified, ensure the record length is 80.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0209I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because of conflicting attributes and file organization specifications (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The file organization conflicted with one or more explicit or implicit file attributes. Refer to Table 3 for a list of possible conflicts.

Table 3. File Organization and Conflicting Attributes

Organization	Conflicting Attributes
CONSECUTIVE	DIRECT, EXCLUSIVE, KEYED, TRANSIENT
INDEXED	STREAM, TRANSIENT, DIRECT OUTPUT, OUTPUT without KEYED
REGIONAL	STREAM, TRANSIENT, OUTPUT without KEYED
TP	Non-TRANSIENT
VSAM	STREAM, TRANSIENT, BACKWARDS, DIRECT OUTPUT, OUTPUT without KEYED(KSDS), KEYED(ESDS), DIRECT(ESDS), REUSE for other than OUTPUT file, DIRECT with NON-UNIQUE INDEXES
None	KEYED, TRANSIENT

The ONCODE associated with this message is 82.

Programmer Response: Ensure the file attributes are compatible with the file organization.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0212I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because the KEYLENGTH was negative or greater than 255 (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The KEYLENGTH option of the ENVIRONMENT attribute for this file had an invalid key length greater than 255 or less than zero.

Programmer Response: Check the argument of the KEYLENGTH option to ensure it is either a constant or a variable with the attributes FIXED BINARY (31,0) STATIC and value between zero and 255 when the file is opened. If the argument is a variable, ensure it is correctly initialized.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0213I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because an invalid KEYLOC value was detected (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: One of the following conditions was detected:

1. The offset of the key within a record was invalid. The sum of the KEYLOC value and the key length was greater than the record length.
2. For blocked ISAM files, either KEYLOC was not specified or KEYLOC(0) was specified. Both are invalid.

Programmer Response: The two numbered responses below apply to the numbered explanations above.

1. Check the value of the argument to the KEYLOC option. If the argument is a variable, check that it is FIXED BINARY (31,0) STATIC and that it has been correctly initialized.
2. Specify a KEYLOC value that is greater than zero.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0214I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because of conflicting or invalid environment options (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: There were conflicting environment options.

Programmer Response: Ensure all environment options for the file are compatible. If there are invalid environment options specified, remove or correct correct them.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0225I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because the value of the ENV option conflicted with the actual data set value (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: For VSAM data sets, the values of KEYLOC, KEYLENGTH, and RECSIZE are specified when the data set is defined. If values are specified on any file declarations, they must match the defined values. The ONCODE associated with this message is 91.

Programmer Response: Ensure the values of KEYLOC, KEYLENGTH and RECSIZE specified in the program match the defined values.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0232I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because the requested data set was not available (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The data set to be accessed was already being used by another program and could not be shared. Refer to the *Programming Guide* for further information.

Programmer Response: Refer to the *Programming Guide* for more information on sharing data sets.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0236I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because the operating system was unable to OPEN the file Subcode1=** *sc1* **Subcode2=** *sc2* **(***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: The operating system or access method encountered an error during the open process. Subcode1 indicates why the file could not be opened. Subcode2, if not zero, indicates the return code (in hexadecimal) given by the operating system or access method. Subcode2 information is mainly used by IBM support when diagnosing problems. The meaning of the Subcode1 values are as follows:

- 50 - A non-existent ISAM file is being opened for input.
- 51 - An unexpected error occurred when opening an ISAM file. Subcode2 gives the return code from ISAM.
- 52, 53 - An unexpected error occurred when opening a native or REGIONAL(1) file.
- 54 - A non-existent BTRIEVE file is being opened for input.
- 55 - An unexpected error occurred when opening a BTRIEVE file. Subcode2 gives the return code from BTRIEVE.
- 56 - An unexpected error occurred when opening a DDM file.
- 57,58 - An unexpected error occurred when opening a DDM sequential, DDM relative or DDM indexed file. Subcode2 gives the return code from DDM.

The ONCODE associated with this message is 93.

Programmer Response: For Subcodes 50 and 54, ensure the input file exists. For all the other subcodes, call IBM Support for assistance.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0243I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because an attempt to position the file at the last record failed (***FILE= or ONFILE= file-name***).**

Explanation: When the ENVIRONMENT option BKWD is used on file opening, the file must be positioned at the last record. If an attempt to position the last record fails, the file is closed and the UNDEFINEDFILE condition is raised with this message.

Programmer Response: Check with the system operator or the system programmer.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0260I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because of an incorrect environment variable (***FILE= or ONFILE= file_name***).**

Explanation: The DD environment variable defining charactericstics of the data set either was entered incorrectly or contained an invalid option. The ONCODE associated with this message is 96.

Programmer Response: Re-issue the SET DD command on OS/2 or export DD on AIX and rerun your program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0265I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because the file could not be opened Subcode1=** *sc1* **Subcode2=** *sc2* **(***FILE= or ONFILE= file_name***).**

Explanation: The file could not be opened. Subcode1 indicates why the file could not be opened and Subcode2, if not zero, indicates the return code (in hexadecimal) given by the operating system or DDM. Subcode2 information is mainly used by IBM support when diagnosing problems. The meaning of the Subcode1 values are as follows:

- 1, 2 - no RECCOUNT or RECSIZE values were given via the ENVIRONMENT option or the set DD or export DD enviornment variable. variable.
- 3 - A positioning error occurred for a sequential output file.
- 4 - TYPE(FIXED) was specified for a native file, but the file size was not a multiple of RECSIZE.
- 5, 13 - A positioning error occurred for a regional(1) file.
- 6 to 12 - A positioning error occurred for an output file.
- 21 to 23 - AMTHD(DDM) was specified on the DD environment variable but the DDM loadable component (DUBRUN and DUBLDM on OS/2, or PLI_DDM on AIX) could not be found or could not be accessed on the system.
- 24 - Incorrect extended attribute existed on a DDM file.
- 25 - The ORGANIZATION option of the ENVIRONMENT attribute conflicted with the type of data set (DDM or native).
- 26 - Conflicts exist with the way the file is being used.
- 27 - A composite key was detected with a keyed-opening. Composite keys are acceptable only for non-keyed openings.
- 28 to 30 - A new DDM file could not be created.
- 31 - A positioning error occurred for a DDM file.
- 35 - AMTHD(BTRIEVE) was specified on the DD environment variable but the BTRIEVE loadable component (BTRCALLS) could not be found or could not be accessed on the system.
- 36 - Unexpected error occurred when opening a BTRIEVE file.
- 37 - A new BTRIEVE file could not be created.
- 38 - A positioning error occurred for a BTRIEVE file.
- 40 - AMTHD(ISAM) was specified on the DD environment variable but the ISAM non-multithreading loadable components(IBMOS20F and IBMOS20G on OS/2, or IBMWS20F and IBMWS20G on Windows) or the ISAM mulithreading loadable components(IBMOM20F and IBMOM20G on OS/2, or IBMWM20F and IBMWM20G on Windows) could not be found or could not be accessed on the system.
- 41 - Unexpected error occurred when opening an ISAM file.
- 42 - A new ISAM file could not be created.
- 43 - A positioning error occurred for an ISAM file.

The ONCODE associated with this message is 99.

Programmer Response: Issue the command DD:fn environment variable and use the information to correct the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0269I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised because the file function conflicted with the DDM data set definition (***FILE= or ONFILE= file_name***).**

Explanation: A conflict existed between the I/O functions intended for the file and the functions allowed on the data set. One of the following was detected when attempting to open a file to be accessed by the DDM access method:

- The file was being opened for INPUT but the data set was not *get capable*.
- The file was being opened for UPDATE, but the data set was not *insert capable*, *get capable*, *modify capable*, or *delete capable*.
- The file was being opened for OUTPUT, but the data set was not *insert capable*.

Programmer Response: Ensure the correct data set is being referenced and the data set is re-created with an appropriate set of capabilities.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0280I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The ERROR condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the ERROR condition for which there was no associated ON-unit.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the ERROR condition in the program.

System Action: The application is terminated.

IBM0281I **A prior condition was promoted to the ERROR condition.**

Explanation: This condition was raised by PL/I because the implicit action occurred for a PL/I condition that includes raising the ERROR condition as part of its implicit action. The message for this condition is never issued, but it can appear in a dump. Note that the message for the prior condition was issued.

Programmer Response: Investigate the prior condition that led to the ERROR condition. Remove the cause of that condition, or include an ON-unit for that condition or an ON-unit for the ERROR condition.

System Action: The application is terminated.

IBM0290I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion from PICTURE format contained an invalid character.**

Explanation: An invalid character was detected in a picture string that was being converted to an arithmetic data type.

Programmer Response: If the error is in the conversion of a PL/I source program constant or in the conversion of a picture character string while the program is running, correct the source program, recompile it, and rerun the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0291I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion from PICTURE format contained an invalid character on input or output.**

Explanation: A picture character which was invalid for conversion to an arithmetic form was detected in one of the following:

- An arithmetic constant in a list-directed or data-directed item
- A picture character constant being converted to an arithmetic form in a list-directed or data-directed item
- A PICTURE format input field being converted to an arithmetic form

Programmer Response: Include a suitable ON-unit in the program to monitor errors in the input data that are revealed by the CONVERSION condition. Use the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR built-in functions to identify the error, and the ONSOURCE and ONCHAR pseudovariables to assign a valid numeric value so the program can continue running normally. Otherwise, ensure all input is in the correct format before running the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0292I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The CONVERSION condition was raised because a conversion from PICTURE format contained an invalid character on input after the TRANSMIT condition was detected.**

Explanation: A picture character which was invalid for conversion to an arithmetic form was detected in one of the following:

- An arithmetic constant in a list-directed or data-directed input item
- A picture character constant being converted to an arithmetic form in a list-directed or data-directed input item
- A PICTURE format input field being converted to an arithmetic form

A transmission error also occurred and may have caused the conversion error.

Programmer Response: Correct the transmission error.

Programmer Response: If the conversion error recurs after the transmission error is corrected, refer to the steps for message IBM0291.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0300I ONCODE=0320 The ZERODIVIDE condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the ZERODIVIDE condition for which there was no associated ON-unit.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the ZERODIVIDE condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0301I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The ZERODIVIDE condition was raised.**

Explanation: The program attempted to execute a statement in which a value of zero was used as the divisor in a division operation. Also, an overflow may have occurred during a convert to binary operation.

Programmer Response: Either check the data that could produce a zero divisor (if doing a convert to binary operation, check for overflow) before running the program or include an ON-unit for the ZERODIVIDE condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0320I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The UNDERFLOW condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the UNDERFLOW condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 330.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the UNDERFLOW condition in the program.

System Action: Execution continues with the next sequential statement.

IBM0321I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The UNDERFLOW condition was raised.**

Explanation: The magnitude of a floating-point number was smaller than the allowed minimum.

Programmer Response: Either modify the program so that the magnitude of the floating-point number is higher than the minimum allowed, or include an ON-unit for the UNDERFLOW condition in the program.

System Action: Execution continues from the point at which the condition was raised.

IBM0330I The ATTENTION condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the ATTENTION condition. The message for this condition is never issued by PL/I.

Programmer Response: None.

System Action: None.

IBM0340I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The SIZE condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the SIZE condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 340.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the SIZE condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0341I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The SIZE condition was raised in an I/O statement.**

Explanation: The high-order (leftmost) significant binary or decimal digits were lost in an input/output operation where the size of the value being transmitted exceeded the declared (or default) size of the data item. The ONCODE associated with this message is 341.

Programmer Response: Either modify the program so that the data item is large enough for the value being transmitted or include an ON-unit for the SIZE condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0342I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The SIZE condition was raised.**

Explanation: The high-order (leftmost) significant binary or decimal digits were lost in an assignment to a variable or temporary variable where the size of the value being assigned exceeded the declared (or default) size of the data item. The ONCODE associated with this message is 341.

Programmer Response: Either modify the program so that the data item is large enough for the value being assigned to it or include an ON-unit for the SIZE condition to allow processing to continue when the SIZE condition is raised.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0360I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The STRINGRANGE condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the STRINGRANGE condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 341.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the STRINGRANGE condition in the program.

System Action: Execution continues with the next sequential statement.

IBM0361I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The STRINGRANGE condition was raised.**

Explanation: In the expression SUBSTR(S,I,J), the substring was not contained within the string S.

Programmer Response: Modify the source program so that this condition does not occur.

System Action: Execution continues with a revised SUBSTR reference. Refer to the PL/I Language Reference for details regarding the value of the revised SUBSTR reference.

IBM0365I The FINISH condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the FINISH condition. The message for this condition is never issued by PL/I.

Programmer Response: None.

System Action: None.

IBM0366I The FINISH condition was raised during a STOP statement.

Explanation: The program contained a STOP statement which caused the FINISH condition to be raised. The message for this condition is never issued by PL/I.

Programmer Response: None.

System Action: None.

IBM0367I The FINISH condition was raised during an EXIT statement.

Explanation: The program contained an EXIT statement which caused the FINISH condition to be raised. The message for this condition is never issued by PL/I.

Programmer Response: None.

System Action: None.

IBM0368I The FINISH condition was raised due to a RETURN or END statement in the main procedure.

Explanation: The program completed normally, and as a result the FINISH condition was raised. The message for this condition is never issued by PL/I.

Programmer Response: None.

System Action: None.

IBM0369I The FINISH condition was raised after the ERROR condition.

Explanation: The FINISH condition was raised as the normal return action or implicit action for the ERROR condition. The message for this condition is never issued by PL/I.

Programmer Response: None.

System Action: None.

IBM0380I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The AREA condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the AREA condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 362.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the AREA condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0381I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The AREA condition was raised because the target area was too small for the AREA assignment.**

Explanation: In an assignment of an area variable, the current extent of the area on the right-hand side of the assignment statement was greater than the size of the area to which it was to be assigned. The ONCODE associated with this message is 361.

Programmer Response: Modify the program to correct the above condition.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0382I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The AREA condition was raised because there was insufficient contiguous space in the area for allocation.**

Explanation: Insufficient space was available in the specified area for the allocation. The ONCODE associated with this message is 360.

Programmer Response: Provide an ON-unit to allow the allocation to be tried again. If necessary, change the value of the pointer qualifying the reference to the inadequate area so that it points to another area in which the allocation can be tried again.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0400I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The CONDITION condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement and the condition** *condition-name* **was signaled.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the CONDITION condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 500.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the CONDITION condition in the program.

System Action: Execution continues with the statement following the SIGNAL statement.

IBM0420I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The SUBSCRIPTRANGE condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the SUBSCRIPTRANGE condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 520.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the SUBSCRIPTRANGE condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0421I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The SUBSCRIPTRANGE condition was raised.**

Explanation: An array subscript exceeded the declared bound for the array.

Programmer Response: In order to ensure that the program can continue processing after encountering a subscript range error, include an ON-unit for this condition which runs a GOTO statement to the appropriate place in the program. Also, recompile the program. Normal return from a SUBSCRIPTRANGE ON-unit will produce this message and raise the error condition. Note that array handling operations are made slower when SUBSCRIPTRANGE is enabled.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0440I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The STRINGSIZE condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the STRINGSIZE condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 150.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the STRINGSIZE condition in the program.

System Action: Execution continues with the next sequential statement.

IBM0441I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The STRINGSIZE condition was raised.**

Explanation: A string was assigned to a shorter string, causing right-hand characters or bits in the source string to be truncated.

Programmer Response: Determine whether or not truncation of the right-hand characters or bits in the source string is correct. Use an ON-unit to record the relevant data or modify the program as required. Note that string-handling operations are made slower when STRINGSIZE is enabled.

System Action: Execution continues from the point at which the condition was raised.

IBM0442I ONCODE=0151 The STRINGSIZE condition was raised during a mixed character string assignment.

Explanation: This condition was raised by one of the CHAR, GRAPHIC, or MPSTR built-in functions. The target was not long enough to contain the result. This target can be the actual target or a temporary target created by the compiler. This condition might have occurred due to a mixed character assignment with STRINGSIZE enabled and CHARGRAPHIC in effect for the procedure or block. In this case, a MPSTR call is generated.

Programmer Response: Determine whether or not truncation of right-hand characters in the result is correct. Use an ON-unit to record the relevant data or modify the program as required.

System Action: Execution continues from the point at which the condition was raised.

IBM0450I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The STORAGE condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the STORAGE condition for which there was no associated ON-unit.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the STORAGE condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0451I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The STORAGE condition was raised.**

Explanation: There was insufficient storage available to satisfy a request for additional storage. For a storage allocation for a BASED variable, the variable was not allocated and its associated pointer will be undefined. For a storage allocation for a CONTROLLED variable, the controlled variable's generation was not allocated. A reference to the controlled variable will result in the access of a previous generation of the controlled variable(if any).

Programmer Response: Attempt to free the allocated storage through a FREE statement or within an ON-unit, or provide necessary steps in the ON-unit to terminate the program without losing pertinent information.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0460I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The OVERFLOW condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the OVERFLOW condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 300.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the OVERFLOW condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0461I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The OVERFLOW condition was raised.**

Explanation: The magnitude of a floating-point number exceeded the allowed maximum.

Programmer Response: Modify the program to ensure that the condition does not recur, or provide an ON-unit to handle the condition.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0470I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The INVALIDOP condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the INVALIDOP condition for which there was no associated ON-unit.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the INVALIDOP condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0472I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The INVALIDOP condition was raised.**

Explanation: One of the following types of floating point processor exceptions occurred:

- Invalid floating point operation exceptions, including the following:
  - Subtraction of two infinities
  - Multiplication of infinity by 0
  - Division of two infinities
  - Division of zero by zero
- Floating point processor stack overflow exception
- Floating point processor stack underflow exception
- Denormalized operand exception
- Precision exception
- Other nonspecific floating point processor exceptions

Continuing execution after an INVALIDOP condition, with or without an INVALIDOP ON-unit, can result in further conditions being raised and termination of the program. Generally, the program should be fixed to prevent INVALIDOP conditions from occurring because the occurrence of the INVALIDOP condition indicates the program has fatal or near-fatal errors.

Programmer Response: Either check the data or sequence of floating point instructions which could cause the INVALIDOP condition before running the program or insert an INVALIDOP ON-unit to handle the condition whenever it arises.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0480I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The FIXEDOVERFLOW condition was raised by a SIGNAL statement.**

Explanation: The program contained a SIGNAL statement to raise the FIXEDOVERFLOW condition for which there was no associated ON-unit. The ONCODE associated with this message is 310.

Programmer Response: Either remove the SIGNAL statement or include an ON-unit for the FIXEDOVERFLOW condition in the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0482I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The FIXEDOVERFLOW condition was raised.**

Explanation: The FIXEDOVERFLOW condition occurred because the length of the result of a fixed-point arithmetic operation exceeded the allowed maximum (up to 31 for decimal values by using compiler option FIXEDDEC(31) and 31 for binary values).

Programmer Response: Modify the program to ensure that the condition does not recur, or provide an ON-unit to handle the condition.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0501I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **Greenwich Mean Time was not available for the RANDOM built-in function.**

Explanation: Greenwich Mean Time was not set on the system. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2101.

Programmer Response: Greenwich Mean Time needs to be set on the system. Use the OS/2 API DosSetDateTime service to set the time. Refer to the OS/2 Control Programming Reference for details.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0502I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An invalid seed value was detected in the RANDOM built-in function.**

Explanation: The input seed value was not within the valid range of 0 to 2,147,483,646. The random number was set to -1. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2102.

Programmer Response: Correct the seed value to be within the supported range.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0503I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **Local time was unavailable.**

Explanation: The system clock was not set. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2103.

Programmer Response: Set the system clock using the appropriate OS/2 commands or use a program that uses the OS/2 API DosSetDateTime service. Refer to the OS/2 Control Programming Reference for details.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0504I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The value of Y in SECSTODATE(X,Y), DAYS(X,Y), DAYSTODATE(X,Y), or DATETIME(Y) contained an invalid PICTURE string specification.**

Explanation: The character string representing the desired format for the output datetime stamp contained an invalid picture string. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2104.

Programmer Response: Correct the format.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0505I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in DAYS(X,(Y)) contained an invalid day value.**

Explanation: The supplied value for the day parameter was not within the valid range of 15 October 1582 to 31 December 9999. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2105.

Programmer Response: Correct the value for the day parameter to be within the supported range.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0506I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in DAYS(X,(Y)) contained an invalid month value.**

Explanation: The supplied value for the month parameter was not within the valid range of October 1582 to December 9999. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2106.

Programmer Response: Correct the value for the month parameter to be within the supported range.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0507I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in DAYS(X,(Y)) contained an invalid year value.**

Explanation: The supplied value for the year parameter was not within the valid range of 1582 to 9999. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2107.

Programmer Response: Correct the value for the year parameter to be within the supported range.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0508I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in DAYSTODATE(X,(Y)) was outside the supported range.**

Explanation: X represents the number of days since 15 October 1582. The valid range is from 1 to 3,074,324. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2108.

Programmer Response: Correct the value for X to be within the supported range.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0509I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in SECSTODATE(X,(Y)) was outside the supported range.**

Explanation: X represents the number of seconds elapsed since 00:00:00 on 14 October 1582, with 00:00:00.000 15 October 1582 being the first supported date/time, and 23:59:59.999 31 December 99 99 being the last supported date/time. The valid range is from 86,400 to 265,621,679,999.999. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2109.

Programmer Response: Correct the value for X to be within the supported range.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0510I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in DAYSTODATE(X,Y) could not be converted to a valid Era.**

Explanation: The picture string indicated that X was to be converted to a Japanese or Republic of China Era, but X was outside the range of supported Eras. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2110.

Programmer Response: Ensure X contains a valid Lilian day number within the range of supported Eras.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0511I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The offset from Greenwich Mean Time to local time was unavailable.**

Explanation: The difference between the current local time and the Greenwich Mean Time was not available from the system. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2111.

Programmer Response: Ensure that both the Greenwich Mean Time and the local time are set on the system. Use the OS/2 API DosSetDateTime service to set the time. Refer to the OS/2 Control Programming Reference for details.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0512I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in SECS(X,Y) or DAYS(X,Y) was outside the supported range.**

Explanation: The input date supplied was earlier than 15 October 1582 or later than 31 December 9999. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2112.

Programmer Response: Correct the input date to be within the supported range.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0513I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in SECS(X,Y) contained an invalid seconds value.**

Explanation: The supplied value for the seconds parameter was not within the valid range of 0 to 59. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2113.

Programmer Response: Correct the value for the seconds parameter to be within the supported range.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0514I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in SECS(X,Y) contained an invalid minutes value.**

Explanation: The supplied value for the minutes parameter was not within the valid range of 0 to 59. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2114.

Programmer Response: Correct the value for the minutes parameter to be within the supported range.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0515I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in SECS(X,Y) contained an invalid hour value.**

Explanation: The valid range for the hour parameter is 0 to 23. If the "AP" field is present, the valid range is 0 to 12. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2115.

Programmer Response: Correct the value for the hour parameter to be within the supported range.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0516I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in DAYS(X,Y) did not match the picture specification.**

Explanation: The value of X did not match the format described by the picture specification. For example, non-numeric characters appear where only numeric characters are expected. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2116.

Programmer Response: Verify the format of the input data matches the picture string specification.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0517I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in SECS(X,Y) did not match the picture specification.**

Explanation: The value of X did not match the format described by the picture specification. For example, non-numeric characters appear where only numeric characters are expected. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2117.

Programmer Response: Verify the format of the input data matches the picture string specification.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0518I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The date string returned by DAYSTODATE(X,Y) was truncated.**

Explanation: The output string was not large enough to contain the formatted date value. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2118.

Programmer Response: Ensure the output string is large enough to contain the entire formatted date.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0519I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The timestamp string returned by DATETIME(X) or SECSTODATE(X,Y) was truncated.**

Explanation: The output string was not large enough to contain the formatted date value. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2119.

Programmer Response: Ensure the output string is large enough to contain the entire formatted date.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0520I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in SECSTODATE(X,Y) or DATETIME(X) contained an invalid number-of-seconds value.**

Explanation: The picture string indicated that X was to be converted to a Japanese or Republic of China Era, but X lies outside the range of supported Eras. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2120.

Programmer Response: Ensure X contains a valid number-of-seconds value within the range of supported Eras.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0521I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **Insufficient data was passed to the DAYS or SECS built-in function.**

Explanation: The picture string passed to the DAYS or SECS built-in function did not contain enough information. The minimum information required is either month, day, and year, or year and Julian day. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2121.

Programmer Response: Ensure the input data contains, as a minimum, the year, month, and day, or the year and Julian day.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0522I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in SECS(X,Y) or DAYS(X,Y) contained an invalid Era name.**

Explanation: X did not contain a supported Japanese or Republic of China Era name. The ONCODE associated with this message is 2122.

Programmer Response: Ensure X is a valid DBCS string.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0531I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An operation exception occurred.**

Explanation: A programmer-related hardware error was detected. This could happen if the program was compiled with the options SYSTEM(486) or SYSTEM(PENTIUM) and run on a 386 machine. The ONCODE associated with this message is 8091.

Programmer Response: When using the compiler options SYSTEM(486) or SYSTEM(PENTIUM), ensure the machine on which the program is being run is at least a 486 machine.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0534I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A protection exception occurred.**

Explanation: A programmer-related hardware error was detected. The ONCODE associated with this message is 8094.

Programmer Response: Refer to the *Programming Guide* for more information in resolving this type of error.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0537I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A data exception occurred.**

Explanation: A programmer-related hardware error was detected. The ONCODE associated with this message is 8097.

Programmer Response: Refer to the *Programming Guide* for more information in resolving this type of error.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0541I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in ASIN(X) or ACOS(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions was detected:

- ABS(X) was greater than one.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  1518 Argument greater than one

  1751 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For real long floating-point arguments:

  1519 Argument greater than one

  1752 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  1520 Argument greater than one

  1753 Argument not valid IEEE number

Programmer Response: Ensure X is a real expression where ABS(X) is less than or equal to one.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0542I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in ATAN(X) or ATAND(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions was detected:

- The real and imaginary parts of X were equal to (0,+1i) or (0,-1i).
- X was not equal to (plus infinity,0i) or (minus infinity,0i). These are the only valid cases where infinity is allowed.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  1829 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex short floating-point arguments:

  1558 Argument equal to (0,+1i) or (0,-1i)

  1817 Argument not equal to (plus infinity,0i) or (minus infinity,0i)

  1820 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

1823 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

1826 Both parts of complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

- For real long floating-point arguments:

  1830 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex long floating-point arguments:

  1559 Argument equal to (0,+1i) or (0,-1i)

  1818 Argument not equal to (plus infinity,0i) or (minus infinity,0i)

  1821 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1824 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1827 Both parts of complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  1831 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex extended floating-point arguments:

  1564 Argument equal to (0,+1i) or (0,-1i)
  1819 Argument not equal to (plus infinity,0i) or (minus infinity,0i)
  1822 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number
  1825 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number
  1828 Both parts of complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

Programmer Response: If X is complex, ensure X is not equal to +1i or -1i.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0543I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in ATANH(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- ABS(X) was greater than one.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.
- The value plus or minus infinity was specified as part of X.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  1514 Argument greater than one

  1978 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex short floating-point arguments:

  1966 Argument included plus or minus infinity

  1969 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1972 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1975 Both parts of complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

- For real long floating-point arguments:

  1515 Argument greater than one

  1979 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex long floating-point arguments:

  1967 Argument included plus or minus infinity

  1970 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1973 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1976 Both parts of complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  1516 Argument greater than one

  1980 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex extended floating-point arguments:

  1968 Argument included plus or minus infinity

  1971 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1974 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1977 Both parts of complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

Programmer Response: If X is real, ensure ABS(X) is less than one. If X is complex, ensure X is not equal to +1i or -1i.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0544I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in SIN(X), COS(X), SIND(X) or COSD(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- ABS(X) was greater than or equal to K, where K=2**63 for short and long floating-point values, and K=2**64 for extended floating-point values.
- The absolute value of the real part of X was greater than or equal to K, where K=2**63 for complex short and long floating-point values, and K=2**64 for complex extended floating-point values.
- X was plus or minus infinity.
- The value plus or minus infinity was specified as part of X.
- An overflow occurred because the absolute value of the imaginary part of X was greater than K, where K is as follows:
  - 89.76 for complex short floating-point arguments
  - 710.82 for complex long floating-point arguments
  - 11357.56 for complex extended floating-point arguments
- An overflow occurred because the absolute value of the imaginary part of X was greater than I but less than J, and the absolute value of the real part was out of range. The values for I and J are as follows:
  - I = 89.41 and J = 89.76 for complex short floating-point arguments
  - I = 710.47 and J = 710.82 for complex long floating-point arguments
  - I = 11357.21 and J = 11357.56 for complex extended floating-point arguments
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:
  - **1506** Argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1801** Argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2425** Argument equal to plus or minus limit
- For complex short floating-point arguments:
  - **1529** Absolute value of the real part of argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1871** (A,Bi) = (plus or minus infinity,plus or minus infinity)
  - **1874** Real part of argument not valid IEEE number
  - **1877** Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number
  - **1880** Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers
  - **2422** Calculated result overflowed output field
- For real long floating-point arguments:
  - **1507** Argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1802** Argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2426** Argument equal to plus or minus limit
- For complex long floating-point arguments:
  - **1530** Absolute value of the real part of argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1872** (A,Bi) = (plus or minus infinity,plus or minus infinity)
  - **1875** Real part of argument not valid IEEE number
  - **1878** Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number
  - **1881** Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers
  - **2423** Calculated result overflowed output field
- For real extended floating-point arguments:
  - **1517** Argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1803** Argument not valid IEEE number
- For complex extended floating-point arguments:
  - **1531** Absolute value of the real part of argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1800** Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers
  - **1873** (A,Bi) = (plus or minus infinity,plus or minus infinity)
  - **1876** Real part of argument not valid IEEE number
  - **1879** Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2424** Calculated result overflowed output field

Programmer Response: Ensure X is valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0545I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in SINH(X) or COSH(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- The absolute value of the imaginary part of X was greater than or equal to K, where K=2**63 for complex short and long floating-point values, and K=2**64 for complex extended floating-point values.
- ABS(X) was greater than 89.41 for X represented as a short floating-point value.
- ABS(X) was greater than or equal to K, where K=710.47 for long floating-point values and K=11357.22 for extended floating-point values.
- X was not equal to (plus infinity,0i) or (minus infinity,0i). These are the only valid cases where infinity is allowed.
- An overflow occurred because the absolute value of the real part of X was greater than K, where K is as follows:
  - 89.76 for complex short floating-point arguments
  - 710.82 for complex long floating-point arguments
  - 11357.56 for complex extended floating-point arguments
- An overflow occurred because the absolute value of the real part of X was greater than I but less than J and the absolute value of the imaginary part was out of range. The values for I and J are as follows:
  - I = 89.41 and J = 89.76 for complex short floating-point arguments
  - I = 710.47 and J = 710.82 for complex long floating-point arguments
  - I = 11357.21 and J = 11357.56 for complex extended floating-point arguments
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  1523 Absolute value of argument greater than limit

  1929 Argument not valid IEEE number
- For complex short floating-point arguments:

  1914 Absolute value of the imaginary part of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1917 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus or minus infinity,0i)

  1920 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1923 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1926 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2416 Calculated result overflowed output field
- For real long floating-point arguments:

  1524 Absolute value of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1930 Argument not valid IEEE number
- For complex long floating-point arguments:

  1915 Absolute value of the imaginary part of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1918 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus or minus infinity,0i)

  1921 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1924 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1927 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2417 calculated result overflowed output field
- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  1525 Absolute value of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1931 Argument not valid IEEE number
- For complex extended floating-point arguments:

  1916 Absolute value of the imaginary part of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1919 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus or minus infinity,0i)

  1922 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1925 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1928 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2418 Calculated result overflowed output field

Programmer Response: Ensure X is valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0546I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in COTAN(X) or COTAND(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- ABS(X) was greater than or equal K, where K=2**63 for short and long floating-point values, and K=2**64 for extended floating-point values.
- For real short and long floating point arguments, X was equal to plus or minus zero, or plus or minus infinity.
- For real extended floating point arguments, X was equal to plus or minus zero.
- An overflow occurred because ABS(X) was less than K, where K is as follows:
  - 2.939E-39 for short floating-point arguments
  - 5.563E-309 for complex long floating-point arguments
  - 8.405E-4933 for complex extended floating-point arguments
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:
  - **1526** Absolute value of argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1850** Argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2419** Calculated result overflowed output field
  - **2429** Argument equal to plus or minus limit
- For real long floating-point arguments:
  - **1527** Absolute value of argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1851** Argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2420** Calculated result overflowed output field
  - **2430** Argument equal to plus or minus limit
- For real extended floating-point arguments:
  - **1528** Absolute value of argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1852** Argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2421** Calculated result overflowed output field
  - **2431** Argument equal to plus or minus limit

Programmer Response: Ensure X is valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0547I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in TAN(X) or TAND(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- ABS(X) was greater than or equal K, where K=2**63 for short and long floating-point values, and K=2**64 for extended floating-point values.
- The absolute value of the real part of X was greater than or equal to K, where K=2**63 for complex short and long floating-point values, and K=2**64 for complex extended floating-point values.
- X was plus or minus infinity.
- The value plus or minus infinity was specified as part of X.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:
  - **1508** Absolute value of argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1868** Argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2427** Argument equal to plus or minus infinity
- For complex short floating-point arguments:
  - **1853** Absolute value of the real part of argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1856** (A,Bi) = (plus or minus infinity,plus or minus infinity)
  - **1859** Real part of argument not valid IEEE number
  - **1862** Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number
  - **1865** Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers
- For real long floating-point arguments:
  - **1509** Absolute value of argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1869** Argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2428** Argument equal to plus or minus infinity
- For complex long floating-point arguments:
  - **1854** Absolute value of the real part of argument greater than or equal to limit
  - **1857** (A,Bi) = (plus or minus infinity,plus or minus infinity)

1860 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

1863 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

1866 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  1522 Absolute value of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1870 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex extended floating-point arguments:

  1855 Absolute value of the real part of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1858 (A,Bi) = (plus or minus infinity,plus or minus infinity)

  1861 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1864 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1867 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

Programmer Response: Ensure X is valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0548I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in TANH(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- The absolute value of the imaginary part of X was greater than or equal to K, where K=2**63 for complex short and long floating-point values, and K=2**64 for complex extended floating-point values.
- X was not equal to (plus infinity,0i) or (minus infinity,0i). These are the only valid cases where infinity is allowed.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.
- An overflow occurred because the absolute value of the real part of X was greater than 11357.56.
- An overflow occurred because the absolute value of the real part of X was greater than 11357.21 but less than 11357.56, and the absolute value of the imaginary part was out of range.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  1911 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex short floating-point arguments:

  1574 Absolute value of the imaginary part of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1902 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1905 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1908 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

  1981 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus or minus infinity,0i)

- For real long floating-point arguments:

  1912 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex long floating-point arguments:

  1575 Absolute value of the imaginary part of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1900 A,Bi) ¬= (plus or minus infinity,0i)

  1903 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1906 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1909 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  1913 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex extended floating-point arguments:

  1576 Absolute value of the imaginary part of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1804 Calculated result overflowed the output field

  1901 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus or minus infinity,0i)

  1904 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1907 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1910 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

Programmer Response: Ensure X is valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0549I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in ERF(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

2177 Real short floating-point arguments

2178 Real long floating-point arguments

2179 Real extended floating-point arguments

Programmer Response: Ensure X is valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0550I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in EXP(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- X was less than K, where K is as follows:
  - -87.33 for short floating-point arguments
  - -708.39 for long floating-point arguments
  - -11355.13 for extended floating-point arguments
- The absolute value of the imaginary part of X was greater than or equal to K, where K=2**63 for complex short and long floating-point values, and K=2**64 for complex extended floating-point values.
- X was not equal to (plus infinity,0i) or (minus infinity,0i). These are the only valid cases where infinity is allowed.
- An overflow occurred because the real part of X was greater than K, where K is as follows:
  - 89.06 for complex short floating-point arguments
  - 710.12 for complex long floating-point arguments
  - 11356.87 for complex extended floating-point arguments
- An overflow occurred because the real part of X was greater than I but less than J, and the imaginary part was out of range. The values for I and J are as follows:
  - I = 88.73 and J = 89.06 for complex short floating-point arguments
  - I = 709.79 and J = 710.12 for complex long floating-point arguments
  - I = 11357.53 and J = 11356.87 for complex extended floating-point arguments
- X was greater than or equal to K, where K is as follows:
  - 88.73 for short floating-point arguments
  - 709.79 for long floating-point arguments
  - 11356.53 for extended floating-point arguments
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  1565 Argument less than limit

  1611 Argument greater than or equal to limit

  1614 Argument not valid IEEE number
- For complex short floating-point arguments:

  1568 Absolute value of the imaginary part of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1602 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1605 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1608 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

  1681 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus or minus infinity,0i)

  2407 Calculated result overflowed output field
- For real long floating-point arguments:

  1566 Argument less than limit

  1612 Argument greater than or equal to limit

  1615 Argument not valid IEEE number
- For complex long floating-point arguments:

  1569 Absolute value of the imaginary part of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1600 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus or minus infinity,0i)

  1603 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1606 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1609 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2408 Calculated result overflowed output field
- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  1567 Argument less than limit

1613 Argument greater than or equal to limit

1616 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex extended floating-point arguments:

  1570 Absolute value of the imaginary part of argument greater than or equal to limit

  1601 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus or minus infinity,0i)

  1604 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1607 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1610 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2409 Calculated result overflowed output field

Programmer Response: Ensure X is valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0551I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in GAMMA(X) or LOGGAMMA(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- X was greater than K, where K is as follows:
  - for the built-in function GAMMA:
  - 35.04 for short floating-point arguments
  - 171.62 for long floating-point arguments
  - 1755.54 for extended floating-point arguments
  - for the built-in function LOGGAMMA:
  - 4.085E+36 for short floating-point arguments
  - 2.559E+305 for long floating-point arguments
  - 1.048E+4928 for extended floating-point arguments
- For GAMMA(X), X was less than or equal to minus zero.
- For GAMMA(X), X was equal to plus or minus zero.
- For LOGGAMMA(X), X was less than zero.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.
- For GAMMA(X), the calculated result was greater in magnitude than the largest finite number representable in the result data type.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  1571 Argument greater than limit

  2165 Argument less than or equal to zero

  2168 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For real long floating-point arguments:

  1572 Argument greater than limit

  2166 Argument less than or equal to zero

  2169 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  1573 Argument greater than limit

  2164 Argument less than zero

  2167 Argument equal to plus or minus zero

  2170 Argument not valid IEEE number

  2403 Argument less than or equal to minus zero

  2404 Argument equal to zero

Programmer Response: If X is numeric, ensure X is greater than zero.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0552I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in LOG(X), LOG10(X) or LOG2(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- X was less than or equal to zero.
- X was plus or minus zero.
- For complex arguments of the LOG built-in function, X was not equal to (plus infinity,0i). This is the only case where infinity is allowed.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.
- A floating point division by zero occurred because X was equal to (0,0i).

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  1504 Argument less than zero

  1577 Argument equal to plus or minus zero

  1629 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex short floating-point arguments:

  1617 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus infinity,0i)

  1620 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

1623 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

1626 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

2413 X equal to (0,0i)

- For real long floating-point arguments:

  1505 Argument less than zero

  1578 Argument equal to plus or minus zero

  1630 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex long floating-point arguments:

  1618 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus infinity,0i)

  1621 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1624 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1627 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2414 X equal to (0,0i)

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  1503 Argument less than or equal to zero

  1579 Argument equal to plus zero

  1631 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex extended floating-point arguments:

  1619 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus infinity,0i)

  1622 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1625 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1628 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2415 X equal to (0,0i)

Programmer Response: If X is real, ensure X is greater than zero. If X is complex, ensure X is not equal to 0 + 0i.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0553I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in ERFC(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- X was not a valid IEEE number.
- X was greater than K, where K is as follows:
  - 9.19 for short floating-point arguments
  - 26.54 for long floating-point arguments
  - 106.53 for extended floating-point arguments

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  2171 Argument greater than limit

  2174 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For real long floating-point arguments:

  2172 Argument greater than limit

  2175 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  2173 Argument greater than limit

  2176 Argument not valid IEEE number

Programmer Response: Ensure X is greater than zero.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0554I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in SQRT(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- X was less than zero.
- X was not equal to (plus infinity,0i). This is the only case where infinity is allowed.
- X was equal to minus zero.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  1500 Argument less than zero

  1960 Argument equal to limit

  1963 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex short floating-point arguments:

  1951 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1954 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

1957 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

2180 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus infinity,0i)

- For real long floating-point arguments:

  1501 Argument less than zero

  1961 Argument equal to limit

  1964 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex long floating-point arguments:

  1952 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1955 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1958 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2181 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus infinity,0i)

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  1502 Argument less than zero

  1962 Argument equal to limit

  1965 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex extended floating-point arguments:

  1950 (A,Bi) ¬= (plus infinity,0i)

  1953 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1956 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  1959 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

Programmer Response: Ensure X is greater than zero.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0555I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in ABS(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- The calculated result was greater in magnitude than the largest finite number representable in the result data type.
- X was equal to -2**31 for X with integer type.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For integer arguments:

  2160 Argument equal to limit

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  2161 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex short floating-point arguments:

  2151 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  2154 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  2157 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

- For real long floating-point arguments:

  2162 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex long floating-point arguments:

  2152 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  2155 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  2158 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  2163 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For complex extended floating-point arguments:

  2153 Real part of argument not valid IEEE number

  2156 Imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number

  2159 Both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers

Programmer Response: Ensure X is valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0590I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The fetchable procedure could not be found.**

Explanation: The libraries available when the program was run did not contain a member with a name or alias matching that used in the FETCH statement. The ONCODE associated with this message is 9250.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the load module that is to be fetched is accessible at run-time, and that it is stored with the same name or alias used in the FETCH statement.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0591I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **There was a permanent I/O error while fetching a procedure.**

Explanation: A permanent I/O error occurred while trying to load the module named in the FETCH statement. The ONCODE associated with this message is 9251.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the required load module is incorporated into the appropriate library with proper dataset/file attributes and rerun the job. If the problem recurs, inform your installation system programmer.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0596I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The fetchable procedure could not be released.**

Explanation: Either the routine was not previously fetched, or the fetched part containing the routine was no longer in use but could not be released. The ONCODE associated with this message is 9256.

Programmer Response: Ensure the name used in the RELEASE statement is correct, and that the routine has been previously fetched. Also, ensure the fetched part containing the routine to be released is accessible at run-time.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0600I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An E-format specification contained incorrect values in fields W, D, and S.**

Explanation: An edit-directed input/output operation for an E-format item was specified incorrectly. The ONCODE associated with this message is 3000.

Programmer Response: Correct the E-format item according to the language rules.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0601I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The value of a W field in an F-format specification was too small.**

Explanation: An edit-directed input/output operation for an F-format item was specified with a W-specification that was too small to allow room for the decimal-point when the number of fractional digits was specified as zero. The ONCODE associated with this message is 3001.

Programmer Response: Correct the F-format item according to the language rules.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0604I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An invalid assignment was made to a picture character string.**

Explanation: An attempt was made to assign an invalid data item to a picture string. A data item which is not a character string could not be assigned to a picture character string because it did not match the declared characteristics of the picture target variable. The ONCODE associated with this message is 3006.

Programmer Response: Alter the characteristics either of the source variable or of the target variable so the data item assignment is possible.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0611I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The F-factor in the PICTURE specification was outside the range of -128 to 127.**

Explanation: The picture character F specifies a picture scaling factor for fixed-point decimal numbers. The number of digits following the V picture character minus the integer specified with F was required to be between -128 and 127.

Programmer Response: Correct the integer specified with the picture scaling factor F.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0612I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The PICTURE specification contained an invalid character.**

Explanation: The PICTURE specification can contain only A X 9 for character data and only 9 V Z * , . / B S + - $ CR DB Y K E F < > for numeric data. The characters between the insertion characters < > are not affected by this rule.

Programmer Response: Ensure the PICTURE specification contains valid data.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0613I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An invalid character(s) appeared in the F scaling factor.**

Explanation: The picture character F specifies a picture scaling factor for fixed-point decimal numbers. The format is F(#) where # can be any signed integer between -128 and 127 inclusively.

Programmer Response: Ensure the value specified for the scaling factor is a valid fixed-point decimal number that is within the supported range.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0614I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An invalid character PICTURE specification was used.**

Explanation: The PICTURE specification can contain only A X 9 for character data. Other characters are not permitted.

Programmer Response: Ensure the PICTURE specification contains valid data.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0615I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An invalid precision value was specified. The length was corrected automatically.**

Explanation: The number of digits for the precision field within a numeric data PICTURE specification must be between one and fifteen digits. The invalid precision specification is corrected automatically.

Programmer Response: Ensure the value specified for the precision is within the supported range.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0616I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The characters T, I or R appeared too often in the PICTURE specification.**

Explanation: T, I, R are the overpunch characters in a PICTURE specification. Only one overpunch character can appear in the specification for a fixed point number. A floating-point specification can contain two overpunch characters: one in the mantissa field and one in the exponent field.

Programmer Response: Ensure the above restrictions are followed.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0617I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The precision in the numeric PICTURE specification was less than 1.**

Explanation: The number of digits for the precision field within a numeric data PICTURE specification must be between one and fifteen digits.

Programmer Response: Check the precision and modify the program accordingly.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0618I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The precision in the fixed decimal PICTURE specification exceeded the limit.**

Explanation: The precision in the fixed decimal PICTURE specification must not exceed the specified value in the LIMITS compiler option. The default maximum is 15.

Programmer Response: Use the LIMITS compiler option to specify a maximum value of 29 or 31.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0619I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The value specified for the precision in the float decimal PICTURE specification exceeded the limit.**

Explanation: The precision in the float decimal PICTURE specification is limited by the hardware to 18 digits.

Programmer Response: Check and correct the precision.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0620I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The PICTURE specification did not contain picture characters for character or numeric data.**

Explanation: The PICTURE specification must contain picture characters for either character or numeric data.

Programmer Response: Check the PICTURE specification string.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0621I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The exponent in the float PICTURE specification exceeded the 4-digit limit.**

Explanation: The number of digits in the exponent of the float decimal PICTURE specification is limited to 4 digits.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the exponent does not exceed 4 digits.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0622I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The exponent in the float PICTURE specification was missing.**

Explanation: The exponent in the float decimal PICTURE specification was missing. A value must be entered, even if it is zero.

Programmer Response: Enter the missing exponent value.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0623I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The exponent in the PICTURE specification contained a V character.**

Explanation: The character V was specified in the PICTURE specification. The character V specifies an implicit decimal point and is not permitted in the exponent field.

Programmer Response: Remove the character V from the exponent field.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0624I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The float PICTURE specification contained invalid characters CR, DB or F.**

Explanation: The float PICTURE specification contained invalid characters CR, DB or F. Credit (CR), Debit (DB), and Scale Factor (F) are only allowed in the fixed PICTURE specification.

Programmer Response: Remove the invalid characters from the float PICTURE specification.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0625I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The PICTURE specification exceeded the limit. Excessive characters were truncated on the right.**

Explanation: The compiler restricts the length of the PICTURE specification to:

- Fixed Decimal: 254
- Float Decimal: 253
- Character Data: 511

Programmer Response: Correct the PICTURE specification length.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0626I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The PICTURE specification contained an invalid delimiter.**

Explanation: The floating insertion string is delimited by < > characters. The string can contain any character with the exception of the delimiters themselves. In order to include the characters < and > in the floating insertion string, angle brackets must be used in an "escaped" format. << denotes character < in the floating insertion string. <> denotes character > in the floating insertion string. The leading < and ending > characters are delimiters.

Example:

```
<aaa<<bbb<>ccc>  denotes the FIS  aaa<bbb>ccc
```

Programmer Response: Correct the floating insertion string.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0634I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An invalid graphic variable assignment was attempted.**

Explanation: A graphic (DBCS) target of length greater than 16,383 was encountered. This target could have been an actual target or a temporary target created by the program. This condition was raised by the GRAPHIC built-in function. The maximum length of a graphic (DBCS) string is 16,383 characters (32,766 bytes).

Programmer Response: Ensure that graphic (DBCS) strings are less than the maximum allowed length of 16,383.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0636I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An invalid number of digits was used in a X or GX constant.**

Explanation: X constants must be specified in pairs. GX constants must be specified in groups of four. The ONCODE associated with this message is 3015.

Programmer Response: Change the STREAM input data so that all X constants are specified in pairs and all GX constants are specified in groups of four.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0648I ONCODE=3797 The assignment of a graphic character string caused an error.

Explanation: STREAM I/O issued this message because LIST, DATA, or EDIT input/output was attempted for a graphic (DBCS) string, and the corresponding source or target string or file did not have the necessary graphic attribute. This error could also be issued when a null graphic constant appears as an element in the data list of a PUT for LIST or EDIT. Null graphic constants are restricted as elements in the data list of a PUT for LIST or EDIT. The ONCODE associated with this message is 3797.

Programmer Response: Ensure the source or target string in the data list is a valid graphic (DBCS) string that has been declared with the GRAPHIC attribute. If a null graphic constant caused the error, remove the null graphic constant from the data list of the PUT statement.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0650I ONCODE=3799 The source was not modified in the CONVERSION ON-unit. Retry was not attempted.

Explanation: The CONVERSION condition was raised by the presence of an invalid character in the string to be converted. The character was not corrected in an ON-unit using the ONCHAR or ONSOURCE pseudovariable. The ONCODE associated with this message is 3799.

Programmer Response: Use either the ONCHAR or the ONSOURCE pseudovariable in the CONVERSION ON-unit to assign a valid character to replace the invalid character in the source string.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0680I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in CEIL(X) or FLOOR(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- X was plus or minus infinity.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  2352 Argument equal to plus or minus limit

  2355 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For real long floating-point arguments:

  2353 Argument equal to plus or minus limit

  2356 Argument not valid IEEE number

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  2354 Argument equal to plus or minus limit

  2357 Argument not valid IEEE number

Programmer Response: Ensure X is valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0681I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X or Y in MOD(X,Y) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- Y was equal to zero.
- X was plus or minus infinity.
- Y was plus or minus zero.
- X, or Y, or both were not valid IEEE numbers.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For integer arguments:

  2150 Second argument equal to zero

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  2220 First argument was plus or minus infinity, or second argument was plus or minus zero.

  2223 First argument not valid IEEE number

  2226 Second argument not valid IEEE number

  2229 Both arguments not valid IEEE numbers

- For real long floating-point arguments:

  2221 First argument was plus or minus infinity, or second argument was plus or minus zero.

  2224 First argument not valid IEEE number

  2227 Second argument not valid IEEE number

  2230 Both arguments not valid IEEE numbers

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  2222 First argument was plus or minus infinity, or second argument was plus or minus zero.

  2225 First argument not valid IEEE number

  2228 Second argument not valid IEEE number

  2231 Both arguments not valid IEEE numbers

Programmer Response: Ensure X and Y are valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0682I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in EXPONENT(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- For X**Y where X and Y are integers, X was equal to zero and Y was less than or equal to zero.
- For X**Y where X is a real value and Y is an integer, X was equal to zero and Y was less than or equal to zero.
- For X**Y where X and Y are integers, X was not equal to plus or minus one and Y was less than zero.
- For X**Y where X is a real value and Y is either a real value or an integer, X was equal to plus or minus infinity and Y was equal to plus or minus zero.
- For X**Y where X and Y are real values, X was equal to plus or minus infinity and Y was equal to a value that could not be accurately represented as a 32-bit integer.
- For X**Y where X and Y are real values, X was equal to positive one and Y was equal to plus or minus infinity.
- For X**Y where X and Y are complex values, X was (0,0i) and Y was less than or equal to zero.
- For X**Y where X is a complex value and Y is an integer, the value plus or minus infinity was incorrectly specified as an argument.
- For X**Y where X and Y are complex values, X exceeded the limit K, where K=2**63 for complex short and long arguments, and K=2**55 for complex extended arguments.
- For X**Y where X and Y are complex values, the value plus or minus infinity was incorrectly specified as an argument.
- For X**Y where X and Y are complex values, X was equal to (0,0i).
- For X**Y where X and Y are real values, X was equal to zero and Y was not an integer-float greater than zero.
- For X**Y where X and Y are real values, X was less than zero and Y was not an integer-float.
- X, or Y, or both were not valid IEEE numbers.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For integer base and integer exponent

  1673 X equal to zero and Y less than or equal to zero

  1674 X not equal to plus or minus one and Y less than zero

- For real short floating-point base with integer exponent

  1550 X equal to zero and Y less than or equal to zero

  1675 X equal to plus or minus infinity and Y equal to plus or minus zero

  1678 First argument not valid IEEE number

- For real long floating-point base with integer exponent

  1551 X equal to zero and Y less than or equal to zero

  1676 X equal to plus or minus infinity and Y equal to plus or minus zero

  1679 First argument not valid IEEE number
- For real extended floating-point base with integer exponent

  1560 X equal to zero and Y less than or equal to zero

  1677 X equal to plus or minus infinity and Y equal to plus or minus zero

  1680 First argument not valid IEEE number
- For complex short floating-point base with integer exponent

  1554 X equal to (0,0i) and Y less than or equal to zero

  1661 Plus or minus infinity specified as an argument

  1664 Real part of complex argument not valid IEEE number

  1667 Imaginary part of complex argument not valid IEEE number

  1670 Both arguments of complex argument not valid IEEE numbers
- For complex long floating-point base with integer exponent

  1555 X equal to (0,0i) and Y less than or equal to zero

  1662 Plus or minus infinity specified as an argument

  1665 Real part of complex argument not valid IEEE number

  1668 Imaginary part of complex argument not valid IEEE number

  1671 Both arguments of complex argument not valid IEEE numbers
- For complex extended floating-point base with integer exponent

  1562 X equal to (0,0i) and Y less than or equal to zero

  1663 Plus or minus infinity specified as an argument

  1666 Real part of complex argument not valid IEEE number

  1669 Imaginary part of complex argument not valid IEEE number

  1672 Both arguments of complex argument not valid IEEE numbers
- For real short floating-point base with real short floating-point exponent

  1552 X equal to zero and Y not a positive integer-float, or X less than zero and Y not an integer-float

  1652 First argument not valid IEEE number

  1655 Second argument not valid IEEE number

  1658 Both arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  1723 X equal to plus or minus infinity and Y equal to invalid 32-bit integer

  1726 X equal to positive one and Y equal to plus or minus infinity

  1729 X equal to (0,0i) and Y less than or equal to zero

  1731 X equal to plus or minus infinity and Y equal to plus or minus zero
- For real long floating-point base with real long floating-point exponent

  1553 X equal to zero and Y not a positive integer-float, or X less than zero and Y not an integer-float

  1650 X equal to plus or minus infinity and Y equal to plus or minus zero

  1653 First argument not valid IEEE number

  1656 Second argument not valid IEEE number

  1659 Both arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  1724 X equal to plus or minus infinity and Y equal to invalid 32-bit integer

  1727 X equal to positive one and Y equal to plus or minus infinity

  1730 X equal to (0,0i) and Y less than or equal to zero
- For real extended floating-point base with real extended floating-point exponent

1561 X equal to zero and Y not a positive integer-float, or X less than zero and Y not an integer-float

1651 Equal to plus or minus infinity and Y equal to plus or minus zero

1654 First argument not valid IEEE number

1657 Second argument not valid IEEE number

1660 Both arguments not valid IEEE numbers

1725 X equal to plus or minus infinity and Y equal to invalid 32-bit integer

1728 X equal to positive one and Y equal to plus or minus infinity

- For complex short floating-point base with complex short floating-point exponent

1556 Argument equal to (0,0i)

1702 Real part of first complex argument and imaginary part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

1705 Imaginary part of first complex argument and real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

1708 Real part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

1711 Imaginary part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

1714 Real part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

1717 Imaginary part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

1720 Both parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

1754 Argument exceeded limit

1757 Plus or minus infinity specified as argument

1760 Real part of first complex argument not valid IEEE number

1763 Real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE number

1766 Imaginary part of first complex argument not a valid IEEE number

1769 Imaginary part of second complex argument not a valid IEEE number

1772 Both parts of first complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

1775 Both parts of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

1778 Real parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

1781 Imaginary parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

- For complex long floating-point base with complex long floating-point exponent

1557 Argument equal to (0,0i)

1700 Imaginary parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

1703 Real part of first complex argument and imaginary part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

1706 Imaginary part of first complex argument and real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

1709 Real part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

1712 Imaginary part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

1715 Real part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

1718 Imaginary part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

1721 Both parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

1755 Argument exceeded limit

1758 Plus or minus infinity specified as argument

1761 Real part of first complex argument not valid IEEE number

1764 Real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE number

1767 Imaginary part of first complex argument not a valid IEEE number

1770 Imaginary part of second complex argument not a valid IEEE number

1773 Both parts of first complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

1776 Both parts of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

1779 Real parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

- For complex extended floating-point base with complex extended floating-point exponent

  1563 Argument equal to (0,0i)

  1701 Imaginary parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  1704 Real part of first complex argument and imaginary part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  1707 Imaginary part of first complex argument and real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  1710 Real part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  1713 Imaginary part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  1716 Real part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  1719 Imaginary part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  1722 Both parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  1756 Argument exceeded limit

  1759 Plus or minus infinity specified as argument

  1762 Real part of first complex argument not valid IEEE number

  1765 Real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE number

  1768 Imaginary part of first complex argument not a valid IEEE number

  1771 Imaginary part of second complex argument not a valid IEEE number

  1774 Both parts of first complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  1777 Both parts of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  1780 Real parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

Programmer Response: Ensure X is a valid floating-point number.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0683I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X or Y in ATAN(X,Y) or ATAND(X,Y) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- X and Y were invalid.
- X, or Y, or both were not valid IEEE numbers.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:

  1510 Both arguments were invalid

  1808 First argument not valid IEEE number

  1811 Second argument not valid IEEE number

  1814 Both arguments not valid IEEE numbers

- For real long floating-point arguments:

  1511 Both arguments were invalid

  1809 First argument not valid IEEE number

  1812 Second argument not valid IEEE number

  1815 Both arguments not valid IEEE numbers

- For real extended floating-point arguments:

  1521 Both arguments were invalid

  1810 First argument not valid IEEE number

  1813 Second argument not valid IEEE number

  1816 Both arguments not valid IEEE numbers

Programmer Response: Ensure X and Y are both real values and that Y is not equal to zero.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0684I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in SCALE(X,n) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- The calculated result was greater in magnitude than the largest finite number representable in the result data type.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:
  - **1750** First argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2410** Calculated result overflowed output field
- For real long floating-point arguments:
  - **2350** First argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2411** Calculated result overflowed output field
- For real extended floating-point arguments:
  - **2351** First argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2412** Calculated result overflowed output field

Programmer Response: Ensure X has type real float, and n has computational type and should have type real fixed with scale factor zero.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0685I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **X in TRUNC(X) was invalid.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- X was plus or minus infinity.
- X was not a valid IEEE number.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For real short floating-point arguments:
  - **2214** Argument equal to plus or minus infinity
  - **2217** Argument not valid IEEE number
- For real long floating-point arguments:
  - **2215** Argument equal to plus or minus infinity
  - **2218** Argument not valid IEEE number
- For real extended floating-point arguments:
  - **2216** Argument equal to plus or minus infinity
  - **2219** Argument not valid IEEE number

Programmer Response: Ensure X is valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0686I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An error occurred during multiplication involving complex floating-point numbers.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- The value of the complex arguments were equal to (plus infinity,0i) and (0,0i), or (minus infinity,0i) and (0,0i).
- The value plus or minus infinity was incorrectly specified as an argument.
- An invalid IEEE number was detected.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For complex short floating-point arguments:
  - **2202** Imaginary part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number
  - **2205** Real part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number
  - **2208** Imaginary part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number
  - **2211** Both parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers
  - **2251** Real part of first complex argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2254** Real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE number
  - **2257** Imaginary part of first complex argument not a valid IEEE number
  - **2260** Imaginary part of second complex argument not a valid IEEE number
  - **2263** Both parts of first complex argument not valid IEEE numbers
  - **2266** Both parts of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers
  - **2269** Real parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers
  - **2272** Imaginary parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers
  - **2275** Real part of first complex argument and imaginary part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

2278 Imaginary part of first complex argument and real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

2281 Real part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

2327 Complex arguments equal to limits

2330 Plus or minus infinity specified as an argument

- For complex long floating-point arguments:

  2200 Real part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2203 Imaginary part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2206 Real part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2209 Imaginary part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2212 Both parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  2252 Real part of first complex argument not valid IEEE number

  2255 Real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE number

  2258 Imaginary part of first complex argument not a valid IEEE number

  2261 Imaginary part of second complex argument not a valid IEEE number

  2264 Both parts of first complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2267 Both parts of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2270 Real parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  2273 Imaginary parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  2276 Real part of first complex argument and imaginary part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2279 Imaginary part of first complex argument and real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2328 Complex arguments equal to limits

  2331 Plus or minus infinity specified as an argument

- For complex extended floating-point arguments:

  2201 Real part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2204 Imaginary part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2207 Real part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2210 Imaginary part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2213 Both parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  2250 Plus or minus infinity specified as an argument

  2253 Real part of first complex argument not valid IEEE number

  2256 Real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE number

  2259 Imaginary part of first complex argument not a valid IEEE number

  2262 Imaginary part of second complex argument not a valid IEEE number

  2265 Both parts of first complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2268 Both parts of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2271 Real parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  2274 Imaginary parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  2277 Real part of first complex argument and imaginary part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2280 Imaginary part of first complex argument and real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2329 Complex arguments equal to limits

Programmer Response: Ensure the operands are valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0687I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An error occurred during division involving complex floating-point numbers.**

Explanation: One of the following conditions occurred:

- The value of the complex arguments were equal to (limit1,limit2) and (limit3,limit4), where the values are as follows:
  - limit1 = plus or minus infinity, or plus or minus zero
  - limit2 = zero
  - limit3 = plus or minus infinity, or plus or minus zero
  - limit4 = zero
- The value plus or minus infinity was incorrectly specified as an argument.
- An invalid IEEE number was detected.

The ONCODEs associated with this message are:

- For complex short floating-point arguments:

  2300 Real parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  2303 Imaginary parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  2306 Real part of first complex argument and imaginary part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2309 Imaginary part of first complex argument and real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2312 Real part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2315 Imaginary part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2318 Real part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2321 Imaginary part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2324 Both parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  2358 Complex arguments equal to limits

  2361 Plus or minus infinity specified as an argument

  2364 Real part of first complex argument not valid IEEE number

  2367 Real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE number

  2370 Imaginary part of first complex argument not a valid IEEE number

  2373 Imaginary part of second complex argument not a valid IEEE number

  2376 Both parts of first complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2379 Both parts of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

- For complex long floating-point arguments:

  2301 Real parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  2304 Imaginary parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

  2307 Real part of first complex argument and imaginary part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2310 Imaginary part of first complex argument and real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

  2313 Real part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2316 Imaginary part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2319 Real part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE

  2322 Imaginary part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

  2325 Both parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers numbers

  2359 Complex arguments equal to limits

  2362 Plus or minus infinity specified as an argument

  2365 Real part of first complex argument not valid IEEE number

  2368 Real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE number

2371 Imaginary part of first complex argument not a valid IEEE number

2374 Imaginary part of second complex argument not a valid IEEE number

2377 Both parts of first complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

2380 Both parts of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

- For complex extended floating-point arguments:

2302 Real parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

2305 Imaginary parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

2308 Real part of first complex argument and imaginary part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

2311 Imaginary part of first complex argument and real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

2314 Real part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

2317 Imaginary part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

2320 Real part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

2323 Imaginary part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number

2326 Both parts of both complex arguments not valid IEEE numbers

2360 Complex arguments equal to limits

2363 Plus or minus infinity specified as an argument

2366 Real part of first complex argument not valid IEEE number

2369 Real part of second complex argument not valid IEEE number

2372 Imaginary part of first complex argument not a valid IEEE number

2375 Imaginary part of second complex argument not a valid IEEE number

2378 Both parts of first complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

2381 Both parts of second complex argument not valid IEEE numbers

Programmer Response: Ensure the operands are valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0700I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **An attempt to assign data to an unallocated CONTROLLED variable occurred during GET DATA for file** *file-name***.**

Explanation: A CONTROLLED variable in the stream was accessed by a GET FILE DATA statement, but there was no current allocation for the variable.

Example:

```
DCL X CONTROLLED FIXED BIN;
GET DATA(X);

(Input stream contains
X=5,.....)
```

The ONCODE associated with this message is 4001.

Programmer Response: Either remove the data item from the input stream or insert an ALLOCATE statement for the variable before the GET FILE DATA statement.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0701I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **An attempt to assign data to an unallocated CONTROLLED variable occurred on a GET DATA statement.**

Explanation: A CONTROLLED variable in the stream was accessed by a GET FILE DATA statement, but there was no current allocation for the variable.

Example:

```
DCL STR CHAR(4) INIT('X=5'),
X CONTROLLED FIXED BIN;
GET STRING(STR) DATA(X);
```

The ONCODE associated with this message is 4001.

Programmer Response: Either remove the data item from the string or insert an ALLOCATE statement for the variable before the GET STRING DATA statement.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0702I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **An attempt to output an unallocated CONTROLLED variable occurred on a PUT DATA statement.**

Explanation: A CONTROLLED variable was being output to a file by a PUT FILE DATA statement, but there was no current allocation for the variable. The ONCODE associated with this message is 4002.

Programmer Response: Insert an ALLOCATE statement for the variable before the PUT FILE DATA statement.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0703I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **An attempt to assign from an unallocated CONTROLLED variable occurred on a PUT DATA statement with the STRING option.**

Explanation: A CONTROLLED variable was being accessed by a PUT STRING DATA statement, but there was no current allocation for the variable. The ONCODE associated with this message is 4003.

Programmer Response: Ensure the CONTROLLED variable is allocated and initialized before the PUT DATA statement.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0750I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **A GOTO to an invalid block was attempted.**

Explanation: A GOTO statement that transfers control to a label variable was invalid. The possible causes are:

- The generation of the block that was active when the label variable was assigned was no longer active when the GOTO statement was run.
- The label variable was uninitialized.
- The element of the label array, to which control is to be transferred, does not exist in the program.
- An attempt has been made to transfer control to a block that is not within the scope of this task.

Example:

```
DCL L LABEL;
BEGIN;
A:  L = A;
END;
GOTO L;
```

The ONCODE associated with this message is 9002.

Programmer Response: Modify the program so that the GOTO statement transfers control to a label in an active block.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0751I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **A GOTO was attempted to an element of a label constant array, but the subscripts for the element were not those of any label in that array.**

Explanation: The subscripts of an element in a GOTO statement must match the label in the specified array. For example, this error occurs in the following code if n is 1, 3, 5 or 7.

```
dcl n fixed bin;
...
goto x(n);
...
x(0): ...
...
x(2): ...
...
x(4): ...
...
x(6): ...
...
x(8): ...
```

Note: This error will not occur if n is less than the lower bound for x or greater than the upper bound.

Programmer Response: Correct your program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0752I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **A RETURN without an expression was attempted from a procedure that had been entered at an ENTRY that specified the RETURNS attribute.**

Explanation: A procedure can contain ENTRYs some of which have the RETURNS attribute and some of which do not, but if it is entered at an ENTRY that has the RETURNS attribute, it must be exited with a RETURN statement that specifies a return value.

Programmer Response: Correct your program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0753I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A RETURN with an expression was attempted from a procedure that had been entered at an ENTRY that did not specify the RETURNS attribute.**

Explanation: A procedure can contain ENTRYs some of which have the RETURNS attribute and some of which do not, but if it is entered at an ENTRY that does not have the RETURNS attribute, it must be exited with a RETURN statement that does not specify a return value.

Programmer Response: Correct your program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0780I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **No WHEN clauses were satisfied and no OTHERWISE clause was available.**

Explanation: No WHEN clauses of a SELECT statement were selected and no OTHERWISE clause was present. The ONCODE associated with this message is 3.

Programmer Response: Add an OTHERWISE clause to the SELECT group.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0802I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The GET/PUT STRING exceeded the source string size.**

Explanation: For input, a GET statement attempted to access data that exceeded the length of the source string. For output, a PUT statement attempted to assign data that exceeded the target string. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1002.

Programmer Response: For input, either extend the length attribute of the source string or correct the data so that the length does not exceed the declared length of the source string. For output, either extend the length attribute of the target string or correct the data so that the length does not exceed the declared length of the target string.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0803I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A prior condition on file** *file-name* **prevented further output.**

Explanation: A PL/I WRITE, LOCATE, or PUT statement was issued for a file to which a previous attempt to transmit a record caused the TRANSMIT condition to be raised immediately. If the EVENT option was specified to be stacked until the event was waited on, the data set was not a unit-record device and no further processing of the file was possible. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1003.

Programmer Response: Correct the error that caused the TRANSMIT condition to be raised and rerun the program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0804I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The PRINT option/format item was used with non-PRINT file** *file-name***.**

Explanation: An attempt was made to use one of the options PAGE or LINE for a file that was not a print file. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1004.

Programmer Response: Either remove the PRINT option/format item from the non-print file or specify the PRINT option for the print file.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0805I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A DISPLAY with REPLY option had a zero-length string.**

Explanation: The current length of the character string to be displayed or the maximum length of the character string to which the reply was assigned was zero. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1005.

Programmer Response: Change length of the character string to be displayed or to which the reply is to be assigned to greater than zero.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0807I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The REWRITE or DELETE on file** *file-name* **occurred without a preceding READ SET or READ INTO statement.**

Explanation: A REWRITE or DELETE statement without the KEY option was run. The last input/output operation on the file was not a READ statement with the SET or INTO option or was a READ statement with the IGNORE option. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1007.

Programmer Response: Modify the program so that the REWRITE or DELETE statement is either preceded by a READ statement or, in the case of a REWRITE statement, replaced by a WRITE statement, according to the requirements of the program. A preceding READ statement with the IGNORE option will also cause the message to be issued.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0808I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **An invalid element was present in the string for a GET STRING DATA statement.**

Explanation: The identifier in the string named in the STRING option of a GET STRING DATA statement did not match the identifier in the data specification. Note that the DATAFIELD built-in function does not return a value in this case. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1008.

Programmer Response: Modify the program so that the string contains the identifier in the data specification.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0809I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **An invalid file operation was attempted on file** *file-name***.**

Explanation: An attempt was made to perform an invalid operation on a file. For example, it is not possible to run a REWRITE statement on a STREAM file, read an output file, or write an input file. Refer to Table 4 for a list of operations and conflicting file organizations.

Table 4. Operations and Conflicting File Organizations

Statment/Option	File Organization
Any record I/O statement	STREAM
Any stream I/O statement	RECORD
READ	OUTPUT
READ SET	UNBUFFERED
READ EVENT	BUFFERED
READ KEY	REGIONAL SEQUENTIAL or CONSECUTIVE
READ IGNORE	DIRECT
READ NOLOCK	SEQUENTIAL or INPUT
WRITE	INPUT SEQUENTIAL UPDATE, INDEXED DIRECT NOWRITE, REGIONAL (not KEYED)
WRITE EVENT	BUFFERED
REWRITE	INPUT or OUTPUT
REWRITE (without FROM)	UNBUFFERED or DIRECT
REWRITE KEY	SEQUENTIAL
REWRITE EVENT	BUFFERED
LOCATE	INPUT or UPDATE, UNBUFFERED, DIRECT
LOCATE KEYFROM	INDEXED or REGIONAL (without KEYED)
DELETE	INPUT or OUTPUT, CONSECUTIVE, REGIONAL SEQUENTIAL, RKP=0 (blocked records), OPTCD=L not specified
DELETE KEY	SEQUENTIAL
UNLOCK	INPUT or OUTPUT, SEQUENTIAL
GET	OUTPUT
PUT	INPUT

The ONCODE associated with this message is 1009.

Programmer Response: Ensure the file declaration and the input/output statements for the named file are compatible.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0810I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A built-in function or pseudovariable referenced unopened file** *file_name***.**

Explanation: An I/O built-in function or pseudovariable referenced a file that was not opened or referenced a file with an attribute that contradicted the function or pseudovariable. The functions/pseudovariables are :

- PAGENO - file not open or does not have the PRINT attribute
- SAMEKEY - file does not have the RECORD attribute
- ENDFILE - file not open
- FILEDDTEST - file not open or file attribute does not apply to the file
- FILEDDINT - file not open or file attribute does not apply to the file
- FILEDDWORD - file not open or file attribute does not apply to the file

Programmer Response: Correct your program to use the built-in function or pseudovariable correctly.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0811I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An I/O error occurred. The cause could not be determined due to insufficient data.**

Explanation: The data management routines detected an error during an input/output operation. The cause of the error could not be determined. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1011.

Programmer Response: Refer to the *Programming Guide* for help in problem determination.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0812I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A READ SET or READ INTO statement did not precede a REWRITE request.**

Explanation: A REWRITE statement with the INTO or SET option ran without a preceding READ statement. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1012.

Programmer Response: Modify the program so that the REWRITE statement is either preceded by a READ statement or replaced by a WRITE statement.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0816I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The implicit OPEN was unsuccessful for file** *file-name***.**

Explanation: An error occurred during the implicit opening of a file. The UNDEFINEDFILE condition was raised and a normal return was made from the associated ON-unit, but the file was still unopened. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1016.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the file has been completely and correctly declared and that the input/output statement that implicitly opens the file is not in conflict with the file declaration.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0818I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An unexpected end of file/string was detected in the STREAM input.**

Explanation: The end of the file was detected before the completion of a GET FILE statement. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1018.

Programmer Response: For edit-directed input, ensure that the last item of data in the stream has the same number of characters as specified in the associated format item. If the error occurs while an X-format is running, ensure that the same number of characters to be skipped are present before the last data item in the stream. For list-directed and data-directed input, ensure the last item of data in the data set that precedes the end-of-file character is terminated by a quote character for a string or a 'B' character for a bit-string.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0822I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **Insufficient space was available for a record in the sequential output data set.**

Explanation: The space allocated for the sequential output data set was full. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1040.

Programmer Response: Increase the size of the dataset, or check the logic of the application for possible looping.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0823I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An invalid control format item was detected during a GET/PUT STRING.**

Explanation: An invalid control format item (PAGE, LINE, SKIP, or COL) was detected in a remote format list for a GET or PUT STRING statement.

Example:

```
DCL(A,B) CHAR(10),
C CHAR(80);
F:  FORMAT(A(10), SKIP,A(10));
A='FRED'; B='HARRY';
PUT STRING(C) EDIT(A,B) (R(F));
```

The ONCODE associated with this message is 1004.

Programmer Response: Modify the source program so that GET or PUT STRING statements do not use the control format items PAGE, LINE, SKIP or COL.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0831I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A position was not established for a sequential READ statement.**

Explanation: A READ statement without the KEY option was attempted on a VSAM data set. This occurred after sequential positioning was lost as the result of a previous error during sequential processing (for example, read error on index set or failure to position to next highest key after a “key not found” condition). The ONCODE associated with this message is 1026.

Programmer Response: Use the KEYTO option of the READ statement to obtain the keys of records read. Use this information to reposition a file for subsequent retrieval when positioning is lost.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0832I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **Insufficient space was available for keyed file** *file-name***.**

Explanation: No more space on the disk. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1022.

Programmer Response: Discard unneeded files to free up more space, or check the program for possible looping.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0835I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An attempt to position the file for a sequential READ failed.**

Explanation: An attempt to reposition the next highest key for subsequent sequential retrieval on a VSAM KSDS, after the 'key not found' condition, failed. If file processing continued, the next I/O statement should have a positioning KEY option. (See message IBM0831). The ONCODE associated with this message is 1029.

Programmer Response: Use the KEYTO option of the READ statement to obtain the keys of the records read. Use this information to reposition the file for a subsequent retrieval.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0840I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An invalid sequential WRITE was attempted.**

Explanation: A WRITE statement on a file associated with a Relative Record Data Set (RRDS) did not specify a relative record number. This resulted in an attempt to write in a slot already containing a record. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1031.

Programmer Response: Modify the WRITE statement to include a relative record number (or key) by specifying the KEYFROM option. If a relative record number is used, ensure the record number is valid. For error diagnosis, the KEYTO option can be used to obtain the number of the key for each record written if previous sequential WRITE statements did not have the KEYFROM option specified.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0841I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A data set, open for output, used all available space.**

Explanation: No more space on the disk. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1040.

Programmer Response: Increase the size of the data set or check the logic of the program for possible looping.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0842I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An attempt was made to write a record containing a record delimiter.**

Explanation: An attempt was made to write a record containing a record delimiter (line feed character or carriage control and line feed character combination) to a native data set with the type(lf) or type(crlf) option applied.

Programmer Response: Either change your program to let PL/I write the delimiter or use the type(fixed) option.

System Action: The record is not transmitted to the data set.

IBM0843I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A record in the data set was not properly delimited.**

Explanation: While reading a native data set with TYPE(CRLF) applied, a record delimiter (carriage control and line feed character combination) was not found before the number of bytes specified by RECSIZE were read.

Programmer Response: Increase the value of RECSIZE appropriately and re-run your program.

System Action: The record is not assigned to the record variable.

IBM0855I ONCODE=3809 The length of a data aggregate exceeded the maximum limit.

Explanation: The length of the structure to be mapped was greater than the allowable limit. Structures that do not contain any unaligned bit elements have a maximum size of 2**31-1 bytes. Structures with one or more unaligned bit elements have a maximum size of 2**28-1 bytes.

Programmer Response: Reduce the size of the structure to less than the maximum allowed. If a variable is used to specify the dimension or length of an element, ensure the variable is correctly initialized before the storage is allocated to the aggregate.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0882I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The string RECORD TYPE was missing in the second argument of the call PLISRTx statement.**

Explanation: The RECORD TYPE string must be given in the RECORD statement for calls to PLISRTx. It is used to specify the type of records in the file.

Programmer Response: Ensure the RECORD TYPE is coded correctly in the RECORD statement and rerun the application.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0883I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **Incorrect record type was specified in the second argument of the call PLISRTx statement.**

Explanation: The RECORD TYPE in the RECORD statement of PLISRTx takes F for fixed length and V for varying length EBCDIC. Characters other than F and V are invalid.

Programmer Response: Code the correct record type in the RECORD statement and rerun the application.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0884I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The LENGTH= was not specified in the second argument of the call PLISRTx statement.**

Explanation: The LENGTH specifier must be given for calls to PLISRTB, and PLISRTD. Use this specifier to indicate the length of the record to be sorted.

Programmer Response: Ensure the LENGTH specifier is coded in the RECORD statement and rerun the application.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0885I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The length specified in the LENGTH= parameter in the second argument of the call PLISRTx statement was not numeric.**

Explanation: The length coded for LENGTH= in the RECORD statement of the PLISRTx call must be numerical.

Programmer Response: Ensure numerical data is coded for LENGTH= in the RECORD statement and rerun the application.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0886I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **Incorrect return code** *rc* **received from user's E15 or E35 handling routine.**

Explanation: The allowed return code from the E15 input handling routine are 8, 12, and 16. The allowed return code from the E35 output handling routine are 4 and 16.

Programmer Response: Ensure the return code returned by the PLIRETC built-in function is correct and rerun the application.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0887I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **dfsort failed with a return code of** *rc*

Explanation: The sort program returns an unsuccessful return code. For the explanation of the return code, refer to the message in the JES log.

Programmer Response: Correct the program based on the information from the return code and the message and rerun the application.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0888I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **PLISRTx not supported in environments other than ADMVS.**

Explanation: The PL/I program calling the PLISRTx function must have the ADMVS running.

Programmer Response: Take out the PLISRTx call and rerun the application.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0889I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **Fetch of SMARTSort failed.**

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0890I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **DD for sort input data set is missing or invalid.**

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0891I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **DD for sort output data set is missing or invalid.**

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0892I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **DD for sort data set must specify a LENGTH or LRECL.**

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0893I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **DD for sort data set must specify a TYPE.**

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0894I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The string SORT FIELDS was missing in the first argument of the call PLISRTx statement.**

Explanation: The SORT FIELDS string must be given in the SORT statement for calls to PLISRTx. It is used to specify what fields determine the sort.

Programmer Response: Ensure the SORT FIELDS is coded correctly in the SORT statement and rerun the application.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0895I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **SORT FIELDS specifies too many sort fields.**

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0896I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **SORT FIELDS contains invalid start and/or length fields.**

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0897I **ONCODE=** *oncode-value* **The SORT FIELDS specifies an invalid form.**

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0898I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **The SORT FIELDS specifies an invalid sequence.**

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0913I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An error occurred on a FREE statement.**

Explanation: PL/I storage management detected an error during the processing of either a FREE statement or the PLIFREE built-in function.

Programmer Response: Ensure the variable specified on the FREE statement is a controlled variable that has been allocated. Another suggestion is to acquire a storage report to check on the program's use of storage. A PLIDUMP should be obtained for later study by IBM.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0914I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An abnormal termination has occurred in a linked PL/I program while running a CICS transaction.**

Explanation: An PL/I program called through EXEC LINK or EXEC XCTL terminated abnormally.

Programmer Response: Examine the linked PL/I program unit and correct the error that caused error.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0915I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An internal error occurred in PL/I library.**

Explanation: An error occurred within the PL/I library. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1104.

Programmer Response: A PLIDUMP should be obtained for later study by IBM.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0916I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An object window was unable to be created.**

Explanation: The Presentation Manager returned an error when an attempt was made to create an object window during the execution of a DISPLAY statement or I/O to a Presentation Manager Terminal (PMT).

Programmer Response: The problem may be that too many windows have been created. Reduce the number of windows and re-run your program.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0917I ONCODE= *oncode-value* **An internal error occurred in PL/I storage management.**

Explanation: There was insufficient space available to satisfy a storage allocation request within PL/I storage management. The ONCODE associated with this message is 1106.

Programmer Response: Acquire a storage report to check on the program's use of storage. A PLIDUMP should be obtained for later study by IBM.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0924I Closing a file in the ON-unit caused errors in this statement.

Explanation: An ON-unit for an I/O condition was entered, and the file associated with the ON-unit was closed in the ON-unit. A GOTO statement should have been used to exit from the ON-unit. The result of a normal return from an ON-unit is undefined.

Programmer Response: Use a GOTO statement to exit from the ON-unit, or close the file outside of the ON-unit.

System Action: No system action is performed.

IBM0930S Too few parameters were passed to PLITDLI.

Explanation: At a minimum, arguments passed to PLITDLI must include a parameter count and function code.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

Programmer Response: Enusre that the parameters passed to PLITDLI are correct.

IBM0931S Too many parameters were passed to PLITDLI.

Explanation: The parameter count passed to PLITDLI exceeds the maximum number of parameters allowed.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

Programmer Response: Ensure the the parameters passed to PLITDLI are correct.

IBM0932S The PLITDLI routine detected a problem with the function code parameter.

Explanation: The call to PLITDLI did not contain a function code as the second parameter.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the correct parameters were passed to the PLITDLI routine.

IBM0933S The PLITDLI routine detected a problem with the PSB name parameter.

Explanation: PSB name was not provided when attempting to schedule the PSB.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the correct parameters were passed to the PLITDLI routine.

IBM0934S The PLITDLI routine detected a problem with the UIB pointer parameter.

Explanation: UIB pointer was not provided when attempting to schedule the PSB.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the correct parameters were passed to the PLITDLI routine.

IBM0935S An invalid SYSSERVE value was passed to PLITDLI on a PCB call

Explanation: The SYSSERVE value that was provided on the call to PLITDLI was not valid.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the call to PLITDLI passes a valid SYSSERVE value.

IBM0936S PLITDLI could not locate the Remote DL/I initialization entry.

Explanation: The Remote DL/I initialization entry was not found.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the Remote DL/I component is installed correctly.

IBM0937S PLITDLI could not initialize the Remote DL/I support.

Explanation: The Remote DL/I initialization entry point was found, but an attempt to initialize the Remote DL/I support failed.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the Remote DL/I component is installed correctly.

IBM0938S PLITDLI detected an error with the Remote DL/I service.

Explanation: The Remote DL/I component detected an error on a DL/I call.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the correct parameters were passed to the PLITDLI routine.

IBM0939S PLITDLI internal error processing the IMS function code.

Explanation: Internal error encountered.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the function code passed to the PLITDLI routine is valid.

IBM0950S ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A system error occurred in PL/I multithreading support for the WAIT statement.**

Explanation: An uninitialized task variable may have been specified in the THREAD option. Another reason why an error may have occurred in WAIT is that the operating system may have run out of resources to satisfy the request or may have timed out.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the tasking variable has been initialized to a valid value. The ATTACH statement with the THREAD option must be used to give a tasking variable a starting value. Ensure that there are enough resources for the operating system to acquire.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0951S ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A system error occurred in PL/I multithreading support for the DETACH statement.**

Explanation: An uninitialized task variable may have been specified in the THREAD option.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the tasking variable has been initialized to a valid value. The ATTACH statement with the THREAD option must be used to give a tasking variable a starting value.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0952S ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A system error occurred in PL/I multithreading support for the ATTACH statement.**

Explanation: The operating system may have run out of resources (not enough memory, too many handles) to satisfy the request.

Programmer Response: Ensure that there are enough resources for the operating system to acquire.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

IBM0953S ONCODE= *oncode-value* **A system error occurred in PL/I multithreading support for the STOP statement.**

Explanation: An uninitialized task variable may have been specified in the THREAD option.

System Action: The ERROR condition is raised.

Programmer Response: Ensure that the tasking variable has been initialized to a valid value. The ATTACH statement with the THREAD option must be used to give a tasking variable a starting value.

IBM0954S Nested condition limit has been exceeded.

Explanation: Too many conditions have been raised while processing other conditions.

System Action: The application is terminated.

Programmer Response: The most common cause of this message is when the ERROR condition is raised from within and ERROR on-unit and the ERROR on-unit does not use ON ERROR SYSTEM to specify implicit action be taken for nested ERROR conditions.

IBM3000S Not enough application stack to complete processing.

Explanation: The application has tried to use more stack storage than is available.

System Action: The application is terminated.

Programmer Response: Try linking your application with more stack, or specifying a larger stack for your threads.

Chapter 11. Condition codes

Condition codes listed in this section reflect an aggregate of condition codes generated by all implementations. Some might not be generated for a particular platform.

The following is a summary of all condition codes in numerical sequence.

Conditions 1 through 50

3 This condition is raised if, in a SELECT group, no *WHEN* clause is selected and no *OTHERWISE* clause is present.

4 SIGNAL FINISH, or STOP statement executed.

9 SIGNAL ERROR statement executed.

10 SIGNAL NAME statement executed.

20 SIGNAL RECORD statement executed.

21 Record variable smaller than record size. Either:

- The record is larger than the variable in a READ INTO statement; the remainder of the record is lost.
- The record length specified for a file with fixed-length records is larger than the variable in a WRITE, REWRITE, or LOCATE statement; the remainder of the record is undefined. If the variable is a varying-length string, RECORD is not raised if the SCALARVARYING option is applied to the file.

22 Record variable larger than record size. Either:

- The record length specified for a file with fixed-length records is smaller than the variable in a READ INTO statement; the remainder of the variable is undefined. If the variable is a varying-length string, RECORD is not raised if the SCALARVARYING option is applied to the file.
- The maximum record length is smaller than the variable in a WRITE, REWRITE, or LOCATE statement. For WRITE or REWRITE, the remainder of the variable is lost; for LOCATE, the variable is not transmitted.
- The variable in a WRITE or REWRITE statement indicates a zero length; no transmission occurs. If the variable is a varying-length string, RECORD is not raised if the SCALARVARYING option is applied to the file.

23 Record variable length is either zero or too short to contain the embedded key.

The variable in a WRITE or REWRITE statement is too short to contain the data set embedded key; no transmission occurs. (This case currently applies only to indexed key-sequenced data sets.)

Condition codes

24 Zero length record was read from a REGIONAL data set.

40 SIGNAL TRANSMIT statement executed.

41 Uncorrectable transmission error in output data set.

42 Uncorrectable transmission error in input data set.

43 Uncorrectable transmission error on output to index set.

44 Uncorrectable transmission error on input from index set.

45 Uncorrectable transmission error on output to indexed consecutive data set.

46 Uncorrectable transmission error on input from consecutive data set.

50 SIGNAL KEY statement executed.

Condition codes 51 through 100

51 Key specified cannot be found.

52 Attempt to add keyed record that has same key as a record already present in data set; or, in a REGIONAL(1) data set, attempt to write into a region already containing a record.

53 Value of expression specified in KEYFROM option during sequential creation of INDEXED or REGIONAL data set is less than value of previously specified key or region number.

54 Key conversion error, possibly due to region number not being numeric character.

55 Key specification is null string or begins (8)'1'B or a change of embedded key has occurred on a sequential REWRITE[FROM] for an INDEXED or key-sequenced data set.

56 Attempt to access a record using a key that is outside the data set limits.

57 No space available to add a keyed record on INDEXED insert.

58 Key of record to be added lies outside the range(s) specified for the data set.

70 SIGNAL ENDFILE statement executed.

80 SIGNAL UNDEFINEDFILE statement executed.

81 Conflict in file attributes exists at open time between attributes in DECLARE statement and those in explicit or implicit OPEN statement.

82 Conflict between file attributes and physical organization of data set (for example, between file organization and device type), or indexed data set has not been loaded.

83 After merging ENVIRONMENT options with DD statement and data set label, data set specification is incomplete; for example, block size or record format has not been specified.

84 No DD statement associating file with a data set.

85 During initialization of a DIRECT OUTPUT file associated with a REGIONAL data set, an input/output error occurred.

86 LINESIZE greater than implementation-defined maximum, or invalid value in an ENVIRONMENT option.

87 After merging ENVIRONMENT options with DD statement and data set label, conflicts exist in data set specification; the value of LRECL, BLKSIZE or RECSIZE are incompatible with one another or the DCB FUNCTION specified.

88 After merging ENVIRONMENT options with DD statement and data set label, conflicts exist in data set specification; the resulting combination of MODE/FUNCTION and record format are invalid.

89 Password invalid or not specified.

90 SIGNAL ENDPAGE statement executed.

91 ENVIRONMENT option invalid for file accessing indexed data set.

92 The requested data set was not available.

93 Error detected by the operating system while opening a data set.

94 REUSE specified for a nonreusable data set.

95 Alternate index specified for an index data set is empty.

96 Incorrect environment variable.

99 File cannot be opened.

Subcode	Meaning
1 or 2	The extended attributes (EAs) for an existing REGIONAL(1) file could not be located and no RECCOUNT or RECSIZE values were given via the ENVIRONMENT or SET DD option.
3	A positioning error occurred for a sequential output file.
4	TYPE (FIXED) was specified for a native file, but the file size was not a multiple of RECSIZE.
5 or 13	A positioning error occurred for a REGIONAL(1) file.
6–12	A positioning error occurred for an output file.
21–23	AMTHD(DDM) was specified on the SET DD statement for a file, but the DDM DLLs (DUBRUN and DUBLDM) could not be found or accessed.
24	Incorrect extended attribute on a DDM file.
25	The ORGANIZATION option of the ENVIRONMENT attribute conflicts with the type of data set (DDM or native).
26	Conflicts exist with how the file is being used.
27	A composite key was detected with a keyed-opening.
28—30	A new DDM file could not be created.

Condition codes

31 A positioning error occurred for a DDM file.

62 Query for file information failed for a VSAM file under MVS batch.

63 A non-VSAM file is being opened as a VSAM file under MVS batch.

64 A VSAM file is being opened with an invalid type (that is, the file is not a KSDS, ESDS or RRDS file).

65 A VSAM file is being opened in a non-MVS batch environment. VSAM files are supported only under MVS batch.

67 A VSAM file is being opened as a non-VSAM file under MVS batch.

68 An invalid VSAM file is being opened.

69 Query for file information failed for a native file under MVS batch.

70 Positioning for a VSAM file failed.

Condition codes 100 through 520

150 SIGNAL STRINGSIZE statement executed or STRINGSIZE condition occurred.

151 Truncation occurred during assignment of a mixed character string.

290 SIGNAL INVALIDOP statement was executed or INVALIDOP exception occurred.

300 SIGNAL OVERFLOW statement executed or OVERFLOW condition occurred.

310 SIGNAL FIXEDOVERFLOW statement executed or FIXEDOVERFLOW condition occurred.

320 SIGNAL ZERODIVIDE statement executed or ZERODIVIDE condition occurred.

330 SIGNAL UNDERFLOW statement executed or UNDERFLOW condition occurred.

340 SIGNAL SIZE statement executed; or high-order nonzero digits have been lost in an assignment to a variable or temporary, or significant digits have been lost in an input/output operation.

341 High order nonzero digits have been lost in an input/output operation.

350 SIGNAL STRINGRANGE statement executed or STRINGRANGE condition occurred.

360 Attempt to allocate a based variable within an area that contains insufficient free storage for allocation to be made.

361 Insufficient space in target area for assignment of source area.

362 SIGNAL AREA statement executed.

400 SIGNAL ATTENTION statement executed.

450 SIGNAL STORAGE statement executed.

451 ALLOCATE statement or ALLOCATE built-in function failed; insufficient storage to satisfy request.

500 SIGNAL CONDITION (name) statement executed.

520 SIGNAL SUBSCRIPTRANGE statement executed, or subscript has been evaluated and found to lie outside its specified bounds.

Condition codes 600 through 650

600 SIGNAL CONVERSION statement executed.

601 Invalid conversion attempted during input/output of a character string.

603 Error during processing of an F-format item for a GET STRING statement.

604 Error during processing of an F-format item for a GET FILE statement.

605 Error during processing of an F-format item for a GET FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

606 Error during processing of an E-format item for a GET STRING statement.

607 Error during processing of an E-format item for a GET FILE statement.

608 Error during processing of an E-format item for a GET FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

609 Error during processing of a B-format item for a GET STRING statement.

610 Error during processing of a B-format item for a GET FILE statement.

611 Error during processing of a B-format item for a GET FILE statement following TRANSMIT condition.

612 Error during character value to arithmetic conversion.

613 Error during character value to arithmetic conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement.

614 Error during character value to arithmetic conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

615 Error during character value to bit value conversion.

616 Error during character value to bit value conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement.

617 Error during character value to bit value conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

618 Error during character value to picture conversion.

619 Error during character value to picture conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement.

Condition codes

620 Error during character value to picture conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

621 Error in decimal P-format item for a GET STRING statement.

622 Error in decimal P-format input for a GET FILE statement.

623 Error in decimal P-format input for a GET FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

624 Error in character P-format input for a GET FILE statement.

625 Error exists in character P-format input for a GET FILE statement.

626 Error exists in character P-format input for a GET FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

627 A graphic or mixed character string encountered in a nongraphic environment.

628 A graphic or mixed character string encountered in a nongraphic environment on input.

629 A graphic or mixed character string encountered in a nongraphic environment on input after TRANSMIT was detected.

633 An invalid character detected in a *X*, *BX*, or *GX* string constant.

634 An invalid character detected in a *X*, *BX*, or *GX* string constant on input.

635 An invalid character detected in a *X*, *BX*, or *GX* string constant on input after *TRANSMIT* was detected.

640 Conversion from picture contained an invalid character.

641 Conversion from picture contained an invalid character on input or output.

642 Conversion from picture contained an invalid character on input after TRANSMIT was detected.

643 Error during processing of a graphic F-format item for a GET STRING statement.

644 Error during processing of a graphic F-format item for a GET FILE statement.

645 Error during processing of a graphic F-format item for a GET FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

646 Error during processing of a graphic E-format item for a GET STRING statement.

647 Error during processing of a graphic E-format item for a GET FILE statement.

648 Error during processing of a graphic E-format item for a GET FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

649 Error during processing of a graphic B-format item for a GET STRING statement.

650 Error during processing of a graphic B-format item for a GET FILE statement.

Condition codes 651 through 672

651 Error during processing of a graphic B-format item for a GET FILE statement following TRANSMIT condition.

652 Error during graphic character value to arithmetic conversion.

653 Error during graphic character value to arithmetic conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement.

654 Error during graphic character value to arithmetic conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

655 Error during graphic character value to bit value conversion.

656 Error during graphic character value to bit value conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement.

657 Error during graphic character value to bit value conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

658 Error during graphic character value to picture conversion.

659 Error during graphic character value to picture conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement.

660 Error during graphic character value to picture conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

661 Error in decimal graphic P-format item for a GET STRING statement.

662 Error in decimal graphic P-format input for a GET FILE statement.

663 Error in decimal graphic P-format input for a GET FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

664 Error in character graphic P-format input for a GET FILE statement.

665 Error exists in character graphic P-format input for a GET FILE statement.

666 Error exists in character graphic P-format input for a GET FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

667 No SBCS equivalent in the GRAPHIC conversion to character.

668 No SBCS equivalent in the GRAPHIC conversion to character on input.

669 No SBCS equivalent in the GRAPHIC conversion to character on input following a TRANSMIT condition.

670 Unknown source attributes.

671 Unknown source attributes on input.

672 Unknown source attributes on input following a TRANSMIT condition.

673 Error during WIDECHAR value to character conversion.

674 Error during WIDECHAR value to character conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement.

Condition codes

675 Error during WIDECHAR value to character conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

676 Error during WIDECHAR value to arithmetic conversion.

677 Error during WIDECHAR value to arithmetic conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement.

678 Error during WIDECHAR value to arithmetic conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

679 Error during WIDECHAR value to bit value conversion.

680 Error during WIDECHAR value to bit value conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement.

681 Error during WIDECHAR value to bit value conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

682 Error during WIDECHAR value to picture conversion.

683 Error during WIDECHAR value to picture conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement.

684 Error during WIDECHAR value to picture conversion for a GET or PUT FILE statement following a TRANSMIT condition.

Condition codes 1002 through 1105

1002 GET or PUT STRING specifies data exceeding size of string.

1003 Further output prevented by TRANSMIT or KEY conditions previously raised for the data set.

1004 Attempt to use PAGE, LINE, or SKIP <= 0 for nonprintable file.

1005 In a DISPLAY(expression) REPLY (character-reference) statement, expression or character-reference is zero length.

1007 A REWRITE or a DELETE statement not preceded by a READ.

1008 Unrecognized field preceding the assignment symbol in a string specified in a GET STRING DATA statement.

1009 An input/output statement specifies an operation or an option which conflicts with the file attributes.

1010 A built-in function or pseudovariable referenced an unopened file.

1011 Data management detected an input/output error but is unable to provide any information about its cause.

1013 Previous input operation incomplete; REWRITE or DELETE statement specifies data which has been previously read in by a READ statement with an EVENT option, and no corresponding WAIT has been executed.

1014 Attempt to initiate further input/output operation when number of incomplete operations equals number specified by ENVIRONMENT option NCP(n) or by default.

1015 Event variable specified for an input/output operation when already in use.

1016 After UNDEFINEDFILE condition raised as a result of an unsuccessful attempt to implicitly open a file, the file was found unopened on normal return from the ON-unit.

1018 End of file or string encountered in data before end of data-list or in edit-directed transmission format list.

1019 Attempt to close file not opened in current process.

1020 Further input/output attempted before WAIT statement executed to ensure completion of previous READ.

1021 Attempt to access a record locked by another file in this process.

1022 Unable to extend indexed data set.

1023 Exclusive file closed while records still locked in a subtask

1024 Incorrect sequence of I/O operations on device-associated file.

1025 Insufficient virtual storage available to complete request.

1026 No position established in index data set.

1027 Record control interval already held in exclusive control.

1028 Requested record lies on an unmounted volume.

1029 Attempt to reposition in index data set failed.

1030 An error occurred during index upgrade on a index data set.

1031 Invalid sequential write attempted on index data set.

1040 A data set open for output used all available space.

1041 An attempt was made to write a record containing a record delimiter.

1042 Record in data set is not properly delimited.

1102 An error occurred in storage management. Storage to be freed was pointed to by an invalid address.

1104 An internal error occurred in the library.

1105 Unable to create an object window.

Condition codes 1500 through 1550

1500 Computational error; short floating-point argument of SQRT built-in function is less than zero.

1501 Computational error; long floating-point argument of SQRT built-in function is less than zero.

1502 Computational error; extended floating-point argument of SQRT built-in function is less than zero.

Condition codes

1503 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; extended floating-point argument is less than zero.

1504 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; short floating-point argument is less than zero.

1505 Computational error in LOG, LOG2 or LOG10 built-in function; long floating-point argument is less than zero.

1506 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; absolute value of short floating-point argument exceeds (2**63) (SIN and COS) or (2**63)*180 (SIND and COSD).

1507 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; absolute value of long floating-point argument exceeds (2**63) (SIN and COS) or (2**63)*180 (SIND and COSD).

1508 Computational error; absolute value of short floating-point argument of TAN or TAND built-in function is greater than or equal to (2**63).

1509 Computational error; absolute value of long floating-point argument of TAN or TAND built-in function exceeds, respectively, (2**63) or (2**63)*180.

1510 Computational error; short floating-point arguments of ATAN or ATAND built-in function both invalid.

1511 Computational error; long floating-point arguments of ATAN or ATAND built-in function both invalid.

1514 Computational error; absolute value of short floating-point argument of ATANH built-in function >1.

1515 Computational error; absolute value of long floating-point argument of ATANH built-in function >1.

1516 Computational error; absolute value of extended floating-point argument of ATANH built-in function >1.

1517 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; argument of extended floating-point argument exceeds (2**64).

1518 Computational error; absolute value of short floating-point argument of ASIN or ACOS built-in function exceeds 1.

1519 Computational error; absolute value of long floating-point argument of ASIN or ACOS built-in function exceeds 1.

1520 Computational error; absolute value of extended floating-point argument of ASIN, ACOS built-in function exceeds 1.

1521 Computational error; extended floating-point arguments of ATAN or ATAND built-in function both invalid.

1522 Computational error; absolute value of extended floating-point argument of TAN or TAND built-in function >= (2**64) or (2**64)*180, respectively.

1523 Computational error; absolute value of real short floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function greater than 89.41.

1524 Absolute value of real long floating-point argument of SINH or COSH argument greater than or equal to 710.47.

1525 Absolute value of real extended floating-point argument of SINH or COSH greater than or equal to 11357.22.

1526 Computational error; absolute value of real short floating-point argument of COTAN or COTAND greater than or equal to (2**63).

1527 Computational error; absolute value of real long floating-point argument of COTAN or COTAND greater than or equal to (2**63).

1528 Computational error; absolute value of real extended floating-point argument of COTAN or COTAND greater than or equal to (2**64).

1529 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; absolute value of the real part of complex short floating-point argument greater than or equal to (2**63)

1530 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; absolute value of the real part of complex long floating-point argument greater than or equal to (2**63).

1531 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; absolute value of the real part of complex extended floating-point argument greater than or equal to (2**64).

1550 Computational error; during exponentiation, real short floating-point base is zero and integer exponent is not positive.

Condition codes 1551 through 1600

1551 Computational error; during exponentiation, real long floating-point base is zero and integer exponent is not positive.

1552 Computational error; during exponentiation, real short floating-point base is zero and the floating-point or noninteger exponent is not positive.

1553 Computational error; during exponentiation, real long floating-point base is zero and the floating-point or noninteger exponent is not positive.

1554 Computational error; during exponentiation, complex short floating-point base is zero and integer exponent is not positive.

1555 Computational error; during exponentiation, complex long floating-point base is zero and integer exponent is not positive.

1556 Computational error; during exponentiation, complex short floating-point base is zero and floating-point or noninteger exponent is not positive and real.

1557 Computational error; during exponentiation, complex long floating-point base is zero and floating-point or noninteger exponent is not positive and real.

1558 Computational error; complex short floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function has value, respectively, of ±1I or ±1.

Condition codes

1559 Computational error; complex long floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function has value, respectively, of ±1I or ±1.

1560 Computational error; during exponentiation, real extended floating-point base is zero and integer exponent not positive.

1561 Computational error; during exponentiation, real extended floating-point base is zero and floating-point or noninteger exponent is not positive.

1562 Computational error; during exponentiation, complex extended floating-point base is zero and integer exponent is not positive.

1563 Computational error; complex extended floating-point base is zero and floating-point or nonintegral exponent is not positive.

1564 Computational error; complex extended floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function has value, respectively, of ±1I or ±1.

1565 Computational error; real short floating-point argument of EXP built-in function was less than –87.33.

1566 Computational error; real long floating-point argument of EXP built-in function was less than –708.39.

1567 Computational error; real extended floating-point argument of EXP built-in function was less than –11355.13.

1568 Computational error EXP built-in function; absolute value of the imaginary part of the complex short floating-point argument is greater than or equal to (2**63).

1569 Computational error EXP built-in function; absolute value of the imaginary part of the complex long floating-point argument is greater than or equal to (2**63).

1570 Computational error EXP built-in function; absolute value of the imaginary part of the complex extended floating-point argument is greater than or equal to (2**64).

1571 Computational error GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; real short floating point argument is greater than 35.04 (GAMMA) or 4.085E+36 (LOGGAMMA).

1572 Computational error GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; real long floating point argument is greater than 171.62 (GAMMA) or 2.559E+305 (LOGGAMMA).

1573 Computational error GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; real extended floating point argument is greater than 1755.54 (GAMMA) or 1.048E+4928 (LOGGAMMA).

1574 Computational error TANH built-in function; absolute value of the imaginary part of the complex short floating-point argument is greater than or equal to (2**63).

1575 Computational error TANH built-in function; absolute value of the imaginary part of the complex long floating-point argument is greater than or equal to (2**63).

1576 Computational error TANH built-in function; absolute value of the imaginary part of the complex extended floating-point argument is greater than or equal to (2**64).

1577 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; real short floating-point argument equal to plus or minus zero.

1578 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; real long floating-point argument equal to plus or minus zero.

1579 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; real extended floating-point argument equal to plus zero.

1600 Computational error in EXP built-in function; for complex long floating-point arguments, the real argument was not plus or minus infinity, and the imaginary argument was not zero.

Condition codes 1601 through 1650

1601 Computational error in EXP built-in function; for complex extended floating-point arguments, the real argument was not plus or minus infinity, and the imaginary argument was not zero.

1602 Computational error; real part of the complex short floating-point argument for the EXP built-in function was not a valid IEEE number.

1603 Computational error; real part of the complex long floating-point argument for the EXP built-in function was not a valid IEEE number.

1604 Computational error; real part of the complex extended floating-point argument for the EXP built-in function was not a valid IEEE number.

1605 Computational error; imaginary part of the complex short floating-point argument for the EXP built-in function was not a valid IEEE number.

1606 Computational error; imaginary part of the complex long floating-point argument for the EXP built-in function was not a valid IEEE number.

1607 Computational error; imaginary part of the complex extended floating-point argument for the EXP built-in function was not a valid IEEE number.

1608 Computational error; both parts of the complex short floating-point argument for the EXP built-in function were not valid IEEE numbers.

1609 Computational error; both parts of the complex long floating-point argument for the EXP built-in function were not valid IEEE numbers.

1610 Computational error; both parts of the complex extended floating-point argument for the EXP built-in function were not valid IEEE numbers.

1611 Computational error; real short floating-point argument for EXP built-in function greater than or equal to 88.73.

1612 Computational error; real long floating-point argument for EXP built-in function greater than or equal to 709.79.

Condition codes

1613 Computational error; real extended floating-point argument for EXP built-in function greater than or equal to 11356.53.

1614 Computational error; real short floating-point argument for EXP built-in function is not a valid IEEE number.

1615 Computational error; real long floating-point argument for EXP built-in function is not a valid IEEE number.

1616 Computational error; real extended floating-point argument for EXP built-in function is not a valid IEEE number.

1617 Computational error in LOG built-in function; for complex short floating-point arguments, the real argument was not plus or minus infinity, and the imaginary argument was not zero.

1618 Computational error in LOG built-in function; for complex long floating-point arguments, the real argument was not plus or minus infinity, and the imaginary argument was not zero.

1619 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; for complex extended floating-point arguments, the real argument was not plus or minus infinity, and the imaginary argument was not zero.

1620 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; real part of complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1621 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; real part of complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1622 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; real part of complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1623 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; imaginary part of complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1624 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; imaginary part of complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1625 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; imaginary part of complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1626 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; both parts of complex short floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1627 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; both parts of complex long floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1628 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; both parts of complex extended floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1629 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; real short floating-point argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1630 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; real long floating-point argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1631 Computational error in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function; real extended floating-point argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1650 Computational error; during exponentiation, real long floating-point base is plus or minus infinity, and real long floating-point exponent is zero.

Condition codes 1651 through 1700

1651 Computational error; during exponentiation, real extended floating-point base is plus or minus infinity, and real extended floating-point exponent is zero.

1652 Computational error; during exponentiation for a real short floating-point base with a real short floating-point exponent, the first argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1653 Computational error; during exponentiation for a real long floating-point base with a real long floating-point exponent, the first argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1654 Computational error; during exponentiation for a real extended floating-point base with a real extended floating-point exponent, the first argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1655 Computational error; during exponentiation for a real short floating-point base with a real short floating-point exponent, the second argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1656 Computational error; during exponentiation for a real long floating-point base with a real long floating-point exponent, the second argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1657 Computational error; during exponentiation for a real extended floating-point base with a real extended floating-point exponent, the second argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1658 Computational error; during exponentiation for a real short floating-point base with a real short floating-point exponent, both arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

1659 Computational error; during exponentiation for a real long floating-point base with a real long floating-point exponent both arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

1660 Computational error; during exponentiation for a real extended floating-point base with a real extended floating-point exponent, both arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

1661 Computational error; during exponentiation for complex short floating-point base with integer value exponent, an argument plus or minus infinity is specified.

1662 Computational error; during exponentiation for complex long floating-point base with integer value exponent, an argument plus or minus infinity is specified.

Condition codes

1663 Computational error; during exponentiation for complex extended floating-point base with integer value exponent, an argument plus or minus infinity is specified.

1664 Computational error; during exponentiation for complex short floating-point base with integer value exponent, the real part of the complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1665 Computational error; during exponentiation for complex long floating-point base with integer value exponent, the real part of the complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1666 Computational error; during exponentiation for complex extended floating-point base with integer value exponent, the real part of the complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1667 Computational error; during exponentiation for complex short floating-point base with integer value exponent, the imaginary part of the complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1668 Computational error; during exponentiation for complex long floating-point base with integer value exponent, the imaginary part of the complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1669 Computational error; during exponentiation for complex extended floating-point base with integer value exponent, the imaginary part of the complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1670 Computational error; during exponentiation for complex short floating-point base with integer value exponent, both parts of the complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1671 Computational error; during exponentiation for complex long floating-point base with integer value exponent, both parts of the complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1672 Computational error; during exponentiation for complex extended floating-point base with integer value exponent, both parts of the complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1673 Computational error; during exponentiation, integer base is zero and integer exponent is not positive.

1674 Computational error; during exponentiation, integer base is not plus or minus 1 and integer exponent is not positive.

1675 Computational error; during exponentiation, real short floating-point base was plus or minus infinity and integer exponent is equal to plus or minus zero.

1676 Computational error; during exponentiation, real long floating-point base was plus or minus infinity and integer exponent is equal to plus or minus zero.

1677 Computational error; during exponentiation, real extended floating-point base was plus or minus infinity and integer exponent is equal to plus or minus zero.

1678 Computational error; during exponentiation for a real short floating-point base with an integer exponent, the first argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1679 Computational error; during exponentiation for a real long floating-point base with an integer exponent, the first argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1680 Computational error; during exponentiation for a real extended floating-point base with an integer exponent, the first argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1681 Computational error in the EXP built-in function; for complex short floating-point arguments, the real argument was not plus or minus infinity, and the imaginary argument was not zero.

1700 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, imaginary parts of both complex arguments are not valid IEEE numbers.

Condition codes 1701 through 1750

1701 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, imaginary parts of both complex arguments are not valid IEEE numbers.

1702 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, real part of first complex argument and imaginary part of second complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1703 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, real part of first complex argument and imaginary part of second complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1704 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, real part of first complex argument and imaginary part of second complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1705 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, imaginary part of first complex argument and real part of second complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1706 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, imaginary part of first complex argument and real part of second complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1707 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, imaginary part of first complex argument and real part of second complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

Condition codes

1708 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, real part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number.

1709 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, real part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number.

1710 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, real part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number.

1711 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, imaginary part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number.

1712 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, imaginary part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number.

1713 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, imaginary part of first complex argument was the only valid IEEE number.

1714 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, real part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number.

1715 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, real part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number.

1716 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, real part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number.

1717 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, imaginary part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number.

1718 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, imaginary part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number.

1719 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, imaginary part of second complex argument was the only valid IEEE number.

1720 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, both parts of both complex arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

1721 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, both parts of both complex arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

1722 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, both parts of both complex arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

1723 Computational error; during exponentiation, real short floating-point base plus or minus infinity and real short floating-point exponent is an invalid 32-bit integer.

1724 Computational error; during exponentiation, real long floating-point base is plus or minus infinity and real long floating-point exponent is an invalid 32-bit integer.

1725 Computational error; during exponentiation, real extended floating-point base plus or minus infinity and real extended floating-point exponent is an invalid 32-bit integer.

1726 Computational error; during exponentiation, real short floating-point base plus 1 and real short floating-point exponent is plus or minus infinity.

1727 Computational error; during exponentiation, real long floating-point base is +1 and real long floating-point exponent is plus or minus infinity.

1728 Computational error; during exponentiation, real extended floating-point base is +1 and real extended floating-point exponent is plus or minus infinity.

1729 Computational error; during exponentiation, real short floating-point base is zero and real short floating-point exponent is not positive or zero.

1730 Computational error; during exponentiation, real long floating-point base is zero and real long floating-point exponent is not positive or zero.

1731 Computational error; during exponentiation, real short floating-point base plus or minus infinity and real short floating-point exponent is zero.

1750 Computational error; the first real short floating-point argument for SCALE was not a valid IEEE number.

Condition codes 1751 through 1800

1751 Computational error; the real short floating-point argument for ASIN(X) or ACOS(X) was not a valid IEEE number.

1752 Computational error; the real long floating-point argument for ASIN(X) or ACOS(X) was not a valid IEEE number.

1753 Computational error; the real extended floating-point argument for ASIN(X) or ACOS(X) was not a valid IEEE number.

1754 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, an argument exceeded the limit.

1755 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, an argument exceeded the limit.

Condition codes

1756 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, an argument exceeded the limit.

1757 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, plus or minus infinity was specified as an argument.

1758 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, plus or minus infinity was specified as an argument.

1759 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, plus or minus infinity was specified as an argument.

1760 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, the real part of the first complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1761 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, the real part of the first complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1762 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, the real part of the first complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1763 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, the real part of the second complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1764 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, the real part of the second complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1765 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, the real part of the second complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1766 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, the imaginary part of the first complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1767 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, the imaginary part of the first complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1768 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, the imaginary part of the first complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1769 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, the imaginary part of the second complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1770 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, the imaginary part of the second complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1771 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, the imaginary part of the second complex argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1772 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, both parts of the first complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1773 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, both parts of the first complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1774 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, both parts of the first complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1775 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, both parts of the second complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1776 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, both parts of the second complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1777 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, both parts of the second complex argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

1778 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, real parts of both complex arguments are not valid IEEE numbers.

1779 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex long floating-point base with a complex long floating-point exponent, real parts of both complex arguments are not valid IEEE numbers.

1780 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex extended floating-point base with a complex extended floating-point exponent, real parts of both complex arguments are not valid IEEE numbers.

1781 Computational error; during exponentiation for a complex short floating-point base with a complex short floating-point exponent, imaginary parts of both complex arguments are not valid IEEE numbers.

1800 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex extended floating-point argument both parts of the argument are not valid IEEE numbers.

Condition codes

Condition codes 1801 through 1850

1801 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; absolute value of real short floating-point argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1802 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; absolute value of real long floating-point argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1803 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; absolute value of real extended floating-point argument is not a valid IEEE number.

1804 The calculated result of real extended floating-point arguments for TANH overflowed the output field.

1808 Computational error; for real short floating-point arguments of ATAN or ATAND built-in function, the first argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1809 Computational error; for real long floating-point arguments of ATAN or ATAND built-in function, the first argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1810 Computational error; for real extended floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function, the first argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1811 Computational error; for real short floating-point arguments of ATAN or ATAND built-in function, the second argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1812 Computational error; for real long floating-point arguments of ATAN or ATAND built-in function, the second argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1813 Computational error; for real extended floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function, the second argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1814 Computational error; both real short floating-point arguments of ATAN or ATAND built-in function were not valid IEEE numbers.

1815 Computational error; both real long floating-point arguments of ATAN or ATAND built-in function were not valid IEEE numbers.

1816 Computational error; both real extended floating-point arguments of ATAN or ATAND built-in function were not valid IEEE numbers.

1817 Computational error; complex short floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function does not have value of (plus infinity, 0i) or (minus infinity, 0i).

1818 Computational error; complex long floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function does not have value of (plus infinity, 0i) or (minus infinity, 0i).

1819 Computational error; complex extended floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function does not have value of (plus infinity, 0i) or (minus infinity, 0i).

1820 Computational error; real part of complex short floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function is not a valid IEEE number.

1821 Computational error; real part of complex long floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function is not a valid IEEE number.

1822 Computational error; real part of complex extended floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function is not a valid IEEE number.

1823 Computational error; imaginary part of complex short floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function is not a valid IEEE number.

1824 Computational error; imaginary part of complex long floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function is not a valid IEEE number.

1825 Computational error; imaginary part of complex extended floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function is not a valid IEEE number.

1826 Computational error; both parts of complex short floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function were not valid IEEE numbers.

1827 Computational error; both parts of complex long floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function were not valid IEEE numbers.

1828 Computational error; both parts of complex extended floating-point argument of ATAN or ATAND built-in function were not valid IEEE numbers.

1829 Computational error; the real short floating-point argument of ATAN(X) or ATAND(X) built-in function was not a valid IEEE number.

1830 Computational error; the real long floating-point argument of ATAN(X) or ATAND(X) built-in function was not a valid IEEE number.

1831 Computational error; the real extended floating-point argument of ATAN(X) or ATAND(X) built-in function was not a valid IEEE number.

1850 Computational error; real short floating-point argument of COTAN or COTAND was not a valid IEEE number.

Condition codes 1851 through 1900

1851 Computational error; real long floating-point argument of COTAN or COTAND was not a valid IEEE number.

1852 Computational error; real extended floating-point argument of COTAN or COTAND was not a valid IEEE number.

1853 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex short floating-point argument, absolute value of the real part of argument greater than or equal to (2**63).

1854 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex long floating-point argument, absolute value of the real part of argument greater than or equal to (2**63).

1855 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex extended floating-point argument, absolute value of the real part of argument greater than or equal to (2**64).

1856 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex short floating-point argument both parts of the argument were plus or minus infinity.

1857 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex long floating-point argument both parts of the argument were plus or minus infinity.

Condition codes

1858 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex extended floating-point argument both parts of the argument were plus or minus infinity.

1859 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex short floating-point argument real part of argument not a valid IEEE number.

1860 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex long floating-point argument real part of argument not a valid IEEE number.

1861 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex extended floating-point argument real part of argument not a valid IEEE number.

1862 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex short floating-point argument imaginary part of argument not a valid IEEE number.

1863 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex long floating-point argument imaginary part of argument not a valid IEEE number.

1864 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex extended floating-point argument imaginary part of argument not a valid IEEE number.

1865 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex short floating-point argument both parts of the argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1866 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex long floating-point argument both parts of the argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1867 Computational error in TAN or TAND; for complex extended floating-point argument both parts of the argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1868 Computational error in TAN or TAND; real short floating-point argument not a valid IEEE number.

1869 Computational error in TAN or TAND; real long floating-point argument not a valid IEEE number.

1870 Computational error in TAN or TAND; real extended floating-point argument not a valid IEEE number.

1871 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex short floating-point argument both parts of the argument were plus or minus infinity.

1872 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex long floating-point argument both parts of the argument were plus or minus infinity.

1873 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex extended floating-point argument both parts of the argument were plus or minus infinity.

1874 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex short floating-point argument the real part of the argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1875 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex long floating-point argument the real part of the argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1876 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex extended floating-point argument the real part of the argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1877 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex short floating-point argument the imaginary part of the argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1878 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex long floating-point argument the imaginary part of the argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1879 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex extended floating-point argument the imaginary part of the argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1880 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex short floating-point argument both parts of the argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1881 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex long floating-point argument both parts of the argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1900 Computational error in TANH; for complex long floating-point argument the real part of the argument was not equal to plus or minus infinity, and the imaginary part of the argument was not zero.

Condition codes 1901 through 1950

1901 Computational error in TANH; for complex extended floating-point argument the real part of the argument was not equal to plus or minus infinity, and the imaginary part of the argument was not zero.

1902 Computational error in TANH; for complex short floating-point argument real part of argument not a valid IEEE number.

1903 Computational error in TANH; for complex long floating-point argument real part of argument not a valid IEEE number.

1904 Computational error in TANH; for complex extended floating-point argument real part of argument not a valid IEEE number.

1905 Computational error in TANH; for complex short floating-point argument the imaginary part of the argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1906 Computational error in TANH; for complex long floating-point argument the imaginary part of the argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1907 Computational error in TANH; for complex extended floating-point argument the imaginary part of the argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1908 Computational error in TANH; for complex short floating-point argument both parts of the argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

Condition codes

1909 Computational error in TANH; for complex long floating-point argument both parts of the argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1910 Computational error in TANH; for complex extended floating-point argument both parts of the argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1911 Computational error; real short floating-point argument of TANH built-in function not a valid IEEE number.

1912 Computational error; real long floating-point argument of TANH built-in function not a valid IEEE number.

1913 Computational error; real extended floating-point argument of TANH built-in function not a valid IEEE number.

1914 Computational error; absolute value of imaginary part of complex short floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function was greater than or equal to (2**63).

1915 Computational error; absolute value of the imaginary part of complex long floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function was greater than or equal to (2**63).

1916 Computational error; absolute value of the imaginary part of complex extended floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function was greater than or equal to (2**64).

1917 Computational error; for complex short floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function real argument was not plus or minus infinity and imaginary argument was not zero.

1918 Computational error; for complex long floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function real argument was not plus or minus infinity and imaginary argument was not zero.

1919 Computational error; for complex extended floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function real argument was not plus or minus infinity and imaginary argument was not zero.

1920 Computational error; for complex short floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function real part of argument not valid IEEE number.

1921 Computational error; for complex long floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function real part of argument not valid IEEE number.

1922 Computational error; for complex extended floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function real part of argument not valid IEEE number.

1923 Computational error; for complex short floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number.

1924 Computational error; for complex long floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number.

1925 Computational error; for complex extended floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function imaginary part of argument not valid IEEE number.

1926 Computational error; for complex short floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers.

1927 Computational error; for complex long floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers.

1928 Computational error; for complex extended floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function both parts of argument not valid IEEE numbers.

1929 Computational error; real short floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function was not a valid IEEE number.

1930 Computational error; real long floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function was not a valid IEEE number.

1931 Computational error; real extended floating-point argument of SINH or COSH built-in function was not a valid IEEE number.

1950 Computational error in SQRT; for complex extended floating-point argument real part was not equal to plus or minus infinity, and imaginary part was not equal to zero.

Condition codes 1951 through 2000

1951 Computational error in SQRT; real part of complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1952 Computational error in SQRT; real part of complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1953 Computational error in SQRT; real part of complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1954 Computational error in SQRT; imaginary part of complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1955 Computational error in SQRT; imaginary part of complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1956 Computational error in SQRT; imaginary part of complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1957 Computational error in SQRT; both parts of complex short floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1958 Computational error in SQRT; both parts of complex long floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1959 Computational error in SQRT; both parts of complex extended floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

1960 Computational error in SQRT; real short floating-point argument is equal to minus zero.

1961 Computational error in SQRT; real long floating-point argument is equal to minus zero.

Condition codes

1962 Computational error in SQRT; real extended floating-point argument is equal to minus zero.

1963 Computational error in SQRT; real short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1964 Computational error in SQRT; real long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1965 Computational error in SQRT; real extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

1966 Computational error; complex short floating-point argument of ATANH included plus or minus infinity.

1967 Computational error; complex long floating-point argument of ATANH included plus or minus infinity.

1968 Computational error; complex extended floating-point argument of ATANH included plus or minus infinity.

1969 Computational error; real part of complex short floating-point argument of ATANH was not a valid IEEE number.

1970 Computational error; real part of complex long floating-point argument of ATANH was not a valid IEEE number.

1971 Computational error; real part of complex extended floating-point argument of ATANH was not a valid IEEE number.

1972 Computational error; imaginary part of complex short floating-point argument of ATANH was not a valid IEEE number.

1973 Computational error; imaginary part of complex long floating-point argument of ATANH was not a valid IEEE number.

1974 Computational error; imaginary part of complex extended floating-point argument of ATANH was not a valid IEEE number.

1975 Computational error; both parts of complex short floating-point argument of ATANH were not valid IEEE numbers.

1976 Computational error; both parts of complex long floating-point argument of ATANH were not valid IEEE numbers.

1977 Computational error; both parts of complex extended floating-point argument of ATANH were not valid IEEE numbers.

1978 Computational error; floating-point argument of ATANH was not a valid IEEE number.

1979 Computational error; long floating-point argument of ATANH was not a valid IEEE number.

1980 Computational error; extended floating-point argument of ATANH was not a valid IEEE number.

1981 Computational error in TANH; for complex short floating-point argument the real part of the argument was not equal to plus or minus infinity, and the imaginary part of the argument was not zero.

Condition codes 2002 through 2150

2002 WAIT statement cannot be executed because of restricted system facility.

2101 Greenwich mean time was not available for the RANDOM built-in function.

2102 An invalid seed value was detected in the RANDOM built-in function. The random number was set to -1.

2103 Local time was unavailable.

2104 The value of *y* in the SECSTODATE, DAYS, DAYSTODATE, or DATETIME built-in function contained an invalid picture string specification.

2105 The value of *x* in the DAYS built-in function contained an invalid day value; the valid range is 15 October 1582 to 31 December 9999.

2106 The value of *x* in the DAYS built-in function contained an invalid month value; the valid range is October 1582 to December 9999.

2107 The value of *x* in the DAYS built-in function contained an invalid year value; the valid range is 1582 to 9999.

2108 The value of *x* in the DAYSTODATE built-in function was outside the supported range; the valid range is from 1 to 3,074,324.

2109 The value of *x* in the SECSTODATE built-in function was outside the supported range; the valid range is from 86,400 to 265,621,679,999.999.

2110 The value of *x* in the DAYSTODATE built-in function could not be converted to a valid Japanese or Republic of China Era.

2111 The difference between the current local time and the Greenwich Mean Time was unavailable.

2112 The value of *x* in the SECS or DAYS built-in function was outside the supported range; the valid range is from 15 October 1582 to 31 December 9999.

2113 The value of *x* in the SECS built-in function contained an invalid seconds value; the valid range is from 0 to 59.

2114 The value of *x* in the SECS built-in function contained an invalid minutes value; the valid range is from 0 to 59.

2115 The value of *x* in the SECS built-in function contained an invalid hour value; the valid range is from 0 to 23 or from 0 to 12 (if the AP field is present).

2116 The value of *x* in the DAYS built-in function did not match the given picture specification.

2117 The value of *x* in the SECS built-in function did not match the given picture specification.

Condition codes

2118 The date string returned by the DAYSTODATE built-in function was truncated.

2119 The timestamp returned by the DATETIME or SECSTODATE built-in function was truncated.

2120 The value of *x* in the SECSTODATE or DATETIME built-in function contained an invalid value for the number of seconds with the range of supported Japanese or Republic of China Eras.

2121 Insufficient data was passed to the DAYS or SECS built-in function; the picture string did not contain enough information.

2122 The value of *x* in the SECS or DAYS built-in function contained an invalid Era name.

2150 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function the second argument was equal to zero.

Condition codes 2151 through 2200

2151 Computational error in ABS built-in function; real part of complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2152 Computational error in ABS built-in function; real part of complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2153 Computational error in ABS built-in function; real part of complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2154 Computational error in ABS built-in function; imaginary part of complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2155 Computational error in ABS built-in function; imaginary part of complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2156 Computational error in ABS built-in function; imaginary part of complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2157 Computational error in ABS built-in function; both parts of complex short floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2158 Computational error in ABS built-in function; both parts of complex long floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2159 Computational error in ABS built-in function; both parts of complex extended floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2160 Computational error in ABS built-in function; integer argument is equal to (–2**31).

2161 Computational error in ABS built-in function; real short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2162 Computational error in ABS built-in function; real long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2163 Computational error in ABS built-in function; real extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2164 Computational error GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; real extended floating point argument is less than zero.

2165 Computational error GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; real short floating point argument is less than or equal to zero.

2166 Computational error GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; real long floating point argument is less than or equal to zero.

2167 Computational error GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; real extended floating point argument is equal to zero.

2168 Computational error GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; real short floating point argument is not a valid IEEE number.

2169 Computational error GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; real long floating point argument is not a valid IEEE number.

2170 Computational error GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; real extended floating point argument is not a valid IEEE number.

2171 Computational error in ERFC built-in function; real short floating-point argument was greater than 9.19.

2172 Computational error in ERFC built-in function; real long floating-point argument was greater than 26.54.

2173 Computational error in ERFC built-in function; real extended floating-point argument was greater than 106.53.

2174 Computational error in ERFC built-in function; real short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2175 Computational error in ERFC built-in function; real long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2176 Computational error in ERFC built-in function; real extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2177 Real short floating-point argument in ERF was not a valid IEEE number.

2178 Real long floating-point argument in ERF was not a valid IEEE number.

2179 Real extended floating-point argument in ERF was not a valid IEEE number.

2180 Computational error in SQRT; for complex short floating-point argument, real part was not equal to plus or minus infinity, and imaginary part was not equal to zero.

2181 Computational error in SQRT; for complex long floating-point argument, real part was not equal to plus or minus infinity, and imaginary part was not equal to zero.

2200 Computational error; during multiplication real part of first complex long floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

Condition codes

Condition codes 2201 through 2250

2201 Computational error; during multiplication real part of first complex extended floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2202 Computational error; during multiplication the imaginary part of the first complex short floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2203 Computational error; during multiplication the imaginary part of the first complex long floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2204 Computational error; during multiplication the imaginary part of the first complex extended floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2205 Computational error; during multiplication the real part of the second complex short floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2206 Computational error; during multiplication the real part of the second complex long floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2207 Computational error; during multiplication the real part of the second complex extended floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2208 Computational error; during multiplication the imaginary part of the second complex short floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2209 Computational error; during multiplication the imaginary part of the second complex long floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2210 Computational error; during multiplication the imaginary part of the second complex extended floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2211 Computational error; during multiplication both parts of both complex short floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2212 Computational error; during multiplication both parts of both complex long floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2213 Computational error; during multiplication both parts of both complex extended floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2214 The real short floating-point argument for TRUNC was plus or minus infinity.

2215 The real long floating-point argument for TRUNC was plus or minus infinity.

2216 The real extended floating-point argument for TRUNC was plus or minus infinity.

2217 The real short floating-point argument for TRUNC was not a valid IEEE number.

2218 The real long floating-point argument for TRUNC was not a valid IEEE number.

2219 The real extended floating-point argument for TRUNC was not a valid IEEE number.

2220 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function real short floating-point arguments, the first argument was plus or minus infinity, or the second argument was plus or minus zero.

2221 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function real long floating-point arguments, the first argument was plus or minus infinity, or the second argument was plus or minus zero.

2222 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function real extended floating-point arguments, the first argument was plus or minus infinity, or the second argument was plus or minus zero.

2223 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function real short floating-point arguments, the first argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2224 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function real long floating-point arguments, the first argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2225 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function real extended floating-point arguments, the first argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2226 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function real short floating-point arguments, the second argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2227 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function real long floating-point arguments, the second argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2228 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function real extended floating-point arguments, the second argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2229 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function real short floating-point arguments, both arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2230 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function real long floating-point arguments, both arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2231 Computational error; in MOD(x,y) built-in function real extended floating-point arguments, both arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2250 Computational error; during multiplication for complex extended floating-point arguments plus or minus infinity was specified.

Condition codes 2251 through 2300

2251 Computational error; during multiplication the real part of the first complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2252 Computational error; during multiplication the real part of the first complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2253 Computational error; during multiplication the real part of the first complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2254 Computational error; during multiplication the real part of the second complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2255 Computational error; during multiplication the real part of the second complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2256 Computational error; during multiplication the real part of the second complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

Condition codes

2257 Computational error; during multiplication the imaginary part of the first complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2258 Computational error; during multiplication the imaginary part of the first complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2259 Computational error; during multiplication the imaginary part of the first complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2260 Computational error; during multiplication the imaginary part of the second complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2261 Computational error; during multiplication the imaginary part of the second complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2262 Computational error; during multiplication the imaginary part of the second complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2263 Computational error; during multiplication both parts of first complex short floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2264 Computational error; during multiplication both parts of first complex long floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2265 Computational error; during multiplication both parts of first complex extended floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2266 Computational error; during multiplication both parts of second complex short floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2267 Computational error; during multiplication both parts of second complex long floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2268 Computational error; during multiplication both parts of second complex extended floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2269 Computational error; during multiplication real parts of both complex short floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2270 Computational error; during multiplication real parts of both complex long floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2271 Computational error; during multiplication real parts of both complex extended floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2272 Computational error; during multiplication imaginary parts of both complex short floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2273 Computational error; during multiplication imaginary parts of both complex long floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2274 Computational error; during multiplication imaginary parts of both complex extended floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2275 Computational error; during multiplication real part of first complex short floating-point argument and imaginary part of second complex short floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2276 Computational error; during multiplication real part of first complex long floating-point argument and imaginary part of second complex long floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2277 Computational error; during multiplication real part of first complex extended floating-point argument and imaginary part of second complex extended floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2278 Computational error; during multiplication imaginary part of first complex short floating-point argument and real part of second complex short floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2279 Computational error; during multiplication imaginary part of first complex long floating-point argument and real part of second complex long floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2280 Computational error; during multiplication imaginary part of first complex extended floating-point argument and real part of second complex extended floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2281 Computational error; during multiplication real part of first complex short floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2300 Computational error; during division real parts of both complex short floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

Condition codes 2301 through 2350

2301 Computational error; during division real parts of both complex long floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2302 Computational error; during division real parts of both complex extended floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2303 Computational error; during division imaginary parts of both complex short floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2304 Computational error; during division imaginary parts of both complex long floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2305 Computational error; during division imaginary parts of both complex extended floating-point arguments were not valid IEEE numbers.

2306 Computational error; during division real part of first complex short floating-point argument and imaginary part of second complex short floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2307 Computational error; during division real part of first complex long floating-point argument and imaginary part of second complex long floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2308 Computational error; during division real part of first complex extended floating-point argument and imaginary part of second complex extended floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

Condition codes

2309 Computational error; during division imaginary part of first complex short floating-point argument and real part of second complex short floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2310 Computational error; during division imaginary part of first complex long floating-point argument and real part of second complex long floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2311 Computational error; during division imaginary part of first complex extended floating-point argument and real part of second complex extended floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2312 Computational error; during division real part of first complex short floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2313 Computational error; during division real part of first complex long floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2314 Computational error; during division real part of first complex extended floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2315 Computational error; during division imaginary part of first complex short floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2316 Computational error; during division imaginary part of first complex long floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2317 Computational error; during division imaginary part of first complex extended floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2318 Computational error; during division real part of second complex short floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2319 Computational error; during division real part of second complex long floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2320 Computational error; during division real part of second complex extended floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2321 Computational error; during division imaginary part of second complex short floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2322 Computational error; during division imaginary part of second complex long floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2323 Computational error; during division imaginary part of second complex extended floating-point argument was the only valid IEEE number.

2324 Computational error; during division both parts of both complex short floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2325 Computational error; during division both parts of both complex long floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2326 Computational error; during division both parts of both complex extended floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2327 Computational error; during multiplication complex short floating-point arguments equal to the limits.

2328 Computational error; during multiplication complex long floating-point arguments equal to the limits.

2329 Computational error; during multiplication complex extended floating-point arguments equal to the limits.

2330 Computational error; during multiplication for complex short floating-point arguments plus or minus infinity was specified.

2331 Computational error; during multiplication for complex long floating-point arguments plus or minus infinity was specified.

2350 Computational error; the first real long floating-point argument for SCALE was not a valid IEEE number.

Condition codes 2351 through 2400

2351 Computational error; the first real extended floating-point argument for SCALE was not a valid IEEE number.

2352 X in CEIL(X) or FLOOR(X) was invalid for a real short floating-point argument because the argument was plus or minus infinity.

2353 X in CEIL(X) or FLOOR(X) was invalid for a real long floating-point argument because the argument was plus or minus infinity.

2354 X in CEIL(X) or FLOOR(X) was invalid for a real extended floating-point argument because the argument was plus or minus infinity.

2355 X in CEIL(X) or FLOOR(X) was invalid for a real short floating-point argument because the argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2356 X in CEIL(X) or FLOOR(X) was invalid for a real long floating-point argument because the argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2357 X in CEIL(X) or FLOOR(X) was invalid for a real extended floating-point argument because the argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2358 Computational error; during division complex short floating-point arguments equal to the limits.

2359 Computational error; during division complex long floating-point arguments equal to the limits.

2360 Computational error; during division complex extended floating-point arguments equal to the limits.

2361 Computational error; during division for complex short floating-point arguments plus or minus infinity was specified.

2362 Computational error; during division for complex long floating-point arguments plus or minus infinity was specified.

Condition codes

2363 Computational error; during division for complex extended floating-point arguments plus or minus infinity was specified.

2364 Computational error; during division real part of first complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2365 Computational error; during division real part of first complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2366 Computational error; during division real part of first complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2367 Computational error; during division real part of second complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2368 Computational error; during division real part of second complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2369 Computational error; during division real part of second complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2370 Computational error; during division imaginary part of first complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2371 Computational error; during division imaginary part of first complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2372 Computational error; during division imaginary part of first complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2373 Computational error; during division imaginary part of second complex short floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2374 Computational error; during division imaginary part of second complex long floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2375 Computational error; during division imaginary part of second complex extended floating-point argument was not a valid IEEE number.

2376 Computational error; during division both parts of first complex short floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2377 Computational error; during division both parts of first complex long floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2378 Computational error; during division both parts of first complex extended floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2379 Computational error; during division both parts of second complex short floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2380 Computational error; during division both parts of second complex long floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

2381 Computational error; during division both parts of second complex extended floating-point argument were not valid IEEE numbers.

Condition codes 2403 through 2450

2403 Computational error; real extended floating point argument of GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function was less than or equal to minus zero.

2404 Computational error; real extended floating point argument of GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function was equal to zero.

2407 The calculated result of real short floating-point arguments for EXP overflowed the output field.

2408 The calculated result of real long floating-point arguments for EXP overflowed the output field.

2409 The calculated result of real extended floating-point arguments for EXP overflowed the output field.

2410 The calculated result of real short floating-point arguments for SCALE overflowed the output field.

2411 The calculated result of real long floating-point arguments for SCALE overflowed the output field.

2412 The calculated result of real extended floating-point arguments for SCALE overflowed the output field.

2413 Computational error; complex short floating-point argument in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function was zero.

2414 Computational error; complex long floating-point argument in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function was zero.

2415 Computational error; complex extended floating-point argument in LOG, LOG2, or LOG10 built-in function was zero.

2416 The calculated result of real short floating-point arguments for SINH or COSH calculated result overflowed output field.

2417 The calculated result of real long floating-point arguments for SINH or COSH calculated result overflowed output field.

2418 The calculated result of real extended floating-point arguments for SINH or COSH calculated result overflowed output field.

2419 The calculated result of real short floating-point arguments for COTAN or COTAND calculated result overflowed output field.

2420 The calculated result of real long floating-point arguments for COTAN or COTAND calculated result overflowed output field.

2421 The calculated result of real extended floating-point arguments for COTAN or COTAND calculated result overflowed output field.

2422 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex short floating-point argument the calculated result overflowed output field.

2423 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex long floating-point argument the calculated result overflowed output field.

Condition codes

2424 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; for complex extended floating-point argument the calculated result overflowed output field.

2425 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; real short floating-point argument is equal to plus or minus infinity.

2426 Computational error in SIN, COS, SIND, or COSD built-in function; real long floating-point argument is equal to plus or minus infinity.

2427 Computational error in TAN or TAND built-in function; real short floating-point argument equal to plus or minus infinity.

2428 Computational error in TAN or TAND built-in function; real long floating-point argument equal to plus or minus infinity.

2429 Computational error in COTAN or COTAND built-in function; real short floating-point argument is equal to plus or minus zero, or plus or minus infinity.

2430 Computational error in COTAN or COTAND built-in function; real long floating-point argument is equal to plus or minus zero, or plus or minus infinity.

2431 Computational error in COTAN or COTAND built-in function; real extended floating-point argument is equal to plus or minus zero.

2450 Computational error in EXPONENT built-in function; for complex long floating-point base with integer exponent, the calculated result was infinity.

Condition codes 2451 through 2500

2451 Computational error in EXPONENT built-in function; for complex extended floating-point base with integer exponent, the calculated result was infinity.

2452 Computational error in EXP built-in function; for complex short floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2453 Computational error in EXP built-in function; for complex long floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2454 Computational error in EXP built-in function; for complex extended floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2455 Computational error during division; for complex short floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2456 Computational error during division; for complex long floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2457 Computational error during division; for complex extended floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2458 Computational error in SQRT built-in function; for real short floating-point arguments, the ONCODE value was infinity.

2459 Computational error in SQRT built-in function; for real long floating-point arguments, the ONCODE value was infinity.

2460 Computational error in SQRT built-in function; for real extended floating-point arguments, the ONCODE value was infinity.

2461 Computational error in LOG built-in function; for real short floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2462 Computational error in LOG built-in function; for real long floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2463 Computational error in LOG built-in function; for real extended floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2464 Computational error in ATANH built-in function; for real short floating-point arguments, calculated result was infinity.

2465 Computational error in ATANH built-in function; for real long floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2466 Computational error in ATANH built-in function; for real extended floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2467 Computational error in SINH or COSH built-in function; for real short floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2468 Computational error in SINH or COSH built-in function; for real long floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2469 Computational error in SINH or COSH built-in function; for real extended floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2470 Computational error in GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; for real short floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2471 Computational error in GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; for real long floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2472 Computational error in GAMMA or LOGGAMMA built-in function; for real extended floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2473 Computational error in EXPONENT built-in function; for real short floating-point base with real short floating-point exponent, the calculated result was infinity.

2474 Computational error in EXPONENT built-in function; for real long floating-point base with real long floating-point exponent, the calculated result was infinity.

2475 Computational error in EXPONENT built-in function; for real extended floating-point base with real extended floating-point exponent, the calculated result was infinity.

2476 Computational error in EXPONENT built-in function; for real short floating-point base with integer exponent, the calculated result was infinity.

2477 Computational error in EXPONENT built-in function; for real long floating-point base with integer exponent, the calculated result was infinity.

2478 Computational error in EXPONENT built-in function; for real extended floating-point base with integer exponent, the calculated result was infinity.

Condition codes

2479 Computational error in EXP built-in function; for real short floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2480 Computational error in EXP built-in function; for real long floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2481 Computational error in EXP built-in function; for real extended floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

Condition codes 2504 through 2999

2504 Computational error in ABS built-in function; for real short floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2505 Computational error in ABS built-in function; for real long floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2506 Computational error in ABS built-in function; for real extended floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2507 Computational error in ABS built-in function; for complex short floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2508 Computational error in ABS built-in function; for complex long floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2509 Computational error in ABS built-in function; for complex extended floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2510 Computational error in SCALE built-in function; for real short floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2511 Computational error in SCALE built-in function; for real long floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2512 Computational error in SCALE built-in function; for real extended floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2513 Computational error in SQRT built-in function; for complex short floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2514 Computational error in SQRT built-in function; for complex long floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2515 Computational error in SQRT built-in function; for complex extended floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2516 Computational error during multiplication; for complex short floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2517 Computational error during multiplication; for complex long floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2518 Computational error during multiplication; for complex extended floating-point argument, the calculated result was infinity.

2519 Computational error in LOG built-in function; for complex short floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2520 Computational error in LOG built-in function; for complex long floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2521 Computational error in LOG built-in function; for complex extended floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2522 Computational error in ATANH built-in function; for complex short floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2523 Computational error in ATANH built-in function; for complex long floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2524 Computational error in ATANH built-in function; for complex extended floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2525 Computational error in SINH or COSH built-in function; for complex short floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2526 Computational error in SINH or COSH built-in function; for complex long floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2527 Computational error in SINH or COSH built-in function; for complex extended floating-point arguments, the calculated result was infinity.

2528 Computational error in EXPONENT built-in function; for complex short floating-point base with complex short floating-point exponent, the calculated result was infinity.

2529 Computational error in EXPONENT built-in function; for complex long floating-point base with complex long floating-point exponent, the calculated result was infinity.

2530 Computational error in EXPONENT built-in function; for complex extended floating-point base with complex extended floating-point exponent, the calculated result was infinity.

2531 Computational error in EXPONENT built-in function; for complex short floating-point base with integer exponent, the calculated resu lt was infinity.

Condition codes 3000 through 3900

3000 Field width, number of fractional digits, and number of significant digits (w, d, and s) specified for E-format item in edit-directed input/output statement do not allow transmission without loss of significant digits or sign.

3006 Picture description of target does not match non-character-string source.

3011 MPSTR built-in function contains an invalid character (or a null function string, or only blanks) in the expression that specifies processing rules. (Only V, v, S, s, and blank are valid characters.)

3013 An assignment attempted to a graphic target with a length greater than 16,383 characters (32,766 bytes).

Condition codes

3014 A graphic or mixed string did not conform to the continuation rules.

3015 A *X* or *GX* constant has an invalid number of digits.

3016 Improper use of graphic data in stream I/O. Graphic data can only be used as part of a variable name or string.

3500 Error detected by the operating system while processing WAIT statement.

3501 Error detected by the operating system while processing DETACH statement.

3502 Error detected by the operating system while processing ATTACH statement.

3503 Error detected by the operating system while processing STOP statement.

3797 Attempt to convert to or from graphic data.

3798 ONCHAR, ONSOURCE, or ONGSOURCE pseudovariable used out of context.

3799 The source was not modified in the CONVERSION ON-unit. Retry was not attempted. An ON-unit was entered as a result of the CONVERSION condition being raised by an invalid character in the string being converted. The character was not corrected in an ON-unit using the ONSOURCE, ONGSOURCE, or ONCHAR pseudovariables.

3800 Length of data aggregate exceeds system limit of 2**24 bytes.

3808 Aggregate cannot be mapped in COBOL or FORTRAN.

3809 A data aggregate exceeded the maximum length.

3810 An array has an extent that exceeds the allowable maximum.

Condition codes 3901 through 4000

3901 Attempt to invoke process using a process variable that is already associated with an active process.

3904 Event variable referenced as argument to COMPLETION pseudovariable while already in use for a DISPLAY statement.

3906 Assignment to an event variable that is already active.

3907 Attempt to associate an event variable that is already associated with an active process.

3909 Attempt to create a subtask (using CALL statement) when insufficient main storage available.

3910 Attempt to attach a process (using CALL statement) when number of active processes was already at limit defined by ISASIZE parameter of EXEC statement.

3911 WAIT statement in ON-unit references an event variable already being waited for in process from which ON-unit was entered.

3912 Attempt to execute CALL with TASK option in block invoked while executing PUT FILE(SYSPRINT) statement.

3913 CALL statement with TASK option specifies an unknown entry point.

3914 Attempt to call FORTRAN or COBOL routines in two processes simultaneously.

3915 Attempt to call a process when the multitasking library was not selected in the link-edit step.

3920 An out-of-storage abend occurred.

Condition codes 4001 through 9999

4001 Attempt to assign data to an unallocated CONTROLLED variable occurred on a GET DATA statement.

4002 Attempt to output an unallocated CONTROLLED variable occurred on a PUT DATA statement.

4003 Attempt to assign from an unallocated CONTROLLED variable occurred on a PUT DATA statement with the STRING option.

8091 Operation exception.

8092 Privileged operation exception.

8093 EXECUTE exception.

8094 Protection exception.

8095 Addressing exception.

8096 Specification exception.

8097 Data exception.

8098 Insufficient stack storage

9002 Attempt to execute GO TO statement referencing label in an inactive block.

9003 Attempt to execute a GO TO statement to a nonexistent label constant.

9050 Program terminated by an abend.

9051 An error occured in CICS. It is highly likely that parameters, particularly pointers, specified on the EXEC CICS command do not point at storage owned by the PL/I program. The ERROR on-unit is not given control. When the TEST run-time option is in effect, PLITEST allows the user to examine variables, etc. but the execution cannot be continued.

9200 Program check in SORT/MERGE program.

9201 SORT not supported in CMS.

9202 RECORD TYPE string missing in the PLISRTx call.

9203 Incorrect record type specified in the PLISRTx call.

9204 LENGTH= missing from RECORD TYPE string specification in the PLISRTB or PLISRTD call.

9205 Length specified in the LENGTH= parameter of the PLISRTx call is not numeric.

9206 Incorrect return code received from E15 or E35 data-handling routine.

9207 DFSORT failed with the return code displayed in the message.

9208 PLISRTx invoked in an environment other than ADMVS.

9249 Routine cannot be released.

9250 Procedure to be fetched cannot be found.

9251 Permanent transmission error when fetching a procedure.

9252 FETCH/RELEASE not supported in CMS.

9253 PLITEST unavailable.

9999 A failure occurred in invocation of an LE service.

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